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THE NEW WORLD OF WORDS:

OR, Univerſal Engliſh Dictionary.

CONTAINING
An Account of the Original or Proper Senſe, and Various Significations of all Hard WORDS derived from other Languages, *viz. Hebrew*, *Arabick*, *Syriack*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *Italian*, *French*, *Spaniſh*, *Britiſh*, *Saxon*, *Daniſh*, *Dutch*, &c. as now made uſe of in our *Engliſh* Tongue.

Together with
A Brief and Plain Explication of all Terms relating to any of the Arts and Sciences, either Liberal or Mechanical, *viz. Grammar*, *Rhetorick*, *Logick*, *Theology*, *Law*, *Metaphyſicks*, *Ethicks*, *Natural Philoſophy*, *Phyſick*, *Surgery*, *Anatomy*, *Chymiſtry*, *Pharmacy*, *Botanicks*, *Arithmetick*, *Geometry*, *Aſtronomy*, *Aſtrology*, *Coſmography*, *Geography*, *Hydrography*, *Navigation*, *Architecture*, *Fortification*, *Dialling*, *Surveying*, *Gauging*, *Opticks*, *Catoptricks*, *Dioptricks*, *Perſpective*, *Muſick*, *Mechanicks*, *Staticks*, *Chiromancy*, *Phyſiognomy*, *Heraldry*, *Merchandize*, *Maritime* and *Military Affairs*, *Agriculture*, *Gardening*, *Handicrafts*, *Jewelling*, *Painting*, *Carving*, *Engraving*, *Confectionery*, *Cookery*, *Horſemanſhip*, *Hawking*, *Hunting*, *Fowling*, *Fiſhing*, &c,

To which is Added,
The Interpretation of Proper Names of Men and Women, that derive their Original from the above-mention'd Ancient and Modern Tongues, with thoſe of Writs and Proceſſes at Law: Alſo the *Greek* and *Latin* Names of divers ſorts of *Animals*, *Plants*, *Metals*, *Minerals*, &c. and ſeveral other remarkable Matters more particularly expreſs'd in the *Preface*.

Compiled by EDWARD PHILLIPS, *Gent.*

The Sixth Edition, Reviſed, Corrected, and Improved; with the Addition of near Twenty Thouſand Words, from the beſt Authors, Domeſtick and Foreign, that treat of the ſeveral Subjects:

By J. K. *Philobibl.*

A Work very neceſſary for Strangers, as well as our own Country-men, in order to the right underſtanding of what they Speak, Write, or Read.

Labor improbus omnia vincit. HOR.

LONDON:
Printed for J. Phillips, at the *King's-Arms* in S. *Paul's Church-Yard*; H. Rhodes, at the *Star*, the Corner of *Bride-Lane*, in *Fleet-ſtreet*; and J. Taylor, at the *Ship* in S. *Paul's Church-Yard*. MDCCVI.

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MDCCVI.

THE PREFACE.

THE Publick *being very ſenſible of the great Advantage and Uſefulneſs of* DICTIONARIES, *as is evident from the general Acceptation that many* New Ones, *in moſt Faculties, have lately met with, it were altogether needleſs to inſiſt on that Topick; but it is requiſite to give ſome Account of the preſent Undertaking, and to ſhew what Improvements are here made to the Elaborate Work of our Ingenious Country-man Mr.* Edward Phillips, *the Merit of which has been already ſufficiently made known to the World, by the Sale of Five ſeveral Impreſſions.*

THE Whole has been carefully Reviſ'd, in order to correct Faults, ſupply Defects, and retrench Superfluities; and it was judg'd expedient to leave out all Abſtracts of the Lives of Eminent Perſons, Poetical Fictions, Geographical Deſcriptions of Places, &c. *(except a few that ſerve to illuſtrate or explain other Terms, which have their Derivation from, or ſome Dependance on them) in regard that they are already treated of at large, in ſeveral particular* Dictionaries. *In the room of theſe, are inſerted near Twenty thouſand hard Words and Terms in all Arts and Sciences, which are not to be found in the former* Editions *of this Work, nor in any other General* Dictionary *whatſoever; that is to ſay, ſuch Terms as relate to* Divinity, *the* Civil *and* Canon Law, *the* Common *and* Statute *Laws of this Realm,* Moral *and* Natural Philoſophy, Metaphyſicks, Mathematicks, Botanicks, Muſick, Phyſick, Surgery, Anatomy, Chymiſtry, Pharmacy, Confectionery, Cookery, Maritime *and* Military Affairs, Merchandize, Huſbandry, Horſemanſhip, Handicrafts, *and* Manufactures: *To which are added many Country-Words, and ſuch as are us'd in our ancient* Latin *Writers, old Records, Deeds, Charters, Evidences,* &c. *Alſo the* Greek *and* Latin *Names of many ſorts of* Beaſts, Birds, Fiſhes, Inſects, Plants, Metals, Minerals, *and other Productions of* Nature, *with their reſpective* Qualities, *and principal* Virtues. *The Magiſtrates and Officers of the* Grecian *and* Roman *Empires, with their* Sacred Rites, Laws, Cuſtoms, Feſtivals, Games, Exerciſes *and* Sports, *are likewiſe particularly inſiſted on. Beſides a ſummary View of* Religious Orders, Monaſteries, Hereſies *and* Sects; *with a ſhort Deſcription of Publick* Buildings, *noted* Colleges, Hoſpitals, Schools, Offices, Natural Rarities, *and other Remarkable Things in* England, *and our* American *Plantations: Alſo an exact Account of Ancient and Modern* Coins, Weights, *and* Meaſures, *with their preſent* Value, Extent, *and* Capacity, &c. *all digeſted into Alphabetical Order, and Methodically expreſs'd in their proper Places.*

THIS Collection is made out of the moſt Approved Authors, and the beſt Originals the preſent Age affords; and 'tis far the largeſt of any hitherto extant, (as it has been already hinted) in regard that it contains all manner of difficult Words and Terms of Art, which are to be found in any Writers of Note: So that now, more than ever, it may be juſtly ſaid to Anſwer the Title of **The New World of Words, Univerſal Dictionary,** or **Compleat Gloſſography.** *As for the individual Terms, care has been taken every where to ſet down their Original and Proper Signification, which tends very much to clear up the ſeveral Senſes wherein they are now generally receiv'd: And they are alſo explain'd with all poſſible Perſpicuity and Brevity, ſo as not to interpret any hard Word by others that are as little intelligible, at leaſt not ſo obvious to Perſons who are not well verſ'd in Polite Literature; a Fault too frequent in Performances of this Nature.*

AND farther, although it be no Part of our Deſign, to teach the Liberal or Mechanical Arts and Sciences, as a late Learned Author has attempted to do; nevertheleſs, it may be fairly affirm'd, There are many Principles and Rules laid down, with appoſite Hints, and Remarks throughout the whole Work, which may give Light even to the Knowledge of thoſe Arts: So as to be of very good Uſe to young Students and Practitioners of every Profeſſion; as alſo to Foreigners, who are deſirous to be acquainted with the Terms and peculiar Idioms of our Engliſh *Tongue; which is now ſo far improv'd, that for Copiouſneſs, variety of Style, clearneſs and elegancy of Expreſſion, and other Advantages, it may be ſaid to equal, if not ſurpaſs, all other Modern Languages.*

TO conclude, if this Undertaking meet with a favourable Reception among the Judicious, it will be an ample Recompence for the great Pains taken by the Publiſher, who is ever ambitious to approve himſelf,

Their very humble Servant,

John Kerſey.

THE
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The *Terms*, *Definitions*, and perfect *Interpretations* of *Hard Engliſh Words*, throughout the *Arts* and *Sciences*, *Liberal* and *Mechanick*; as alſo all other *Subjects*, that are uſeful, or appertain to the *Language* of our *Nation*.

AAron the Son of *Amram*, and Brother of *Moſes*, the firſt High-prieſt of the *Jews*: The word in *Hebrew*, ſignifies a Teacher, or a Mountain of Strength.

Abaciſta, a Term us'd in ancient Writers for an Arithmetician. See *Abacus*.

Abacot, a Royal Cap of State made in the ſhape of two Crowns, and anciently us'd by the Kings of *England*.

Abactors (*Lat.* Law-term) drivers away, or ſtealers of Cattel in Herds or great Numbers at once; whence in old Records *Abactores* are diſtinguiſhed from *Fures*, or Thieves that only ſteal a Sheep or two.

Abacus (*Lat.*) a Counting-table, ſuch as Accountants or Aſtronomers uſe, which was heretofore made of Braſs, and then call'd the *Table of Pythagoras*: Alſo ſometimes the Numeral Figures which us'd to be drawn on a Table cover'd with ſmall Sand or Duſt; a Stone to write or ſcore upon: In ſome of our old Records it is taken for *Arithmetick*, or the Art of Numbering: Alſo a Cup-board for Plate, or in general, any kind of Cup-board or Safe.

In Architecture, **Abacus** is a four-ſquare Table at the top of a Pillar, which makes the Capital; and in the *Corinthian* Order, repreſents that kind of Square Tile which is uſually ſet over the Figure of a Basket encompaſs'd with Leaves.

Abaddon (*Heb. i.e.* a Deſtroyer) one of the Names of Satan or the Devil in the Revelation of St. *John*.

Abaft, or **Aft**, a Sea-word, ſignifying from the fore-part of the Ship, or towards the Stern; as *the Maſt hangs abaſt*. See *Aft*.

Abalienatio (*Lat.*) an Alienation or Eſtrangement: In the old *Roman* Law, a giving up one's Right to another; a making over an Eſtate or Goods by Sale, or due Courſe of Law. Theſe Eſtates were either in Slaves or Cattel, and ſometimes Lands of Inheritance, but they muſt be in *Italy*.

To **Abandon** (*Fr.*) to forſake utterly, to caſt off; alſo to give one's ſelf up wholly to any prevailing Paſſion.

Abandum (old Law word) any thing that is Sequeſtred, Confiſcated, or Forfeited.

Abanet or **Abnet**, (*Heb.*) a ſort of Girdle that Prieſts wore among the *Jews*.

Abaptiston or **Anabaptiston**, a Surgeon's Inſtrument, being a kind of Trepan for the Scull, with a Gage that it cannot go too deep.

Abarnare, an old *Latin* Law-term, ſignifying to detect or diſcover any ſecret Crime; from the *Saxon* word *Abarian*, to make bare, uncover, or diſcloſe.

To **Abaſe** (*Fr.*) to bring down, to lower or humble.

Abaſhed, made aſhamed or confounded.

Abaſhment, Aſtoniſhment, Confuſion.

Abaſſi a Coin current in *Perſia* and other *Eaſtern* Countries, worth about two *Spaniſh* Reals, or 1 *s.* 2 *d.* Sterling.

To **Abate** (*Fr.*) to diminiſh, to make or grow leſs: In Common Law to diſable, defeat or overthrow; to come to nought, to be aboliſhed, quaſhed, or made of no effect: *Thus to abate* a Writ is to deſtroy it for a time, thro' want of good ground, or other defect. The *Appeal abateth by Couſenage*, i. e. the accuſation is defeated or made void by Deceit.

A Stranger is alſo ſaid to **Abate**, when he enters upon a Houſe or Land immediately after the death of the laſt Poſſeſſour, before the right Heir take Poſſeſſion, and ſo keeps the ſaid Heir out of it.

Abatement, that which is abated, a leſſening: In a Law-ſenſe, the Act of Abating, Defeating, or Diſabling; as *the Abatement of a Writ*, *&c.* Alſo the entring upon an Inheritance, by ſtepping in between the former Poſſeſſour and his Heir:

Abatement *of Honour* (in Heraldry) is an accidental Mark added to a Coat of Arms, whereby its Dignity is abaſed, upon account of ſome Diſhonourable Quality or Stain in the Bearer; and it is either a Mark of Diminution; as *a Delf*, *a Point Dexter parted Tenne*, a *Goar Siniſter*, &c. Or elſe an abſolute Reverſion or Over-turning of the whole Eſcutcheon.

Abator (Law-Term) one that abates, *i. e.* intrudes into Houſes or Land, void by the death of the former Poſſeſſour, and as yet not entred or taken up by his Heir.

Abatures (among Hunters) Foiling, the Sprigs or Graſs that a Stag thruſts down in paſſing by.

Abawed, abaſhed, daunted, a word us'd by the famous *Engliſh* Poet, *Geffrey Chaucer*.

Abba a Scripture-word, ſignifying Father in the *Syriack* Tongue.

Abbacy, or **Abbathy**, a Law-word for an *Abbey*.

Abbat, ſee *Abbot*.

Abbatis (in old Records) an Avener or Steward of the Stables; an Hoſtler.

Abbeſs, a Governeſs of Nuns.

Abbey, a Monaſtery or Convent, a Houſe for Religious Perſons.

Abbot, or **Abbat**, the chief Ruler of an *Abbey*: Of theſe ſome in *England* wore Miters, ſome not; ſuch as were Mitred, being free from the Biſhop's Juriſdiction, had the ſame Authority within their Bounds, and were alſo Lords of Parliament, but the other ſort were ſubject to the Biſhop in all Eccleſiaſtical Affairs.

To **Abbreviate** (*Lat.*) to Abridge or make ſhort:

Abbreviation, an Abbreviating or Expreſſing a thing in fewer Terms.

Abbreviature, a ſhort'ning, as the putting of a Letter for a Word.

Abbreuvoir (*Fr.*) a Watering-place: In *Maſonry*,

Abbreuvoirs, are the ſpaces between the Stones to put the Mortar in as they are laying.

Abbrochment (Law-word) the engroſſing or buying up of Wares before they are brought to a Market or Fair, and ſelling them again by Retail; the Fore-ſtalling of a Market.

Abbuttals, the Buttings and Boundings of Land, High-ways, *&c.* either to the *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, *North*, or *South*; ſhewing how they lie with Reſpect to other Places.

Abdals, a kind of religious Perſons among the *Perſians*, who make Profeſſion of Poverty and lodge in Churches: They take Name from *Abdala* the Father of their falſe Prophet *Mahomet*.

Abdevenam, the Head of the twelfth Houſe in a Scheme or Figure of the Heavens, ſometimes ſo call'd by Aſtrologers.

Abdi (*Heb.* my Servant) the Father of *Kiſh*, and Grandfather of *Saul* the firſt King of *Iſrael*.

Abdicare (*Lat.*) a Term in the *Roman* Law ſignifying to abdicate, to renounce, abandon, or quit; as *Abdicare filium*, to diſinherit, diſown, or caſt off a Son; *Abdicare Magiſtratum*, or *ſe Magiſtratu*, to Renounce the Office of a Magiſtrate, to lay down or abandon it; and *abdicare ſe ſtatu ſuo*, was to Renounce his Condition, to become a Slave, and be degraded from the Privilege of a Citizen of *Rome*.

To **Abdicate**, to Renounce or Reſign, to give over.

Abdication, the Voluntary Act of Abdicating, Renouncing, Diſowning, *&c.* A Term generally us'd among the Civilians, and alſo in the Common Law, where there is only an Implicit Renunciation: As when a Perſon does Actions that are altogether inconſiſtent with the Nature of his Truſt he does in effect Renounce it; which was the famous Caſe of a late unfortunate Prince.

Abdicere (*Lat.*) a Word us'd among the *Roman* Augurs or Sooth-ſayers, for to diſown or forbid: In a Law-ſenſe, to give Sentence againſt one, to debar him from his Demands, or not to allow them: Thus *abdicere vindicias* ſignify'd as much as not to allow a Man the Poſſeſſion of a Thing in Controverſy; and *addicere vindicias* imply'd the quite contrary.

Abditorium (in our old Writers) an Abditory or Place to hide and keep Goods, Plate, Money, *&c.*

Abdomen (in *Anat.*) that part of the Belly which is between the Navel and the Privities, the lower Belly; the lowermoſt of the three *Venters* or great Cavities, which contains the Stomach, Guts, Liver, Spleen, Bladder, *&c.* And is cover'd on the inſide with a Membrane or thin Skin, call'd the *Peritonæum*.

Abducent *Muſcles*, ſee *Abductores*.

Abduction, properly a drawing or carrying away: In *Logick* an Argument, that leads from the Concluſion to the Demonſtration of a Propoſition.

Abductor *Indicis* (*Lat.* in *Anat*:) a Muſcle that ſerves to draw the Fore-finger from the others, and is by ſome reckon'd among the *Interoſſei*: It ariſes from the *Os Metacarpi* that bears up the Fore-finger, and joyning one of the Lumbrical Muſcles is inſerted with it, together with the Tendon of the *Abductor Pollicis*.

Abductor *minimi Digiti*, a Muſcle which draws the little Finger from the reſt, and appears in ſome Bodies divided into two or three Muſcles, each having a different Series of Fibres: It takes riſe from the *Ligamentum Tranſverſale*, and fourth Bone of the *Carpus*, as alſo from the third Bone of the *Carpus*, and from the upper Parts of the *Os Metacarpi*. The firſt of theſe Originations ends at the upper part of the firſt Bone of the little Finger forwards; the ſecond at the ſame part of the ſaid Bone ſide-ways; and the third is inſerted with the Tendon of the *Extenſor minimi Digiti*, to the upper part of the third Bone of the little Finger.

Abductor *minimi Digiti Pedis*, a Muſcle of the little Toe, which draws it off from the reſt, and ſprings from the outward part of the *Os Calcis* or Heel bone, as alſo from the out-ſide of the *Os Metatarſi* of the little Toe; where it makes one Tendon at its Inſertion to the upper part of the firſt Bone of the little Toe, on the out-ſide and ſide-ways.

Abductor *Oculi*, a Muſcle of the Eye, ſo nam'd from its Action, which is to draw off the Eye from the Noſe: It is alſo call'd *Indignabundus*, from its being made uſe of in Scornful Reſentments.

Abductor *Pollicis*, is a Muſcle of the Thumb, which ariſes from the inner part of the *Ligamentum Tranſverſale Carpi*, and becomes Tendinous at its Implantation to the upper and outward part of the ſecond Bone of the Thumb ſide-ways. This Muſcle takes Name from its Uſe, which is to draw the Thumb from the Fingers.

Abductor *Pollicis Pedis*, a Muſcle of the great Toe which pulls it from the reſt: It takes riſe from the *Os Calcis* on the in-ſide and ſide-ways, and in half its Progreſs joyns with another fleſhy Beginning that ſprings from the *Os Cuneiforme Majus*, which bears up the *Os Metatarſi* of the great Toe; till at laſt both making one Tendon are implanted to the outward part of the *Os Seſamoides* of the great Toe ſide-ways.

Abductores, or *Abducent Muſcles* (in the general) are all thoſe which ſerve to open or pull back divers Parts of the Body, as the Arms, Legs, Eyes, Noſtrils, Lips, *&c.* And the Oppoſites to theſe are uſually termed *Adductores*, or *Adducent Muſcles*.

A-bearing (Law-word) as *To be bound to a good a-bearing*, i. e. to one's good Behaviour. See *Surety of the Peace*.

To **Abedge**, to abide, *Chaucer*.

Abel (*Heb.* Vanity) the Name of *Adam*'s ſecond Son, who was kill'd by his Brother *Cain*.

Abele-Tree a finer kind of white Poplar.

Abere, Murder (old Law-term) plain or downright Murder, as diſtinguiſhed from *Manſlaughter* and *Chance-medley*, from the *Saxon* Words *abere* apparent, notorious and *Mord* Murder.

To **Abet**, to encourage, egg, or ſet on; to maintain, uphold, or back; to aſſiſt or aid.

Abetment, (in Common-Law) an encouraging or ſetting on to commit any Crime.

Abetter, or **Abettor**, one that eggs on or aſſiſts another in the doing of an Unlawful Act; as *Abettors of Murder, Treaſon, Felony*, &c.

Abettors, (in a Law-ſenſe) are alſo thoſe that without Cauſe procure others to ſue out falſe Appeals of Murder or Felony againſt Men, in order to render them infamous.

Abeyance, Lands, Tenements, Goods, *&c.* Are ſaid *to be in Abeyſance*, when they are only in Expectation or Underſtanding; that is to ſay, in the Intendment and Conſideration of the Law. So when a Parſon dies and the Church is void, the *Fee is in Abeyance*, becauſe it is not determined who ſhall ſucceed him.

To **Abhor**, (*Lat.*) to loath or hate.

Abhorrence, or **Abhorrency**, an abhorring or loathing.

Abhorrent, that abhors or loaths, that is averſe from; as *Humane Nature is abhorrent from all ſuch Evils*.

Abiah, (*Heb.* the Will of the Lord) the Son of the Prophet *Samuel*, alſo the Son of *Rehoboam* King of *Judah*.

Abiathar, (*i. e.* Father of the Remnant, or of Contemplation, or excellent Father) the Name of a Son of *Abimelech*.

To **Abide**, to ſuffer or endure, to dwell or live in a Place, to continue, tarry or ſtay.

Abject (*Lat. i.e.* caſt away) Vile, Baſe or mean. An **Abject** a Perſon of no Repute or Eſteem.

Abjection or **Abjectneſs**, Abject Condition, low Eſtate, Meanneſs, Vileneſs.

Abies, (*Lat.*) the Fir-tree

Abiezar (*Heb.* the Father's Help) one of King *David*'s Thirty Champions, or Worthies.

Abiga, (*Lat.*) the Herb Ground-pine, whoſe Leaves are like thoſe of the Fir-tree, and ſerve to haſten Delivery in Child-birth.

Abigail, (*i. e.* the Father's Joy) the Wife of *Nabal*, and afterwards of King *David*.

Abimelech, (*i. e.* my Father the King, or chief Father) a King of *Geran*, who thinking *Sarah* to have been *Abraham*'s Siſter, would have taken her to Wife.

Abintestate, (Law-word) an Heir to a Man that dy'd without a Will.

Abiſhag, (*Heb.* the Father's Error) a fair young Virgin, who cheriſh'd King *David* in his old Age.

Abiſhai, (*i. e.* the Father's Reward) one of King *David*'s Champions.

Abiſhering, an old Law-word, which properly ſignifies Forfeiture; a being quit of Amerciaments, Forfeits or Fines, for a Tranſgreſſion prov'd before any Judge: It is otherwiſe expreſs'd *Miſhering* or *Miskering*.

Abjuration, (among the *Romans*) ſignify'd an abjuring or denying a thing upon Oath, a denying that a Man had promiſed, committed, detained or did owe any thing upon his Oath: Thus *Abjurare Creditum* was to forſwear a Debt, or to deny on Oath that he ow'd the Debt.

In our Law, **Abjuration** is a Renouncing by Oath, a ſworn Baniſhment, or Forſwearing of the Realm, which was a Benefit heretofore allow'd to one, who having committed Felony, betook himſelf to a Sanctuary, and there confeſs'd his Crime to the Juſtices or to the Coroner.

To **Abjure**, to renounce or quit an Opinion: In a Law-ſenſe, to Forſwear the Realm for ever, rather than come to a Legal Tryal.

Ablactation, the Weaning of a Child that has Suck'd for ſome time. Among Gardiners, a particular manner of Grafting, when the Cion is as it were wean'd by degrees from its Mother, but not wholly cut off from it, till it be firmly united to the Stock on which it is Grafted.

Ablaqueation, a laying bare, or uncovering the bottom of the Trunks and Roots of Trees, that ſo being expoſed to the Air, Sun and Rain, they may bear Fruit more plentifully the next Year.

Ablative Caſe, (in *Grammar*) the laſt of the ſix Caſes of Nouns and Participles, ſo nam'd, becauſe it is generally us'd in Actions of taking away. 'Tis alſo call'd the *Latin Caſe*, from its being almoſt peculiar to the *Latin* Tongue.

Abluent, *Medicines*, the ſame as *Abſtergentia*; which ſee.

Ablution, (*i. e.* Waſhing, or Rinſing) a Purgation or Waſhing in uſe among Popiſh Prieſts: Alſo the preparing of a Medicine in any Liquor to cleanſe it from its Dregs, or any bad Quality.

Abnegation, properly the denying of a thing point blank: In *Divinity*, the Renouncing of one's Paſſions, Pleaſures or Intereſts; Self-denial.

Abner, (*Heb.* the Father's Candle) the Son of *Ner*, *Saul*'s Uncle, and Captain General of his Army.

Abnodation, (*Lat.* in Husbandry) the pruning, or cutting away of Knots or Knobs from Trees.

Aboard, (a Sea-word) as *to go Aboard*, *i. e.* to enter a Ship.

To **Aboliſh**, to Deface utterly, to Repeal, to Reduce to nothing; to Deſtroy a thing after ſuch manner, that no Foot-ſteps of it remain.

Aboliſhment, an Aboliſhing or Diſannulling.

Abolition, (Law-term) an Aboliſhing or Razing out, the Abſolute Repealing of a Law or Cuſtom, or the entire taking of it away, ſo that it ſhall never have force again: Alſo leave given by the King or Judges to a Criminal Accuſer, to forbear farther Proſecution: In *Metaphyſicks*, an utter Deſtruction of any Being.

Abolla (*Lat.*) a Soldier's Cloak ſhorter and courſer than the *Roman Toga* or Gown.

Abomaſum, the Paunch of a Beaſt, the Tripes: In *Anatomy*, one of the four Stomachs of *Rumi-*

nant Animals, or Creatures that chew the Cud; the other three being *Venter*, *Reticulum*, *& Omaſum*.

Abominable, that is to be abominated, or abhorr'd or hated, hateful; as *An Abominable Fact*.

To **Abominate**, to abhor, hate or loath; the word originally ſignifies to take a thing for an ill Omen, or unlucky Sign, to pray againſt it; or wiſh the contrary by certain forms of Speech.

Abomination, a deteſtable thing, a thing to be abhorr'd or loathed.

Aborigines, (*Lat.*) a People brought into *Italy* by *Saturn*, or as others ſay, by *Chamaſenus* or *Cham*, and thought to have been the moſt ancient Inhabitants of that Country, who pretended to be without Original or Derivation from any other Nation or People: Whence the word is taken to ſignify any People born where they live, the firſt Natives or Inhabitants of a Country; as the *Britains* in *England*, the *Indians* in *America*, &c.

Abortion, Miſcarriage in Women, or the bringing forth of a Child ſo long before its time, that it is in no capacity to live.

Abortive, belonging to ſuch a Birth, ſtill-born, untimely, alſo that miſcarries or comes to nought; as *An Abortive Deſign*. *Abortive* alſo ſignifies a ſort of fine Vellam made of the Skin of a caſt Calf or Lamb.

Abraham (*Heb. i. e.* the Father of a great Multitude) the Name of the great Patriarch of the *Jewiſh* Nation, who is ſtyled in Holy Scripture *the Father of the Faithful*, and was at firſt call'd *Abram*, which ſignifies a high Father.

Abraham's Balm, or *Hemp-tree*, a kind of Willow ſo call'd.

Abraid, a word us'd in *Chaucer* and ſignifying upſtart, recovered.

Abramus (*Lat.*) the *Bream*, a Freſh-water Fiſh.

Abreding, Upbraiding, *Chaucer*.

Abrenunciation, a renouncing or forſaking any thing entirely.

Abric, a word us'd by ſome Chymiſts for Sulphur.

To **Abridge** (*Fr.*) to contract, to make ſhorter in words, ſtill retaining the Senſe and Subſtance. In common Law, to make a Declaration or Count ſhort, by leaving out part of the Plaint or Demand, and praying that the Defendant may anſwer to the other.

Abridgment, an abridging, an Epitome, a ſhort Account of a Matter.

To **Abrogate**, to aboliſh or diſannul, eſpecially to repeal or make void a Law which was before in force.

Abrogation, the Act of Abrogating.

Abrotanites (*Gr.*) a ſort of Wine made of Southern-wood.

Abrotanum, the Herb Southern-wood, which is of a binding and diſſolving quality.

Abrupt (*Lat.*) ſuddenly breaking off, unſeaſonable, rough, haſty.

Abſalom (*Heb.* the Father's Peace or Reward) King *David*'s Son that rebelled againſt him.

Abſceſs (*Lat.*) a groſs Tumour or ſwelling in any part of the Body, that may either be diſſolved, or brought to run with Matter: It is commonly call'd an *Impoſtume*.

Abſciſſæ (in a Conick Section, or other crooked-lin'd Geometrical Figure) are the parts of the *Axis* cut off by the *Ordinates*, and counted downwards from the *Vertex* or top of the Section: Theſe are alſo termed by ſome Writers, the *Intercepted Axes*, or *Intercepted Diameters*.

Abſciſſion (*i. e.* cutting off) a Term in *Aſtrology*, when three Planets being within the bounds of their Orbs, and in different Degrees of the Sign; the third comes to a Conjunction with the middle Planet, and cuts off the light of the firſt.

To **Abſcond**, to hide one's ſelf.

Abſent, that is out of the way, miſſing or wanting.

To **Abſent** *one's ſelf*, to be willingly abſent, to keep out of the way, not to appear.

Abſinthites (*Gr.*) Wormwood-wine.

Abſinthium, or **Abſynthium**, the Herb Wormwood, which is good to ſtrengthen the Stomach, procures an Appetite and opens Stoppages.

Abſis or **Apſis**, the bowed or arched Roof of a Houſe, Room, or Oven; the Ring or Compaſs of a Wheel: Alſo a Term us'd by *Aſtronomers*, when the Planets moving to their higheſt or loweſt Places, are at a ſtay; the *high Abſis*, being call'd the *Apogæum*, and the *low Abſis*, the *Perigæum*.

Abſolvatory, (*Lat.*) belonging to a diſcharge or Requital.

To **Abſolve**, to acquit or diſcharge of a Crime or Accuſation laid againſt one.

Abſolute, that has Perfection in it ſelf, free from the Power of another, Arbitrary, Unlimited: Thus Almighty God is abſolute from the Perfection of his Nature, as containing in himſelf all poſſible Power, and lying under no Limitations or Reſtraints from any. A Prince is ſaid *to be Abſolute*, when he acts altogether at his own Pleaſure, and will not in any reſpect be reſtrain'd or controuled by the Laws of the Country.

Abſolute *Equation* (in *Aſtron.*) is the Aggregate or Sum of the Eccentrick and Optik Equations. See *Equation Aſtronomical*.

Abſolute *Eſtate* (according to the Law-Definition) is one free from all manner of Conditions and Incumbrances.

Abſolute Number (in *Algebra*) is that which poſſeſſes one entire part or ſide of an Equation, and is always a known quantity: Thus in this Equation $aa+16a=36$ the abſolute Number is 36.

Abſolute *Space*. See *Space*.

Abſolutely, after an abſolute manner. Sometimes the Terms of a Propoſition are ſaid *to be taken abſolutely*, that is without relation to any thing elſe: It is alſo us'd in oppoſition to Terms and Conditions: Thus God does not forgive Men their Sins abſolutely, but upon condition of their Repentance and future Amendment.

Abſolution, a pardoning, remiſſion, or forgiveneſs of Sins pronounced by a Prieſt, *&c.*

Abſolutorium (*Lat.*) an abſolute Remedy or moſt effectual Medicine; a certain Cure, or perfect Recovery.

Abſonant or *Abſonous*, diſagreeing from the Purpoſe, abſurd.

Abſoniare (in old *Latin* Records) to deteſt and avoid.

To **Abſorb**, to ſwallow up, to conſume or waſte.

Abſorbents, Medicines that temper and qualify the ſharp Juices in the Body, by imbibing or ſoaking them up. Thus *Alkali*'s are ſaid to abſorb *Acids*.

Abſtemious, properly that drinks no Wine, Moderate, Sober, temperate in Diet.

Abſtention, (in Common-Law) a keeping or with-holding the Heir from taking poſſeſſion of his Land.

Abſtergent, or *Abſterſive*, that is of a ſcowring or cleanſing Quality.

Abſtergentia, (*Lat.*) abſterſive or cleanſing Medicines.

Abſterſion, a cleanſing, or wiping away, particularly the Effect produced by *abſterſive Medicines*; i. e. ſuch as are made uſe of to clear the Skin, or outward Parts of the Body, from Filth.

Abſterſive, ſee *Abſtergent*.

Abſtract, a Copy, or ſhort Draught of an Original Writing, an Abridgment of a Record, Deed or Book. In *Logick*, any Quality, as it is conſidered a-part, without regard to its Concrete or Subject: ſee *Concrete*.

Abſtract Numbers, (in *Arithm.*) thoſe that are conſidered as pure Numbers, without being apply'd to any ſubject. And ſo *Abſtracted Mathematicks* is us'd in Oppoſition to *Mix'd Mathematicks*; the former ſignifying pure Arithmetick, Geometry, or Algebra, *&c.*

Abſtraction, a Faculty or Power peculiar to the Mind of Man, in Contradiſtinction to the natural Capacity of Brutes; whereby he can make his *Idea's*, or Conceptions relating to particular Things become general, ſo as to repreſent all of the ſame Kind. Thus if my Eye repreſent to me Whiteneſs in a Wall, I can abſtractedly conſider that Quality of Whiteneſs, and find it may be attributed to many other things beſides; as to Chalk, Milk, Snow, *&c.*

Abſtruſe, lying hid, ſecret, obſcure, dark, hard to be underſtood.

Abſurd, that is not agreeable to Reaſon or common Senſe, fooliſh, ſilly, impertinent.

Abundant, abounding with, Plentiful.

Abundant Numbers, (in *Arithmetick*) are thoſe, whoſe *Aliquot* Parts added together, make more than the whole Number which they are Parts of; as 12, whoſe Parts being 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, if added all together make 16: So likewiſe the *Aliquot* Parts of 20, make 22.

Abus, ſee *Abſis*.

Abuſe, ill Uſe, Affront.

To **Abuſe**, to make a bad uſe of, to miſuſe, affront, or do one an Injury.

Abuſio, (*Lat.*) the abuſing, or miſuſing of a thing; alſo a Figure in *Rhetorick*, the ſame as *Catachreſis*, which ſee.

Abuſive, injurious, offenſive, affrontive.

Abyſs, (*Gr.*) a bottomleſs Gulph or Pit, a prodigious deep Place that has no Bottom diſcernible, or at leaſt is ſuppoſed to have none; a vaſt unfathomable Maſs of Waters, ſuch as is thought to be incloſed in the Bowels of the Earth.

Abyſſins, a People of *Ethiopia*, that are Chriſtians of the *Greek* Church, and whoſe Emperour, ſtyled the *Grand Negus*, is by ſome falſely taken for *Preſter John*.

Acacia, the Gum of the Thorn *Acacia*, or binding Bean-tree, very hard to be got; ſo that inſtead of it, Conſerves of Sloes are ſometimes us'd, under the Name of *Rob Acacia*.

Academicks, (*Gr.*) the Followers of *Plato*, anciently ſo call'd becauſe they ſtudied in the publick School call'd *Academia*. Afterwards the Name was given to a Sect of Sceptical Philoſophers, who held, That all things were uncertain, that Men ought to doubt of all Things, and believe nothing, *&c.*

Academy, an Univerſity, a Place where Youth are taught the liberal Arts and Sciences, or other Exerciſes. Alſo a particular Society of ingenious Perſons, eſtabliſhed for the Improvement of Learning, *&c.* The Word is deriv'd from *Academia*, a famous School near *Athens*, built and planted with Trees, ſome ſay by *Cadmus* the *Phenician*, others by one *Academus*, whence it had its Name.

Acana, a Rod or Perch ten Foot long, anciently us'd to meaſure Land with.

Acaid, a Word us'd by ſome Chymiſts for Vinegar.

Acalanthis, (*Gr.*) a Bird feeding and ſitting on Thiſtles: ſee *Acanthis*.

Acale, a Word in *Chaucer* ſignifying Cold.

Acaliphe, (*Gr.*) the great ſtinging Nettle, or the Sea-nettle, a ſenſible Plant.

Acanos, a Shrub, or Herb, with Prickles.

Acantabolus, a Surgeon's Inſtrument, like a Pair of Pincers, to take out any thing that may happen to ſtick in the *Oeſophagus*, or Gullet.

Acantha, a Thorn, Brier, or Bramble; a Prickle: In *Anatomy*, the moſt backward Protuberance or Knob of the *Vertebra's*, or Turning-Joynts of the Back, otherwiſe call'd *Spina Dorſi*.

Acanthion, the Oat-Thiſtle, whoſe Seeds are like Oats; or the Cotton-thiſtle with Leaves, having a Moſs like Cotton upon them.

Acanthis, the Thiſtle-Finch, or Siſkin, a Bird; alſo the Herb Groundſel.

Acanthus, a pleaſant *Ægyptian* Plant with a yellow Flower, the Figure of which uſed to be engrav'd on Cups, or embroider'd on Garments; alſo the Herb Brank-Urſin, Bears-breech, or Bears-foot.

Acanzii, certain *Turkiſh* light Horſemen, who are as it were the Avant-Couriers of the Grand Seignior's Army.

Acapnon, (*Greek*) a kind of Honey, taken out of the Hive without ſmoaking the Bees.

Acarnar, the ſame with *Acherner*; which ſee.

Acarne, a certain Sea-fiſh, the Fiſh-thiſtle, or Sea-roach.

Acacon, wild Myrtle, or Gow; alſo Butchers-broom, an Herb whoſe Root is one of the five opening ones.

Acarus, the Hand-worm, a little Worm that breeds in Wax, a Mite; alſo a Muſhroom or Toad-ſtool.

Acatalectos, or **Acatalectick Verſe**, (in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry) a Verſe exactly perfect, in which not ſo much as one Syllable is over and above, or wanting.

Acatera, the great Juniper Tree, a Shrub.

Accedas ad Curiam, is a Writ returnable in the *Queens-bench*, or *Common Pleas*, and directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to go to the Court of ſome Lord, or Franchiſe where any falſe Judgment is ſuppos'd to be made in any Suit, in ſuch a Court that is not a Court of Record, in order to make a Record of the ſaid Suit there, and to certify it into the Queen's Court, at a Day appointed in the Writ.

Accedas ad Vice-comitem, a Writ directed to the Coroner, commanding him to deliver a Writ to the Sheriff, who having a *Pone* delivered him, ſuppreſſes it.

To **Accelerate**, (in *Philoſ.*) to haſten, to put on, or quicken.

Acceleration, the Act of Accelerating, haſtening, *&c.* as *The Acceleration of the Deſcent of heavy Bodies.*

Acceleratores Urinæ, (in *Anat.*) a pair of Muſcles belonging to the *Penis*, whoſe Uſe is to promote the Paſſage of the Urine and *Genitura*. They ariſe from the upper Part of the *Urethra*, as it paſſes under the *Os Pubis*, and are inſerted on each ſide the *Corpora Cavernoſa Penis*.

Accenſion, (in *Philoſophy*) the Inkindling, or ſetting any natural Body on fire.

Accent, Tune, Tone, or Tenour; the Riſing or Falling of the Voice: In *Grammar*, a Mark ſet over a particular Syllable of any Word, ſo as it may be pronounc'd with a ſtronger or weaker Voice. Theſe Accents are uſually counted three in Number, *viz.* *Acute*, *Grave*, and *Circumflex*, and thus expreſſed [´] [`] and [^] but the Circumflex in *Greek* is diſtinguiſhed by this Mark [˜]

Accent, in Muſick, is a Modulation, or warbling of the Voice, to expreſs the Paſſions, either naturally or artificially.

Accentor, ſee *Incentor*.

To **Accept**, to receive kindly, or favourably.

Acceptable, that may be ſo received, agreeable.

Acceptance or **Acceptation**, an accepting or receiving kindly: In a Law-ſenſe, a Tacit agreeing to ſome former Act done by another which might have been undone or avoided, if ſuch Acceptance had not been: Thus, if a Man and his Wife Poſſeſſed of Land in Right of his Wife, do joyn in making a Leaſe by Deed, reſerving Rent: and the Husband dying, the Wife accepts of or receives the Rent. By this Acceptance in her, the Leaſe is made good, and ſhall bar her from bringing a Writ, call'd, *Cui in Vita* againſt the Tenant.

Acceptation (*in Grammar*) the received meaning of a Word, or the Senſe in which it is uſually taken.

Acceptilation, a Diſcharge by word of Mouth from the Creditor to the Debtor; the ſame among the Civilians as *Acquittance* is in the Common-Law.

Acceſs, Admittance, Approach or Paſſage to a Place or Perſon: In old *Engliſh*, an Ague, the Fit of an Ague or Feaver.

Acceſſary, ſee **Acceſſory**.

Acceſſible, Approachable, that is eaſie to be come at.

Acceſſible Height, is either that which may be Mechanically meaſured by the Application of a Meaſure to it; or elſe an Height whoſe Baſe or Foot may be approached to, and from thence a Length meaſured on the Ground.

Acceſſion, Addition or Encreaſe; alſo coming; as *the Acceſſion of a King to the Crown*.

Acceſſorius *Williſſii* (in *Anat.*) a Nerve, ſo call'd from its Inventer Dr. *Willis*, which ariſes from the Spinal Marrow, about the beginning of the ſixth Pair of the Neck, and aſcends to the Head, where having enter'd the Scull, it paſſes out of it again, and is wholly ſpent upon the *Muſculus Trapezius*.

Acceſſory or **Acceſſary** (among the Civilians) is generally taken for any thing that of Right belongs or depends on another, tho' ſeparated from it; as Tiles taken off a Houſe, to be laid on again are an Acceſſory, when the Houſe is to be ſold.

In Common-Law, the Word uſually ſignifies a Perſon guilty of Felony, not Principally but by Participation, as Command, Advice, or Concealment, Aiding or Aſſiſting; which may be either before or after the Fact: There is alſo an **Acceſſory** *by Statute*, i. e. ſuch a one as Encourages, Adviſes, or Conceals a Party that commits an Offence which is made Felony by the Statute.

Accidence, a little Book, commonly ſo call'd, which contains the firſt Principles of the *Latin* Tongue.

Accident, Caſualty or Chance. Among Logicians it is taken in a threefold Senſe, *viz.* I. For whatever does not really belong to a thing, but only Caſually; as the Cloaths a Man has on, the Money in his Purſe, *&c.* Theſe are more properly call'd *Adjuncts*, and by the School-men, *Verbal Accidents*.

II. In Contradiſtinction to the Eſſential Properties of any Subject many Qualities are call'd **Accidents**. This in the Schools is termed *Accidens Prædicabilé*, and implies a common Quality which may or may not be in a Subject; as a particular colour, *viz.* Whiteneſs in a Wall, *&c.*

III. In Oppoſition to *Subſtance*, a thing is ſaid to be an **Accident**, when it is its Eſſence or Nature to ſubſiſt in, inhere or cleave to ſome Subſtance, and cannot be alone: This is call'd *Accidens Prædicamentale*, and the nine laſt Logical Predicaments are in this Senſe Accidents.

A Thing is alſo often ſtyled an **Accident** with reſpect to its Cauſe, or at leaſt as to our knowledge of it, whereby is commonly underſtood, an Effect either Caſually produced, or which to us appears to have been ſo.

In Heraldry, **Accidents** are the particular Points and Abatements in an Eſcutcheon.

Among Aſtrologers, **Accidents** are the moſt remarkable Chances that have happen'd to a Man in the Courſe of his Life; as a great Sickneſs at ſuch a Year, an extraordinary Fortune ſuch a Year, a remarkable Danger at ſuch a time, *&c.*

Accidental, belonging to Accidents, happening by chance.

Accidental Dignities and Debilities (in *Aſtrol.*) certain Caſual Affections or Diſpoſitions of the Planets, whereby they are ſtrengthen'd or weaken'd upon account of their being in ſuch a Houſe of the Figure, *&c.*

Accidental Point (in *Perſpective*) is a Point in the Horizontal Line, where Lines Parallel among themſelves, tho' not Perpendicular to the Picture do meet.

Accipiter (*Lat.*) the Hawk, a Bird of Prey.

Accipitrina, the Herb Hawk-weed.

Acclamation, a crying out of the People, a ſhouting for Joy; the Applauſe given to Perſons and Things upon ſeveral Occaſions.

Acclivity, the riſing ſteepneſs of a Hill, *&c.* Properly Steepneſs reckon'd upwards on a Slope-line, as *Declivity* is a Steepneſs downwards.

Accloyed, as a Horſe *Accloy'd* or *Cloyed*, i. e. nail'd or prickt in the Shooing.

Accolade (*Fr.*) clipping and colling, embracing about the Neck.

To **Accommodate** (*Lat.*) to Adjuſt, to apply or fit; to lend, to provide for, or furniſh with; to agree or make up a difference. Among Geometers, to fit a Line or Figure into a Circle, *&c.* According as the Conditions of the Propoſition or Problem require.

Accommodation, the Act of Accommodating, Adjuſting, Fitting, *&c.* Convenience, the putting an end to a Conteſt or Quarrel.

To **Accompany** (*Fr.*) to keep Company with, to wait on; to come or go along with.

Accomplice, one that has a hand in a Matter or that is privy to the ſame Crime with another.

To **Accompliſh**, to perform, finiſh, or fulfil; to Execute, or to bring to Perſection.

Accompliſhed, as *a well Accompliſhed* Perſon, *i. e.* one of extraordinary Parts and Endowments.

Accompt, ſee *Account*.

Accord, Agreement, Conſent; in Common-Law, an Agreement between ſeveral Parties to make Satisfaction for a Treſpaſs or Offence done one to another; which is a good Bar, if the other after the Performance of ſuch an Agreement ſhould bring a new Action for the ſame Treſpaſs.

To **Accord**, to agree, to hang together.

To **Accoſt**, to approach or draw near; to make or come up to a Perſon.

Account, Reckoning, Eſteem, Repute, Relation or Rehearſal, Ground. In Common-Law *Account* or *Accompt* is taken for a Writ or Action which lies againſt a Man, who being oblig'd by his Office or Employment to give an Account to another, refuſes to do it; as a Bailiff to his Maſter, a Guardian in Socage to his Ward, *&c.*

Account *of Sales*, a Term in Traffick, ſignifying an Account in which the Sale of Goods is particularly ſet down.

Accountable, liable to give an Account, anſwerable.

An **Accountant**, a Perſon well verſ'd in Caſting up Accounts, an able Arithmetician: In a Law-Senſe, one that is oblig'd to render an Account to another.

To **Accouter**, to dreſs, attire, or trim.

Accoutrement, Dreſs, Garb, Pickle.

To **Accoy**, (old Word) to aſſwage.

Accretion, (*Lat.*) properly a growing, or ſticking to. Among Naturaliſts it is taken for an Addition of Matter to any Body outwardly; but 'tis uſually apply'd to the Increaſe of Bodies without Life, and is ſometimes call'd *Appoſition* or *Juxtapoſition*.

Accroachment, ſee *Encroachment*.

To **Accrew** or **Accrue**, to be encreaſed or added to; to ariſe from, to fall to; as *What good will accrue thereby? Theſe are things that accrue to the Heir, with the Houſe it ſelf by Cuſtom.*

To **Accumulate**, (*Lat.*) to heap up, or gather together in Heaps.

Accumulation, the Act of accumulating or heaping up.

Accuracy, Exactneſs, Carefulneſs, Diligence.

Accurate, exact or curious, exactly or nicely done.

Accurſed, lying under a Curſe, or under a Sentence of Excommunication.

Accuſation, an accuſing, an Information, Impeachment, or Charge. See *Endictment*.

Accuſative Caſe, (in *Grammar*) the fourth Caſe of a Noun, always govern'd by a Verb Active.

To **Accuſe**, to charge with a Crime, to indict, impeach or inform againſt, to cenſure.

To **Accuſtom one's ſelf**, to inure or uſe himſelf to a thing.

Ace, that point of the Dice with which the Number One is expreſs'd; whence *Ambs-ace* or *Amms-ace*, *i.e.* a throwing two Aces with two Dice.

Acephali, (*Gr. i.e.* that have no Head) a ſort of Hereticks, whoſe firſt Ring-leader is unknown. Alſo certain Levellers that acknowledg'd no Head or Superiour, mention'd in the Laws of K. *Henry* I.

Acephali Sacerdotes, Prieſts that own no Biſhop over them, Independent Miniſters.

Acephali Verſus, (in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry) are Verſes that begin with a ſhort Syllable inſtead of a long one.

Acer, (*Lat.*) the Maple-tree, of whoſe Wood fine Tables and many other pieces of Art were anciently made.

Acerb, a Taſte between ſour and bitter; ſuch as moſt Fruits have before they are ripe.

Acerbity, Sharpneſs, Sourneſs.

Acetabulum, (*Lat.*) a Saucer or ſuch like Veſſel for Vinegar: Alſo the Herb Navel-wort good for Inflammations and St. *Anthony*'s Fire. In *Anatomy*, the cavity or hollow in the Huckle-bone, which receives the Head of the Thigh-bone within it. Certain Glandules or Kernels in the *Chorion*, one of the Skins that cover a Child in the Womb, are alſo call'd *Acetabula*. See *Cotyledones*.

Acetoſa, the Herb Sorrel, good to ſtir up the Appetite and quench Thirſt.

Acetum, Vinegar; in general any ſharp Liquor, as Spirit of Salt, Nitre, Vitriol, *&c.* but in Apothecaries Shops it is only taken for Vinegar of Wine or Grapes.

Acetum Alcalicitum or **Alcaliſatum**, diſtilled Vinegar in which ſome Alkalizate Salt is infus'd.

Acetum Philoſophicum, a ſharp Liquor diſtill'd from Honey: Alſo a ſour Liquor made by diſſolving a little Butter or Icy Oil of Antimony in a conſiderable Quanity of Water.

Acetum Radicatum, the ſharpeſt part of Vinegar, that has its Phlegm or Water drawn off.

Achamech, the Droſs of Silver, ſo call'd by ſome Chymiſts.

Achan, (*Heb.* troubling or gnawing) an *Iſraelite* who was Stoned to Death for reſerving a Garment and Wedge of Gold out of the Enemies Spoils.

Achana or **Achane**, a *Perſian* Meaſure containing 45 *Medimni*: Alſo a kind of Veſſel for thoſe that went to ſee Publick Shews, to put Proviſion in.

Achat, (*Fr.*) Purchace, a purchaſing or buying: In our Common-law it is taken for a Contract or Bargain.

Achates, (*Gr.*) the Agate, a precious Stone of ſeveral Colours, the Veins and Spots of which, make an admirable Variety of Figures; as of Horns, Trees, Shrubs, *&c.*

Achators, a Word us'd in Stat. 36. E. 3. for Purveyors ſee *Achat*.

Ache, a Pain in any part of the Body: Alſo a Diſeaſe in Horſes, which cauſes a Numneſs in the Joynts, and proceeds from Cold taken upon hard and violent Exerciſe or Labour.

Acheked, Choaked, *Chaucer*.

Acherner or **Acarnar**, a bright fixed Star of the firſt Magnitude or Light in the Conſtellation nam'd *Eridanus*; whoſe Longitude is 10 *Degr.* 31 *Min.* Latitude 59 *d.* 18 *m.*

Acherois, (*Gr.*) a kind of white Poplar-tree growing by the River *Acheron*.

Acheta, the bigger ſort of Singing Graſs-hopper.

To **Achieve**, ſee To *Atchieve*.

Achillea, the Herb Milfoil or Yarrow, with which *Achilles* is ſaid to have cur'd *Telephus* of a dangerous Ulcer.

Achilleis, a ſort of Barley.

Achilles, the chief Champion of the *Greeks* at the *Trojan* War, who ſlew *Hector* and was kill'd by *Paris* with an Arrow ſhot at his Heel.

Achimenis, the Herb Poley.

Achiſh, (*Heb.* ſure it is) a King of *Gath*, to whom King *David* flying for Refuge, feign'd himſelf mad.

Achlys, (*Gr.*) a fault in the Eye, accounted one of the kinds of *Amblyopia*, or Dimneſs of Sight.

Acholites, See *Acolytes*.

Achor, a Diſeaſe in the hairy Scalp or muſculous Skin of the Head, that eats through it like a Moth, and is commonly call'd the *Scald*; the difference between *Achor* and *Favus* is this, that the Cavities or Holes in the former, are ſmall and ſometimes not viſible; but in a *Favus* they are more large and apparent. See *Cruſta lactea*.

Achras, a wild Choak-pear.

Achroi, Men that have loſt their natural Colour; as thoſe who are of an ill habit of Body, or troubled with the Jaundice, Melancholy, *&c.*

Achronical, See *Achronychal*.

Acicula, (*Lat.*) a Pin or ſmall Needle: Alſo wild Chervil or Shepherds Needle, an Herb.

Acid, Sour, Sharp, Biting, Tart.

Acid Spirit, See *Spirit*.

Acids, (among Chymiſts) Bodies whoſe ſmall Parts are ſuppos'd to be ſomewhat long and flexible, and which have their Points ſharp and piercing; and theſe are either *Natural* or *Artificial*, the former have a proper Sharpneſs of their own, without the help of Art, as Juice of Lemmons. *&c.* but the latter are made by Fire, in Chymical Operations.

Acidity, Sharpneſs, Keenneſs; the Taſte which Bodies that are Acid or Sharp, leaves in the Mouth: In a Chymical Senſe, the Acidity of any Liquor, conſiſts in keen Particles of Salts diſſolved, and put into a violent Motion by means of Fire.

Acidula, (*Lat.*) a kind of Sorrel, an Herb.

Acidulæ, any Medicinal or Spaw-Waters that are not hot; in which reſpect they are oppos'd to *Thermæ*.

Aciniformis Tunica, (in *Anat.*) a Coat of the Eye, the ſame as the *Uvea Tunica*; which ſee.

Acinos, (*Greek*) the Herb wild Baſil.

Acinus, (*Lat.*) a Grape-ſtone, the Stone in Raiſins, the Kernel of a Pomegranate. Among Herbaliſts the Fruit of all ſuch Plants as bear it in Cluſters, in a manner reſembling Grapes; being ſofter and more juicy than a Berry; which alſo often grows ſingle.

Acipenſer, a rare Fiſh among the *Romans*, which us'd to be ſerv'd up in Pomp, with Garlands on the Heads of thoſe that ſet it on the Table, and is falſely taken for a *Sturgeon*.

Acloyed, a Word us'd in *Chaucer* for over-charged.

Acmaſtica, (*Greek*) a continued Feaver ſo call'd by ſome, the ſame with *Synochus*.

Acme, the Edge or Point of a Weapon, the Flower of Age, the Prime of a thing. Among Phyſicians the height of a Diſeaſe, many of which have four Periods, *viz.* 1. The *Arche*, or Beginning; 2. The *Anabaſis*, *i. e.* the Growth or Encreaſe; 3. The *Acme*, when the Matter of the Diſtemper is fully ripe; 4. The *Paracme*, or the declining of it.

To **Acknowledge**, to own or confeſs, to conſider, to be grateful or thankful for, to requite or reward.

Acknowledgement, Owning, Confeſſion, Gratitude or Thankfulneſs, Requital or Reward.

Acknowledgement-Money, a Piece of Money paid by the Tenant upon the Death of his Land-lord, in Acknowledgement of the new Land-lord.

Acæmeti, (*Gr.*) an Order of *Greek* Monks at *Conſtantinople*, ſo call'd becauſe uſually dividing themſelves into three Companies, for the performance of Religious Duties, they never ſlept altogether, but by turns.

Acæton, a kind of pure Honey, live Honey; the pureſt and thinneſt part of Honey, without Dreggs or Settling.

Acolytes, (*i. e.* Followers) certain inferiour Church-Officers in the Primitive Times, who aſſiſted the Prieſt. Deacons and Sub-Deacons; performing the meaner Offices of lighting the Candles, carrying the Bread and Wine, *&c.* The Word is ſtill us'd among *Roman* Catholicks, for a kind of Under-Deacon or Prieſt's Attendant, that waits upon him while he ſays Maſs.

Aconitum, a poiſonous Herb call'd Libbards-bane or Woolf-bane.

Acontias, a ſort of Comet or Blazing-ſtar, in ſhape reſembling a Dart or Javelin; its Head being ſometimes round, ſometimes longiſh and compreſſed, and its Tail or Train ſlender, but extended to a great length. Alſo a kind of Serpent that moves very ſwiftly like a Dart.

Acopica, Ingredients put into Medicines againſt Wearineſs.

Acopum, (according to ſome Writers) a Fomentation made of warm and ſoftening Ingredients, to allay the Senſe of Wearineſs, occaſioned by too violent Labour or Exerciſe. Alſo a Medicine for Horſes us'd for the ſame purpoſe; being alſo good for Convulſions, String-halts, Colds, Stoppages, and all ſorts of inward Diſeaſes.

Acorna, the Thiſtle, otherwiſe call'd *Androſæmon*, or Man's Blood.

Acorus, a ſweet-ſmelling Herb of great Virtue in Phyſick; the ſweet Cane, the greater Galingale, the ſweet Garden-flag.

Acoſmia, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) an ill ſtate of Health, with the loſs of the natural Colour in the Face.

To **Acoup**, (old Word) to reprehend or reprove.

Acouſtica or **Acouſticks**, Medicines or Inſtruments which help the Senſe of Hearing.

To **Acquaint** one, (*Fr.*) or **make one acquainted with**, to make known to one, to give him Notice or Intelligence of, to inform or tell him of.

Acquaintance, Fellowſhip, Correſpondence, Converſation; alſo a Perſon with whom one is acquainted or converſant.

To **Acquieſce**, (*Lat.*) to reſt ſatisfied, to conſent, to yield, to ſubmit, to comply with.

Acquieſcence or **Acquieſcency**, the Act of acquieſcing, Conſent, Condeſcenſion, Compliance.

Acquietandis Plegiis, a Writ lying for a Surety againſt a Creditor, who refuſes to acquit one after Payment of the Debt.

Acquietantia de Shiris & Hundredis, (Law-Phraſe) a being free from Suit and Service in Shires and Hundreds.

To **Acquire**, to purchaſe, to get, to attain to.

Acquiſition, an acquiring, purchaſing, obtaining or winning.

Acquiſts, Purchaces, properly Victories gain'd, or Conqueſts won by the Sword.

To **Acquit**, (*Fr.*) to diſcharge or free from.

Acquittal or **Acquitment**, a Deliverance or ſetting free from the Suſpicion or Guilt of an Offence. Alſo the Diſcharge of a Tenant by a *Meſne* Land-lord from doing Service to, or being diſturb'd in the Poſſeſſion by any Paramount or ſuperiour Lord.

Acquittal in Fact, is when a Man is found not Guilty of the Offence with which he is charg'd, either by the Verdict of a Jury, or by overcoming the Accuſer in Battel or ſingle Combat.

Acquittal in Law, is when two Perſons are indicted, one as Principal, and the other as Acceſſory, ſo that the former being diſcharged, the latter by conſequence is alſo acquitted.

Acquittance, a Diſcharge or Releaſe in Writing, for a Summ of Money, or other Duty which ought to be paid or done.

Acraſia, (*Gr.*) Indiſpoſition, Diſorder. Among ſome Writers in *Phyſick*, it is taken for the exceſs or predominancy of one Quality above another in the Conſtitution of a human Body.

Acre, a Meaſure of Land containing 40 Perches in length, and 4 in breadth, or 160 ſquare Poles or Perches, or 4840 ſquare Yards, or 43560 ſquare Feet. A *Welſh Acre* is uſually equal to two *Engliſh* ones.

Acredula, (*Lat.*) the Screech-Owl; a Bird.

Acreme, a Law-word for ten Acres of Land.

Acrimonious Bodies, (in *Philoſ.*) ſuch Bodies as have a great Acrimony, whoſe Particles or ſmall Parts do eat, fret, deſtroy, and diſſolve what comes in their way.

Acrimony, (*Lat.*) Sharpneſs, Eagerneſs, Tartneſs.

Acriſia, that of which no Judgment is paſſed or Choice made; a Matter in diſpute, or that is not yet determin'd; alſo want of Judiciouſneſs, Raſhneſs in Judging: Alſo a Term us'd by Phyſicians, when the ſtate of a Diſtemper is ſo uncertain, that they cannot paſs a right Judgment upon it.

Acrochordon, a ſort of great Wart, with a ſmall Root like a String.

Acrocorium, a kind of Onion.

Acrodrya, all Fruits having hard Rinds or Shells; as Nuts, Cheſnuts, Almonds, Acorns, *&c.*

Acromion, (in *Anat.*) the upper Proceſs or Knob of the Shoulder-blade, or the top of the Shoulder where the Neck-Bones are joyn'd with the Shoulder-blade.

Acromphalum, the top or middle of the Navel.

Acron, the utmoſt end of any Member; alſo a little Stock or Stem.

Acron Sylvaticum, the Herb Milfoil or Yarrow.

Acronychal, (in *Aſtron.*) belonging to the Evening-Twilight: When a Star riſes at Sun-ſet, it is ſaid to *Riſe achronychally*, and when a Star ſets with the Sun, 'tis ſaid *To Set acronychally*; which is one of the three Poetical *Riſings* or *Settings*.

Acronyctæ, Stars riſing in the Twilight about Sun-ſetting.

Acros, the top of a Finger, Herb, *&c.* Among ſome Writers it is taken for the height of a Diſeaſe

eaſe, and by ſome Anatomiſts for the Prominences, Knobs, or Tops of Bones.

Acroſpire, ſee *Plume*.

Acroſtick, a piece of Poetry ſo order'd, that the firſt Letters of every Verſe, may contain ſome particular Name, Title, Sentence, or Motto.

Acroteres, (in *Architect.*) Pedeſtals upon the Corners and Middle of a Pedement to ſupport Statues.

Acroteria, the utmoſt parts of a Man's Body, as his Fingers-ends; In *Architecture*, thoſe Spiry Battlements or Pinnacles that ſtand in Ranges, with Rails and Balliſters upon flat Buildings.

Acſah, (*Heb.* Adorn'd or Wantonneſs) the Daughter of *Caleb*, and Wife of *Othniel*.

Act, (*Lat.*) a Deed, a Decree of Parliament, or any other Court of Judicature. Alſo the time when Degrees are taken in the Univerſity of *Oxford*; being the ſame as the Commencement at *Cambridge*.

Acts of Parliament, poſitive Laws conſiſting of two Parts, *viz.* the Words of the Act and the Senſe, both which joyn'd together make the Law.

Clerk of the Acts, an Officer who receives and enters the Lord Admiral's Commiſſions and Warrants; and regiſters the Acts and Orders of the Commiſſioners of the Navy. His Salery is 500 *l.* *per Annum*.

Actæa, a kind of Herb, by ſome call'd Wallwort or ſhrubby Elder.

Acte, the Sea-ſhore or Coaſt; alſo the Elder-Tree.

Actifs, an Order of Friers that feed on Roots, and wear Twany-colour'd Habits: They ſeem to be ſo call'd from their Activity and Readineſs to perform all Exerciſes of ſevere Pennance.

Actinoboliſm, (*Gr.* in Philoſ.) the diradiation, diffuſion or ſpreading abroad of Light or Sound, by which it is carry'd or flows every way from its Centre.

Action, an Act, Deed or Feat, a particular way of Delivery in making a Speech or Sermon. Among Phyſicians and Naturaliſts, **Action** is diſtinguiſh'd into *Voluntary* and *Spontaneous*, the former being that which is directed by the Will; as Walking, Running, Handling, *&c.* whereas the other does not depend on the Will; as the Circulation of the Blood, the Beating of the Arteries, *&c.*

In a Legal Senſe, *Action* is taken for the Proceſs or Form of a Suit given by the Law to recover a Right, and of theſe there are ſeveral ſorts, *viz.*

Action Mix'd, is when it is part Real and part Perſonal: Alſo a Suit given by the Law, to recover the Thing detain'd, and Dammages for the Wrong done; as an Action for Tithes, *&c.*

Action Penal, an Action which aims at ſome Penalty or Puniſhment on the Party ſued; either on his Body, or by way of Fine on his Eſtate; as the next Friends of a Man wilfully Murder'd or Wounded, ſhall purſue the Law againſt the Offender, and bring him to due Puniſhment.

Action Perſonal, is that which one Man may have againſt another upon account of any Bargain for Money or Goods, or for any Wrong done to his Perſon, by him or ſome other for whoſe Fact he is anſwerable.

Action Popular, an Action given upon the breach of ſome Penal Statute, which any Man that will, may ſue for himſelf and the Queen, by Information or otherwiſe.

Action Real, an Action whereby one claims Title to Lands, Tenements, Rents or Commons, in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail or for Term of Life.

Action of a Writ, a Phraſe us'd when one pleads ſome Matter, by which he ſhews the Plaintiff had no Cauſe to have the Writ which he brought, tho' he may perhaps have another Action for the ſame Matter.

Action upon the Caſe, is a Writ brought for an Offence done without Force againſt any Man; as for not Performance of Promiſe, for ſpeaking Words whereby the Plaintiff is defam'd, or for ſome other Miſdemeanour or Deceit.

Action upon the Statute, that which is brought upon the breach of a Statute, whereby an Action is given that lay not before; as where Perjury is committed to another's Prejudice, the endammag'd Party ſhall have a Writ upon the Statute.

Actionable, that bears an Action, or affords Cauſe on which an Action may be grounded.

Active, fit to act, nimble, lively, quick.

Active Principles, (among Chymiſts) are the Spirit, Oil and Salt; ſo call'd, becauſe their Parts being briskly in Motion, cauſe Action in other Bodies.

Active Voice of a Verb, (in *Grammar*) that Voice which ſignifies Action or Doing; as *Amo* I love, *Doceo* I teach, *&c.*

Activity, Nimbleneſs, Briskneſs, Vigour.

Acto, **Acton** or **Aketon**, a Word us'd in ſome old Records for a Coat of Mail.

Acton Burnel, a Caſtle in *Shropſhire* ſome time belonging to the Family of *Burnel*, and famous for a Parliament there held under King *Edward* I. in which was ordain'd the Statute-Merchant, thence call'd the Statute of *Acton Burnel*.

Actor, properly the Doer of any Thing; one that acts a Part and repreſents ſome Perſon upon the Stage: In the *Civil-Law*, an Advocate or Proctor.

Actual, real, effectual. In *Metaphyſicks*, that is ſaid *To be Actual or in Act*, which has a real Exiſtence or Being, and is underſtood as oppos'd to that which is *Potential*.

Actual Fire, ſee *Ignis Actualis*.

Actuary, the Clerk that Regiſters the Canons and Ordinances of a Convocation.

To **Actuate**, to bring into Act, to move, to ſtir up, or quicken.

Aculeatus Piſciculus, the Banſtickle or Prickling; a Fiſh.

Acure, a Term us'd by ſome Chymiſts, when a Liquor is heighten'd or made more piercing by a ſtronger; as Spirit of Wine quickens Lemmon-Juice, *&c.*

Acus, (*Lat.*) a Needle to ſow with, a Bodkin: Alſo a Sea-Fiſh call'd the Needle-Fiſh, Horn-Fiſh or Gar-Fiſh, and by the Inhabitants of *Cornwall* an *Old Wife*. Alſo the Husk of ſome Seeds, reſembling the Figure of a Needle.

Acute, ſharp-pointed, keen, ſharp-witted, Subtil, Ingenious.

Acute Accent, ſee *Accent*.

Acute Angle, (in *Geom.*) any Angle that is leſs than a Right one, or that contains leſs than 90 Degrees: See *Angle*.

Acute-angled Cone: See *Cone*.

Acute-angled Triangle, is that which has all its Angles Acute.

Acute-angular Section of a Cone, a Term us'd by the ancient Geometricians for an *Ellipſis* or Oval Figure, which they conſider'd only in that Cone whoſe Section by the *Axis*, is a Triangle Acute-angled at the *Vertex* or Top; but *Apollonius Pergaus* afterwards demonſtrated that the Section of any Cone thro' both its Sides will produce the ſame Figure.

Acute Diſeaſe, is a Diſtemper which by reaſon of its Vehemency, ſoon grows to a height, and either abates, or elſe deſtroys the Patient; as a Fever, Pleuriſy, *&c.*

Acylos, (*Gr.*) a kind of Acorn.

Acyrologia, (in *Rhetorick*) an improper way of ſpeaking; a Bull.

Adacted, beat or driven in by Force.

Adadunephros, (*Gr.*) a kind of precious Stone like a Kidney.

Adage, (*Lat.*) a Proverb or old Saying.

Adam, (*Heb.* red Earth) the firſt created Man and Parent of Mankind.

Adamant, (*Gr.*) a Stone otherwiſe call'd a Diamond, the hardeſt, moſt glittering and moſt valuable of all precious Stones.

Adamantine, belonging to, or made of Adamant; hard, inflexible.

Adamantis, an Herb of the nature of the Adamant.

Adamites, a ſort of Hereticks, who pretending to be reſtored to *Adam*'s Innocence, go Naked in their Aſſemblies: They are ſaid to condemn Marriage, and to have Women in Common.

To **Adapt**, (*Lat.*) to make fit, to apply or ſuit one thing to another.

Adarcon, a *Hebrew* Gold-Coin worth fifteen Shillings Sterling.

Adarige, a Term apply'd by ſome Chymiſts to ſignify *Sal Armoniack*.

Adaſhed, (old Word) aſhamed.

To **Adaw**, (old Word) to awaken; but it is us'd by the Poet *Spencer*, in his *Fairy Queen*, for to ſlacken.

Adax or **Addax**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Beaſt in *Africa*, with wreathed Horns.

To **Add**, (*Lat.*) to join or put to.

Addephagia, ſee *Adephagia*.

Adder, a dangerous Serpent whoſe Poiſon is moſt deadly.

Adders-graſs, ſee *Dogs-Stones*.

Adders-tongue, an Herb having one ſingle Leaf, in the midſt of which comes up a little Stalk like the Tongue of that Serpent.

Adders-wort, ſee *Biſtort*.

Addice or **Adize**, a kind of Axe generally made uſe of by Coopers for cutting the hollow ſide of any Cask or Board.

To **Addict**, (*Lat.*) to give one's ſelf up wholly to a thing, to follow it cloſe, to apply one's Mind altogether to it.

Addictio, (in the *Roman* Law) a paſſing over Goods to another, or to him that will give moſt.

Addictio in diem, an adjudging a Thing to a Perſon for a certain Price, unleſs by ſuch a Day the Owner, or ſome other, give a better Price for it. 'Tis alſo us'd for taking an Adminiſtration, and paying the Debts of the Deceaſed.

Additament, a Thing added; an Encreaſe or Advantage. In Phyſick and Chymiſtry, *Additaments* are Things added a-new to the ordinary Ingredients of any Compoſition; or to a *Menſtrum*, for the better enabling it to open and diſſolve any mixt Body.

Addition, an adding, joining or putting to, an Encreaſe, Advantage or Ornament: In *Arithmetick*, a Rule whereby ſeveral Numbers are added or gathered together, to the end that their Total or Summ may be diſcover'd; as 2 and 4 make 6; and it is either Simple or Compound.

Simple Addition, is the gathering together of ſeveral Numbers that expreſs things of the ſame kind into one Summ; as Pounds, Miles, Yards, Years, *&c.*

Compound Addition, is the adding or ſumming up of things of different names or kinds; as Pounds, Shillings and Pence; Miles, Furlongs and Perches; Yards and Nails; Years, Months, Weeks and Days, *&c.*

Addition, (in *Algebra* or *Species*) is performed by joining together the Quantities propos'd, preſerving their proper Signs; and the peculiar Sign or Mark of Addition, is +, which is always ſuppos'd to belong to the Quantity that follows it: Thus, if to $3a$ you add $2a$, the Summ is $3a+2a$ or $5a$.

In a Law-ſenſe, *Addition* is a Title given to a Man beſides his proper Name and Sir-Name, to ſhew his Quality, Degree, Trade, Place of Abode, *&c.* ſuch are Additions of Eſtate, as *Eſquire*, *Gentleman*, *Yeoman*; of Trades, as *Stationer*, *Printer*, *Carpenter*; of Places, as of *London*, *York*, *Briſtol*.

Additional, that is added over and above; as *An Additional Exciſe*.

Additionales, (*Lat.* in the Civil-Law) additional Terms or Propoſitions to be added to the former Agreement.

Addle, (*Sax.*) empty or rotten; properly ſpoken of an Egg, and figuratively apply'd to a Hair-brain'd, Empty-ſcull'd Fellow.

Addreſs, (*Fr.*) dext'rous Carriage in the Management of a Buſineſs, prudent Conduct, Skill, Induſtry: Alſo an Application or Dedication to a Perſon; a ſhort Remonſtrance or Petition made by the Parliament to the Soveraign, *&c.*

To **Addreſs**, to make Application to, to preſent a Petition, to direct a Letter.

Adducent Muſcles, ſee *Adductores*.

Adductor Oculi, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Eye ſo nam'd, becauſe it draws its Pupil or Apple towards the Noſe; and alſo *Bibitorius*, from its directing the Eye towards the Cup, when one is drinking.

Adductor Pollicis, a Muſcle that brings the Thumb nearer the Fore-finger: It ariſes in common with the *Abductor Indicis*, and aſcends obliquely to its Inſertion at the upper part of the firſt Bone of the Thumb.

Adductor Pollicis Pedis, a Muſcle of the great Toe, which it brings nearer the reſt: It takes riſe from the lower Parts of the *Os Cuneiforme Tertium*, and is inſerted to the inner Part of the *Oſſa Seſamoidea* of the great Toe; being oppoſite ſideways to the end of the *Abductor Pollicis Pedis*.

Adductores or **Adducent Muſcles** (in General) are thoſe that bring forward, cloſe, or draw together the Parts of the Body, whereto they are joyned.

Adelantado, (*Span.*) the Deputy of a Province for a King or General.

Adeling, **Atheling** or **Etheling**, (*Sax.*) a Title of Honour among the *Engliſh Saxons*, properly belonging to the Heir Apparent of the Crown, and ſignifying Excellent; ſuch was *Edgar Atheling*, the deſign'd Succeſſour of *Edward* the Confeſſour.

Adelphides, (*Gr.*) a kind of Palm having the Taſte of Figgs.

Aden, (in *Anat.*) a Glandule or Kernel in an Animal Body; ſome alſo take it for a Swelling in the Groin, the ſame as *Bubo*.

Adephagia or **Addephagia**, an eating one's Fill, Greedineſs, as when Children Crave to eat before their former Victuals are digeſted.

Adeps, (*Lat.*) Fat, Tallow, Greaſe: Among Anatomiſts, it is conſider'd as a ſimilar Part of the Body, differing in this reſpect from *Pinguedo*, that it is a thicker, harder, and more earthy Subſtance, which flows from the Blood thro' peculiar Veſſels into certain Baggs or Bladders that receive it.

Adepts or **Adeptiſts**, the obtaining Sons of Art, well skill'd in Alchymy, who by great Labour and Induſtry have gain'd, or are ſaid to have found out, by their Tribe, the Secret of the Tranſmutation of Metals, or of making the *Grand Elixir*, commonly call'd the *Philoſophers-Stone*.

Adequate, even, equal, or proportionable. A Thing is ſaid *To be Adequate to*, or *adequately to agree with another*, when it is every way equal to it in Capacity, Extent, Power, and all other Properties; neither exceeding nor falling ſhort of it in any reſpect.

Adequate Idea's, are thoſe Idea's or Conceptions that perfectly repreſent the Archetype or Original Images, which the Mind ſuppoſes them to be taken from, which it intends them to ſtand for, and whereto it refers them.

Adfected Equations, ſee *Equation*.

To **Adhere**, to ſtick faſt or cleave to, to be join'd to, or take part with.

Adherence or **Adherency**, the Act of adhering or ſticking cloſe to the Intereſts or Opinions of others.

An **Adherent**, one that adheres to a Party; a Stickler, Follower, or Favourer.

Adjacent, lying near to, bordering upon.

Adjacent Angles, ſee *Angles*.

Adiantum, (*Gr.*) the Herb Maiden-Hair, ſo call'd becauſe its Leaves take no wet; being good for Coughs, ſhortneſs of Breath, as alſo for Pains in the Side, Kidneys or Bladder.

Adiaphora, Things indifferent, neither commanded nor forbidden, which whilſt ſuch, a Man is at liberty to do, or not to do.

Adiaphorous, neutral, indifferent; a Name given by Mr. *Boyle* to a kind of Spirit that he diſtill'd from Tartar and ſome other vegetable Bodies, and which was neither Acid, Vinous nor Urinous.

Adiapneuſtia, a breathing thro' the Pores of the Body.

Adjective or **Noun Adjective**, (in *Grammar*) a Word that only ſets forth the manner of the Being of a Thing, and which to render the Senſe intelligible, requires the help of a Subſtantive joined with it.

Adieu, (*Fr.*) God be with you, Farewell.

Adjicialis Cœna or **Adjiciales Epulæ**, (among the *Romans*) a ſolemn Feaſt, ſuch as a Conſecration Dinner, a Lord Mayor's or Sheriff's Feaſt.

Ad Inquirendum, a Judicial Writ commanding Inquiry to be made of any thing about a Cauſe that depends in the King's Court, for the better Execution of Juſtice; as of Baſtardy, Bondmen, *&c.*

Adjournment, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) the putting off any Court or Meeting, and appointing it to be kept again at another Place or Time; ſo *Adjournment in Eyre*, is an Appointment of a Day when the Juſtices in Eyre mean to ſit again. See *Prorogation*.

Adjoyning, lying next to, or neighbouring.

Adjoyning or **Adjacent Angles**, ſee *Angles*.

Adipoſa Membrana, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Membrane or Skin that encloſes the *Cellulæ Adipoſæ*, or a certain number of little Cells or Holes full of Fat.

Adipoſa Vena or **Renalis**, a Vein that ariſes from the deſcending Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, and ſpreads it ſelf on the Coat and Fat that covers the Kidneys.

Adipoſi Ductus, are Veſſels which convey the *Adeps* or Fat into the Interſtices of the Muſcles, or to the Parts between the Fleſh and the Skin: They are otherwiſe call'd *Lobuli adipoſi*, *Sacculi adipoſi*, and *Veſiculæ adipoſæ*.

Adipſa, (*Gr.*) Medicines or Juleps to quench Thirſt.

Adipſatheon, a branchy Shrub full of Thorns and Prickles.

Adipſos, Licoriſh, a Root full of Juice to prevent Thirſt: Alſo a kind of Palm-Tree, otherwiſe call'd *Phœnicobalanos*.

Adit, (*Lat. i. e.* Entry or Paſſage) the Shaft or Entrance into any Mine.

To **Adjudge**, to give by Sentence or Judgment of the Court, to award: Thus when a determinate Sentence is paſs'd in favour of a Man, the Caſe is ſaid *To be Adjudg'd for him*.

Adjudication, an adjudging, a giving or ſettling by a Sentence, Judgment or Decree.

Adjunct, that which is join'd to another Thing; a Circumſtance: In *Logick*, a Quality joined or belonging to any thing as its Subject; as Heat to Fire, Greenneſs to Graſs, *&c.* In a *Philoſophical Senſe*, whatever comes to any Being from without, is call'd an Adjunct to that Being, as not naturally and eſſentially belonging to it, but adjoined or added thereto over and above.

Ad Jura Regis, a Writ that lies for the King's Clerk againſt one that ſought to put him out of Poſſeſſion, to the Prejudice of the King's Title in Right of his Crown.

To **Adjure**, to charge earneſtly, to put one to his Oath, to Command a Devil or evil Spirit by the force of Inchantments.

To **Adjuſt**, to make fit, ſet in order or ſettle; to State an Account, to determine or make up a Difference.

Adjutant, an Aſſiſter or Helper, an Abettor; eſpecially an Officer in a Regiment of Soldiers: See *Aide Major*.

Adjutant-General, one that accompanies the General of an Army, to aſſiſt him in matter of Counſel and Advice, or otherwiſe.

Adjutory, aiding or helping; as the *Adjutory Bones*, two Bones that reach from the Shoulders to the Elbows, and are ſo call'd by ſome Anatomiſts.

Admeaſurement, (in Common-Law) ſignifies a Writ that lies for the bringing of thoſe to Reaſon, that uſurp more than their Part or Share, and it takes Effect in two Caſes, *viz.*

Admeaſurement of Dower, which is where the Widow of the deceaſed Party holds from the Heir, or his Guardian, more under colour of her Dower, than ſhe has a juſt Title to.

Admeaſurement of Paſture, lies between thoſe that have Common of Paſture belonging to their Freeholds, or Common by Neighbourhood, when any of them over-charge the Common with more Cattel than they ought.

Admenſuration, (*Lat.*) Admeaſurement, the Act of equalizing, or making equal.

Adminicle, (in old Statutes) Aid or Help, Succour or Support: In Civil-Law, it ſignifies imperfect Proof.

To **Adminiſter**, to do Service, to give or diſpenſe, to govern, manage or diſpoſe.

Adminiſtration, the Act of adminiſtring, the doing or managing of ſome Affair: In a Law-ſenſe, the diſpoſing of the Eſtate or Goods of a Man that dy'd Inteſtate, or without making any Will, with an Intent to give an Account thereof.

Adminiſtrator, one that has the Government or Management of any Thing, particularly of Publick Affairs inſtead of a Soveraign Prince; as *The Adminiſtrator of Sweden*. In Common-Law, he that has the Goods, *&c.* of a Perſon, dying without a Will, committed to his Charge by the Ordinary, and is accountable for the ſame as an Executor.

Adminiſtratrix, ſhe that has ſuch Goods and Power committed to her.

Admirable, that deſerves to be Admired, wonderful, marvellous, excellent, rare, good.

Admiral or **Lord High Admiral of** *England*, a principal Officer of the Crown, who has the chief Government of the Royal Navy, and the determining of all Cauſes Maritime, as well Civil as Criminal: The Word is ſaid to be deriv'd from *Amir* in *Arabick* ſignifying a Governour, and *Halios* in *Greek*, *i. e.* belonging to the Sea. This great Truſt is at preſent committed to His Royal

Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark.*

The Title of *Admiral* is alſo generally given to the chief Commander of any diſtinct Squadron or Number of Ships; as the Admiral of the *Red, White* and *Blew* Squadrons, who carry their Flags in the Ships Main-top, with the Colours of their Country. There are alſo Vice-Admirals and Rear-Admirals; which ſee in *Vice* and *Rear.*

Admiralty Court or **High Court of Admiralty,** the Lord High Admiral's chief Court at *London,* for the deciding of Maritime Controverſies, Tryal of Malefactors for Crimes committed at Sea, *&c.* where all Proceedings run in his Name; and he has a Lieutenant call'd *The Judge of the Admiralty,* who is commonly ſome learned Doctor of the Civil-Law.

Admiration, (*Lat.*) the Act of admiring or wondering.

To **Admire,** to look upon with Wonder, to wonder much, to be ſurprized at.

Admiſſion or **Admittance,** Receiving into, Entrance upon, Allowance: In a Law-ſenſe, *Admiſſion* is when a Preſentation to a void Benefice being made by the Patron, the Biſhop upon Examination allows the Clerk to be able, by ſaying, *Admitto te habilem,* &c.

To **Admit** or **Admit of,** to receive, to allow of, to permit or ſuffer.

Admittendo Clerico, a Writ granted to one that has recover'd his Right of Preſentation againſt the Biſhop, in the Common Bench.

Admittendo in Socium, a Writ for the aſſociating of certain Perſons to Juſtices of Aſſize before appointed.

To **Admoniſh,** to warn, to adviſe, hint or put in mind of; to reprove.

Admonition or **Admoniſhment,** a giving Warning, Inſtruction or Advice.

Adnaſcentia or **Adnata,** (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) Branches which ſprout out of the main Stock, as in the Veins and Arteries.

Adnata Tunica, the common Membrane or Coat of the Eye, otherwiſe call'd *Conjunctiva* and *Albuginea*: It ariſes from the Scull, grows to the outward part of the *Tunica Cornea,* and that the *Viſible Species* may paſs there, leaves a round hollow Space forward, to which is join'd another nameleſs Coat made up of the Tendons of thoſe Muſcles that move the Eye.

Adnichiled, (old Law-word) annulled, brought to nothing or made void.

Ad Octo, (*Lat. i. e.* to the eighth Number) a Term us'd by ſome ancient Philoſophers for the ſuperlative or higheſt Degree; becauſe they reckoned no Degree above the Eighth, in their Method of diſtinguiſhing Qualities or Accidents.

Adoleſcency, the flower of Youth, the State from 12 Years of Age to 21 in Women; or from 14 to 25 or 30 in Men.

Adolph, (*Sax.* happy Help) a proper Name of Men, particularly of a *German* Emperour, the ſecond of the *Auſtrian* Family.

Adonai, a *Hebrew* word ſignifying Lord, and ſometimes us'd inſtead of *Jehovah,* for the Lord God.

Adoniah, (*i. e.* a ruling Lord, or the Lord is Ruler) one of King *David*'s Sons.

Adonibezek, (*i. e.* the Lord of *Bezek* or of Thunder) a King of *Canaan,* who was overcome by the *Iſraelites.*

Adonick Verſe, (in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry) a ſort of Verſe firſt compos'd for the bewailing of *Adonis*'s Death: It conſiſts only of a Dactyl and a Spondee, and is ſeldom us'd but with *Sapphicks* at the end of every *Strophe* or Strain; as *Rara juventus.*

Adonis, the fair Son of *Cynaras* King of *Cyprus,* by his own Daughter *Myrrha,* who hunting (as the Story goes) in the *Idalian* Grove, and being kill'd with the Tusk of a Wild Boar, was chang'd by *Venus* into a Flower of a Purple Colour, which bears his Name. *Adonis* is alſo taken for the Sleeper, a kind of Sea-Fiſh, which leaving the Water, uſes to ſleep on the Shore.

Adonium, an Herb feign'd to have ſprung up from the Blood of *Adonis,* the Darling of *Venus*; a ſort of Southernwood.

Adonizedek, (*Heb.* the Lord's Juſtice) an ancient King of *Jeruſalem.*

To **Adopt,** (*Lat.*) to take a Stranger into one's Family, chuſing him for a Son or Heir; to make one that is not a-kin capable to inherit.

Adoption, The Act of adopting, a free Choice of one for one's Son.

Adoptive, belonging to, or admitted by Adoption.

Ador, (*Lat.*) a kind of pure bearded Wheat, anciently us'd in Sacrifices.

Adorable, fit to be adored or worſhipped; the Word when apply'd to mortal Men, ſignifies worthy of all Honour and Reſpect.

Adorat, a Chymical Weight of 4 Pounds.

Adoration, the Act of Adoring, a rend'ring of profound Reſpect and Submiſſion; Worſhip, Reverence, Reſpect, Obſervance.

Do **Adore,** to pay Divine Worſhip, to reverance: Alſo to ſhew profound Reſpect and Submiſſion, to reſpect in a high Meaſure, to admire or dote extravagantly upon.

Adorea, (*Lat.*) a Largeſs or Dole of Corn, anciently given to the *Roman* Soldiers on a Day of Triumph.

To **Adorn,** to beautify, to deck, trim, or ſet off.

Ad Pondus omnium, (*Lat.*) an Expreſſion us'd in Phyſicians Bills, and ſignifying, that the laſt mention'd Medicine ought to weigh as much as all the reſt preſcrib'd before.

Ad quod Damnum, (*i. e.* to what Dammage) a Writ that lies for the Sheriff to enquire what Dammage it may be to others, for the King to grant a Fair or Market, *&c.* or for a private Perſon to give Lands in *Mortmaine* to any Religious Houſe, or other Body Politick.

There is alſo another Writ *Ad quod Damnum* lying where one would turn a Common Road or High-way, and lay out another as beneficial.

Adramelech, (*Heb.* the King's Cloak, or the King's Greatneſs) an Idol of the *Aſſyrians,* to whom they burnt their Children in Sacrifice: Alſo the Name of one of *Sennacherib*'s three Sons.

Adrectare or **Adrettiare,** (in old *Latin* Records) to ſatisfy, to make amends.

Adſcititious, added, borrowed, far fetched, foreign, falſe, counterfeit.

Adſtantes, ſee *Proſtata.*

Ad Terminum qui præteriit, a Writ of Entry that lies where a Man having Leaſed Lands or Tenements, for Term of Life or Years, and after the Term expir'd is held from them by the Tenant, or a Stranger that poſſeſſes the ſame, and keeps out the Leſſor. In ſuch Caſe this Writ lies for the Leſſor and his Heirs.

To **Advance,** (*Fr.*) to ſtep or go forward, to prefer or raiſe, to promote or further, to give before-hand.

Advance-Ditch, (in *Fortif.*) is a Ditch digged all along the *Glacis* beyond the Counterſcarp, and uſually fill'd with Water.

Advance-Guard, (in the Art of War) the firſt Line or Diviſion of an Army, ranged or marching in Battel-array, or that part which is next to the Enemy, or which marches firſt towards them. The whole Body of any Army conſiſts of the *Advance-Guard* or *Van-Guard,* the *Main Body* and the *Rear-Guard*. Sometimes alſo a Party of 15 or 20 Horſe Commanded by a Lieutenant, beyond, but within ſight of the Main Guard, is call'd an *Advance-Guard*.

Advancement, Preferment, Promotion.

Advancer, (among Hunters) one of the Starts or Branches of a Buck's Attire, *viz.* that between the Back-Antler and the Palm.

Advantage, Good, Benefit, Profit, Gain, Over-meaſure.

Advantageous, tending to one's Good or Profit; uſeful, convenient, excellent, honourable.

Advectitious, (*Lat.*) that is brought or carry'd from another Place; foreign.

Advent, (*i. e.* Coming) a Time ſet a-part by the Church in order to be ſpent in a pious Preparation for the approaching or coming on Feſtival of our bleſſed Saviour's Nativity.

Advent-Sundays, are four in Number, the firſt of which, if it do not fall on St. *Andrew*'s Day, *November* 30, is the next Sunday after. During this Time of Advent, all Law-Suits were anciently laid aſide, and it is determin'd to continue till Chriſtmas-Day.

Adventaile, a Coat of Defence; *Chaucer*.

Adventitia Bona, (*Lat.* in the *Roman* Law) ſuch Goods as come to a Man unexpectedly, and which are now commonly call'd *Wind-falls*.

Adventitia Dos, a Dowry or Portion given to a Woman by ſome other Friend beſides her Parents.

Adventitious, that comes unexpectedly or by Chance.

Adventitious Glandules, ſee *Glandules*.

Adventitious Matter, (in *Philoſ.*) ſuch Matter as does not properly belong to any natural or mixt Body, but comes to it from ſome other Place; Thus 'tis a Queſtion, whether in the freezing of Water, there do not enter in ſome frigorifick Particles, which are adventitious to the Water from the Air or the freezing Mixture.

Ad Ventrem inſpiciendum, a Writ mention'd in the Statute of Eſſoins. See *Ventre inſpiciendo*.

Adventure, (*Fr.*) Chance, Luck, accidental Encounter, Enterprize, Hazard.

To **Adventure**, to venture, or put to the Venture, to hazard.

Adventurous, hazardous, bold; as *A very adventurous Act*.

Adverb, (in *Grammar*) one of the four undeclinable Parts of Speech, which being join'd to a Verb, ſerves to expreſs the manner of Action: Theſe are uſually diſtinguiſh'd into Adverbs of Time, Place, *&c.*

Adverbial, belonging to an Adverb.

Adverſary, an Oppoſer, one that is againſt another, or is at Law with him; the adverſe Party.

Adverſative, as *An Adverſative Particle*, a Term in Grammar ſignifying a ſmall part of Speech that expreſſes ſome Contrariety or Oppoſition.

Adverſe, contrary, oppoſite: In *Logick* it is when the two Contraries have a perpetual and abſolute Oppoſition one to another.

Adverſity, Calamity, Miſery, Affliction, Miſfortune, Trouble.

To **Advert**, to mark, mind or take heed.

Advertency, Attention, Mindfulneſs, Heedfulneſs.

To **Advertiſe**, to give Advice or Intelligence of, to warn.

Advertiſement, Advice, a putting in Mind, a Warning; Information, Intelligence.

Advice, (*Fr.*) Counſel; alſo Notice or Account.

Adviſable, that may be adviſed about, fit to be done.

To **Adviſe**, to counſel, to give an Account or Information of; to weigh in Mind or conſider.

Adulation, (*Lat.*) Flattery, Fawning.

Adulator, a Flatterer, a fawning Fellow, a Claw-back.

Adulatory, belonging to, or full of Flattery.

Adult, that is grown or come to full ripeneſs of Age.

Adulterate, adulterated, marred, ſpoiled, counterfeit.

To **Adulterate**, to corrupt or counterfeit, to marr or ſpoil.

Adulteration, the Act of adulterating, ſpoiling, *&c.* In reſpect of Wines, Medicinal Drugs, Chymical Preparations, *&c.* it is the mixing ſome baſer Matter with thoſe Things, which hinders them from being genuine and truly good in their kind.

Adulterous, belonging to, or given to Adultery.

Adultery, the defiling of the Marriage-bed, properly the Sin of Incontinency between two marry'd Perſons, yet if but one be marry'd it is Adultery.

Adumbrated, ſhadowed, reſembled.

Adumbration, a ſhadowing; Among Painters, a Sketch, a rude or rough Draught of a Picture: In *Heraldry*, an abſolute taking away the Subſtance of the Charge or Thing born, ſo that there remains nothing of it, but the bare proportion of the outward Lines: It is alſo call'd *Tranſparency*.

Advocate, a Man well ſkill'd in the Civil Law, who by Word of Mouth or Writing, maintains the right of ſuch Parties as have need of his Aſſiſtance: In a figurative Senſe, one that lays to Heart or ſecures the Intereſts of another upon all Occaſions: Thus Chriſt is ſaid *To be our Advocate in Heaven*.

Eccleſiaſtical or *Church-Advocates* were of two ſorts, *viz.* 1. The Advocate of the Cauſes and Intereſts of the Church, retain'd as a Counſellour and Pleader, to maintain the Properties and Rights. Or 2. The Patron, who had the Advowſon and Preſentation.

Advocatione Decimarum, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies for the Claim of the fourth Part or upwards of the Tithes that belong to any Church.

To **Advow** or **Avow**, (Law-Term) to juſtify or maintain an Act formerly done: As when one takes a Diſtreſs for Rent, *&c.* and the Party Diſtrain'd ſues a Replevin to have his Goods again; now he that took the Diſtreſs, or to whoſe uſe the Diſtreſs was taken, juſtifying or maintaining the Act, is ſaid *To Avow*.

Advowee or **Avowee**, one that has a Right to Preſent to a Benefice.

Advowee Paramount, the higheſt Patron, that is to ſay, the King, according to Stat. 25. *E.* 3.

Advowſon or **Advowzen**, (in Common-Law) is a Right which a Biſhop, Dean and Chapter, or their Succeſſours, or any Lay-Patron have, to preſent a Clerk to a Benefice when it becomes void: 'Tis much the ſame as *Jus Patronatus* in the Canon-Law, and is of two ſorts, *viz.* either Appendant or in Groſs.

Advowſon Appendant, that which depends on a Manour, as an Appurtenance of it, and is therefore termed *an Incident* by *Kitchen*, but it may be ſold by it ſelf, and then it is in Groſs.

Advowſon in Groſs, that Right of Preſentation which is principal, ſole or abſolute, and does not belong to any Manour, as a part of its Right.

Advowtry, an old Word us'd for Adultery, in ſeveral of our Statute-Laws and other ancient Records.

Aduſt, (*Lat.*) burnt, parched, over-heated. Among Phyſicians the Blood is ſaid *To be Aduſt*, when by reaſon of exceſſive Heat, the thinner Parts of it ſteem forth in Vapours, whilſt the thicker remain black and full of Dregs, as if they were burnt.

Aduſtion, ſcorching, parching.

Ædiles, (*Lat.*) certain Magiſtrates among the ancient *Romans*, who had the Overſight of Buildings both Holy and Profane; as alſo of Baths, Water-courſes, Conduits, *&c.* Of theſe there were three ſorts, *viz.*

Ædiles Plebeii or **Minores**, who being two in Number, were choſen from among the Commonalty, and ſerv'd at the ſame time with the Tribunes of the People.

Ædiles Cereales, were great Officers appointed and taken out of the Patrician Order, to manage Affairs relating to the Price of Corn, wholeſomeneſs of Victuals, *&c.*

Ædiles Curules or **Majores**, were Patricians or Noble-Men, whoſe chief Office was to look after the Celebration of the great Games and Sports, to be at the Charge of Plays, and the Shews of Gladiators or Sword-Players; beſides their ſhare in all the other Offices of the Plebeian *Ædiles*.

Ædœica Ulcera, Ulcers or Sores about the Privy Parts; Buboes, Shankers.

Ægilops (*Gr.*) a Weed that grows amidſt Corn, Darnel, Wild Oats; a ſort of Root like Garlick or Onions; a kind of Tree that bears Acorns or Maſt: Alſo a Swelling betwixt the Noſe and great corner of the Eye, which if it be not ſeaſonably open'd, the Bone underneath will putrify: It is alſo often taken for the *Fiſtula Lachrymalis*.

Ægipanes, Beaſts like Men, having their Feet and lower Parts like Goats; Satyrs or rather Devils. *Lev.* 27. 7.

Ægipyros, a kind of Plant, *q: d.* Buck-wheat.

Ægirinon, a ſort of Ointment made of the Berries of the black Poplar-tree.

Ægithus, a little Bird ſaid to be at deadly hatred with the Aſs for ſpoiling her Neſt, which is for the moſt part amidſt the Thiſtles, ſo that ſhe continually vexes him by pecking his gall'd Back.

Ægloga, a Paſtoral Song. See *Eclogue*.

Ægocephalus, a kind of Bird that has no Spleen.

Ægoceras, an Herb like a Goat's Horn; Fenegreek.

Ægoceros, one of the Signs of the *Zodiack*, call'd *Capricorn* in *Latin*.

Ægolethron, a ſort of Crow-foot, a Flower.

Ægolios, a kind of Owl, a Bird.

Ægonychon, the Herb Gromwell.

Ægophthalmos, a precious Stone like a Goat's-Eye.

Ægyptiacum ſc. *Unguentum*, an Ointment made of *Engliſh* Honey, Verdegreeſe, Diers Galls, Green Copperas, *&c.* which is of a very cleanſing Quality for Ulcers, and takes Name from its black Colour like the Hue of an *Egyptian*.

Ælurus, the Cat, a well known Creature, ſo call'd, becauſe its Tail is ſtreak'd with ſeveral Colours.

Ænigma, ſee *Enigma*.

Æolick Mood, ſee *Mood in Muſick*.

Æolipile or **Æolipyle**, a Device anciently made uſe of to help ſmoaking Chimneys: Alſo a round hollow Ball made of Braſs, Copper, or other Metal, with a Neck and a very ſmall Hole; which being about two third parts filled with Water, and ſet on or near the Fire, the Vaporous Air will break forth with very great Noiſe and Violence: Alſo an Inſtrument, otherwiſe call'd the *Hermetical* or Wind-bellows uſeful for Smiths, and in Chymical Operations.

Æquator, ſee *Equator*.

Æquilateral, ſee *Equilateral*.

Æquilibrium (*Lat.* in *Mechanicks*) is when either equal Weights at equal Diſtances, or unequal ones at Diſtances mutually proportionable to the Center, cauſe the Arms of any *Libra* or Ballance to hang even, ſo that they do not out-weigh one another; even Weight and Poiſe. See *Equilibrium*.

Æquivocal, ſee *Equivocal*.

Aer (*Gr.*) the Air, one of the four Elements, Weather.

Æra, the Weed Darnel or Cockle.

Æra, (*Lat.* in Chronol.) a particular Account or Reckoning of Time and Years from ſome remarkable Event, as from the Creation of the World, the Deſtruction of *Troy*, the Building of *Rome*, and more eſpecially that of the Chriſtians from the Birth of our Bleſſed Lord and Saviour. It is the ſame with *Epocha*; which See.

Æreolum or **Æreolus** (*Lat.*) the Weight of two Grains, the thirty ſixth part of a Drachm.

Aerial, belonging to the Air.

Ærica (*Lat.*) a Fiſh of the Colour of Braſs, an Herring, a Red-Herring.

Aerizuſa (*Gr.*) a Jaſper-ſtone like the Air or Sky in Colour.

Aeromancy, a Divining or Fore-telling of things by certain Signs in the Air.

Aeromeli, Honey-dew or Manna.

Ærugo (*Lat.*) the Ruſt or Canker of Metal, the Green Ruſt of Copper or Braſs; Verdegreeſe: Alſo Mildew or the Blaſting of Corn, *&c.*

Aery, ſee *Airy*.

Æs, Braſs or Copper.

Æs Uſtum, calcined Copper, which is made by laying Copper-plates in Beds with Powder of Sulphur or Brimſtone in a Crucible, whoſe Cover or Lid has a hole in it to give the Vapours Vent, while the Matter is Calcining in a ſtrong Fire.

Æſalon (*Gr.*) a kind of little Hawk, the Merlin, the Hobby.

Æſchna, the Aſh-coloured Water-fly, an Inſect.

Æſchynomenous Plants (among Herbaliſts) thoſe Plants which as one comes near them with the Hand, ſhrink in their Leaves, the ſame with the *Senſitive*; which See.

Æſculus (*Lat.*) a kind of Tree bearing Maſt Beach, and having a broad Leaf.

Aeſnecy, ſee *Eſnecy*.

Æſtimatio Capitis (*Lat.*) a Value ſet on one's Head; a Term in the old *Saxon* Law. King *Athelſtan*, in a great Aſſembly held at *Exeter*, declar'd what Fines were to be paid *pro æſtimatione Capitis*, for Offences committed againſt ſeveral Perſons, according to their Degrees: Thus the Eſtimation of the King's Head was 30000 *Thrymſa's*; that of an Archbiſhop or Prince 15000; of a Biſhop or Senator 8000, of a Prieſt or *Thane* 2000, *&c.*

Æſtival, belonging to the Summer; as the *Æſtival Solſtice*. See *Solſtice*.

Æſtuary, a Place over-flow'd with Sea-water, ſuch as the Waſhes and Fens in *Lincoln-ſhire*, a Marſh full of Salt-water: In a Medicinal Senſe, a receiving of the Vapours or Steam of certain boiled Drugs into the Body, thro' a hole made in a Seat or Chair. See *Vaporary*.

Ætate probanda, a Writ that lies for the Heir of the Tenant that held of the King in Chief, to prove that he is of full Age, that ſo he may become Tenant to the King by the ſame Services that were perform'd by his Anceſtour.

Æther (*Gr.*) the Firmament, the Sky, that part of Heaven which is above the three Regions of the Air, and fill'd with a pure Subſtance.

Æthereal, belonging to the Heavens, Sky, or Air, Heavenly.

Æthereal Matter, or **Æther** (among Naturaliſts) is taken for a very fine, thin, tranſparent Fluid, that ſome will have to ſurround the Earth, up as far as the Firmament of fixed Stars, which eaſily pierces and runs thro' all things, and lets all things run as eaſily through it.

Æthiopis, an Herb growing in *Ethiopia* like Lettice, with which Inchanters heretofore us'd to open Locks, dry up Rivers, *&c.*

Æthiops, a Native of *Ethiopia*, a Country of *Africa*, a Black-moor.

Æthiops Mineral, a Medicine made by Imbodying equal Parts of running Quick-ſilver and Flower of Brimſtone, and then Deflagrating or Burning off the Mixture in a Crucible: Or elſe only mingling them well together in a Glaſs-Mortar, without inkindling the Matter at all; till the Quick-ſilver quite diſappears and the Powder turns black.

Ætiologia (in *Rhetorick*) a ſhewing of a Cauſe or Reaſon: Among Phyſicians, the Reaſon which is given of Natural or Preternatural Accidents in Human Bodies.

Ætiologica, that part of Phyſick which explains the Cauſes and Reaſons of Diſeaſes, in order to their Cure.

Aetites, the Eagle-ſtone, a certain Stone which when ſhaken, rattles as if there were another within it: 'Tis found by the ſides of Rivers, in Fields, and on Mountains, but falſely ſaid to be taken out of Eagles Neſts.

Ætna, a Burning Mountain in the Iſland of *Sicily*, which continually ſends forth Whirl-winds of Fire and Smoak, with Clouds of Aſhes, and ſometimes great Stones into the Neighbouring Country.

Affability, eaſineſs of Addreſs, Courteſy, Kindneſs, Gentleneſs.

Affable, eaſie to be ſpoken to, Courteous, Civil.

Affair (*Fr.*) Buſineſs, Thing, Matter, Concern.

To **Affect** (*Lat.*) to ſtudy or ſet one's Mind upon, to Vouch or have Inclination for, or move, to love, to deſire or hanker after, to endeavour to get, to aſpire to.

Affectation, an eager Deſire: Alſo Affectedneſs, affected Study, Preciſeneſs, Niceneſs, Formality, formal Way.

Affected, diſpoſed or inclined to; alſo ſtudied, over-curiouſly done; as *an affected Style*: Alſo Preciſe, Nice, Formal; as *Affected Ways*: In a Medicinal Senſe, troubled or ſeized with a Diſtemper, Diſeaſed; as *the Part affected*.

Affection, Love, Paſſion, Good-will, Kindneſs, Inclination towards.

Affectionate, well Affected to, full of Affection, Kind, Loving.

Affectus (*Lat.*) the Affection, Diſpoſition, or Motion of the Mind: Among Phyſicians, it is taken for Sickneſs or any Diſturbance in the Body. See *Pathema* and *Paſſion*.

Affeerers (Law-term) Perſons impower'd by Courts-leet upon Oath to ſet Fines on thoſe that have committed Faults, which are Arbitrarily Puniſhable, and have no expreſs Penalty appointed by the Statute.

To **Affere** an **Amercement**, to mitigate or leſſen the Rigour of a Fine.

Affiance (*Fr.*) Truſt, Confidence. In a Law-ſenſe the plighting of Troth between a Man and a Woman, upon an Agreement of Marriage.

† To **Affiance**, to Betroth.

Affidare (in old *Latin* Records) to plight one's Faith, or give Fealty by making Oath.

Affidatio Dominorum, an Oath taken by the Lords in Parliament.

Affidatus, a Tenant by Fealty.

Affidavit, a Law-word, ſignifying a Depoſition, or the Witneſſing of a Thing upon Oath; as *To make Affidavit*.

Affidiari, or **Affidiari ad arma** (in ancient Deeds) to be Enrolled and Muſtered for Soldiers, upon an Oath of Fidelity.

Affinage (*Fr.*) a Refining of Metals.

Affinity (*Lat.*) Kindred or Alliance by Marriage; Relation or Agreeableneſs between ſeveral things.

To **Affirm**, to Aſſure, Avouch, or maintain the Truth of a Thing. In a Legal Senſe, to Ratify or Confirm a former Law, Sentence or Decree; as *If the Judgment be affirmed*, &c.

Affirmance, the Act of Affirming or Ratifying after ſuch a manner.

Affirmation, an Affirming, Aſſuring or Speaking Point-blank.

Affirmative, that ſerves to Affirm, Peremptory, Poſitive; in which reſpect it is oppoſed to *Negative*.

To **Affix**, to faſten to, to ſet up, or poſt up a Bill, *&c.*

To **Afflict**, to caſt down, to grieve, trouble, diſquiet, or vex.

Affliction, Trouble, Sorrow, Anguiſh, Vexation, Grief; Adverſity, Misfortune, Calamity, Miſery, Diſtreſs.

Affluence, Plenty, great Store, Abundance, Wealth.

Afflux, a flowing as of Humours upon or to any Part.

Afforciament, (in old *Records*) a Fort or Strong Hold.

Afforciamentum Curiæ, the calling of a Court upon a ſolemn and extraordinary Occaſion.

To **Afford**, to give or yield.

To **Afforeſt**, (a Term in the *Foreſt-Law*) to lay waſte a piece of Ground, and turn it into Foreſt.

To **Affranchiſe**, (*Fr.*) to ſet one at Liberty from Slavery, to make him Free.

Affray, a Fray, Skirmiſh, or Fight between two or more Parties: In a *Law-Senſe*, a Terrour caus'd in the Subject, even without a Word ſpoken, or a Blow given, which may be done by making an unlawful Shew of Violence; as a Man appearing with Armour or Weapons not uſually worn, may ſtrike a Fear into others unarmed; ſo that it is a Wrong to the Common-Wealth, and in that reſpect differs from *an Aſſault* which is an Injury to a particular Perſon.

Affretamentum, (in old *Latin* Records) the Fraight of a Ship, from the *French* Word *Fret* of the ſame Signification.

Affri or **Affra**, Bullocks or Beaſts of the Plough: In *Northumberland* to this Day, a ſlow or dull Horſe is call'd a *falſe Aver* or *Afer*.

To **Affright**, to put in a Fright or Fear, to ſcare.

Affront, (*Fr.*) Abuſe or Wrong; an Injury done one, either by Words or Blows, or other bad Uſage.

To **Affront**, to offer an Affront, to brave or ſwagger over, to abuſe.

Affrontive, abuſive, injurious.

Affuſion, a pouring in or upon.

Africa, one of the four Parts of the World, ſo call'd from *Afer*, the Son or Companion of *Hercules*; or according to *Joſephus*, from *Opher* the Grandſon of *Abraham*.

Africans or **Africa-Marigolds**, a ſort of Flower.

Africus, the Wind South-Weſt and by Weſt, ſo call'd by the *Latin* Poets, becauſe it blows from the Continent of *Africa*.

Aft or **Abaft**, a Word us'd by Seamen to ſignify any Action, Motion, or Application, from the Stem of the Ship towards the Stern; as *Go aft*, *i. e.* Go towards the Stern; *How chear ye fore and aft?* *i. e.* How fares all your Ships Company?

And becauſe the Maſter's or Captain's Cabbin is generally in the hinder part of the Ship under the Quarter-Deck, 'tis a uſual Compliment to a Perſon come on board, *Sir, will you pleaſe to walk aft.*

After-Math, (in *Husbandry*) the After-Graſs, or ſecond Mowings of Graſs; or elſe Graſs or Stubble cut after Corn.

After-Sails, (among Seamen) the Sails that belong to the Main and Miſſen Maſts, and keep the Ship to the Wind.

Aga, a *Turkiſh* Word ſignifying a great Officer; as *The Aga* or chief Captain *of the Janizaries.*

Agag, (*Heb.* a Garret or upper Room) a King of the *Amalekites*, who being taken Priſoner by *Saul*, was hewn in pieces alive.

Agai, a Term in Merchandize, ſignifying the difference in *Holland* or *Venice* of the Value of Current Money and Bank-Notes, which in *Holland* is often 3 or 4 *per Cent.* in favour of the Notes.

Agalactia, (*Gr.*) want of Milk to give Suck with.

Agallachum, Wood of Aloes.

Agape, Love, Charity, Kindneſs, Alms-giving; whence

Agapæ, Love-Feaſts, certain Feaſts us'd among the Primitive Chriſtians, after they had receiv'd the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper together, for the more cloſe uniting themſelves in Love and Friendſhip.

Agaricon, Agarick, a kind of Muſhroom that grows on the Trunks and great Branches of old Trees, eſpecially the Larch-Tree: 'Tis both Male and Female, but the Female is moſt us'd in Phyſick, to purge the Brain, *&c.*

Agaſæus, a Gaſe-hound.

Agaſt, (old word) put in a great Fright, diſmay'd with Fear.

Agate, a precious Stone of which Hafts for Knives and other Curioſities are made. See *Achates.*

Age, (*Fr.*) the whole continuance of Man's Life; alſo a ſpace of Time of 100 Years compleat: In a *Law-Senſe*, it is taken for thoſe ſpecial Times which enable Men and Women to do that which for want of riper Years and Judgment, they could not do before. Thus a Man at 12 Years may take an Oath of Allegiance in a Leet, at 14 he is at the Age of Diſcretion, and at 21 of full Age, *&c.*

Age-prier, (in *Common-Law*) is when an Action is brought againſt one that is under Age, for Lands coming to him by Deſcent; for then he may move the Court, and Pray that the Action may be ſtaid till he attain to his full Age; which is generally allow'd in moſt Caſes: But it is otherwiſe in the Civil Law, which obliges Children in their Minority to anſwer by their Tutours or Guardians.

Agema, (*Gr.*) a Battalion of Horſe or Foot, a Squadron, a Brigade.

Agemoglans, (*Turk. i. e.* untaught) the Children of Chriſtians, who while young are ſeized on by the *Turkiſh* Officers, to be inſtructed in the *Mahometan* Principles, and made Janizaries.

Agenhine, ſee *Hogenhine.*

Agent, (*Lat.*) a Doer, a Factor or Dealer for another; a Reſident that manages the Affairs of a Prince or Common-Wealth in a foreign Country. In a *Phyſical-Senſe*, that which acts upon Bodies, and cauſes all Generations and Corruptions.

Agent and Patient, a Law-Phraſe, us'd when one is the Doer of a Thing, and alſo the Party to whom it is done; as where a Woman endows her ſelf of the faireſt Poſſeſſion of her Husband.

Agerasia, (*Gr.*) a vigorous old Age.

Ageraton, an Herb call'd Everlaſting; Mothwort, Cotton-weed, or Maudlin.

† To **Agglomerate,** to roll or wind up into a Bottom.

To **Aggrandize,** to make great, to enlarge, to raiſe, to advance, or prefer.

To **Aggravate,** to make heavy or grievous, to heighten, to inlarge upon the heinouſneſs of a Crime.

Aggravation, the Act of Aggravating.

Aggregate, the whole Maſs that ariſes from the joining or gathering together of ſeveral Things: In *Arithmetick*, the Total or Summ of divers Numbers added together.

To **Aggregate,** to join together and unite to the ſame Body; to aſſociate; to admit or receive into a Society.

Aggregated Flower, ſee *Compounded Flower.*

Aggregation, the Act of aggregating or joining together, *&c.*

Aggreſſes or **Ogreſſes,** (in *Heraldry*) the ſame as Pellets and Balls: See *Balls and Ogreſſes.*

Aggreſſour, an Aſſailer, one that firſt ſets upon or aſſaults; a Beginner of an Enterprize.

Aggreſtein, a Diſeaſe in Hawks proceeding from a ſharp Humour.

Aggrieved, afflicted, or troubled, wronged.

Agild, (*Sax.* Law-Term) free from Gild or Penalty, not ſubject to the Cuſtomary Fine or Tax.

Agile, (*Lat.*) quick, nimble, ſwift.

Agility, Activity, Nimbleneſs.

Agilted, offended. *Chaucer.*

Agillarius, (in old *Latin* Records) a Hayward or Keeper of the Herd of Cattel in a Common Field, Sworn at the Lord's Court by Solemn Oath. This Officer was of two ſorts, *viz.* I. The Common Hayward of a Town or Village, appointed to look after and guard the greater Cattel or Common Herd of Kine and Oxen, and to keep them within their due Bounds. II. The *Agillarius* of the Lord of a Manour, or of a Religious Houſe, who was to take care of the Tillage, Fencing, Harveſt-work, *&c.* And to ſee that there were no Encroachments or Treſpaſſes committed on that particular Diſtrict; much the ſame with that Officer, who has ſince been call'd the *Fields-man.*

Agiſt (*Fr.*) properly a Bed or Reſting-place: Whence in Common-law, to *Agiſt* ſignifies to take in and feed the Cattel of Strangers in the Queen's Foreſt, and to gather the Money due for the ſame, to her Majeſty's Uſe: Alſo to take in other Mens Cattel into any Ground, at a certain Rate *per* Week.

Agiſtator or **Agiſtor,** an Officer that takes Cattel into a Foreſt, and receives Money upon that account; Theſe Officers otherwiſe call'd *Gueſt-takers*, or *Giſt-takers* in *Engliſh*, are made by the Queen's Letters Patent, and are four in Number in every Foreſt where ſhe has *Pawnage.*

Agiſtment, the Herbage or Feeding of Cattel in a Foreſt or Common.

To **Agitate,** (*Lat.*) to tumble and toſs, to bandy, to debate a Queſtion; alſo a Term in Philoſophy; as *Fire or Heat* agitates, *i. e. ſtirs up the Particles or ſmall Parts of all Bodies, and puts them into a ſwift Motion.*

Agitation, an agitating, violent Motion, joulting, tumbling or toſſing; Diſturbance or Diſquiet of Mind, Trouble; alſo the management of a Buſineſs in Hand. In a *Philoſophical Senſe*, the brisk inward Motion of the Corpuſcles or very ſmall Parts of any natural Body.

Agitator, one that carries on any Buſineſs or Deſign: The Name of *Agitators* was particularly apply'd during the Civil Wars *A. D.* 1647, to certain Perſons, who were choſen out of every

Regiment to ſit in Council, and to manage the Affairs of the Parliament-Army.

Aglaophotis, a Plant which ſome take for the Peony.

Aglet, (*Fr.*) the Tag of a Point; a little Plate of Metal; alſo a kind of ſubſtance growing out of ſome Trees before the Leaves.

Aglets or **Agleets**, (among *Floriſts*) are the Pendants that hang on the Tip-ends of Chives and Threads; as in Tulips, Roſes, Spike-graſs, *&c.*

Agnail, a Sore that breaks out at the root of the Nails, in the Fingers or Toes.

Agnation, (*Lat.* in the Civil Law) that Line of Conſanguinity or Kindred by Blood, which is between Males deſcended from the ſame Father; as *Cognation* is the Line of Parentage between Males and Females, both deſcended from the ſame Father.

Agnes, (*Gr.*) a Proper Name of Women, ſignifying Chaſte.

Agnina Lingua, (*Lat.*) Lambs-tongue, or Ribwort-Plantain; an Herb.

Agnition, an Acknowledgment, in ſpeaking of a Perſon, or Thing known or diſcovered by ſome Mark or Token.

Agnomen, (among the *Romans*) a Name added to the Sir-name of a Perſon, and given upon account of ſome particular Action; as one of the *Scipio*'s was named *Africanus*, and the other *Aſiaticus*, from their brave Exploits in *Africa* and *Aſia*. Thus with us K. *William* I. was Sir-named the *Conquerour.*

Agnus, a Lamb, or young Sheep under a Year old.

Agnus Caſtus, the chaſte Tree; a Tree otherwiſe call'd *Abraham*'s Balm and *Italian* Willow.

Agnus Dei, (*i. e.* the Lamb of God) a Figure of the Holy Lamb with a Croſs ſtamp'd on a piece of white Wax of an Oval Form, and bleſs'd by the *Pope* in order to be given or ſold, as a precious Relick.

Agonalia, (*Gr.*) certain Feaſts kept yearly among the ancient *Romans*, *Jan.* 9. with Games, playing of Prizes and other Exerciſes.

Agoniſta, a Champion, one that ſtrives in Maſteries; a Wreſtler.

Agonotheta, an Overſeer at Feats of Activity, [illegible] Judge in ſuch Games, a Maſter of the Revels.

Agony, extremity of Anguiſh, when Nature makes the laſt effort againſt a Diſeaſe, the Pangs of Death; an Horrour or trembling Paſſion, exceſſive Grief or trouble of Mind.

Agouty, a little *American* Beaſt like a Rabbet in ſhape and ſize, having but two Teeth in each Jaw, and feeding it ſelf like a Squirrel: But they are fierce, and when anger'd ſtamp with their Hind-feet, and ſet their Hair perfectly upright.

Agramed, (old Word) grieved.

Agrarian Law, a certain Law made by the ancient *Romans*, for the ſharing of Lands got by Conqueſt, among the common People.

To **Agredge**, to gather together, *Chaucer*.

To **Agree**, (*Fr.*) to yield or conſent, to ſtrike up a Bargain, to make up a Difference.

Agreeable, that agrees or ſuits with; alſo pleaſant, charming, graceful.

Agreement, Agreeableneſs, Union, Relation, Reconcilement; alſo Articles agreed upon, Contract or Bargain: In Common Law, it is taken for a joyning together or conſent of two or more Minds, in any thing already done, or to be done hereafter.

Agria, a ſcurvy Scab hard to cure, a rebellious Ulcer: Alſo the Shrub Holly, the Leaves of which are good for the Colick and Pains in the Bowels.

Agriacantha, a ſort of wild Thiſtle.

Agricultura, (*Lat.*) the Art of Husbandry, or Improvement of Land, by which means the Earth is tilled and manured, in order to render it fruitful, and to make it bring forth Trees, Plants and Fruits.

Agrielea, (*Gr.*) the wild Olive-tree.

Agrifolium, (*Lat.*) the Holly or Holm-tree.

Agrimonia, Agrimony, an Herb ſomewhat like Tanſey, good againſt ſtoppages of the Liver, as alſo in the Dropſy, Jaundice *&c.*

Agrimonia Sylveſtris, wild Tanſey, Silver-weed.

Agriocardamum, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Water-creſſes, an Herb.

Agriocaſtanum, Earth-nut, a Root, which being peel'd and boil'd in Broth, is a pleaſant Food and very nouriſhing.

Agriococcymelea, wild Prunes or Plums.

Agriocynara, the wild Artichoak.

Agriomelea, a ſort of wild Quince.

Agrion, a kind of wild Radiſh.

Agriopaſtinaca, the wild [illegible]ret or Parſnip; alſo an Herb call'd Saxifrage [illegible] *Candia*.

Agriophyllon, Hogs-fennel or Sulphur-wort; an Herb.

Agrioſelinum, a ſort of Crow-foot, a Flower.

Agrioſtari, a kind of wild Wheat.

Agrippa, (*Lat.*) a Name given to ſuch as came into the World with Difficulty, or were born with their Feet forward: Several Perſons of Note among the Ancients have had this Name, particularly ſome of the Kings of *Judæa*.

Agriſe, (old Word) aſtoniſhed, much afraid.

Agroted, a word in *Chaucer*, ſignifying, ſwelled or made big.

Agrutched, Abbridged, *Chaucer*.

Agrypnia, (*Gr.*) a watching or a dreaming Slumber, a Diſtemper which proceeds from ſome Diſorder in the Brain.

Agrypnocoma, the ſame as *Coma Vigil*; which See.

Ague, a Diſeaſe proceeding from a hot and dry Diſtemper of the Blood; which is known by a violent Motion of the Pulſes and a ſhaking Fit.

Ague-tree, See *Saſſafras*.

Aguiſh, belonging to, or troubled with an Ague.

Agurah, a *Hebrew* Coin, See *Gerah*.

Agyrta, (*Gr.*) a Mountebank that ſells his Drugs to the Common People; a Juggler or Fortune-teller.

Ahab, (*Heb.* the Brother's Father) a wicked King of *Iſrael*, who married *Jezebel*.

Ahaz, (*i. e.* a taking or poſſeſſing) an Idolatrous King of *Judah*.

Ahaziah, (*i. e.* apprehenſion or ſight of the Lord) a diſſolute King of *Iſrael*.

Ahiezer, (*i. e.* a Brother's Help) a Prince of *Dan*.

Ahimelech, (*i. e.* a King's Brother, or of his Council) a Prieſt who receiving *David* at *Nob*, was put to Death with other Prieſts by *Doeg*.

Ahitophel, (*i. e.* a Brother forſaken, or without Wiſdom or Grace) a Councellour to King *David*, who conſpir'd with *Abſalom* againſt him.

Aholiab, (*i. e.* the Tabernacle, or brightneſs of the Lord) an excellent Workman, who was employ'd in the making of the Tabernacle.

Aholibamah, (*i. e.* my Tent or famous Manſion) the Wife of *Eſau*.

Aid, (*Fr.*) Aſſiſtance, Help, Succour, Support, Relief. In a Law-ſenſe, a Subſidy or Tax: It was alſo heretofore taken for an Impoſition laid upon Tenants by the King or other Lord for Knighting his eldeſt Son, or marrying his Daughter. Alſo a Petition made in Court, for the calling in of help from another that has Intereſt in the Cauſe in Queſtion, and is likely to give ſtrength to the the Party that Prays in Aid of him.

Aide de Camp, an Officer in the Army that always attends one of the Generals, *i. e.* the General, Lieutenant-General, or Major-General, to receive and carry their Orders, as occaſion requires: And the *King's Aides de Camp*, are certain young Gentlemen of Note appointed for that purpoſe by the King when he is in the Field.

Aide Major or **Adjutant**, a Military Officer, that eaſes the Major of part of the Burden of his Duty, and performs it all in his abſence: When the Battalion is drawn up, his Poſt is on the Left, beyond all the Captains, and behind the Lieutenant Colonel.

Aiel or **Aile**, the name of a Writ: See *Ayel*.

Aigleuces, (*Gr.*) a kind of ſweet Wine, that never work'd, Stum.

Aigre de Cedre, (*Fr.*) a cooling Liquor made of Lemmon and Sugar.

Aigreen: See *Houſe-Leek*.

To **Ail**, (old Word) to be ſick or ill at eaſe; whence the common Queſtion, *What ails you?* from the *Saxon* Word *Adle*, *i. e.* Sickneſs.

Ailment, a light diſorder, or indiſpoſition of the Body.

Aim, the point where one looks to ſhoot at a Mark; a Deſign or Purpoſe.

Air, one of the four Elements wherein we breath, and which ſome define to be a tranſparent fluid Body, capable of being drawn together or inlarged, covering the Earth and Sea, to a great height above the higheſt Mountains: Alſo a Tune in Muſick; alſo Looks, Countenance, Carriage, or the harmony of Features, eſpecially in a Picture.

Air-Pump, an Inſtrument contrived to draw the Air out of proper Veſſels.

Aire or **Airy**, (among Falconers) a neſt of Hawks, or other Birds of Prey; eſpecially the Neſt, which Falcons make choice of to hatch their Young in.

Airy, belonging to the Air, brisk, full of Air or Life; alſo, that is of no ſubſtance, thin, light.

Airy Meteors: See *Meteors*.

Airy Triplicity, the Signs of *Gemini*, *Libra* and *Aquarius*, according to the account of Aſtrologers, who uſually divide the Twelve Signs of the *Zodiack* into four Ternaries or Combinations of three, conformably to the Qualities of the four Elements.

Aiſe or **Ax-weed**, a ſort of Herb.

Aiſiamenta, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) Eaſements or Conveniences, including any liberty of Paſſage, open Way, Water-courſe, *&c.* for the eaſe and benefit of any Tenant of a Houſe or Land.

Aiſtheſis, (*Gr.*) Senſe which is two-fold, *viz.* either outward; as Seeing, Hearing, Smelling, Taſting and Feeling; or inward uſually ſtyl'd the *common Senſory*; as the Fancy, the Memory, *&c.* Alſo the Act of feeling, *&c.*

Aiſtheterion, the Organ or Inſtrument of Senſe: It is alſo taken by Anatomiſts for the Seat of the common Senſory in the Brain, which *Des Cartes* would have plac'd in the *Glandula Pinealis*, but is now generally ſuppoſed to be about the beginning of the *Medulla Oblongata* in the *Corpus Striatum*.

Ait or **Eyght**, (*Sax*) a little Iſland in a River, where Oſiers grow; as thoſe in the *Thames* by *Brantford*, *Chiſwick*, &c.

Aithales, (*Gr.*) the Herb Sengreen, or Houſe-leek.

Ajutage, (*Fr.*) the ſpout for a *Jet d' Eau*, or Pipe that throws up Water in any Fountain.

Aizoon, (*Gr.*) an Herb always green, call'd Airgreen or Sengreen, of which there are ſeveral ſorts, as Houſe-leek, *&c.*

Al, an *Arabick* Particle often put to Words, to give them a more emphatical Signification; as *Alchymy*, *Algebra*, *Alkali*, &c.

Ala, (*Lat.*) the Wing of a Bird, a Pinnion: Among Herbaliſts the Angle which either the Leaves or the Foot-ſtalks of Leaves make with the Stalk; or with any branch of the Stalk, and which is always tending upwards: Sometimes it is alſo taken for a ſmall Branch making an Angle likewiſe with the Stalk.

Alæ, was alſo taken by the *Romans*, for the Wings of their Army, being two Bodies of Men, one on the Right, and the other on the Left, each of which uſually conſiſted of 400 Horſe and 4200 Foot; being wholly made up of Confederate Troops.

In Anatomy, **Alæ** are the ſides of the Noſe, the Lips of the *Pudendum* in Women, or the upper part of the Ear; alſo the Arm-pits, and the Proceſs of the *Os Sphenoides* or Wedge-like Bone.

Alæ Eccleſiæ, the wings or ſide-Iſles of a Church.

Alabandica Roſa, a kind of Damask Roſe with whitiſh Leaves, ſo call'd from *Alabanda* a City of *Caria* in the Leſſer *Aſia*: Some will have it to be the Province-Roſe, which is more eſteemed for its being double, than for its ſweet Smell or Uſe.

Alabaſter, a kind of ſoft and very white Marble, which takes name from *Alabaſtrum*, a Town of *Egypt*, where there was good ſtore of it; being much us'd for the making of Statues, Figures and other carved Works.

Alabaſter-Pear, a ſort of Pear otherwiſe call'd Bell-pear or Gourd-pear.

Alabaſtrites, the Alabaſter-ſtone.

Alabaſtrum or **Alabaſtrus**, an Alabaſter-box of Ointment: Among Herbaliſts, the Bud or green Leaves of Plants, which encloſe the bottom of the Flowers, before they are ſpread.

Alabes, a kind of Fiſh peculiar to the River *Nile*.

Alacrity, (*Lat.*) Chearfulneſs, Briskneſs, Courage.

A-la-mi-re, the loweſt Note but one in each of the three Septenaries of the *Gamut* or Scale of Muſick.

Alamode, (*Fr. i. e.* after the faſhion,) a ſort of Silk or Taffety, commonly us'd for Womens Hoods, Scarves, *&c.*

Alan, a proper Name of Men ſignifying in *Sclavoniſh*, a Gray-hound.

Alanerarius, (in old *Latin* Records) a Keeper or manager of Spaniels or Setting-Dogs for the ſport of Hawking.

Alares or **Alares Copiæ**, (among the *Romans*) the Troops that were in the *Alæ* or Wings of their Army.

Alares Muſculi: See *Aliformes Muſculi*.

Alarm or **Alarum**, a Signal given by loud Cries, or the ſound of warlike Inſtruments, to cauſe People to take Arms upon the ſudden arrival of the Enemy. It is figuratively taken for all manner of ſudden Fear, Fright, or Trouble; alſo a Chime ſet in a Clock or Watch.

To **Alarm**, to give an Alarm, to fright or put in a Fright.

Alaternus, (*Lat.*) a kind of Shrub, one of the moſt beautiful and uſeful for Hedges; yielding a lovely green colour, and a very ſweet-ſcented Bloſſom.

Alauda, the Lark, a Bird; alſo the Sea-Lark, a Fiſh.

Alauſa or **Aloſa**, a kind of Fiſh; a Shad.

Alay, a Term us'd in Hunting, when freſh Dogs are ſent into the Cry.

Alba, (*Lat.* in old Records) the Albe or Aube; the Surplice or white Veſtment us'd by a Prieſt officiating at Divine Service.

Alba Firma, (Law Term) a yearly Rent payable to the chief Lord of a Hundred, and ſo call'd becauſe it is not paid according to the cuſtom of old Times in Corn, which was termed *Black-mail*, but in Silver, or as it is now ſaid in ſome parts of *England*, in *White Money*: There are ſome Tenures of this Nature in *Weſtmoreland*.

Alba Pituita, a Diſeaſe, the ſame with *Leucophlegmatias*; which See.

Alba Spina, the White-thorn or Lady-thiſtle.

Albe or **Aube**, a Veſtment of white Linnen, reaching down to the Feet, and worn by Popiſh Prieſts: Alſo a Surplice, ſuch as is in uſe among the Clergy of the Church of *England*.

Alberge, (*Fr.*) a ſmall forward Peach of a yellow Colour.

Albert, (*Sax.*) a propet Name of Men ſignifying All-bright.

Albicerata Ficus, (*Lat.*) a kind of broad Fig with a ſmall Stalk.

Albicilla, the white tail'd Sparrow living in Woods and Heaths.

Albinum, the Herb Chaff-weed, or Cud-weed.

Albion, a Name anciently given to the Iſland of Great *Britain*, by reaſon of the white Rocks, on the Sea-coaſts, or as ſome ſay, from *Albion* the Son of *Neptune*.

Albricias, (*Span.*) a word much us'd by *Spaniſh* Merchants, and ſignifying a reward of good News.

Albucum, (*Lat.*) the white Daffodil, a Flower.

Albuelis, a kind of white Grape.

Albuginea Oculi, (*in Anat.*) a very thin Tunicle or Coat of the Eye, ſo call'd by reaſon of its whiteneſs; being the ſame as *Adnata Tunica*; which See.

Albuginea Teſtis, the white Membrane, or Skin, which immediately covers the *Teſtes* or Teſticles.

Albugo, a white Speck in the horney Coat of the Eye; a Pearl or Web that grows over the Sight, and uſually follows a Wound, Ulcer, or Inflammation of that Part: It is alſo ſometimes taken for the White of the Eye, being that part where the *Tunica Adnata* or *Albuginea* ſticks to the *Sclerotis*: Alſo the White of an Egg.

Album, White, Whiteneſs.

Album Canis, white Dogs-turd, which is much uſed in Phyſick.

Album Hiſpanicum, *Spaniſh*-White, a ſort of Earth.

Album Oculi, the White of the Eye; the ſame with *Albugo*: But by *Galen* and *Hippocrates*, 'tis taken for the Coat of the Eye, which is uſually call'd *Adnata* and *Albuginea*.

Album Prætoris, (among the *Romans*) a whited Table on which the *Pretors* or Judges had their Statutes or Decrees written; a Matricular-Regiſter to Inroll Names in, a Muſter-roll.

Album Rhaſis, a kind of Ointment, ſo call'd from the Inventer's Name.

Albumen, the White of an Egg, or of the Eye.

Alburn Colour, See *Auburn*.

Alburnum, the white Sap, or ſappy part of Trees, on the out-ſide, next to the Bark.

Alburnus, the Bleak or Blay, a ſmall white freſh-water Fiſh.

Alcaheſt, See *Alkaheſt*.

Alcaick Verſe, (in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry) a kind of Verſe conſiſting of two *Dactyls* and two *Trochees*, ſo call'd from *Alcæus* the firſt Inventer of it, as *Heſperiæ mala luctuoſæ* Hor. Others will have it conſiſt of five Feet, *viz.* the firſt a *Spondee* or *Iambick*, the Second an *Iambick*, the Third a long Syllable, the Fourth a *Dactyl*, and the Fifth a *Dactyl* or *Amphimacer*; as in theſe of *Horace*.

Vides ut alta ſtet nive Candidum
Soracte, nec jam ſuſtineant onus.

Alcalde, (*Span.*) the Sheriff or Officer of a Town, whoſe Buſineſs is to weigh Bread and other Proviſions.

Alcali, ſee *Alkali*.

Alcanna, Iſing-Glaſs; ſee *Ichthyocolla*.

Alcatrace, a kind of Fowl much like a Heron.

Alce, (*Gr.*) the *Elk*, a wild Beaſt ſhap'd like a Hart, but of a larger Size; See *Elk*.

Alcea, a kind of wild Mallows, Vervain-Mallow, an Herb good againſt the ſtinging of Serpents.

Alcedo, (*Lat.*) the King's-Fiſher, a Bird that makes her Neſt in the Sea, about Mid-winter; See *Halcyon*.

Alchata, a ſmall wild Pigeon, in the Colour of its Feathers, reſembling a Partridge, and common about *Montpellier* in *France*.

Alchimilla, Ladies-Mantle, an excellent Wound-Herb, of a hot, dry and binding Quality.

Alchymiſt, one that ſtudies Alchymy, or practices Chymical Operations.

Alchymy, the ſublimer Part of Chymiſtry; the *Arabick* Particle *Al*, being only added, to make its Signification more forceable; which pretended Art more eſpecially relates to the Tranſmutation or Change of the Form of Metals, and to the Philoſopher's Stone.

Alcochoden, (*Arab. i. e.* the Giver of Life or Years) a Planet that bears Rule in the principal Places of an Aſtrological Figure, when a Perſon is born; ſo that his Life may be expected to be longer or ſhorter, according to the Station or Condition of this Planet.

Alcahol or **Alcool** (in *Chymiſtry*) the pure Subſtance of any thing ſeparated from the more Groſs: It is more eſpecially taken for a moſt ſubtil and highly refined Powder, and ſometimes for a very pure Spirit: Thus the higheſt rectify'd Spirit of Wine is call'd *Alcohol Vini*.

Alcibion, an Herb good againſt the ſtinging of Serpents; Vipers-graſs.

Alcoholization, the Act of *Alcoholizing*, or reducing any ſolid Subſtance into a fine Powder: But in Liquids, it is the depriving *Alcohols*, or rectified Spirits of their Phlegm or wateriſh Parts.

To **Alcoholize**, (among Chymiſts) to reduce into *Alcohol*, to ſubtilize; as when a mixt Body is beaten into a Powder ſo fine, that it is impalpable, as they term it, or can ſcarce be felt.

Alcoran, the *Turks* Bible, or the Book of their Law, written by the Impoſtor *Mahomet*, their falſe Prophet.

Alcoranes, high ſlender Turrets, which the *Mahometans* generally build for Uſe and Ornament, near their Moſques or Churches.

Alcove, (*Span.*) a particular Place in a Chamber, ſeparated by an *Eſtrade* or Partition, made with Pillars, Rails, and other ſuitable Ornaments, in which is ſet a Bed of State, often rais'd upon two or three Steps; or ſometimes Seats, to entertain Company. Theſe *Alcoves* are frequent in Noble-mens Houſes in *Spain*, and other Parts beyond Sea.

Alcyon or **Alcyonis**, (*Gr.*) the King's-fiſher, a Bird; See *Alcedo* and *Halcyon*.

Alcyonia, Halcyon-Stones, a kind of Stones bred of the Froth of the Sea, with which the Kings-fiſhers make their Neſts.

Aldebaran, (*Arab.*) the Name of a Royal fixed Star of the firſt Magnitude, ſeated in the Head of the Conſtellation of the Bull, and therefore uſually call'd the *Bull's-Eye*.

Alder, or **Alder-tree**, a tall ſtraight Tree, that delights in watery and boggy Places.

Alderman, (*Sax.*) a Senatour or Senior, the ſame as Earl among the *Danes*: But they are now call'd *Aldermen*, who are Aſſociates to the chief Civil Magiſtrates of a City or Town Corporate.

Ale, a well known Drink, made of ground Malt, infus'd in boiling Water, and wrought up with Yeaſt, *&c.*

Ale-conner, or **Ale-taſter**, an Officer appointed in every Court-Leet, and Sworn to look to the Aſſize and Goodneſs of Bread, Ale and Beer, ſold within the Juriſdiction of the Leet.

Ale-coſt, an Herb very beneficial to cold and weak Livers, and otherwiſe call'd *Coſt-mary* or *Maudlin.*

Ale-hoof, an Herb with round Leaves and blew Flowers, ſo call'd becauſe it ſerves to clear Ale or Beer: It is of admirable Virtue in Diſeaſes of the Lungs, Stoppages of the Kidneys, Colick Pains, *&c.* and is alſo known by the Names of *Ground-Ivy*, *Cats-foot*, *Jill-creep-by the Ground* and *Hay-mids*.

Ale-ſhot, ſee **Scot-Ale.**

Ale-ſilver, a particular Rent or Duty yearly paid to the Lord Mayor of *London*, by thoſe that ſell Ale within the City.

Alectoria or **Alectorius**, (*Gr.*) the Cock-ſtone, or Capon-ſtone, a Stone found in the Maw or Ghizzard of a Cock, of a Cryſtal-colour, and about the bigneſs of a Bean.

Alectorolophos, an Herb good againſt Coughs, having Leaves like the tuft of Feathers on the Crown of a Cock; *Cock's-comb*, *Louſe-herb*, or *Rattle-graſs.*

Aledge, a Word uſed by *Chaucer* for Eaſe.

Alegar, a ſort of Vinegar made of Beer.

Alembick, or **Limbeck**, (*Arab.*) a Still, a Chymical Veſſel uſed in Diſtilling, ſhaped like a Helmet, and towards the bottom, having a Beak or Noſe, about a Foot and a half long, by which the Vapours deſcend: They are commonly made of Copper tinn'd over on the inſide, and often of Glaſs.

Alephanginæ, or **Aloephanginæ Pilulæ**, (*Lat.*) certain Purging-Pills made of Aloes and ſeveral ſorts of Spice.

Aler ſans jour, (*Fr.* Law-Phraſe, *i. e.* to go without Day) to be finally diſmiſs'd the Court; there being no further Day appointed for Appearance.

Alet, (among Falconers) the true Faulcon of *Peru*, that never lets her Prey eſcape.

Aletheia, (*Gr. i. e.* Truth) a proper Name of a Women.

Aleuromancy, a kind of Divination or Sooth-ſaying, among the Ancients by Bread, or Cake-paſte.

Alec, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Pickle, Brine, or Salt Liquor, made of Fiſh, and good for ſeveral uſes.

Alexander, (*Gr. i. e.* an Helper of Men) the Name of ſeveral great Emperours and Kings; but the moſt famous in Hiſtory was *Alexander* the Great, Son of *Philip* of *Macedon*, who overthrew the *Perſian* Monarchy.

Alexanders, or **Aleſſanders**, an Herb common in Gardens, which is good for a Cold Stomach, and opens Stoppages of the Liver or Spleen.

Alexander's Foot, a Plant whoſe Root reſembles a Foot.

Alexipharmick, endued with a Quality to expel Poiſon, as *Alexipharmick Medicines*, *i. e.* ſuch as are us'd as Antidotes againſt Poiſon or any infectious Diſeaſe; or elſe to raiſe or ſtrengthen the decayed or drooping Spirits in malignant Diſtempers.

Alexipyreticum or **Alexipyretum**, a Remedy that drives away Feavers.

Alexiterical or **Alexiterick**, that preſerves from, or drives out Poiſon, and hinders its miſchievous Effects in a Humane Body.

Alexiterium, a Preſervative againſt Poiſon or Infection.

Alferes, (*Span.*) an Enſign-bearer.

Alfet, a kind of Tryal of Innocency, by a great Cauldron of ſcalding-hot Water, into which the accuſed Perſon was to put his Arm up to the Elbow; ſo that if hurt, he was held guilty, if not, acquitted; ſee *Ordeal.*

Alfetum, (in old *Latin* Records) a Cauldron or Furnace.

Alfred, (*Sax i. e.* all Peace) the Name of a Wiſe, temperate, pious and learned King of *England*, who made a Law, That all Free-men poſſeſſing two Hides of Land, ſhould bring up their Sons in Religion and Learning.

Alfridary, a Word often us'd by *Arabian* Aſtrologers, for a temporary Power which the Planets have over the Life of a Perſon.

Alga, (*Lat.*) an Herb or Weed growing on the Sea-ſhore; Reets or Sea-weed.

Algarot, a Chymical Preparation made of Butter of Antimony, diluted or waſh'd in a large Quantity of warm Water, till it turn to a white Powder. This Medicine is given in Quartans, intermitting Feavers, and all Diſeaſes, wherein 'tis requiſite to Purge and Vomit ſtrongly; and it is otherwiſe call'd *Mercurius Vita.*

Algate, (old Word) if to be, notwithſtanding, altogether.

Algates, (old Word) ever, even now, for all that.

Algebra, or **The Analytical Art**, is a Science of Quantity in general, or a peculiar manner of Reaſoning, which takes the Quantity ſought, whether it be a Number or Line, as if it were known or granted; and then by the help of one or more Quantities given, proceeds by undeniable Conſequences, 'till at length the Quantity firſt only ſuppos'd or feign'd to be known, is found equal to ſome Quantity or Quantities certainly known, and is therefore likewiſe known. This Science is ſo call'd from the *Arabick* Particle, *Al i. e.* excellent and *Geber*, the Name of its ſuppoſed Inventer; and it is twofold, *viz. Numeral* and *Literal.*

Numeral or **Vulgar Algebra**, being the more Ancient, ſerves only for the Reſolution of Arithmetical Queſtions; and it is ſo termed, becauſe in this Method, the Quantity ſought or unknown, is repreſented by ſome Alphabetical Letter, or other Character taken at Pleaſure; but all the given Quantities are expreſs'd by Numbers.

Literal or **Specious Algebra**, or *The New Algebra*, is that Method, by which as well the given or known Quantities, as the unknown, are all ſeverally expreſs'd or repreſented by Alphabetical Letters; and it is generally uſeful, for the ſolving of all Mathematical Problems, both Arithmetical and Geometrical.

Algema, (*Gr.*) Pain, Sickneſs.

Algeneb, (*Arab.*) a fixed Star of the ſecond Magnitude, or Size, in the right Side of *Perſeus*, whoſe Longitude is 57 *Degr.* 17 *Min.* Latitude 30 *D.* 5 *M.* Right Aſcenſion 44 *D.* 15 *M.*

Algol, or **Meduſa's Head**, a fixed Star of the third Magnitude in the ſame Conſtellation of *Perſeus*, having for its Longitude 31 *D.* 37 *M.* Latitude 22 *D.* 22 *M.* and Declination 39 *D.* 39 *M.*

Algoriſm, the practical Operation in the ſeveral Parts of *Specious Arithmetick* or *Algebra*; ſometimes it is taken for the Practice of Common Arithmetick by the ten Numeral Figures.

Algorithm, the Art of computing or reckoning by Numbers, which contains the five principal Rules of Arithmetick, *viz. Numeration*, *Addition*, *Subſtraction*, *Multiplication* and *Diviſion*; to which may be added *Extraction of Roots*: It is alſo call'd *Logiſtica Numeralis*.

Alguazil, a Sergeant or Officer that arreſts People in *Spain*, and executes the Magiſtrates Orders.

Algum or **Almug**, (*Heb.*) a ſort of fine Wood growing on Mount *Lebanon*.

Alhidada, (*Arab.*) the Index or Ruler that moves on the Center of an Aſtrolabe Quadrant, or other Mathematical Inſtrument, and carries the Sight: It is ſo call'd by the *Arabian* Writers of Mathematicks, from whom we have taken ſeveral other *Arabick* Terms; *Almacanter*, *Azimuth*, *Zenith*, *Nadir*, &c.

Alica, (*Lat.*) a kind of *Italian* Wheat: Alſo Meat, Potage or Drink made of that Corn; Frumenty, Flummery, Barley-broth, *&c.* Alſo a nouriſhing Phyſical Potion.

Alicant-Wine, a ſort of Wine made of Mulberries growing about *Alicant*, one of the chief Towns of the Province of *Valentia* in *Spain*.

Alice, (*Germ.*) a proper Name of Women, from *Adeliza i. e.* Noble.

Alien, (*Lat.*) a Foreigner or Stranger, one born in a foreign Country, who according to our Common Law, is not capable to inherit Lands in *England*, till he be naturaliz'd by Act of Parliament.

To **Alien**, (Law-word) to transfer or convey the Property of any thing to another. To *Alien in Fee*, is to ſell the Fee Simple of any Land, or Tenement, or of any Incorporeal Right. To *Alien in Mortmain*, is to make over an Eſtate to a Religious Houſe, or other Body Politick.

Alien Priories, thoſe Cells of *Monks* ſome time eſtabliſhed in *England*, which belong'd to foreign Monaſteries, and were diſſolv'd by Authority of Parliament, under K. *Henry* IV. but ſome were made *Indigena* or Endenized.

To **Alienate**, to ſell, give, or make over the Property of any thing to another; alſo to eſtrange or draw away the Affections.

Alienation, the Act of Alienating, Selling, making over, *&c.*

Aliformes Muſculi, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) certain Muſcles that ariſe from the *Oſſa Pterygoidea*, or Wing-like Bones, as alſo from the Proceſs of the *Os Cuneiforme*, and end in the Neck of the lower Jaw. Theſe Muſcles are otherwiſe call'd *Alares*, and *Pterygoides* in *Greek*.

Aliformes Proceſſus, are the Prominences or Knobs of the *Os Cuneiforme*, or Wedge-like Bone, from the Fore-part, and the ſame with the *Pterygoides*.

Aliment, Food or Nouriſhment: In a Phyſical Senſe, whatever may be diſſolved by the Ferment or natural Heat of the Stomach, and Chang'd, into the Juice call'd *Chyle*, to repair the continual waſting of the Parts of the Body: Alſo that which ſerves to nouriſh and ſupply the Decays of a vegetable Body, as a Plant, Tree, *&c.*

Alimentalis Ductus; See *Ductus Alimentalis*.

Alimentary, belonging to Nouriſhment.

Alimony, formerly ſignify'd Maintenance, Suſtenance or Food: But it is now only taken in a Law-Senſe, for that Portion or Allowance, which a marry'd Woman may ſue for, upon any occaſional Separation from her Husband, wherein ſhe is not charged with Elopement or Adultery.]

Alindeſis, (*Gr.*) a kind of Exerciſe among the Ancients, when they anointed their Bodies with Oil, and afterwards roll'd themſelves in the Duſt.

Alipæna, Plaiſters that have no Fat in them.

Alipaſma, a ſort of fine Powder mixt with Oil, in order to be ſoak'd into the Body, to hinder Sweating.

Alipterium, a Place in the Bath, where People were anointed after they had waſh'd.

Aliptes, (among the Ancients) an Officer that anointed the Wreſtlers, before they went to Exerciſe, and took Care to keep them in Strength and good Complexion: It is alſo taken by *Cornelius Celſus* for a Surgeon.

Aliquant Part, (*Lat.* in *Arithm.*) ſuch a Part of a great Number, as is contain'd certain times therein, with ſome Remainder over and above: Thus 2 is contain'd thrice in 7, and 1 is left as a Remainder.

Aliquot Part, a Part which being taken *aliquoties*, or certain times preciſely conſtitutes the greater Number: So 3 is an aliquot Part of 12; for 3 taken four times exactly makes 12, without any Exceſs or Defect.

Aliſanders, an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Lovage*.

Alkaheſt, (among Chymiſts) an Univerſal *Menſtruum* or Diſſolvent capable (as they ſay) of diſſolving or reducing all manner of mixt Bodies, into a Liquor of its own Subſtance, preſerving the Power of its Seeds, with its natural Eſſential Form entire; and by this Menſtruum they alſo pretend to extract the Sulphur of Metals.

Alkakengi or **Winter-Cherry**, the Fruit of one of the Sorts of the Plant call'd Night-ſhade.

Alkali, (in *Chymiſtry*) a fixed Salt drawn out of the Aſhes of calcin'd Herbs or Minerals by means of a boiled *Lixivium* or Lie: Its Name is taken from the Herb *Kali*, otherwiſe call'd *Salt-wort* and *Glaſs-wort*, being a kind of Sea-blite, which is one of the chief Ingredients us'd in the making of Glaſs, and affords a great Quantity of this ſort of Salt. Alſo any earthy Matter that ferments and works with *Acids*, is termed an *Alkali*.

Alkalizate Bodies, are thoſe which have their Pores naturally ſo formed in ſuch a Proportion, as that they are fit to be pierc'd and put into a violent Motion, by the Points of the Acid pour'd upon them.

Alkalizate Spirit of Wine, a pure and rich Spirit that will burn all-away, and even fire Gun-Powder, ſo call'd by Mr. *Boyle*, and made by diſtilling Spirit of Wine, from Salt of Tartar, or Tartar calcin'd to Whiteneſs.

Alkalization, a turning into an *Alkali*, as when ſome *Alkali* is infus'd in Spirit of Wine, to heighten its diſſolving Quality.

Alkanet, an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Spaniſh-Bugloſs*, the Root of which is us'd to Colour things with; and being made into an Ointment, it helps old Ulcers, hot Inflammations, Burns, Scalds, and St. *Anthony*'s Fire.

Alkermes, a Confection ſold in Apothecaries Shops; ſo named from the *Arabick* Particle *Al*, and the chief Ingredient of it call'd *Kermes* or *Chermes*, which are certain red or ſcarlet Grains.

All-a-bone, (old Word) a made Requeſt.

All-good, a ſort of Herb commonly call'd *Mercury*, and by ſome *Good-Henry*.

All-heal, a vulnerary Herb, otherwiſe call'd *Clown*'s *Wound-wort*.

All-ſeed, an Herb ſo named from its fulneſs of Seed.

Allantois or **Allantoides**, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) one of the Coats that belong to a Child in the Womb; which being plac'd between the *Amnion* and the *Chorion*, receives the Urine that comes out of the Bladder, by the Navel and *Urachus*. It is alſo call'd *Farciminalis Tunica*, becauſe in many Brutes 'tis of the ſhape of a Gut-pudding; but in Man and ſome few other Creatures it is round.

Aller, the Alder-tree, a buſhy Tree, whoſe inward Bark is very yellow, and purges Choler, Phlegm and Watery Humours.

To **Allay**, to Aſſwage or Eaſe, to leſſen one's Pain or Grief; alſo to Temper or Mix Metals with a baſer ſort. See **Alloy**.

To **Allay a Pheaſant**, is to Cut or Carve it up at Table.

Allecti, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) they that were taken out of the Rank of Gentry, to fill up the Senatours Places.

Allective, that is of an Alluring, Charming, Enticing, or Engaging Quality.

To **Alledge**, to produce a thing for Proof, to Quote, to Inſtance in.

Allegation, an Alledging or Proving; the Quotation of an Authority, Book, *&c.* to make good any Point or Aſſertion.

Allegiance, the natural and ſworn Obedience that is due from Subjects to their Soveraign Prince. The Word at firſt properly ſignify'd the Legal Subjection of every Vaſſal to his Lord.

Allegiare, (Old *Latin* Law-word) to Excuſe, Defend, or Juſtify by courſe of Law. *Leges Alvredi, cap.* 4. ——— *Allegiat ſe facinoris*, *i. e.* let him Clear or Purge himſelf of the Crime laid to his charge.

Allegorical, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of an Allegory.

To **Allegorize**, to uſe Allegories, or to explain according to the Allegorical ſenſe.

Allegory, (*Gr. i. e.* ſaying one thing and meaning another) a Rhetorical Term, being a continued *Metaphor*, wherein there is ſomething couch'd in the Words, that is different from the literal Senſe, and the Figure is carried on through the whole Diſcourſe.

Alleluja, or rather *Hallelujah*, an *Hebrew* word, ſignifying *Praiſe ye our Lord.* Alſo the Name of an Herb otherwiſe call'd Wood-ſorrel, or *French* Sorrel, which is of ſingular uſe in Feavers and Agues, defending the Heart from all Infection.

Allemande or **Almain**, a kind of grave ſolemn Muſick, where the Meaſure is full and the Movement ſlow.

Alleviare, (*Lat.*) to make Light of, to Slight or Diſparage. In ſome old Records, to Levy or Pay an accuſtomed Fine or Compoſition.

To **Alleviate**, to Lighten, or Soften, to Allay, Aſſwage, or Eaſe; to leſſen ones Pain or Grief.

Alleviation, Alleviating, or Allaying; Eaſe, Comfort, Refreſhment.

Alley (*Fr.*) a narrow Lane, a Walk in a Garden.

Alliaria, (*Lat.*) an Herb taſting like Garlick, and call'd Jack of the Hedge, or Sauce alone; Ramſons.

Alliance, (*Fr.*) an Uniting or Joyning of Famiſies together by Marriage, or of Common-Wealths by Leagues; Kindred by Marriage, Match, League.

Allied, Matched, United or Joyned by a League.

Allies, Princes or States that have enter'd into an Alliance or League for their mutual Defence and Preſervation.

Alligation, (*Lat.*) a Tying or Binding to: In *Arithmetick*, a Rule by which ſuch Queſtions are reſolv'd, as relate to the mixing of divers Merchandizes, Metals, Simples, Druggs, *&c.* of unequal Price, one with another, ſo as to find how much of each muſt be taken, according to the tenour of the particular Queſtion. This Rule is ſo call'd from the Numbers being bound or joyn'd together by circular Lines, and is of two ſorts, *viz. Medial* and *Alternate.*

Alligation Medial, is, when having the ſeveral Quantities and Rates of divers Simples propoſed, we diſcover the mean Rate of a Mixture, compounded of theſe Simples.

Alligation Alternate, is when having the ſeveral Rates of divers Simples given, we find out ſuch Quantities of them, as are neceſſary to make a Mixture, which may bear a certain Rate propoſed.

Alligator (*Lat.* in Husbandry) a Binder or Tyer of the Vines to their Stakes. Alſo a kind of Weſt-*Indian* Crocodile, that keeps both in the Water and on Land: Theſe monſtrous Creatures grow as long as they live, being ſometimes 18 Foot long, and as big as a Hogſhead; they ſmell like Musk ſo ſtrongly, that the Air is ſcented for 100 Paces about them, and the Water in which they lie.

Alliteration, (in *Rhetorick*) a Repeating and Playing on the ſame Letter.

Allioth, the Name of a Star in the Tail of the Great Bear; the obſervation of which is much us'd at Sea, in order to find out the height of the Pole, or the Latitude, *&c.*

Alliotícum, (*Gr.*) a Medicine, which by its cleanſing Quality, alters and purifies the Blood.

Allium, (*Lat.*) Garlick, a known Plant.

Allocation, properly a Placing or Adding to. In a Law-ſenſe, an Allowance made upon an Account in the Exchequer. *Allocations* are alſo thr Allowances of Officers under a Prince or Nobleman.

Allocatione facienda, a Writ directed to the Lord Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer, upon complaint of an Accountant; requiring them to allow him ſuch Sums as he has lawfully and reaſonably disburs'd by virtue of his Office.

Allodial or **Allodian**, that is Free, or for which no Rents or Services are due; as *Allodian Lands*, *i. e.* Free Lands.

Allodium, (in the Civil Law) Free-hold, every Man's own Land or Eſtate that he poſſeſſes, meerly in his own Right; without yielding any Services to another, which is a Property in the higheſt degree, and is uſually oppos'd to *Feodum*, or Fee.

Allæotheta, (*Gr.*) Things differently plac'd: Alſo a Grammatical Figure that varies from the common Rules of Syntax; as *Pars in fruſta ſecant: Dulce ſatis humor.*

Allophylus, one of another Tribe, Nation, or Kindred; an Alien or Stranger.

To **Allot**, to Aſſign or Appoint; to Set out, Deliver, or Share by Lot.

Allotting of Goods, a Term in Merchandize, when a Ship's Cargo is divided into ſeveral Parcels, to be bought by divers Perſons, whoſe Names being wrote on as many pieces of Paper, are apply'd by an indifferent Perſon to the reſpective Lots or Parcels; ſo that every Man has the Parcel of Goods that anſwers to the Lot with his Name on it.

Allotment, Allotting, Aſſignation, Appointment.

To **Allow**, to Give or Grant; to Approve of; to Permit or Suffer.

Allowable, that may be Allowed or Approved.

Allowance, Portion, Salary, Maintenance; alſo an Allowing or Permitting, Winking at.

Alloy or **Allay**, the Proportion of a baſer Metal temper'd or mingled with a finer or purer; as the quantity of Copper or Silver that is mix'd with Gold, to make it of a due hardneſs to be Coin'd into Money, is call'd its *Alloy*; and Metal that has more of this than it ought to have, is ſaid *To be of a courſer or greater Alloy.*

To **Allude**, (*Lat.*) to ſpeak a thing which has ſome reſemblance, reſpect, or regard to another Matter: The Word properly ſignifies, to play or make ſport with, to quibble or pun.

Allum, a kind of Mineral, the beſt ſort of which is call'd Roch, or Rock-Allum.

Alluminor, a Word us'd in the Statute *Ann.* 1 *Ric.* III. for one that Paints upon Paper or Parchment, or that colours Maps, printed Pictures, *&c.* a Limner: See To **Illuminate**.

To **Allure**, to draw to the Lure or Bait; to Decoy or Entice.

Alluſion, an alluding or ſpeaking a thing in reference to another. Thus an Alluſion is made to an Hiſtory, Cuſtom, Wiſe-ſaying, *&c.* when we Speak or Write any thing that has relation to it.

Almacantars, (*Arab.* in *Aſtron.*) are Circles of Altitude parallel to the *Horizon*, whoſe common Pole is the *Zenith* or Vertical Point. Some write it *Almicanterahs*, and others *Almucanterahs.*

Almacantar-Staff, a Mathematical Inſtrument uſually made of Box or Pear-tree, with an Arch of 15 Degrees, to take Obſervations of the Sun, at the times of its Riſing and Setting; in order to find the Amplitude, and conſequently the Variation of the Compaſs.

Almade, a kind of Boat us'd in the *Indies*, and made altogether of one piece of Timber.

Almageſt, the Title of an excellent Treatiſe of the Sphere, Written by *Ptolemy*, and of another Aſtronomical Work by *Francis Riccioli.*

A main, a *German* or Native of *Germany*. In *Muſick*, a kind of Air that moves in Common Time.

Almain-rivets, a ſort of light Armour, having Sleeves of Mail or Iron-Plates riveted with Braces, for the defence of the Arms.

Almanack, (*Arab.*) Diſtribution or Numbering: Whence our yearly Accounts, wherein the Days of the Month, Eclipſes, Feſtivals, *&c.* are ſet down in due order, are commonly call'd *Almanacks*; altho' others derive the Word from the High-*Dutch Al-maen-achte*, *i. e*, an Obſervation of all the Months.

Almandine, a courſe ſort of Ruby, ſofter and lighter than the Oriental.

Almanzor, (*Arab.* Defender) the Name of ſeveral Princes and great Men among the *Moors.*

Almeriola: See **Almonarium.**

Almeſfeoh or **Aelmeſfeoh**, (*Sax. i. e.* Alms-Money) It was taken for *Peter*-pence, paid heretofore in *England* to the Pope *Aug.* I. and firſt given by *Ina* King of the Weſt-*Saxons*; being alſo known by the Names of *Romefeoh*, *Romeſcot* and *Hearthpening.*

Almoine: See **Frank-almoine.**

Almonarium, **Almorietum**, or **Almeriola**, (*Lat.* in old Records) a Cupboard or Safe to ſet up cold and broken Victuals, to be thence diſtributed for Alms to the Poor. This ſort of Cupboard, in the Northern parts, is ſtill call'd the *Aumbry*, *Ambry* and *Ammery.*

Almond, a ſort of Fruit, downy on the outſide, the Kernel of which contain'd in a thick ſmooth Stone is ſweet in ſome, and in others ſomewhat bitter.

Almonds of the Throat, are a Glandulous Subſtance, repreſenting two Kernels plac'd on each ſide of the *Uvula*, at the root of the Tongue: They receive the *Saliva* or Spittle from the Brain, and diſperſe it to the Jaws, Tongue, Throat and Gullet, in order to moiſten thoſe parts and make them ſlippery. When theſe are ſwell'd and inflam'd by a Cold, *&c.* they very much ſtraighten the Paſſage of the Throat, and render ſwallowing painful and difficult; ſo that they help to make what is commonly call'd a *Sore Throat*, and as the Country People expreſs it, the *The falling down of the Almonds of the Ears.*

Almond-Furnace or **Sweep**, a kind of Furnace us'd by Refiners, for ſeparating all ſorts of Metals from Cinders, parts of Melting-pots, Teſts, Brick and other hard Bodies: This Furnace is more eſpecially us'd at the Silver-Mines in *Cardigan*-Shire, in which the Slags, or Refuſe of the Litharge are melted with Charcoal.

Almond-Tree, one of the firſt Trees that Bloom, bearing a moſt delicious Nut, and beautiful Flowers, of a Purple Red Colour, which make a fine Shew in a Garden: This Tree grows chiefly in the Eaſtern Countries, eſpecially in the Holy Land, near the River *Jordan*, whence the beſt of this Fruit are call'd *Jordan-Almonds.*

Almoner or **Almner**, a Church-Officer belonging to a King or Prince, whoſe Buſineſs is to take Care of the Diſtribution of Alms, to viſit ſick and neceſſitous People, to receive and deliver all caſt Horſes, Robes, Money, *&c.* given in Alms: He has alſo all Forfeitures by Miſadventure, and the Goods of Self-murderers, and is to diſpoſe of them in Alms to the Poor.

Almonry or **Aumry**, the Almoners Office or Lodgings; alſo the Place where Alms are given.

Alms, whatever is freely given to the Poor for God's Sake.

Alms-Houſe, a Houſe built by a Man or Woman in a private Capacity, and endow'd with a ſufficient Revenue for the Maintenance of a certain Number of poor, aged, or diſabled Perſons.

Almug-Tree: See **Algum.**

Almucanterahs: See **Almacantars.**

Almuten, (*Arab.* in *Aſtrol.*) the Lord of a figure, or ſtrongeſt Planet in a Nativity.

Alnage, Meaſuring with an Ell, Ell-meaſure.

Alnager, **Aulnegar**, or **Alnegar**, (*i. e.* a Meaſurer by the Ell) a publick ſworn Officer, whoſe buſineſs was to look to the Aſſize of Woollen Cloth made throughout the Realm, and to the Seals appointed for that purpoſe. There are three diſtinct Officers, known by the Names of *Searcher*, *Meaſurer* and *Alnager*; who were all heretofore compriſed in one Perſon; but the *Alnager* is now only Collector of the Subſidy or Tax, granted to the King or Queen by ſeveral Acts of Parliament.

Alney: See the **Eight.**

Alnus (*Lat.*) the Alder-tree.

Aloes, (*Gr.*) the Juice or Gum of a Tree, that bears the ſame Name, and grows in ſeveral Countries, eſpecially in *Egypt*: The beſt is call'd *Hepatick*, from its Liver-colour, and *Succotrine*, from *Soccotra* or *Zocotora*, an Iſland on the Coaſts of *Zanguebar* in *Ethiopia*, that produces good ſtore of it.

Aloes Caballina, the groſſer ſort of Aloes, ſo call'd, becauſe Farriers uſe it moſt for their Horſes.

Aloetick, belonging to Aloes; as *Aloetick* Pills.

Aloeticks, Medicines that conſiſt chiefly of Aloes.

Aloft, a Sea-word ſignifying, on High, or in the Upper part.

Alogia, (*Gr.*) Unreaſonableneſs, particularly in eating; a brutiſh cramming of the Gut: Alſo a Prince's Releaſe of an Officer from giving up his Accounts.

Alogotrophia, (among ſome Writers in Phyſick) a diſproportionate Nouriſhment, when one part of the Body is nouriſh'd more or leſs than another, as in the Rickets.

Alola, a kind of Beaſt like a Mule, having no Joints in the Knees, and therefore cannot lie down or riſe up, but leans againſt a Tree to reſt: See **Elk**.

Aloof, or **keep your Loof** (*i. e.* keep the Ship near the Wind) an Expreſſion us'd in ſpeaking to the Steers-man.

Alopecia, a Diſeaſe call'd the Scurf or Fox Evil, wherein the Hairs fall off from the Head by the Roots; a ſhedding of the Hair, occaſion'd by Venereal Diſtempers, or otherwiſe.

Alopecias, a Kind of Fiſh ſo call'd, as it were the Sea-Fox; becauſe, after having ſwallow'd the Hook, ſhe craftily bites off the Line.

Alopecis uva, a ſort of ſorry Grape.

Alopecuroides Gramen, Fox-tail Graſs; an Herb.

Alopecurus, an Herb like a Fox's Tail, ſhaggy and moſſy; tailed Wheat, Fox-tail.

Alopex, the Fox, a Beaſt of Chace.

Alosa, (*Lat.*) the Shad, a Sea-fiſh.

Alp, a Country-word for the Bulfinch, a Bird.

Alpha, the firſt Letter of the Greek *Alphabet*, as *Omega* is the laſt: Whence that Expreſſion in St. *John*'s Revelation, *I am* Alpha and Omega, *ſaith the Lord*, *the beginning and the ending*, *the firſt and the laſt*, to ſhew the eternal Exiſtence of the Son of God, the ſecond Perſon in the ever bleſſed Trinity.

Alphabet, the whole Order of Letters in any Language; the Word being derived from *Alpha* and *Beta*, the Names of the two firſt Letters of the *Greek* Tongue.

Alphabetical or **Alphabetick**, belonging, or agreeable to the Order of the Alphabet.

Alpheta, a Star of the ſecond Magnitude, the ſame as *Lucida Corona*; which See.

Alphenſine Tables, certain Aſtronomical Calculations, made by *Alphonſus* King of *Arragon*.

Alphonſus, a proper Name of Men, very common among the *Spaniards* and *Portugueſes*, from the *Gothick* Word *Helphuns*, *i. e.* our Help.

Alphos, (*Gr.*) a kind of Morphew or White Specks on the Skin; which differs from *Leuce* in this reſpect, that it does not pierce ſo deep as the latter.

Alpine, belonging to the Mountains of *Italy*, call'd the *Alps*.

Alpine-Mouſe, a Creature about thoſe Mountains, of the bigneſs of a Rabbet, having a Head like a Hare, and Ears ſo ſhort, that they ſcarce appear above it.

Alrumech, (*Arab.*) the name of a Star, the ſame as **Arcturus**.

Alſine, (*Gr.*) the Herb Chick-weed, which being of a cooling and moiſtening quality, is good for Inflammations and Heat.

Altaheſt Paracelſi, (among Chymiſts) a mixt Body reduc'd to its firſt Principles.

Altarage, (Law-Word) the Free Offerings made upon the Altar by the People; as alſo, all the Profits that ariſe to the Prieſt, upon account of the Altar, *viz.* ſmall Tithes of Wool, Lamb, Colt, Calf, *&c.*

Alta Tenura: See **Baſſa Tenura**.

To **Alter**, to Change, to Turn, to Vary.

Alterantia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that ſerve to Alter, Purify and Reſtore the due mixture of the Blood, and other circulating Humours.

Alteration, Change. In a Phyſical Senſe, it is that Motion by which a Natural Body is varied and changed in ſome Circumſtances, from what it really was before; tho' as to Senſe, its Nature and Bulk appear to continue ſtill the ſame.

Altercation, Contentious Diſpute, Brawling or Wrangling.

Altercum, (*Lat.*) the Herb Hen-bane.

Altering Remedies: See **Alterantia**.

Altern Baſe, a Term in Trigonometry, or the Doctrine of Triangles: Thus in Oblique Triangles, the True Baſe, is either the Sum of the Sides, and then the Difference of the Sides is the *Altern Baſe*; or elſe the True Baſe is the Difference of the Sides, and then the Sum of the Sides is call'd the *Altern Baſe*.

Alternate or **Alternative**, that is done by Turn, or Courſe one after another.

Alternate Alligation: See **Alligation Alternate**.

Alternate Angles: See Angles.

Alternation, a Changing by turns: Some Mathematicians take it for the different Changes or Alterations of Order in any number of things propoſed; as the ſeveral Changes rung on Bells, *&c.*

Althæa, (*Gr.*) Wild Mallows, or Marſh-Mallows, an Herb good to ſoften and diſſolve, to eaſe Pain, and to correct ſharp Humours.

Altimetry, that part of Geometry, which teaches the Method of taking and meaſuring of Heights, whether Acceſſible or Inacceſſible.

Altitude, (*Lat.* in *Aſtronomy*) is the height of the Sun, Moon, Stars or any Planet or Point of the Heavens, comprehended between the Horizon and any parallel Circle of Altitude, or between the Star, or aſſigned Point in the Heavens and the Horizon.

The Sums *Meridian* **Altitude**, is an Arch of the Meridian, contain'd between the Sun and the Horizon, at that time when the Sun is in the Meridian.

Altitude of a Figure, (in *Geom.*) is the perpendicular Diſtance between the *Vertex* or top of a Figure and its Baſe.

Altitude of Motion, a Term us'd by Dr. *Wallis* in his Mechanicks, for the Meaſure of any Motion counted according to the Line of Direction of the moving Force.

Altitude of the Pole: See Elevation of the Pole.

Alto and Baſſo or **in Alto and Baſſo** (old Law Phraſe) the abſolute Submiſſion of all Differences, ſmall or great, high and low, to a Judge or Arbitrator.

Aluco, (*Lat.*) the Leech-Owl; a Bird.

Aludels, (among Chymiſts) are Pots without Bottoms, ſet on the top of another, and fitted to a Pot with a Hole in the middle, fix'd under them in the Furnace, which holds the Matter to be ſublimed; and at the top of all the Pots, there is a Head to receive the Flowers that ſublime or riſe up thither.

Alvearium, (*Lat.*) a Hive of Bees, or a place where Bee-hives ſtand: In *Anatomy*, the inward Cavity or Hollow of the Ear, near the Paſſage that conveys the Sound.

Alveolus, any wooden Veſſel made hollow; a Tray. Among Anatomiſts, *Alveoli dentium* are the Holes of the Jaws in which the Teeth are ſet.

Alviduca, looſening Medicines.

Alvi Fluxus, a looſeneſs of the Belly.

Alum, the Herb Comfrey or Camfrey.

Alumen, Allum, a kind of Mineral Salt.

Alumen Saccharinum, a mixture of Roch-Allum, Roſe-water and the White of an Egg, ſo call'd from the reſemblance it has to Sugar.

Aluminous, belonging to Allum.

Alyſſon, (*Gr.*) an Herb which cures Madneſs, and prevents it in thoſe that are bit by a Mad-Dog.

Alytarcha, (among the ancient *Greeks*) the chief Officer at Publick Games and Sports; particularly the Prieſt of *Antioch* in *Syria*, who at ſuch times was to ſee good Order kept.

Amadetto, (*Ital.*) a ſort of Pear.

Amain, a Word uſ'd at Sea, when a Man of War gives Defiance to another, and bids her yield. To *Wave amain with a naked Sword*, is as much as to command another Ship to lower her Top-ſails; and *to bid her ſtrike amain*, is to require her to let fall her Top-ſails.

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one part of the Body is nouriſh'd more or leſs than another, as in the Rickets.

Alce, a kind of Beaſt like a Mule, having no Joints in the Knees, and therefore cannot lie down or riſe up, but leans againſt a Tree to reſt: See **Elk**.

Aloof, or **keep your Loof** (*i. e.* keep the Ship near the Wind) an Expreſſion us'd in ſpeaking to the Steers-man.

Alopecia, a Diſeaſe call'd the Scurf or Fox Evil, wherein the Hairs fall off from the Head by the Roots; a ſhedding of the Hair, occaſion'd by Venereal Diſtempers, or otherwiſe.

Alopecias, a Kind of Fiſh ſo call'd, as it were the Sea-Fox; becauſe, after having ſwallow'd the Hook, ſhe craftily bites off the Line.

Alopecis uva, a ſort of ſorry Grape.

Alopecuroides Gramen, Fox-tail Graſs; an Herb.

Alopecurus, an Herb like a Fox's Tail, ſhaggy and moſſy; tailed Wheat, Fox-tail.

Alopex, the Fox, a Beaſt of Chace.

Aloſa, (*Lat.*) the Shad, a Sea-fiſh.

Alp, a Country-word for the Bulfinch, a Bird.

Alpha, the firſt Letter of the Greek *Alphabet*, as *Omega* is the laſt: Whence that Expreſſion in St. *John*'s Revelation, *I am* Alpha and Omega, *ſaith the Lord*, *the beginning and the ending*, *the firſt and the laſt*, to ſhew the eternal Exiſtence of the Son of God, the ſecond Perſon in the ever bleſſed Trinity.

Alphabet, the whole Order of Letters in any Language; the Word being derived from *Alpha* and *Beta*, the Names of the two firſt Letters of the *Greek* Tongue.

Alphabetical or **Alphabetick**, belonging, or agreeable to the Order of the Alphabet.

Alpheta, a Star of the ſecond Magnitude, the ſame as *Lucida Corona*; which See.

Alphonſine Tables, certain Aſtronomical Calculations, made by *Alphonſus* King of *Arragon*.

Alphonſus, a proper Name of Men, very common among the *Spaniards* and *Portugueſes*, from the *Gothick* Word *Helphuns*, *i. e.* our Help.

Alphos, (*Gr.*) a kind of Morphew or White Specks on the Skin; which differs from *Leuce* in this reſpect, that it does not pierce ſo deep as the latter.

Alpine, belonging to the Mountains of *Italy*, call'd the *Alps*.

Alpine-Mouſe, a Creature about thoſe Mountains, of the bigneſs of a Rabbet, having a Head like a Hare, and Ears ſo ſhort, that they ſcarce appear above it.

Alrumech, (*Arab.*) the name of a Star, the ſame as **Arcturus**.

Alſine, (*Gr.*) the Herb Chick-weed, which being of a cooling and moiſtening quality, is good for Inflammations and Heat.

Alcaheſt Paracelſi, (among Chymiſts) a mixt Body reduc'd to its firſt Principles.

Altarage, (Law-Word) the Free Offerings made upon the Altar by the People; as alſo, all the Profits that ariſe to the Prieſt, upon account of the Altar, *viz.* ſmall Tithes of Wool, Lamb, Colt, Calf, *&c.*

Alta Tenura: See **Baſſa Tenura**.

To **Alter**, to Change, to Turn, to Vary.

Alterantia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that ſerve to Alter, Purify and Reſtore the due mixture of the Blood, and other circulating Humours.

Alteration, Change. In a Phyſical Senſe, it is that Motion by which a Natural Body is varied and changed in ſome Circumſtances, from what it really was before; tho' as to Senſe, its Nature and Bulk appear to continue ſtill the ſame.

Altercation, Contentious Diſpute, Brawling or Wrangling.

Altercum, (*Lat.*) the Herb Hen-bane.

Altering Remedies: See **Alterantia**.

Altern Baſe, a Term in Trigonometry, or the Doctrine of Triangles: Thus in Oblique Triangles, the True Baſe, is either the Sum of the Sides, and then the Difference of the Sides is the *Altern Baſe*; or elſe the True Baſe is the Difference of the Sides, and then the Sum of the Sides is call'd the *Altern Baſe*.

Alternate or **Alternative**, that is done by Turn, or Courſe one after another.

Alternate Alligation: See **Alligation Alternate**.

Alternate Angles: See Angles.

Alternation, a Changing by turns: Some Mathematicians take it for the different Changes or Alterations of Order in any number of things propoſed; as the ſeveral Changes rung on Bells, *&c.*

Althæa, (*Gr.*) Wild Mallows, or Marſh-Mallows, an Herb good to ſoften and diſſolve, to eaſe Pain, and to correct ſharp Humours.

Altimetry, that part of Geometry, which teaches the Method of taking and meaſuring of Heights, whether Acceſſible or Inacceſſible.

Altitude, (*Lat.* in *Aſtronomy*) is the height of the Sun, Moon, Stars or any Planet or Point of the Heavens, comprehended between the Horizon and any parallel Circle of Altitude, or between the Star, or aſſigned Point in the Heavens and the Horizon.

The Suns *Meridian* **Altitude**, is an Arch of the Meridian, contain'd between the Sun and the Horizon, at that time when the Sun is in the Meridian.

Altitude of a Figure, (in *Geom.*) is the perpendicular Diſtance between the *Vertex* or top of a Figure and its Baſe.

Altitude of Motion, a Term us'd by Dr. *Wallis* in his Mechanicks, for the Meaſure of any Motion counted according to the Line of Direction of the moving Force.

Altitude of the Pole: See **Elevation of the Pole**.

Alto and Baſſo or **in Alto and Baſſo** (old Law Phraſe) the abſolute Submiſſion of all Differences, ſmall or great, high and low, to a Judge or Arbitrator.

Aluco, (*Lat.*) the Leech-Owl; a Bird.

Aludels, (among Chymiſts) are Pots without Bottoms, ſet on the top of another, and fitted to a Pot with a Hole in the middle, fix'd under them in the Furnace, which holds the Matter to be ſublimed; and at the top of all the Pots, there is a Head to receive the Flowers that ſublime or riſe up thither.

Alvearium, (*Lat.*) a Hive of Bees, or a place where Bee-hives ſtand: In *Anatomy*, the inward Cavity or Hollow of the Ear, near the Paſſage that conveys the Sound.

Alveolus, any wooden Veſſel made hollow; a Tray. Among Anatomiſts, *Alveoli dentium* are the Holes of the Jaws in which the Teeth are ſet.

Alviduca, looſening Medicines.

Alvi Fluxus, a looſeneſs of the Belly.

Alum, the Herb Comfrey or Camfrey.

Alumen, Allum, a kind of Mineral Salt.

Alumen Saccharinum, a mixture of Roch-Allum, Roſe-water and the White of an Egg, ſo call'd from the reſemblance it has to Sugar.

Aluminous, belonging to Allum.

Alyſſon, (*Gr.*) an Herb which cures Madneſs, and prevents it in thoſe that are bit by a Mad-Dog.

Alycar-

Alytarcha, (among the ancient *Greeks*) the chief Officer at Publick Games and Sports; particularly the Prieſt of *Antioch* in *Syria*, who at ſuch times was to ſee good Order kept.

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Ambry, Ammery, or Aumbry, (Country-Word) a kind of Cupboard or Safe for the keeping of cold and broken Victuals; properly ſuch as are to be diſtributed for Alms to the Poor.

Ambs-ace, See **Ace.**

Ambubaiæ, (*Lat.*) certain Women of *Syria*, who got their Living at *Rome*, by playing on Muſick and other lewd Pranks.

Ambulation, a Walking: In *Surgery*, the ſpreading of a Gangrene.

Ambulatory, Going or Moving up and down, not being fixed to any Place.

Amburbial Sacrifices, (among the *Romans*) a kind of Solemnity when the Beaſts were led round about the City, before they were Sacrificed.

Ambury, a Diſeaſe in Horſes which cauſes them to break forth in ſpungy Swellings full of hot Blood and Matter.

Ambuſcade, Ambuſh, or **Ambuſhment,** properly, a Body of Men that lies hid in a Wood or other convenient Place, ſo as to ruſh out upon or encloſe an Enemy unawares; a lying wait privily to Surprize, Catch, or Intrap one.

Ambuſtion, (in *Surgery*) a Solution of the continuity of the Parts, caus'd by ſome outward Burning; a Burn, or Scald.

Amel-Corn or **French-Rice,** a kind of Grain of which Starch is made.

Amen, a *Syriack* Word, ſignifying Verily, ſo be it; and therefore added to the cloſe of all Prayers.

Amenable, (*Fr.*) eaſy to be Led or Ruled, Tractable; a Term apply'd in our Law-books to a Woman that may be govern'd by her Husband.

To **Amend,** to Repair, to Reform or Correct; to Make or to Grow better.

Amendment, Reformation, Correction: In a Law-ſenſe, the Correction of an Errour committed in a Proceſs, and eſpy'd before Judgment, which may alſo be amended by the Juſtices after Judgment.

Amends, Satisfaction or Recompence.

Amentia, (*Lat.*) Madneſs, Fooliſhneſs. See **Inſania.**

Amenuſed, (old Word) Diminiſhed, or Leſſened.

Ameos, (*Gr.*) Biſhop's-Weed, an Herb, the Seed of which is one of the four leſſer Seeds us'd in Phyſick, for cauſing to break Wind.

To **Amerce,** to ſet a Fine, or Forfeiture upon one.

Amercement or **Amerciament,** (Law Term) a Penalty aſſeſs'd by the Peers or Equals of the Party amerced, for an Offence done againſt the Queen or ſome Lord. *Amercements* differ from Fines, in regard that they are arbitrarily impoſed, whereas Fines are expreſly appointed by the Statute.

Amercement Royal, is where a Sheriff, Coroner, or other Officer of the Queen, is Amerced or Fined by the Juſtices, for Abuſe in his Office.

America, the Fourth part of the World, which was firſt diſcover'd by *Chriſtopher Columbus* or *Colon*, a *Genoeſe*, *A. D.* 1492. but took Name from *Americus Veſpuſius* a *Florentine*, who made a farther Diſcovery of thoſe Parts in 1497.

Amerina Salix, a kind of Willow ſo call'd from *Ameria*, a Town of the Province of *Ombria* in *Italy*, where it grows plentifully; the Twig-withy good to make Baskets of.

Amery or **Almeric,** a proper Name of Men, from the *German* Word *Emeric*, *i. e.* always Rich and Powerful.

Ameſs, Amice, or **Amict,** (*Lat.*) an Ornament which Popiſh Canons or Prieſts wear on their Arms, when they go to ſay Maſs.

Amethyſt, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of a Violet colour and faint Luſtre, ſo call'd becauſe it is ſaid to prevent Drunkenneſs. In Heraldry, the Purple colour in the Coats of Noblemen, which in the Eſcutcheons of the lower Gentry is call'd *Purpure* and *Mercury*; in thoſe of Soveraign Princes.

Amethyſtizontes, the beſt ſort of Carbuncles or Rubies.

Amiable, (*Lat.*) worthy to be Loved, Lovely, Charming.

Amiable Numbers, (according to M. *Ozanam*) ſuch as are mutually equal to the whole Sum of one another's Aliquot Parts; as theſe two Numbers 284 and 220: For 284 is equal to the Sum of all the Aliquot Parts of the ſecond Number 220, which are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 20, 22, 44, 55, 110; and the latter Number 210 is equal to all the Aliquot Parts of 284, *viz.* 1, 2, 4, 71, 142.

Amiantus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Stone that is tozy like Wool, and call'd *Earth flax* or *Salamander's Hair*, which being put into the Fire, it will never burn or conſume.

Amicable, Friendly, Loving, Kind, Courteous.

Amient, a *Roman* Gold-Coin, worth 17*s.* 1 *d.* 3 *ob.* *Engliſh* Money, and otherwiſe call'd *Conſularis* from its being firſt Stampt by the *Conſuls*.

Aminadab, (*Heb.* a Free or Vowing People, or a Prince of People) the Son of *Ram*, and Father of *Nabſhon*; alſo the Son of *Korath*.

Aminæum Vinum, a ſort of Wine ſo call'd from *Aminæa* or *Apulia*, a Country of *Italy*.

Amittere Legem Terræ, (*Lat.* Law-Phraſe) to loſe the Law of the Land, or to be deprived of the Liberty of Swearing in any Court, anciently the Puniſhment of a Champion overcome or yielding in Fight; as alſo of Jurors found guilty in a Writ of Attaint, and of Perſons Outlawed.

Amity, Friendſhip, Love, Affection.

Amma, (*Gr.*) a Tying, Knitting, a Band; among Surgeons a Truſs us'd in Ruptures.

Ammi or **Ammium,** the Herb Biſhop's-Weed, good for the Gripes, difficulty of Urine, and the biting of Venomous Creatures.

Ammaſhaddai, (*Heb.* the People of the Almighty) a Prince of the Tribe of *Dan*.

Ammochryſos, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone appearing like Gold-Sands.

Ammodytes, a ſort of Serpent ſomewhat reſembling a Viper in ſhape, but of a Sandy colour; the Sand-Viper.

Ammon or **Ammonites,** (*Heb.* the Son of my People) a People deſcended from *Benammi* the Son of *Lot*.

Ammoniacum Gummi, Gum Ammoniack, a kind of Gum or Juice of a Plant, like our Giant-Fennel, growing near *Cyrene* in *Barbary*.

Ammonites, a ſort of Stone call'd the leſſer Spawn-ſtone.

Ammonitrum, a ſort of Nitre made of Sand and Nitre mixt together.

Amms-Ace, See **Ace.**

Ammunition, (*Lat.*) all ſorts of warlike Proviſions and Stores, eſpecially Powder and Ball.

Ammunition-Bread, the Bread that is provided for, and given to the Soldiers.

Amneſty, (*Gr.*) an Act of Oblivion, a general Pardon granted by a Prince to his Subjects for all former Offences.

Amnion or **Amnios,** (in *Anat.*) the Coat or ſoft Skin that immediately covers a Child in the Womb, and which is voided after the Birth with the others, call'd *Allantois* and *Chorion*.

Amnon, (*Heb.* True, alſo an Artificer or School-maſter) King *David's* Firſt-born Son by *Abinoam*, who having forc'd his Siſter *Tamar*, was kill'd by his Brother *Abſalom*.

Amœbean Verſes, (in *Grammar*) are ſuch as anſwer one another by courſe; as in ſome of *Virgil's* Eclogues.

Amomum, certain Grains of a Purple colour, biting Taſte, and ſpicy Smell; the Fruit of a Tree in the Eaſt-*Indies*: Some take it for a kind of Shrub growing in *Armenia*, round together like a Cluſter of Grapes, with a Flower reſembling a white Violet, and Leaves like the White Vine: Alſo the Herb call'd *Jeruſalem*, or our Lady's Roſe.

Amorites, or **Amorrheans**, a People of *Paleſtine*.

Amoroſo, (*Ital.*) an Amorous Man, a Lover, a Gallant, a Spark.

Amorous, apt to fall in Love, or belonging to Love.

A-mort, (*Fr.*) Dead: Whence one that is in a Melancholy Fit, is ſaid to be all *A-mort*, *i. e.* quite Dead-hearted.

Amortization, the Act of Amortizing. See **Mortmain**.

To **Amortize**, to Kill, a Word uſed by *Chaucer*: In a Law-ſenſe, to make over Lands or Tenements to a Corporation, Guild, or Fraternity and their Succeſſours.

To **Amount**, (*Fr.*) to riſe up in Value, or Tenour.

Amos, (*Heb.* a Burden or Burdening) an ancient Prophet of the *Jews*, whoſe Writings are ſtill extant among the Books of the Holy Scripture.

Amouriſt, (*Fr.*) an Amorous Perſon, one that is apt to be in Love.

Amours, Love-concerns, or Intrigues.

Amouſes, Counterfeit Gems or precious Stones.

Amoz, (*Heb.* Strong or Mighty) the Father of the Prophet *Iſaiah*.

Ampelitis, (*Gr.*) a kind of black, bituminous, clammy Earth, with which Vines were anointed to kill the Worms and make them thrive the better; Kennel-coal or Baſtard Jet.

Ampelodeſmos, a ſort of Herb which the Inhabitants of the Iſland of *Sicily*, us'd inſtead of Twigs to tie their Vines with.

Ampeloleuce, the Herb Briony, or the White Vine.

Ampeloprаſon, an Herb that grows about Vines or Vine-yards, Leak-Vine, Bears-Garlick, or Raiſins.

Ampelos agria, the Wild Vine, a ſort of Herb.

Amphemerinus, a Feaver or Ague that comes every Day.

Amphibious, that lives both in the Water and upon Land: Thus the Beaver, Otter, Frog, Gooſe, *&c.* are ſaid *To be amphibious Creatures*.

Amphibleſtroides, (in *Anat.*) a ſoft white ſlimy Skin or Coat of the Eye, ſo named, becauſe that being thrown in Water, it reſembles a Net. It is otherwiſe call'd *Tunica Retiformis*, and *Retina*.

Amphibology, a dark Speech that has a double meaning.

Amphibrachys, a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verſe, having a long Syllable in the middle, and a ſhort one on each Side, as ămārĕ.

Amphibranchia, (in *Anat.*) certain Places about the *Glandules* or Kernels in the Jaws, that ſerve to moiſten the Throat, Stomach, *&c.*

Amphictyons, a Name anciently given to the Great Council of *Greece*, which conſiſted of eminent Perſons, choſen out of the Twelve chief Cities, for the making of Laws and deciding of Controverſies.

Amphidæum, a Term uſed by ſome Anatomical Writers, for the Summit or Top of the Mouth of the Womb.

Amphimacer, a Foot in Verſe, that has a ſhort Syllable in the midſt, and a long one on either Side; as æquĭtās.

Amphimallus, a Garment frized or ſhagged on both Sides.

Amphiproſtylos or **Amphiproſtyle**, (in *Architect.*) a kind of Temple of the Ancients, which had four Columns or Pillars in the Front, and as many in the Face behind.

Amphiſbæna, a kind of Serpent, which ſeems to have a Head at both ends, and goes both ways; the double-headed Serpent.

Amphiſcii, (in *Geog.*) thoſe People whoſe Shadows, at different times of the Year, fall both ways, *viz.* to the South Pole, when the Sun is beyond them in Northern Signs, and to the North Pole, when the Sun is to the Southwards of them in Southern Signs; and theſe muſt be the Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone.

Amphiſmela, a kind of Inſtrument uſed by Anatomiſts in the Diſſecting of Bodies.

Amphitane, a precious Stone of a Gold colour, which is of the ſame nature with the Load-ſtone, and draws Gold in like manner.

Amphitheater, a Place built by the ancient *Romans*, of a round or oval Figure, aud containing a great number of Seats, one above another, where the People ſaw divers Shews and Sports; as Prizes between Sword-players, Wild Beaſts Fighting, Repreſentations of Sea-fights, *&c.* See **Theater**.

Amphora, an ancient Meaſure of liquid things; a Veſſel of a Foot ſquare, with two Ears to hold by in lifting it up or carrying it; a Kilderkin or Firkin. The *Italick Amphora* contain'd five Gallons, and the *Attick* ſeven Gallons and a half.

Ample, (*Lat.*) that is of a large Extent, or of great Power; Noble, Abundant.

Ampliation, an Enlargement: In a Law-ſenſe, a deferring of Judgment till the Cauſe be better examin'd.

Amplification, an Amplifying or Enlarging: In *Rhetorick*, an Enlarging upon an Argument, to work upon the Hearers and gain their Belief of what is ſaid.

To **Amplify**, to Enlarge a Diſcourſe, or upon a Subject; to Romance, to Help the Matter, to Add to the Story.

Amplitude, Greatneſs, Largeneſs: In *Aſtronomy*, the *Amplitude of the Sun and Stars*, is an Arch of the *Horizon*, comprehended between the true Eaſt and Weſt Point of it, and the Center of the Sun, Moon, or any Star, at its Riſing or Setting: Or if the Sun, Moon, or Star be above the Horizon, then ſo many Degrees as are contain'd between the *Azimuth* of the Sun, Moon, or Star, and the ſaid Eaſt or Weſt, Point, ſhall be call'd *The Amplitude*.

Amputation, a Cutting away, or Lopping off: In *Surgery*, it is taken for the Cutting off any corrupted or putrefy'd Part or Member, to prevent the Infection from ſpreading through the whole Body.

Amram, (*Heb.* a high People) the Father of *Moſes*, *Aaron* and *Miriam*.

Amraphel, (*i. e.* a ſpeaking Deſtruction, or a ſpeaking Judgment) an ancient King of *Shinar*.

Amulet, a kind of Phyſical Compoſition or Charm to wear about one, to preſerve from the Plague, Poiſon, Inchantment, *&c.*

Amurath, the Name of ſeveral *Ottoman* Emperours,

rours, and common to others in *Turkey*.

Amurca, (*Lat.*) the Mother, Lees, or Dregs, of Oil.

To **Amuſe**, (*Fr.*) to Stop or Stay one with a trifling Story, to make him loſe his time, to Feed with vain Expectations, to hold in Play.

Amuſement, a trifling Buſineſs to paſs away the time, a Toy; alſo the making of vain Promiſes to gain Time.

Amuſſis, (*Lat.*) a Maſon's or Carpenter's Rule or Line, Chalk'd or Oker'd, with which they level their Work: Whence the Phraſe *Ad Amuſſim aliquid facere*, To do a thing exactly by Line and Rule to a Hair's breadth.

Amy, (*Fr. i. e.* Friendly or Kind) a proper Name common to Men and Women: Alſo a Law-word; as *Prochein Amy*, *i. e.* the next Friend or Perſon to be truſted for an Infant or Orphan. See **Prochein**.

Amygdala, (*Gr.*) the Almond-tree or its Fruit. *Amygdalæ* is alſo taken for the Almonds of the Ears, the ſame with *Pariſthmia* and *Tonſillæ*; which See.

Amygdalate, an Artificial Milk or Phyſick-drink, made of blanch'd Almonds and other Ingredients.

Amygdalites, an Herb of the Spurge-kind, with Leaves like thoſe of an Almond-tree.

Amylon or **Amylum**, a kind of Food made of Wheat without grinding it, Bowls of Wheat or Frumenty; alſo White Starch.

Amyntica Emplaſtra, Defenſative Strengthning Plaiſters.

Amyris, a kind of ſweet Shrub that bears no Fruit, and which ſome took to be the Myrrh-tree.

Amyſtis, a Carouſe or Way of Drinking among the *Thracians*, who us'd to pour their Liquor down Gutter-lane, without fetching Breath, or without winking; alſo the Bowl or Cup they drunk out of.

An Jour & Waſte, (*Fr.* Law-phraſe) See *Year, Day and Waſte*.

Ana, (*Gr.*) a Word us'd by Phyſicians in their Bills, to ſignifie an equal or like quantity of each Ingredient to be taken for the compounding of any Medicine: Alſo an Eaſt-*India* Coin, worth $1\frac{1}{16}$*d.* or ſomewhat above an *Engliſh* Penny: Alſo a kind of *Indian* Beaſt, with long Teeth and ſharp Nails.

Anabaptiſton, See **Abaptiſton**.

Anabaptiſts, (*Gr. i. e.* Rebaptizers) certain Sectaries, who firſt appear'd in *Germany*, under the conduct of one *Nicholas Stork*, *A. D.* 1521. Their chief Tenet is, That Perſons ought not to be Baptized, till they are able to give an Account of their Faith.

Anabaſis, an aſcending or getting up, an Aſcent or Riſe: In the Art of Phyſick, the growth or encreaſe of a Diſeaſe.

Anabibazon, (*i. e.* Aſcending or Riſing up) a Term ſometimes uſed in Aſtronomy, for the Dragon's-Head, or the Northern Node of the Moon, where ſhe riſes from South to North Latitude, See **Dragon's-Head** and **Nodes**.

Anabrochiſmus, (in *Surgery*) a particular manner of drawing out the pricking Hairs of the Eye-lids that are turn'd inwards, *viz.* by means of a Thread of a fine Silk in the Eye of a Needle, which when doubled, the Hair is put through and ſo drawn out.

Anabroſis, a Coroding or Eating away: Among Surgeons, a Conſuming or Waſting of any part of the Body by ſharp Humours.

Anacampſeros, an Herb, which being but touch'd, has the force to reconcile Lovers or Friends fallen out; the Herb Orpin.

Anacamptical or **Anacamptick**, Reflecting, Turning or Bowing back or again, a Word often uſed with reſpect to Ecchoes, which are Sounds produced *Anacamptically*, or by Reflection.

Anacampticks or **Catopticks**, a Branch of Opticks, a Science which by the Rays of ſome luminous Object, reflected on a plain Surface, finds out and conſiders its Form, Dimenſions, Diſtance and other Properties.

Anacardium, a kind of Bean growing in *Malacca*, like a little Birds Heart.

Anacatharſis, a Medicine that Purges or Diſcharges Nature by ſome of the upper Parts; as any thing that provokes to Vomit, to Sneezing or Spitting.

Anacathartick Medicines, are ſuch as cauſe Vomiting.

Anacephalæoſis, a brief Recapitulation or Summary of the Heads of any Matter ſpoken or deliver'd in Writing; a ſhort Repetition or Summing up of what went before.

Anachites, the Diamond, a precious Stone ſo call'd, becauſe it is ſaid to have the virtue of driving away Diſtempers of the Mind, and to be a Preſervative againſt Poiſon.

Anachoreta, an *Anchoret* or Monk that retires from Company, and lives ſolitary by himſelf.

Anachroniſm, an Errour in Chronology or in the Computation of Time; a falſe Chronicling.

Anaclaticks, a part of Opticks which treats of all ſorts of Refractions, and is the ſame with *Dioptricks*.

Anacollema, a kind of Medicine to be apply'd to the Fore-head or Noſtrils, in Diſeaſes of the Eyes, or to ſtanch Bleeding; a binding Plaiſter for the Temples, *&c.* to ſtop the flowing down of Rheum. Alſo a Medicine that will conglutinate or cloſe the Parts, and breed Fleſh in a Wound or Ulcer.

Anacoluthon, (*q. d.* an Inconſequence in Diſcourſe) a Rhetorical Figure, when a Word that is to anſwer another, is not expreſs'd.

Anacreontick Verſe, a kind of Verſe that conſiſts of ſeven Syllables, without being tied to any certain Law of Quantity, and takes Name from its Author *Anacreon*, a famous *Greek* Lyrick Poet, who was choak'd with a Grape-Stone, and ſome of whoſe Poems are ſtill extant.

Anadendromalache, the Roſe-mallow Tree.

Anadeſma, a Band or Tie: Among Surgeons a Swathe or Bandage to bind up Wounds.

Anadiploſis, a Redoubling: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when the laſt Word in the end of a Verſe or Sentence is repeated in the beginning of the next, as —*ſit Tityrus Orpheus, Orpheus* in *Sylvis. Virg.* It is alſo ſometimes us'd in Medicine, for the redoubling of the Fits of Feavers, Agues, *&c.* and in this Senſe is call'd *Epanadiploſis* by ſome Writers.

Anadoſis, a Burſting forth, or Bubbling up as Water does; a Diſtribution: In the Art of Phyſick, it is chiefly us'd for the conveying of the Juice call'd *Chyle*, thro' the proper Veſſels, and ſometimes for whatever tends upwards in the Body, as a Vomit, *&c.*

Anagallis, the Herb Pimpernel, good for Wounds, and to cure the Pin or Web in the Eye. *Anagallis aquatica*, Sea-Purſlane or Brook-Lime. *Anagallis Sylveſtris*, the Herb Calves-Snout.

Anaglyptice or **the Anaglyptick Art**, the Art of Engraving, Chaſing, or Imboſſing Plate, *&c.*

Anagnoſtes, a Reader, a Clerk.

Anagoge, a raiſing of the Mind to ſearch out the hidden Meaning of any Paſſage; eſpecially the myſtical Senſe of the Holy Scriptures.

Anagogical, belonging to Myſteries, Myſterious, Myſtical; that has a raiſed or uncommon Signification, or that raiſes the Mind up to Divine Contemplations.

Anagram, an ingenious Interpretation of one's Name, Title, *&c.* by tranſpoſing the Letters of it, in order to make out ſomething to the Honour and Praiſe of the Perſon.

Anagraphe, a Regiſt'ring, or Recording of Matters; a Commentary, an Inventory, a Breviate.

Anagyris, a kind of Herb that is fair to the Sight, but has a ſtinking Smell; Bean-trefoil.

Anah, (*Heb.* Anſwering or Singing, or Poor) the Father of *Abomilabab*, one of *Eſau*'s Wives.

Anaiſtheſia, (*Gr.*) a Defect or Loſs of Senſe, which happens to Perſons troubled with the Palſie, or that are Blaſted.

Anak, (*Heb.*) a Giant, from whom deſcended the Race of the *Anakim* or Giants that were deſtroyed by *Joſhua*.

Analecta, (*Gr.*) properly Fragments or Crums gather'd from Table; whence it is taken for Collections or Scraps out of Authors.

Analecta or **Analectes**, a Servant that gathers up the Crums and Scraps on the Floor after Dinner, the Sewer of the Table that takes away; alſo a well-read Scholar.

Analemma, a lofty Building, a Citadel or Fort. In *Aſtronomy*, an Orthographical Projection of the Sphere on the Plane of the Meridian, the Eye being ſuppoſed to be at an infinite Diſtance, and in the Eaſt or Weſt Points of the Horizon. In *Dialling*, a particular way to find out the Courſe or Height of the Sun or any other Planet; alſo a Mathematical Inſtrument us'd for that purpoſe.

Analepticks, Medicines that renew and cheriſh the Strength: Alſo a part of that Method in Phyſick which is call'd *Hygieina*, *i. e.* the Art of preſerving Health; whereby weak Perſons are recovered.

Analgeſia, Indolency, a being free from Pain or Grief.

Analogical, belonging to Proportion, Proportionable.

Analogiſm, (in *Logick*) a forcible Argument drawn from the Cauſe to the Effect, ſo as to imply an unavoidable Neceſſity: In the Art of *Phyſick*, a Compariſou of Cauſes relating to a Diſeaſe.

Analogous, anſwering in Proportion, Reſemblance or Faſhion; bearing Relation to, Proportionable, Alike.

Analogy, like Reaſon, Relation, Proportion, Agreement, Correſpondency: In *Grammar*, the Declining of a Noun, or Conjugating of a Verb, according to its Rule or Standard. In *Mathematicks*, the Compariſon of ſeveral *Ratio's* or Reaſons of Quantities or Numbers one to another; being much the ſame with *Proportion*; which See.

Analyſis, the Reſolving or Severing of a Matter into its Parts, for the better underſtanding of it: In *Mathematicks*, it is the Art of Diſcovering the truth or Falſhood of a Propoſition, by ſuppoſing the Queſtion to be always ſolved, and then examining the Conſequences, till ſome known and evident Truth be found out, or elſe the impoſſibility of the Propoſition in Hand.

In Chymyſtry **Analyſis**, is the reducing of any Subſtance into its firſt Principles: Among Anatomiſts, an exact Diviſion of all the Parts of a Humane Body, performed by a particular Diſſection of them.

Analytical or **Analytick**, belonging to an *Analyſis* or Method of Reſolving, *&c.*

Analytick, (in *Logick*) is a part of that Science which teaches to Decline and Conſtrue Reaſons, as *Grammar* does Words.

Analyticks or the **Analytical Art**, *Algebra*, often ſo call'd, as being nothing elſe but a general *Analyſis* of the pure Mathematicks; or becauſe it ſhews how to ſolve Queſtions and demonſtrate Theorems, by enquiring into the fundamental Nature and Frame of the Thing, which for that purpoſe is as it were reſolved into its Parts or taken all to pieces, and then put together again: In this Senſe, *Analytical Demonſtrations* are oppoſed to *Synthetical* ones; which See.

To **Analyze Bodies**, (in *Chymiſtry*) is to Diſſolve them by means of Fire, in order to find out the ſeveral Parts of which they are made.

Anamneſis, Remembrance: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, whereby the Oratour calls to mind Matters that are paſs'd.

Anamneticks, Medicines that ſerve to reſtore the Memory.

Anancæon, a Rhetorical Figure that makes out the Neceſſity of a thing.

Ananiah or **Ananias**, (*Heb.* the Cloud or Divination of the Lord) the proper Name of ſeveral Perſons mentioned in Holy Scripture.

Anapæſtus or **Anapeſt**, a Foot or Meaſure in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, that has the two firſt Syllables ſhort, and the laſt long; as Piĕtās.

Anapeſtick Verſes, are thoſe that have ſuch Feet, and which are commonly us'd in Tragedies; where there are three Feet, which are made uſe of in all parts of the Verſe indifferently.

Anaphora, (*i. e.* Relation or Repetition) a Rhetorical Figure, when in the beginning of every Verſe or Member of a Sentence the ſame Word is repeated. Among ſome ancient Aſtronomers, it is taken for an aſcenſion or riſing up of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack* from the Eaſt, by the daily courſe of the Heavens.

Anaphromeli, Honey that has no Froth.

Anapleroſis, a Filling up, or Supplying: In *Surgery*, that part of the Art, which reſtores what either Nature has denied or is otherwiſe decayed.

Anapleroticks, Medicines that help to fill Ulcers with Fleſh.

Anarchy, a being without Rule, want of all Government in a Nation or State, no Supreme Authority being there lodg'd, either in Prince or Rulers; ſo that all things are in the utmoſt Diſorder and Confuſion.

Anareta, (*i. e.* the Killer or Murderer) a Name given by Aſtrologers to the fatal Planet, which threatens Death in a Nativity.

Anarrhinon, a kind of Herb like Pimpernel; Calves-ſnout.

Anas, (*Lat.*) the Duck or Drake; a Water-Fowl.

Anaſarca, (*Gr.*) a kind of Dropſy, a white ſoft yielding Tumour or Swelling of the whole Body, or of ſome of its Parts, which dints in when the Fleſh is preſs'd.

Anaſtœchiaſis, a Reſolving of mixt Bodies into their Elements or firſt Principles by Chymical Operations.

Anaſtomoſis, a Looſening or Opening: In the Art of *Phyſick*, it is more eſpecially taken for a flowing out of the Natural Humours of the Body; as Blood, *Lympha*, *Chyle*, &c. at the meeting of Veſſels that are not well cloſed: Alſo the mutual opening of Arteries and Veins one into another.

Anaſtomoticks, Medicines that open and widen the Orifices of the Veſſels, ſo as to cauſe the

Blood to circulate freely and paſs eaſily out of the Arteries into the Veins: Or Medicines which ſerve to open the Pores and Paſſages; ſuch are thoſe that purge or provoke Sweat or Urine, *&c.*

Anaſtrophe, (*i. e.* Inverſion or Turning the contrary way) a Grammatical Figure, when that Word is ſet foremoſt which ſhould follow; as *Italiam contra.*

Anataria, (*Lat.*) a kind of Eagle that preys upon Ducks.

Anataſis, (*Gr.*) an Extenſion upwards, a Stretching or Reaching out: In *Surgery*, the ſtretching out of the Body towards the upper Parts.

Anathēma, (the laſt Syllable but one being long) ſignifies any Offering or Gift ſet a-part or given to God, or to his Church; properly thoſe that were Conſecrated by the ancient Heathens to their Idols, and were uſually hang'd up on the Walls or Pillars of their Temples.

Anathĕma, (the laſt Syllable but one ſhort) is a ſolemn Curſe or Sentence of Excommunication; alſo any accurſed Thing, or a Perſon cut off from the Communion of the Church.

To **Anathematize**, to Excommunicate; to put under a Curſe.

Anathymiaſis, an Exhalation, Vapour, or Steam; a Perfume.

Anatociſm, a yearly renewing of Uſury, and taking Uſe upon Uſe, ſo as the Intereſt becomes the Principal.

Anatomical, belonging to Anatomy.

Anatomiſt, one skill'd in that Art.

To **Anatomize**, to Diſſect or Cut up a dead Body, in order to view its Parts.

Anatomy, a neat Diſſection or Cutting open of the Body of a Man or other Creature, whereby the Parts are ſeverally diſcovered, in order to explain their Original, Nature and Uſe; for improving the Art of Phyſick and Natural Philoſophy.

Anatripſis, a Rubbing againſt or upon; a Braying or Bruiſing: In *Surgery*, the Bruiſing or Breaking of a Bone, or of the Stone in the Bladder or Kidneys.

Anatron or **Natron**, a kind of Salt drawn from the Water of the River *Nile* in *Egypt*.

Anaxyris, the Herb Sorrel.

Anbury, a kind of Wen or ſpungy Wart full of Blood growing in any part of a Horſe's Body.

Anceſtour, (*Fr.*) a Fore-father: In Common-Law, the Difference between Anceſtour and Predeceſſour is, that the former is apply'd to a Natural Perſon; as *J. K. and his Anceſtours*, and the other to a Corporation or Body Politick; as *A Biſhop and his Predeceſſours.*

Anceſtrel, (Law-word) belonging to Anceſtours; as *Homage Anceſtrel, i. e.* Homage that has been done by one's Anceſtours.

Anchor, (*Gr.*) a well known Iron-Inſtrument that holds a Ship in the Place where ſhe Rides, and of which there are ſeveral ſorts, *viz.* The *Bowers*, the *Grapnel*, the *Kedger*, the *Stream-Anchor* and the *Sheet-Anchor*: Which See. The Parts of an Anchor are the Arm, *Beam* or *Shank*, the *Flook* or *Fluke*, the *Ring* and the *Stock*; all which are explain'd under thoſe Articles.

The **Anchor**, is ſaid *To be a Cock-bell*, when it hangs right up and down by the Ship's ſide; and *To be a Peek*, when it is juſt under the *Hawſe* or Hole in the Ship's Stern, thro' which the Cable belonging to it runs out: The Seamen ſay *The Anchor is foul*, when the Cable by the turning of the Ship is Hitched about the Fluke.

To **Boat the Anchor**, is to put it into the Boat: The Anchor is ſaid *To come home*, when it cannot hold the Ship, but that ſhe drives away by the violence of the Tide or Wind; and *To fetch or bring home the Anchor*, is to Weigh it: *To let fall or drop the Anchor*, is to put it down into the Sea, in order to make the Ship ride. *To ſhoe the Anchor*, is to caſe the Flook of it with Boards, that it may the better take hold where the Ground is ſoft.

Anchorage or **Anchoring**, Ground fit to hold a Ship's Anchor, ſo that ſhe may ride it out ſafely; the beſt ſort of which is a ſtiff Clay or hard Sand: In a Law-ſenſe, *Anchorage* is a Duty paid to the King for Caſting Anchor in the Pool of a Harbour.

Anchoralis Proceſſus, See **Ancyroides**.

Anchoret, a Hermit or Monk that leads a ſolitary Life in a Deſart.

Anchuſa, (*Gr.*) an Herb, a kind of Bugloſs; Alchanet or Orchanet.

Anchyle: See **Ancyle**.

Anchylops, a Swelling between the greater Corner of the Eye and the Noſe; the ſame as *Ægilops.*

Anchyſe: See **Dragon's-Blood**.

Ancient, Old, that is of former Time, particularly as oppoſed to Modern or Late.

Ancient Demeaſne, (Law-Term) a certain Tenure, by which all Manours belonging to the Crown, were held in the time of King *Edward* the Confeſſour, and *William* the Conquerour.

An **Ancient** or **Anſhent**, a Flag or Streamer, ſet up in the Stern of a Ship.

Ancients, a Title given in the Middle-Temple, to ſuch as are paſs'd their Reading and never read. In *Gray*'s-Inn, the Society conſiſts of *Benchers*, *Ancients*, *Barriſters* and *Students under the Bar*. The Inns of Chancery have likewiſe their *Ancients* and Students or Clerks, and among the Ancients, one is choſen Principal or Treaſurer.

Ancienty, (Law-word) Ancientneſs, Seniority, Elderſhip, as *The eldeſt Siſter can demand no more than her other Siſters by reaſon of her Ancienty.*

Ancome, a kind of Boil, Sore or foul Swelling, that breaks out in the fleſhy Parts.

Ancon, (*Gr.*) properly the Place where the Arm is bent or bowed; the Elbow, the top or point of the Elbow: It is alſo ſometimes taken by Anatomiſts for the backward and larger ſhooting forth of the Bone of the Arm call'd *Ulna.*

In Architecture **Ancones**, are the Corners or Coins of Walls; the bowings or meetings of Members like an Elbow or the bent of the Arm; Croſs-beams or Rafters.

Anconæus, a Muſcle that helps to ſtretch out the Elbow, and is ſo call'd by *Riolanus* from its ſituation: It ariſes from the lower and back part of the *Os Humeri* or Shoulder-bone, and is inſerted to the lateral Part of the *Brachiæus Externus*, a Thumb's length below the *Olecranum.*

Ancony, a Term of Art us'd at the Iron-mines, when the Metal is work'd in the Finery-Forge, from a *Bloom* or four-ſquare Maſs, to a Bar of about three Foot long of any ſhape; leaving at each end a ſquare rough piece, to be wrought at the *Chafery.*

Ancteres, (*Gr.*) a Surgeon's Bands to tie or ſtitch up a Wound cloſe.

Ancyle, a kind of Javelin or Dart, or the Leather-thong, with which it is thrown: In *Anatomy*, the bending of the Elbow or of the Ham; the Contraction or Drawing together of a Joynt.

Ancyloblepharum, the growing of the Eye-lids to the *Tunica Cornea* or to the *Albuginia*, ſo that ſometimes both the Eye-lids cloſe and ſtick together.

Ancylogloſſum, a being Tongue-tied, when the ſmall ſtring under the Tongue is too ſtraight, which cauſes a difficulty in the uttering of the Words.

Ancylogloſſus, one that is Tongue-tied, or has an Impediment in his Speech.

Ancylotomus, a little Knife to cut the String under the Tongue.

Ancyroides, the Proceſs or ſhooting forth of the Shoulder-bones like a Beak; otherwiſe call'd *Anchoralis*, *Coracoides* and *Cornicularis*.

Andabatæ; (among the *Romans*) a ſort of Fencers, who fought hood-wink'd, or Champions that fought on Horſe-back blind-fold.

Andouille, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a kind of Chitterling, made either of Hogs or Calves Guts; the former being uſually ſtuff'd with Pork, and the other with Calves-Chaldron, Udder, *&c.*

Andouillet, minced Veal with Bacon and other Ingredients roll'd into a Paſte: *Andouillets* for Fiſh-days are alſo made of Eels and Carp's-fleſh, chopt ſmall or pounded in a Mortar.

Andrachne, (*Gr.*) the Herb Purſlain. *Andrachne agria*, wild Purſlain.

Andradſwald, a Wood in *Suſſex*, anciently 120 Miles in length, noted for the Death of *Sigebert* King of the Weſt-*Saxons*, who was Stabb'd there by a Swine-herd.

Andrew, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying Manly or Couragious, in *Greek*.

Androdamas, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone bright as Silver, in many Squares like a Diamond: Alſo a ſort of Blood-ſtone, very hard and weighty, which bleeds when rubb'd on a Whet-ſtone.

Androgynus, one that is both Man and Woman, or has the Natural Parts of both Sexes; a Scrat or Will-Jill, an effeminate Fellow.

Andromeda, a Northern Conſtellation, conſiſting of 27 Stars.

Androſaces, (*i. e.* Man's Remedy) a white Herb that grows on the Sea-coaſts of *Syria*, ſo call'd becauſe it forces Urine in Perſons troubled with the Dropſy; Dodder, or Withwind.

Androſæmon, a Plant, the Flower of which yields a Juice like Man's Blood; St. *John*'s-wort or Tuſan, an excellent Plant for Wounds, either taken inwardly or outwardly applied.

Androtomy, a Diſſection of Humane Bodies; as *Zootomy* is that of other Living Creatures.

Anemius Furnus, (among Chymiſts) a Wind-Furnace us'd to make ſtrong Fires for Diſtilling or Melting.

Anemone, the Emony or Wind-flower, of which there is great variety in our *Engliſh* Gardens.

Anemoſcope, a Device invented to fore-ſhew the Change of the Air, or the Shifting of the Wind.

Anent, (*Scotch*) Concerning, or Relating to; alſo an old *Egliſh* Word for Over-againſt.

Anes or **Awns**, the Spires or Beards of Barley, or other bearded Grain.

Anethum, (*Gr.*) the Herb *Dill*.

Aneuriſm, (in *Surgery*) a Stretching or Burſting of the Arteries, ſo that they continually beat and ſwell, ſometimes to the bigneſs of an Egg; which Swelling yields if preſſ'd, but ſoon recoils

Angaria, the Preſſing of Horſes, Teams, Ships, Men, *&c.* for the Publick Uſe; any compelled Service. In our old Records, it is taken for any troubleſome or vexatious Duty or Service done by the Tenant to his Lord.

Angel, (*Gr.*) the Word properly ſignifies a Meſſenger or Bringer of Tidings, and is generally apply'd to thoſe Immaterial and Intellectual Beings, which God makes uſe of as his Miniſters to execute the Orders of his Divine Providence.

Angel, a ſort of Gold-coin that has the Figure of an Angel ſtampt on it, and is worth Ten Shillings: Alſo a kind of Chain-ſhot, a Cannon-bullet cut in two, and having the Halves joyn'd together with a Chain.

Angel-bed, a ſort of open Bed, without Bed-poſts.

Angelica, an Herb, the Diſtilled Water of which, and eſpecially the Roots reſiſt Poiſon and all infectious Vapours.

Angelical, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Angels.

Angelot, (*Fr.*) a kind of ſmall Cheeſe, commonly made in *France*: Alſo a Muſical Inſtrument ſomewhat like a Lute.

Angigloſſi, (*Gr.*) they that Stammer in their Speech, particularly ſuch as find it difficult to pronounce the Letters *L*, *R* and *K*.

Angild, (old Law-term) the bare ſingle Valuation or Satisfaction made for a Man or Thing, from the *Saxon* Words *An* one and *Gild*, Payment, Mulct, or Fine: So *Twigild* was the double Fine, and *Trigild* the Treble Fine according to the Ability of the Perſon.

Angina, (*Lat.*) an Inflammation of the Jaws and Throat, attended with a continual Feaver and a difficulty of Breathing and Swallowing; the Quinſey, which is of two ſorts either *Spuria* or *Exquiſita*, *i. e.* a baſtard or a true Quinſey: Again the latter is four-fold, *viz.* *Cynanche*, *Paracynanche*, *Synanche* and *Paraſynanche*; which See in their proper Places.

Angina Lini, the Herb Dodder.

Angina Vinaria, the Drunken Hiccough.

Angiology, (*Gr.*) a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of the Veſſels of a Humane Body; as of the Veins, Arteries, Sinews, *&c.*

Angiotomy, a Cutting open of thoſe Veſſels; as in opening of an Artery, or Vein.

Angle, (*Lat.*) a Corner; alſo a Fiſhing-rod. In *Geometry*, a Space comprehended between the meeting of two Lines, which is either greater or leſs, as thoſe Lines incline towards one another, or ſtand farther aſunder. Theſe Angles are of two ſorts, *viz.* Plain or Spherical.

Plain Angle, is the Diſtance or Opening of Two Lines that touch one another in the ſame Plane, but ſo as not to make one ſtraight Line, and the Lines that form it are termed Legs: Or it is a Space bounded by the meeting of two Lines, which cut one another on a Plane; and may be either Right-lined, Curvilinear, or Mixed:

A **Right-lined** or **Rectilineal Angle**, is an Angle made by the meeting of two Right Lines. A *Curvi-linear* or *Crooked-lin'd Angle*, that which is made by the Interſection or Mutual cutting one another of two crooked Lines. A *Mixti-linear* or *Mixed Angle*, that which takes it's riſe from the meeting of a Right Line and a Curve or Crooked Line.

Spherical Angle, an Angle made by the meeting of two Arches of great Circles, which interſect or mutually cut one another on the Surface of the Globe or Sphere.

Angles, whether Plain or Spherical, may be conſider'd as Right, Acute, and Obtuſe.

A **Right Angle**, is when one Right Line falls perpendicularly on another, ſo as to leave an equal ſpace on each ſide, and the Meaſure of this Angle is always 90 Degrees or one quarter of a Circle; every Circle being uſually divided into 360 equal Parts, call'd Degrees.

An **Acute Angle**, is that which is leſs than a Right one, or contains leſs than 90 Degrees, and is ſo call'd becauſe its Angular Point is ſharp: An

Obtuſe Angle, having its Angular Point blunt or broad, is greater than a Right one, and conſiſts of more than 90 Degrees. But no Angle can contain fully 180 Degrees; for then one Leg falls into the ſame Right Line with the other, and they make the Diameter of the Circle.

Angles, have alſo ſeveral other Names according to their different Poſitions, their Relation to the reſpective Figures they are in, and the Lines that form them; as either Contiguous or Oppoſite, External or Internal, Oblique, Solid, &c.

Contiguous or **Adjacent Angles**, have one Leg common to both Angles, and both taken together are always equal to two Right ones: *Oppoſite or Vertical Angles*, thoſe that are made by two Right Lines croſſing each other, and which only touch in the Angular Point. They take Name from their being oppoſed *ad Verticem* or at the Top, and therefore in ſome Books are call'd *Head-Angles*. An Angle alſo in any Triangle is ſaid *To be oppoſite* to the Side that ſubtends it.

External Angles, are the Angles of any Right-lined Figure without it, when all the Sides are ſeverally produced or lengthened; and they are all taken together, equal to four Right Angles.

Internal Angles, (in General) are all Angles made by the Sides of any Right-lined Figure within.

Oblique Angles, are ſuch as are either Acute or Obtuſe, in oppoſition to Right-Angles.

A **Solid Angle**, is the Meeting of ſeveral Planes or level Surfaces; which mutually cut one another, and meet all in one Point.

Angle at the Circumference, is an Angle made by any two Chords which meet there in a Point.

Angle of a Segment, is an Angle made by the Circumference of a Circle and a Right-Line cutting it: And *Angle in a Segment* is an Angle made by two Right-Lines riſing from the Angles of the Segment, and meeting in the Circumference.

Angle of Longitude, (in *Aſtron.*) is the Angle which the Circle of a Star's Longitude, makes with the Meridian, at the Pole of the Ecliptick.

Angle of the Sun's Poſition, an Angle made by the meeting of an Arch of a Meridian Line, with an Arch of an *Azimuth*, or any other great Circle paſſing thro' the Body of the Sun.

Angle of Incidence, (in *Catoptricks*) is an Angle made by a Ray of Light falling on a Body, with any Tangent Line of that Body, which is next the luminous or light Body: In *Dialling*, it is an Angle made by the ſtraight Line that proceeds from the Sun to the Dial-plane.

Angle of Reflection, that which is form'd by the reflected Ray, at the Point of Reflection, with the other part of the Tangent Line of the ſaid Body: In *Dialling*, an Angle made by a ſtraight Line which proceeds from the Angle of Incidence.

Angle of Refraction, that which is made by the Ray of Incidence, prolonged through another *Medium* (as out of the Air into the Water) and the Ray of Refraction; or the ſame Ray conſider'd, as it were broken and deviating from a Right-Line.

Angle of the Interval of two Places, (in Opticks) is the Angle made by the Lines directed from the Eye to thoſe Places.

Angle Refracted, is the Angle between the Refracted Ray and the Perpendicular.

Angle of the Baſtion, (in *Fortif.*) an Angle made by the two Faces of the Baſtion, being the utmoſt part, call'd the Point of it, and moſt expoſ'd to the Enemies Batteries: It is the ſame with the *Flanke'd Angle*.

Angle at the Center, an Angle made in the midſt of the *Polygon* or many-ſided Figure, by two Lines proceeding from the Center, and ending at the two neareſt Angles of the Polygon.

Angle of the Circumference, is the mix'd Angle made by the Arch which is drawn from one Gorge to another.

Angle of the Complement of the Line of Defence, is the Angle that proceeds from the interſection of the two Complements one with another.

Angle of the Courtin or **Angle of the Flank**, that which is made by, or contained between the Courtin and the Flank in any piece of Fortification.

Angle of the Counterſcarp, that which is made by two Sides of the Counterſcarp, and meets before the middle of the Courtin.

Angle Diminiſhed, an Angle made by the Face of the Baſtion, with the outward ſide of the Polygon, and only in uſe among the Engineers of *Holland*.

Angle of the Epaule: See **Epaule**.

Angle of the Exteriour Figure or **Angle of the Polygon**, that which is formed at the Point of the Baſtion, by the meeting of the two outermoſt Baſes or Sides of the Polygon.

Angle of the Interiour Figure, that which is made in the Center or Middle of the Baſtion, by the meeting of the innermoſt Sides of the Figure.

Angle of the Flank. See **Angle of the Courtin**.

Angle Flanked, that which is made by the meeting of the two Faces of the Baſtion: See **Angle of the Baſtion**.

Angle flanking outward, that which is form'd by the meeting of the two *Razant* Lines of Defence; that is to ſay, the two Faces of the Baſtion prolonged. See **Angle of the Tenaille**.

Angle flanking inward, the Angle made by the Flanking Line and the Courtin.

Angle forming the Face, is that which conſiſts of one Flank and one Face.

Angle forming the Flank, that which is made up of one Flank and one Demi-Gorge; or an Angle made by the Flank and that part of the ſide of the Polygon, which runs from the ſaid Flank to the Angle of the Polygon; which if lengthened, croſſes the Baſtion, and is only uſed by *Dutch* Engineers.

Angle of the Moat, that which is made before the Courtin where it is interſected.

Angle Mort. See Angle of the **Tenaille**.

Angle of the Polygon: See **Angle of the Exteriour Figure**.

Angle Re-ent'ring or **Rentrant Angle**, is an Angle that points inward towards the Body of the Place.

Angle Saillant or **Saliant**, otherwiſe call'd **Sortant** and **Vif**, is an Angle that thruſts out its Point towards the Campaign or Country.

Angle of the Shoulder or **Epaule**, an Angle made by the Lines of the Face and Flank of the Baſtion.

Angle of the Tenaille or **the outward flanking Angle**, that which is made by the two Lines Fichant, *i. e.* the Faces of the two Baſtions extended till they meet in an Angle towards the Courtin; ſo as always to carry its Point in towards the Work: It is alſo call'd *Angle-Mort* or the Dead Angle, and *Angle Rentrant* or Angle inwards.

Angle of the Triangle, is half the Angle of the Polygon.

Angle of the Eaſt, (in *Navigat.*) that Point of the Compaſs which the Ship ſails upon. Alſo an Aſtrological Term: See **Angles** in *Aſtrology*.

Angles of a Battallion, (in the Art of War) are made by the laſt Men at the ends of the Ranks and Files: Whence the two laſt Men of the Front-Rank are call'd *Front-Angles*, and the two laſt Men of the Rear-Rank, *Rear-Angles.*

In Aſtrology, **Angles** are taken for certain Houſes of a Scheme or Figure of the Heavens, *viz.* the Horoſcope or Firſt Houſe term'd *The Angle of the Eaſt*; the Seventh Houſe, *The Angle of the Weſt*; the Fourth Houſe, *The Angle of the North*; and the Tenth Houſe *The Angle of the South.*

To **Angle**, to Fiſh with an Angle, or Rod.

Anglia, (*Lat.*) a part of the Iſland of Great *Britain*, now call'd *England.*

Angliciſm, a Propriety of the *Engliſh* Speech; the *Engliſh* Way of ſpeaking or Writing.

Angober, a kind of Pear bluſh-coloured on one ſide, and a grainiſh Ruſſet on the other.

Anguelles, (in Falconry) a ſort of ſmall Worms caſt up by ſick Hawks.

Anguifer or **Anguitenens,** (*Lat.*) a Conſtellation or Cluſter of Stars in the Heavens, the Figure of which repreſents a Man holding a Serpent, and 'tis ſaid to fore-bode a Storm, when it ſets in the Morning: See **Ophiuchus.**

Anguilla, an Eel or Grig, a known Fiſh: *Anguilla arenaria*, the Sand-Eel.

Anguis, a Serpent, a Snake, an Adder.

Anguiſh, (*Fr.*) exceſſive Grief, or Pain; great Trouble of Mind, or Body; Affliction, Diſtreſs.

Anguitenens: See **Anguifer.**

Angular, belonging to, or having Angles or Corners.

Anguloſity, (a Philoſophical Term) the quality of that which has ſeveral Angles.

Anguſtus Clavus, a ſmall Stud or Button, ſhap'd like the Head of a Nail, which the *Roman* Knights us'd to wear on a Garment, thence call'd *Tunica anguſti Clavi*; whereas the Senatours had them of a larger Size; and their Coat was therefore nam'd *Tunica lati Clavi.*

Anhaltina, Medicines which promote Reſpiration or the more eaſy fetching one's Breath; ſuch as Wound-herbs, Brimſtone, *&c.*

Anhelation, a difficulty in Breathing, ſhortneſs of Breath.

Anhelote or **Anlote,** an old Law-word, ſignifying that every one ſhould pay his reſpective Part and Share, according to the Cuſtom of the Country.

Anicetum, (*Lat.*) Aniſe-ſeeds, an excellent Remedy for Wind in the Stomach and the Wind-Colick.

Anima, (*Lat.*) the Breath, the Soul, the Principle of Life.

Anima Gummi, a ſort of whitiſh Gum, like Frankincenſe, brought from *Ethiopia*, as alſo from the Eaſt and Weſt-*Indies.*

Anima Hepatis, (*i. e.* the Soul of the Liver) a Name given by ſome Chymiſts to Vitriol and *Sal Martis*, or Salt of Steel, becauſe the Diſeaſes of the Liver are cur'd by it.

Anima Saturni, (according to ſome Chymiſts) ſignifies the Extract of Lead.

Animadverſion, the Act of animadverting, or obſerving; a ſerious conſideration and reflection upon any Point; Correction, a Remark or Obſervation on a Book, *&c.*

Animadverſive, that Conſiders, or Reflects; as *The Animadverſive Faculty.*

To **Animadvert,** to bend or turn the Mind to a thing, to take Notice of, to Remark or Obſerve.

Animal, Living, that belongs to Life, that has Life in it; as *The Animal Spirits.* In Morals, *Animal* is oppos'd to *Rational.*

Animal Bezoar. See **Bezoar.**

Animal Faculty, the Act by which a Man exerciſes Senſe, Motion, and the principal Functions of the Mind; as Imagination, Reaſoning, Memory, *&c.*

An **Animal,** a Living-Creature, any thing that has Life and Senſe; as a Man, a Beaſt, a Bird, *&c.*

Animalcula, (*Lat.*) are very ſmall Animals, ſuch as by the Microſcope have been diſcovered in moſt Liquors, of which there are prodigious numbers in Black-Pepper-water; as alſo in Water wherein Barley, Oats, and eſpecially Wheat has been ſteep'd for four or five Days.

To **Animate,** to give Life, Enliven, or Quicken; to Hearten, or Encourage; to Abet, Egg, or Set on.

Animated Mercury, ſo Mr. *Boyle* calls Quickſilver, which being impregnated or fill'd with ſome ſubtil, nimble and ſpirituous Particles is made capable of growing hot when mingled with Gold; and ſuch alſo he calls *Incaleſcent Mercuries.*

Animated Needle, is one touch'd with a Loadſtone.

Animation, the ſupplying of an Animal Body with a Soul. Thus the *Fœtus*, or Child in the Womb is ſaid *To come to its Animation*, when it begins to act like a true Living-Creature, or after the Female that bears it is *Quick*; according to the uſual manner of Expreſſion.

Animi Deliquium. See **Deliquium Animi.**

Animodar, (in *Aſtrol.*) one of the Methods of rectifying Nativities, ſo as artificially to find out the exact Minute aſcending at one's Birth.

Animoſity, Stoutneſs, Stomachfulneſs, Wilfulneſs; alſo Heart-burning, Hatred, Grudge.

Ani Procidentia: See **Procidentia Ani.**

Aniſcalptor: or **Aniſcalptoris Muſculi Par,** (*Lat. i. e.* the Arſe-ſcratcher) the Name of a pair of Muſcles ſo call'd from that Action which is perform'd by the help of it; as ſerving to draw the Arm backward and downward: It is alſo term'd *Latiſſimus Dorſi*, *i. e.* the broadeſt of the Back from its Largeneſs.

Aniſum, Aniſe, a ſweet-ſmelling Herb, ſomewhat like Smallage, the Seeds of which are good for ſhortneſs of Breath; a Cough, *&c.*

Ank'red, (in *Heraldry*) a kind of Croſs for a Coat of Arms, the ends of which are ſhap'd like the Flook of an Anchor.

Anlace, (old Word) a Falchion or Sword, whoſe ſhape reſembles a Scithe.

Anna or **Ann,** (*Heb.*) a Chriſtian Name of Women, ſignifying Gracious, full of Mercy or Courteſy.

Annales, (*Lat.*) Hiſtories, or Chronicles of things done from Year to Year. In ſome old Records, Yearlings are young Cattel of the firſt Year.

Annaliſt, a Writer of Annals.

Annals, yearly Chronicles, a Chronological Account of remarkable Paſſages happening in a Kingdom or Common-wealth from Year to Year: In this reſpect, they differfrom Hiſtory which deſcants upon thoſe Events, and on the Cauſes that produc'd them.

Annarian Law, (among the *Romans*) a certain Law relating to the Age in which a Man might ſue for, or exerciſe any Publick Office.

Annas, (*Heb.*) a High Prieſt of the *Jews*, who ſent Chriſt bound to *Caiaphas* his Father-in-Law.

Annats or **Annates,** (*Lat.*) Firſt-Fruits out of Spiritual Livings, being the value of one Year's Profit, anciently paid to the Pope and now to the King. See **Firſt-Fruits.**

Anneal, a certain Commodity brought from *Barbary*, to be uſed by Dyers and Painters.

Annealing, a Staining and Baking of Glaſs, ſo that the Colour may go quite thro' it; an Art by ſome Caſualty altogether loſt in *England*, if not in *Europe*, but lately reviv'd and improv'd; *Annealing* is alſo a particular way of Baking Tiles.

To **Annex**, to Unite or Joyn one thing to another, eſpecially Lands, Provinces, *&c.*

Annexation, the Annexing, or Uniting of Lands, or Rents to the Crown.

Annienten, (*Fr.* Law-word) Brought to nought, Fruſtrated, or made void.

To **Annihilate**, (*Lat.*) to Bring, or Turn any created Being to nothing, to Deſtroy it utterly.

Annihilation, the Act of Annihilating.

Anni Nubiles, (*Lat.* Law-Phraſe) the marriageable Age of a Maiden, *i.e.* at Twelve Years; before which time, ſhe is ſaid To be *infra annos nubiles*.

Anniverſary, done yearly at a certain time, or celebrated every Year.

Anniverſary Days, (among our *Saxon* Anceſtours) were certain ſolemn Days appointed yearly, in remembrance of the Deaths, or Martyrdoms of Saints: Alſo Days on which at the return of every Year, People us'd to pray for the Souls of their deceaſed Friends; which cuſtom is ſtill in uſe among *Roman* Catholicks.

An **Anniverſary**, a yearly Obit, or Service ſaid by a Popiſh Prieſt, for a dead Perſon, once every Year.

Anno Domini, (*Lat. i. e.* in the Year of our Lord) is that reckoning of Time from our Saviour's Birth, which with the Year of the King's or Queen's Reign, is commonly us'd in *England*, for the Date of Publick Deeds and Writings.

Annolis, a Creature in *America*, about the bigneſs of a Lizard, and of a yellowiſh Skin, which in the Day-time is continually a prouling about the Cottages for Food, and in the Night lies under Ground, making a great Noiſe.

Annotation, Note, Remark, or Obſervation.

To **Annoy**, (*Ital.*) to Hurt, to Prejudice, to Endammage.

Annoyance, Prejudice, Dammage, Injury: See **Anoyſance**.

Annua Penſione, a Writ whereby the King having due to him a yearly Penſion from an Abbot or Prior for any of his Chaplains, us'd to demand it of ſuch an Abbot or Prior and requir'd him, for his Chaplain's better Aſſurance to give his Letters Patent for the ſame.

Annual, Yearly, that comes every Year.

Annual Leaves, are ſuch as come up in the Spring and periſh in the Winter.

Annual Equation or **the mean Motion of the Luminaries**: See **Equation**.

Annualia, (in old *Latin* Deeds) a yearly Salary, or Allowance made to a Prieſt for keeping an Anniverſary; or otherwiſe, for ſaying continued Maſſes one Year for the Soul of a deceaſed Perſon.

Annuates Muſculi, (in *Anat.*) a pair of Muſcles ſeated at the root of the Tranſverſe *Vertebra* of the Back, and ſo nam'd by Mr. *Cowper*, becauſe they make the Head nod directly forwards: He alſo calls them *Recti interni minores*, from their lying under the *Recti majores*.

Annuity, a yearly Rent, or Income, to be paid for term of Life, or Years: The main difference between an *Annuity* and a *Rent*, is that the latter is payable out of Land; whereas an Annuity only charges the Perſon of the Grantor, or his Heirs.

To **Annul**, to Aboliſh, to Repeal, to make void.

Annularis Cartilago, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the ſecond Cartilage, or Griſtle of the *Larynx*, or top of the Wind-pipe, which is encompaſs'd by it, as it were, with a Ring.

Annularis Digitus, the Ring-finger, which is between the Middle-finger and the Little-finger.

Annularis Proceſſus, a Bunch, or Knob made by the meeting of the Proceſſes of the *Medulla Oblongata* under the ſide of it.

Annularis Protuberantia, a certain part of the Humane Brain, lying between the *Cerebellum* and the two backward Prominences, or Bunching out Parts; the ſame as *Annularis Proceſſus*.

Annulet, a little Ring, or any thing made in the ſhape of a Ring: In *Heraldry*, the Figure of ſuch a Ring, being the mark of Diſtinction, which the fifth Brother of any Family uſually bears in his Coat of Arms: *Annulets* are alſo part of the Coat-Armour of ſeveral good Families.

In Architecture, **Annulets** are ſmall ſquare Parts turn'd about in the *Corinthian* Capital under the *Echinus*, or Quarter-Round: Alſo certain ſquare Members put upon the *Dorick* Chapiter, above the fourth part of the Oval.

To **Annumerate**, to put into the Number.

Annunciation, the delivery of a Meſſage: The Word is peculiarly apply'd to the Feſtival commonly call'd Lady-day kept yearly *March* 25. in remembrance of the Meſſage concerning our Saviour's Birth, brought by the Angel *Gabriel*, to the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*.

Anodyne, (*Gr.*) that ſerves to aſſwage, eaſe, or quite take away Pain.

Anodynes, Medicines us'd for that purpoſe: They are alſo ſometimes call'd *Paragoricks*, from the Comfort and Quiet that they procure to the Patient.

Anœa, (*Gr.*) Madneſs, a loſs of the Faculties of Imagination and Judgment.

Anomalous, that is out of Rule, Irregular, Unequal, Unlike: In *Grammar*, there are four kinds of *Anomalous Nouns*, viz. *Heterogeneal*, *Heteroclites*, *Difficients* and *Redundants*: Which See under thoſe Words.

Anomaly, (in *Grammar*) an Irregularity in the Conjugations of Verbs or Declenſions of Nouns, when they do not follow the common Rule. Among Aſtronomers, it is taken for an Inequality or Unlikelineſs in the Motions of the Planets; as alſo ſometimes for the *Argument* of the Irregularity, and the Equation which ſhould adjuſt it.

The **True** or **equal Anomaly of a Planet**, is an Arch of the Eccentrick, comprehended between the true Place and the *Apogæum*.

The **Mean Anomaly of the Sun or other Planet**, (in the old *Aſtronomy*) is an Arch of the *Ecliptick*, between its mean Place and its *Apogee*.

The **Mean**, or **Equable Anomaly of a Planet**, (in the New *Aſtron.*) is the *Area* contain'd under a certain Line drawn from the Sun to the Planet, and ſo call'd, becauſe this Area encreaſes equably, or in proportion to the Time of the Planet's Revolution round the Sun in the *Focus*, or Navel-point of the Elliptical Figure.

The **Mean Anomaly of the Center**, (in the *Ptolemaick* Theory) is an Arch of the Zodiack of the *Primum Mobile*, terminated by the *Linea Apſidum*, and by the Line of the Mean Motion of the Center.

The **True Anomaly of the Center**, is the ſame Arch of the Zodiack, bounded by the Line of the *Apſes*, and by that of the true Motion of the Center.

Anomaly of the Orbit, is the Arch, or Diſtance of a Planet from its *Aphelion*.

Anomœomeres, (in *Philoſ.*) that which conſiſts of ſeveral and different Particles.

Anonis, the Herb Commock, or Reſt-harrow, the Root of which ſteep'd in Wine provokes Urine, and drives out Gravel.

Anonium, the Nettle without Sting, Dead-Nettle, or Archangel.

Anonymous, that is without a Name, Nameleſs.

Anonymous, that is without a Name, Nameleſs.

Anonymous Spirit, (in *Chymiſtry*) a kind of Spirit that may be ſeparated from Tartar and ſeveral ſorts of Wood; the ſame as *Adiaphorous* or *Neutral* Spirit, which See.

Anopſia, a want of Sight, or Blindneſs.

Anorexia, a want of Appetite, a Loathing of Meat, occaſioned by an ill Diſpoſition of the Stomach.

Anoyſance, Noyſance, or **Nuſance**, (Law-term) any hurt or dammage done to a Publick Place, as a High-way, Bridge, *&c.* Or to a private one by Encroachment, by laying any thing that may breed Infection, or otherwiſe.

Anſa, (*Lat.*) the Ear or Handle of a Cup, Pot, or Jug; any thing to hold by: Among Aſtronomers, *Anſa* or *Anſes* are taken for the various Poſitions of the Ring of *Saturn*, becauſe they ſometimes appear like Handles to the Body of that Planet. See *Ring of Saturn.*

Anſel-weight. See **Auncel-weight**.

Anſelm, (*Germ.*) a proper Name of Men, ſignifying Defence of Authority.

Anſepeſade, ſee **L'ancepeſade**.

Anſer, (*Lat.*) the Gooſe or Gander, a Water-fowl. *Anſer Baſſianus*, the Solan Gooſe, which breeds in an Iſland on the Coaſt of *Scotland*, call'd *the Baſs*.

Anſerina, Wild Tanſey or Silver-weed, an Herb that Geeſe feed upon.

Anſwerable, that is obliged to anſwer for a thing, accountable; alſo that has ſome relation to a thing proportionable.

Antachates, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of the Agate kind, which being burnt ſmells like Myrrh.

Antagoniſt, one that ſtrives for the Maſtery againſt, or out-vies another, one that in Diſputation or Arguing oppoſes another.

Antagoniſta or **Antagoniſt**, (in *Anat.*) is taken for a Muſcle of an oppoſite Situation or contrary Quality: As the *Abductor* and the *Adductor*, of the *Cubitus*; the former ſerving to pull back the Arm, and the other to ſtretch it out.

Antanaclaſis, (*i.e.* a reflecting or beating back) a Rhetorical Figure, when a Word ſpoken in one Senſe is handſomly turn'd to another; as *A Gentleman being told that his Son waited for his Death, and the Son denying it*, the Father reply'd, *I would have you wait for it*, (long enough) *he meant*.

Antanagoge, properly a going forth to meet the Enemy, a producing on the contrary Side: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when not being able to anſwer the Adverſary's Accuſation, we return the Charge, by loading him with the ſame Crimes.

Antaphroditicks, Medicines that are us'd againſt the *French* Pox.

Antapocha, the Counter-part of a Deed, or Writing; a Counter-bond.

Antapodoſis, a returning or repaying on the other Side or by turns: In *Rhetorick*, the Counter-part or latter Clauſe of a Similitude, anſwering the former. Thus, *As the Soil is improv'd by Tilling, ſo the Mind is more refin'd, and render'd more ſublime by good Diſcipline.*

Antarctick, (in *Aſtron.*) as *The Antarctick Pole*, **i. e.** the South Pole, or end of the Axis of the World, ſo call'd from its being oppoſite to the *Arctick* or North Pole.

Antarctick Circles, one of the leſſer Circles of the Globe or Sphere, which is deſcribed 23 Degrees and a half from the *Antarctick* or South Pole. See *Arctick* and *Polar Circles.*

Antares, the Scorpion's Heart, a fixed Star of the firſt Magnitude in the Conſtellation *Scorpio*; its Longitude being 245 *Deg.* 13 *Min.* Latitude 4 *Deg.* 27 *Min.*

Antarthriticks, Remedies good againſt the Gout.

Antaſthmaticks, Medicines againſt the Tiſſick or ſhortneſs of Breath.

Anteambuſo, (*Lat.*) a Sergeant of the Mace to a Prince, a Verger or Gentleman-uſher.

Antecedence, Among Aſtronomers, a Planet is ſaid *To be in Antecedentia*, or in *Antecedence*, when it appears to move contrary to the uſual Courſe or Order of the Signs of the *Zodiack*; as when it moves from *Taurus* towards *Aries*: But if it proceed from *Aries* to *Taurus*, and ſo to *Gemini*, &c. They ſay, it goes *in Conſequentia* or *in Conſequence*.

Antecedent, going before in Time, fore-going.

Antecedent Signs, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) ſuch Signs or Cauſes as are obſerved before a Diſeaſe; as *An ill Diſpoſition of the Pancreatick Juice or of the Choler* is the cauſe of many Diſeaſes.

The **Antecedent**, (in *Grammar*) is that Word which the Relative refers to; See *Relative*: In *Logick*, it is the former part of the Syllogiſm or Argument. See *Conditional Propoſitions.*

Antecedent of the Reaſon, (in *Mathematicks*) is the firſt Term of Compariſon in a Proportion, or that which is compar'd to another. Thus if the Reaſon or Proportion were of the Quantity A to B, or of the Number 4 to 8; A or 4 is the Antecedent, and B or 8 the Conſequent of that Reaſon.

Anteceſſor, (*Lat.*) one that goes before. In the *Roman* Law, the Prepoſſeſſour of an Eſtate, or the Predeceſſour in an Office.

Antecurſor, a Fore-runner, a Scout, a Dragoon; one of the Forlorn Hope that rode before the Army.

Antedate, an older Date than it ought to be.

To **Antedate**, to Date a Letter, or other Writing before the time.

Antediluvian, belonging to the Time before *Noah*'s Floud; as the *Antidiluvian Earth*, *i. e.* the Earth that then was, before it was deſtroy'd by the Floud.

Antediluvians, thoſe Generations from *Adam* that were before the Floud; as thoſe ſince deſcended from *Noah*, are call'd *Poſt-Diluvians*.

Antemeridian, belonging to the time before Noon or Mid-day.

Antemeticks, (*Gr.*) Medicines that are given againſt Vomiting.

Antenantioſis. See **Enantioſis**.

Antendeixis, (a Term in *Phyſick*) a contrary Indication, Symptom, or Sign, forbidding that to be us'd which appear'd to be proper by a former Indication: Thus abundance of ill Juice in the Bloud requires Purging, *&c.* But the Weakneſs of the Patient may forbid it.

Antepaſt, (*Lat.*) a Fore-taſte.

Antepenultima, (in *Grammar*) the third Syllable of a Word, beginning to count from the laſt.

Antepredicaments, (in *Logick*) things neceſſary to be known before-hand, for the better underſtanding of the Predicaments; as Definitions, of Univocal, Equivocal and Denominative Terms, *&c.*

Anterides, (*Gr.* in *Architect.*) Buttreſſes ſet againſt the Walls, to uphold or bear up the Building.

Anteros, a precious Stone, the beſt ſort of Amethyſt.

Antes, (*Lat.*) the Fore-ranks or outmoſt Ranks of Vines: In *Architecture*, Pillars or huge Stones ſet to under-prop the Front of a Houſe; alſo ſquare Pilaſters, which the Ancients us'd to place at the corners of the Walls of their Temples.

Anteſtature, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a Traverſe or ſmall Intrenchment made of Palliſadoes, or of Sacks fill'd with Earth, and rais'd in haſte, to diſpute the reſt of the Ground, when the Enemy has already gain'd part.

Anthalium, (*Gr.*) a kind of Apple growing in the Sandy Places of *Egypt*, about the bigneſs of a Medlar, and anciently us'd in Second Courſes.

Anthedon, a ſort of Medlar-tree, with a Flower like that of an Almond-tree; the Fruit delicious and laſting.

Anthelix, (in *Anat.*) the Protuberance or Knob of the Ear, or the inward brink of the outward Ear, being a Semi-circle within the *Helix*, and almoſt parallel to it.

Anthelminticks, Medicines that deſtroy Worms in Humane Bodies.

Anthem, an Hymn or Spiritual Song ſung in Divine Service in ſeveral Parts, eſpecially in Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

Anthemis, the Herb Camomile.

Anthera, the yellow Seeds in the middle of a Roſe; alſo a Salve of a bright Orient Colour; alſo a kind of Medicine for ſore Mouths.

Among Herbaliſts **Antheræ** are taken for thoſe little Knobs that grow on the tops of the *Stamina* of Flowers, and are oftener call'd *Apices*; which See.

Anthology, a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of Flowers or of the Floriſt's Art; alſo a choice Collection of Epigrams or Sentences.

Anthonians, an Order of Religious Perſons ſet up by the *Egyptian* Monk St. *Anthony*, about A. C. 324.

Anthony, a Proper Name of Men, which in *Greek* ſignifies Flouriſhing.

St. **Anthony's-Fire**, a kind of Swelling full of Heat and Redneſs.

Anthophylli, (*Gr.*) a large ſort of Cloves.

Anthora or **Antithora**, a Counter-poiſon to *Thora* or Wolfs-bane, which is of a venomous Quality.

Anthracites, a precious Stone in which appear as it were Sparks of Fire.

Anthracoſis Oculi, a Scaly Eating Ulcer in the Eye, accompany'd with a general Swelling, eſpecially of thoſe Parts.

Anthrax, a Coal, a Live-Coal; a Carbuncle or precious Stone like a burning Coal, a kind of Ruby: Alſo a Carbuncle-ſwelling, otherwiſe call'd *Carbo* and *Pruna* that ariſes in ſeveral Parts, ſurrounded with fiery, ſharp and painful Pimples; which cannot be brought to run with Matter, but turn to an Ulcer that looks as if it were burnt with a hot Iron.

Anthriſcus or **Anthriſcum**, an Herb like wild Chervil, but having its Leaves ſomewhat thinne.

Anthropology, a Diſcourſe or Deſcription of Man, or of a Man's Body.

Anthropomorphites, a Sect of Hereticks that appear'd in *Egypt*, A. C. 395, and were ſo call'd from their chief Tenet, *viz.* That God had a Bodily Shape.

Anthropomorphus, the Mandrake, a ſort of Plant.

Anthropopathy, (a Term in Divinity) a being endued with the Paſſions or Affections of Men.

Anthropophagi, Men-eaters, Savage People that eats Man's Fleſh; ſuch are thoſe of *Scythia* and ſeveral parts of *America*.

Anthus or **Florus**, the neighing Bird, a ſmall Bird that feeds upon Flowers, and imitates the Neighing of a Horſe.

Anthyllion, an Herb like a Lentil, which being drunk in Wine, frees the Bladder from Stoppages, and ſtanches Blood.

Anthyllis, an Herb like Ground-Ivy.

Anthypnoticks, Medicines that hinder Sleep.

Anthypochondriaca, Remedies againſt the Diſeaſes of the *Hypochondria*.

Anthypophora, a Rhetorical Figure, in which the Inſinuations or Objections, that the Adverſary may make are fairly anſwer'd.

Anthyſtericks, Medicines good againſt the Fits of the Mother.

Antiades, the Glandules or Kernels, commonly call'd the Almonds of the Ears; or an Inflammation in thoſe Parts.

Antiaphroditicks, Medicines that allay the Heat of Luſt.

Antiarthriticks, Remedies againſt the Gout.

Antibacchius, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of the two firſt Syllables long, and a third ſhort, as nātūră.

Antiballomena, Medicines that are of an equal or like Strength.

Anticachecticks, Remedies that correct the ill Diſpoſition of the Blood.

Anticardium, a hollow part in the Breaſt above the Region or Place of the Heart; the Heart-pit, or Pit of the Stomach.

Anticellium, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd **Anthyllion**, which See.

Antichamber, an Apartment in a Houſe before the principal Chamber, where Strangers are firſt admitted, a Withdrawing-room.

Antichreſis, (*Gr.* in the Civil Law) a Mortgage or Pawn, left for the Creditor to uſe till the Debt be paid.

Antichriſt, an Adverſary to Chriſt, a Seducer that puts himſelf in Chriſt's room and ſtead.

Antichthones, the ſame as **Antipodes**; which See.

To **Anticipate**, (*Lat.*) to take up before-hand, or before the time; to prevent, to fore-ſtall.

Anticipation, the Act of Anticipating.

Antichnemium, (*Gr.*) the fore-part of the Leg.

Antick, a piece of Antiquity: Alſo a Buffoon, or Juggler; as *He is a meer Antick*.

Anticks or **Antick-work**, (in Painting or Carving) a Device of ſeveral odd Figures or Shapes of Men, Beaſts, Birds, Fiſhes, Flowers, *&c.* that are rudely form'd one out of another, according to the Artificer's Fancy, and afford a grateful Variety to the Beholder's Eye.

To **Dance Anticks**, is to dance like a Jack-pudding, after an odd and ridiculous manner.

Anticolica, (*Gr.*) Remedies againſt the Cholick.

Antidactylus or **Anapeſt**, a Foot in Verſe, contrary to a Dactyl, and conſiſting of the two firſt Syllables ſhort and the laſt long; as pĭĕtās.

Antidicomarians, a ſort of Hereticks that were againſt the Virgin *Mary*.

Antidinica, Medicines againſt Dizzineſs of the Head.

Antidote, a Remedy againſt deadly Poiſon, a Counter-poiſon; as Mithridate, Treacle, *Orvietan*, &c.

Antidyſenterica, Medicines that are effectual againſt the Dyſentery, or Bloody-flux.

Antiemeticks, Remedies that ſtop Vomiting.

Antiepilepticks or **Antiepileptick Medicines**, ſuch as are good againſt the Falling-ſickneſs.

Antipileptick Elixir, a Spirit of the Humane Head, mingled with an equal quantity of Spirit of Wine, in which *Opium* has been diſſolv'd: It is good for the Apoplexy, Falling-ſickneſs, Scurvy, and ſeveral other Diſeaſes.

Antihecticks, Remedies againſt a Hectick Feaver, or Conſumption.

Antihecticum Poterii, or **Jupiter's Diaphoretick**, a Chymical Medicine made of a mixture of Tin with the Martial *Regulus* of Antimony, and fixed by Salt-peter.

Antihypnoticks, Medicines that drive away Sleep.

Antihypochondriacks, Remedies us'd againſt the Hypochondriack Melancholy.

Antiloemica, Medicines againſt the Plague.

Antilogarithm, (in *Trigonometry*) the Complement of the Logarithm of any Sine, Tangent, or Secant, to 90 Degrees.

Antilogia or **Antilogy**, a Contradiction between any Paſſages, or Words in an Author.

Antilope, a Mungrel Beaſt having wreathed Horns, which is engender'd of a Heart and a Goat.

Antimetrical, that is contrary to the Nature and Order of Metre or Verſe.

Antimeria, a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when one part of Speech is put for another.

Antimetabole, a Rhetorical Figure, when Words are repeated in the ſame Sentence, in a different Caſe, Tenſe, or Perſon; as *Non ut edam vivo, ſed ut vivam edo.*

Antimetaſtaſis, a tranſlating or changing to the contrary Part.

Antimonarchical, that is againſt Monarchy, or Kingly Government.

Antimonium, *Antimony*, a Mineral conſiſting of a Sulphur like common Brimſtone, and of a Subſtance which comes near that of Metals: It is ſometimes call'd the *Red-Lion* by Alchymiſts, and ſometimes the *Philoſopher's Wolf*; becauſe it turns Red, and conſumes all Metals except Gold.

Antimonium Diaphoreticum, a Chymical Medicine made of one part of Antimony and three of Salt-peter, powder'd, mix'd together, and prepar'd according to Art; ſo that its Sulphurs are fix'd by the Salt-peter, and hinder'd from working otherwiſe than by Sweat: The Doſe is from ſix or eight Grains to thirty.

Antimonium Medicamentoſum, is a Preparation conſiſting of 5 Ounces of Antimony, 1 Ounce of Salt of Tartar and 4 Ounces of Salt-peter Fluxed together into a Regulus, which is afterwards reduc'd to Powder and waſh'd.

Antimonium Reſuſcitatum, is made of equal Parts of Antimony and *Sal-Armoniack* ſublimed together three times; then the Sublimate is to be waſh'd with Diſtilled Vinegar warm, to get out the Salts.

Antinephriticks or **Antinephritick Medicines**, ſuch as are good againſt Diſtempers of the Reins, or the Stone in the Kidneys.

Antinomia, the Repugnance, or Contrariety between two Laws.

Antinomians, a Sect of People that hold the keeping of *Moſes*'s Law to be unprofitable, and that there is no Sin in Children: They began to appear ſomewhat above 100 Years ago, and had one *John Iſlebius* a *German* for their Ring-leader.

Antioch, a City of *Syria*, were the Diſciples were firſt called Chriſtians.

Antiochus, the Name of the ſeveral Kings of *Syria* that ſucceeded *Alexander* the Great.

Antiœci. See **Antæci**.

Antipagmenta, (*Lat.* in *Architect.*) the Garniſhings of Poſts or Pillars.

Antiparaſtaſis, a Rhetorical Figure, when one grants what the Adverſary ſays, but denies his Inference.

Antipaſis, the Revulſion or drawing back of a Diſeaſe, when Humours that flow into ſome one Part, are turn'd back again and forc'd to take ſome other Courſe, by opening a Vein in a remote Part, *&c.*

Antipater, (*i. e.* inſtead of, or againſt a Father) a proper Name of ſeveral Men, particularly of one of *Alexander* the Great's Captains and Succeſſours, and of *Herod*'s Father Governour of the *Jews*.

Antipathy, a Contrariety of Natural Qualities betwixt ſome Creatures and Things; a Natural Averſion: In a Phyſical Senſe, a Contrariety of Humours in the Body, or of Medicines.

Antipendium, (*Lat.*) a large Silver-ſkreen that covers the Front of a Popiſh Altar in ſome Churches, and is hanged on with Screws upon a Feſtival-Day.

Antiperiſtaltick Motion, an irregular Motion of the Guts from the bottom to the top, contrary to their Natural Courſe.

Antiperiſtaſis, (in *Philoſ.*) the Encounter, or Combat between two contrary Qualities joyn'd together, by which means their Force and Vigour is encreas'd: Thus Heat, or Cold when beſet with its contrary Quality, is render'd much more intenſe and violent; whence Springs are ſaid to be hotteſt in Winter, or cold Weather; and Lime grows hot by pouring cold Water on it, *&c.*

Antipharmacum, a Remedy againſt Poiſon, or againſt any Diſeaſe.

Antiphone, a Singing by way of Anſwers, when one Side of the Choir ſings one Verſe, and the other another.

Antiphraſis, a Grammatical Figure, when a Word has a meaning contrary to the original Senſe; alſo a Figurative Speech, that has a contrary Meaning to what it carries in appearance.

Antiphthiſica, Medicines againſt a Conſumption, or Phthiſick.

Antipleuriticum, a Remedy againſt the Pleuriſy.

Antipodagrica, Medicines proper for the Gout.

Antipodes, (in *Geog.*) thoſe Inhabitants of the Earth who live in oppoſite Parallels of Latitude, and under the oppoſite Half of the ſame Meridian: and go with their Feet directly oppoſite one to another: So that they have their Summer and Winter, their Noon and Midnight, as alſo the Riſing and Setting of the Stars, quite contrary one to another.

Antipope, a falſe Pope ſet up by a particular Faction, againſt one that is duley choſen.

Antiptoſis, a Grammar-Figure, when one Caſe of a Noun is put for another.

Antipyreudicum or **Antipyreticum**, a Medicine that allays Heat in Feavers.

Antiquarii, (*Lat.*) certain Secretaries, who were appointed by the *Roman* Emperours, to Copy out old Books, in order to tranſmit them to Poſterity.

Antiquartanarium or **Antiquartium**, a Remedy againſt a Quartan-Ague.

Antiquary, one that is well ſkill'd in, or applies himſelf to the Study of Antiquity.

To **Antiquate**, to Aboliſh, Repeal, or make void.

Antirrhinon or **Anarrhinon**, the Herb Calves-ſnout, or Snap-Dragon.

Antiſabbatarians, a Sect of Hereticks that deny the Sabbath.

Antiſcii, (in *Geogr.*) People that live in ſuch Parts of the World, that their Shadows are caſt contrary at Noon; as thoſe on the South Side of the Equinoctial, with reſpect to us on the North Side of that Line.

Antiſcions, (in *Aſtrol.*) certain Degrees in the *Zodiack*, anſwering one to another. And *Antiſcion-Signs* are thoſe which with reference to each other, are equally diſtant from the two Tropcal Signs *Cancer* and *Capricorn*; ſo that a Planet in ſuch a Station, is ſaid to caſt its *Antiſcion*, *i. e.* to give Virtue, or Influence to another Star or Planet, that is in the oppoſite Sign.

Antiſcorbuticks, (*Lat.*) Medicines againſt the Scurvey.

Antiſcorodon, (*Gr.*) a kind of Garlick call'd alſo *Allium Cyprium* and *Ulpicum*.

Antiſigma, a Note or Mark in the ancient Writings, where the Order of the Verſes is to be chang'd; a Sigma revers'd (σ)

Antiſophiſtes or **Antiſophiſta**, a Counter-Sophiſter, one that Diſputes on the contrary Part, that Argues or Declaims againſt another.

Antiſpaſmodicks, Medicines againſt the Cramp, Shrinking of the Sinews, or Convulſions.

Antiſpaſticum, a revulſive Remedy, that turns Diſtempers to other Parts.

Antiſpaſtus, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of the firſt Syllable ſhort, the ſecond and third long and the fourth ſhort, as Alexāndĕr.

Antiſpoda or **Antiſpodia**, ſuch Drugs as have the ſame Operation that *Spodium* has, and are us'd inſtead of it; a kind of Medicinal Aſhes made of certain Herbs.

Antiſtœchon, (*i. e.* a changing of Letters) a a Term in Grammar, when one Letter is put for another; as *Promuſcis* for *Proboſcis*; where the Conſonant *m* is put for *b*, and the Vowel *u* for *o*.

Antiſtrophe, (*i. e.* turning on the contrary Side) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a Turn, or Change is made between two Terms that have dependance one on another; as if one ſhould ſay, *The Servant of the Maſter*, or the *Maſter of the Servant*. In ancient Stage-plays it ſignifies the turning of the *Chorus*, or Choir the contrary way; the *Strophe*, or firſt Turn of the Singers being on one Side of the Stage, and the *Antitrophe*, or Counter-turn on the other.

Antitaſis, an Extending on the contrary Side, Reluctancy, Reſiſtance: In *Anatomy*, an oppoſite placing of Parts in the Body, as that of the Liver and Spleen.

Antithenar, one of the Muſcles that ſerve to ſtretch out the Thumb.

Antitheſis, a ſetting one thing againſt another; Oppoſition: In *Rhetorick*, a kind of Flouriſh when Contraries are ingeniouſly oppos'd to Contraries in the ſame Period, or Sentence; ſo that the Excellence of one, and the Evil or Vanity of the other may more plainly appear.

Antitragus, (in *Anat.*) a little Knob in the Ear, ſeated at the lower end of the *Anthelix*, and oppoſite to the *Tragus*: Which See.

Antitrinitarians, a Sect of Hereticks, who deny the Trinity of the Three Divine Perſons in the Godhead.

Antitype, (a Term in Divinity) an Example, or Copy, like the Pattern; as the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is with reſpect to the *Jewiſh* Paſſover, or as the Sanctuary is ſaid To be *an Antitype of Heaven*, Heb. 9. 24.

Antivenereal, as *Antivenereal Medicines*, *i. e.* ſuch as are proper for rooting out the *French* Pox.

Antlet, a Term us'd among Hunters; ſo the Start, or Branch in a Deer's Attire, next the Head is call'd the *Brow-Antler*, and the next above that the *Bezantler*.

Antocow, (among Farriers) a round Swelling about half as big as one's Fiſt, which breaks out in the Breaſt of a Horſe, over againſt the Heart.

Antœci or **Antiœci** (*Gr.* in *Geogr.*) thoſe Inhabitants of the Earth who live under the ſame Meridian, but oppoſite Parallels: So that they dwell in the ſame Zone and the ſame Climate, but under different Poles, and have Noon and Midnight at the ſame Time, but different Seaſons; it being Winter with one, whilſt it is Summer with the other.

Antonians. See **Anthonians**.

Antonomaſia, a Rhetorical Figure, whereby inſtead of a Proper Name, an Appellative or Common one is put; as *The Philoſopher* inſtead of *Ariſtotle*, the *Apoſtle* inſtead of St. *Paul*: Alſo when the proper Name of one Perſon or Thing is apply'd to ſeveral others, or on the contrary, the Name of ſeveral Things to one: Thus any voluptuous Perſon is call'd a *Sardanapalus*, and any cruel Man a *Nero*, in regard that thoſe Princes were tranſcendently noted for Diſſoluteneſs and Cruelty.

Antrum, (*Lat.*) a Cave or Den: In an Anatomical Senſe it is taken by Dr. *Willis*, for the beginning of the *Pylorus*, or lower Mouth of the Stomach where its Coats are thickeſt.

Anvil, a well known Tool on which Smiths and other Artificers Forge their Works.

Riſing-Anvil, a kind of Anvil with two Nooks or Corners, us'd by Gold-ſmiths or Silver-ſmiths in rounding any piece of Metal.

Anus, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the end of the *Inteſtinum Rectum*, or ſtraight Gut, conſiſting of three Muſcles, *viz.* two call'd the *Levatores*, which ſtretch out and widen the Fundament, in order to diſcharge the Excrements, and one nam'd the *Sphincter*, which ſhuts it up and keeps it ſo: Alſo a Cavity or hollow part in the Brain, which ariſes from the four Trunks of the Spinal Marrow: Some alſo take it for the Skin that goes over the Navel, which when wrinkled is a ſign of old Age.

Anweald, (*Sax.*) Authority.

Anxiety, (*Lat.*) Anguiſh, Vexation, Sorrow; Heavineſs, or great Trouble of Mind.

Anxious, Sad, Sorrowful, Careful, Doubtful, Thoughtful, much concerned.

Anydron, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Herb which makes thoſe thirſty that taſte it.

Aoriſt, (in *Grammar*, *i. e.* Indefinite) the Name of two Tenſes of the *Greek* Verbs, which ſignify a great uncertainty of Time, *viz.* a thing a doing, or already done, lately or long ſince; alſo ſometimes that is to be done.

Aorta, (in *Anat.*) the great Artery which proceeds from the left Ventricle of the Heart, beats continually, and diſtributes Blood to the whole Body for Nouriſhment. See *Arteria Aorta*.

Apagma, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) the thruſting of a Bone or other part out of its proper Place.

Apagogical Demonſtrations, (in *Logick*) are ſuch as do not prove the thing directly, but ſhew the Impoſſibility and Abſurdity that ariſes from denying it; and therefore it is uſually termed *Reductio ad impoſſibile, aut ad abſurdum*.

Aparctias, the North-Wind.

Aparine, Cleavers or Gooſe-graſs, an Herb good againſt the King's-Evil, Jaundice, Stone, *&c.*

Apartment, that part of a great Houſe where one or more Perſons lodge ſeparately by themſelves.

Apathy, (*Gr.*) a being abſolutely void of Paſſions, or Affections.

Apeliotes, the South-Eaſt Wind.

Apepſia, a want of Digeſtion, a bad Digeſtion or Rawneſs of Stomach.

Aper, (*Lat.*) a Wild-Boar, alſo the Sea-boar, a Fiſh.

Aperiens Palpebram Rectus, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle ſo call'd from its ſtraight Progreſs and Uſe: It ariſes from the deepeſt part of the *Orbit* of the Eye, near the place where the *Optick Nerve* is ſent forth, and paſſing directly over the *Muſculus Attollens*, is inſerted to the whole upper part of the upper Eye-lid.

Aperientia, Aperitives, Medicines that are of an opening Quality, particularly ſuch as open the Paſſages that are ſtopt up in the ſmall Veſſels, Glands, or Pores, and by that means promote a due Circulation of the Juices contain'd in them.

Apertio Portarum, (*Lat. i. e.* an Opening of the Gates) a Term us'd by Aſtrologers, to ſignify ſome great and manifeſt Change of the Air, upon certain Configurations, or Meetings of the Planets.

Apertura, (in *Architect.*) an Aperture, little Hole, or Paſſage in a Building.

Apertura Feudi, (in the Civil-Law) the loſs of a Feudal Tenure, by default of Iſſue of him, to whom the *Feude*, or Fee was firſt given, or granted.

Apertura Tabularum, the Breaking up of one's laſt Will and Teſtament.

Aperture, (in ſome Writers of *Geometry*) the Inclination, or Leaning of one Right-line towards another, which meet in a Point and make an Angle. It is ſo call'd, as being the opening of the Legs of the Angle, like thoſe of a Joynt-Rule.

In Opticks **Aperture**, is the Hole next to the Object-Glaſs of a Teleſcope, or Microſcope, thro' which the Light and Image of the Object comes into the Tube, or Pipe, and is convey'd thence to the Eye.

Apetalous Flowers or Plants, (among Herbaliſts) are ſuch as want the fine colour'd Leaves of Flowers, which they call *Petala*. Theſe Flowers are otherwiſe term'd *Stamineous*, and are reckon'd Imperfect.

Apex, (*Lat.*) the Top, Point, Higheſt pitch, or Uppermoſt and Sharpeſt Part of any thing: In *Geometry*, the Top of a Cone, or ſuch like Figure, which ends in a ſharp Point.

Aphaca or **Aphace**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Pulſe, the wild Vetch.

Aphæreſis, a Taking away: In *Grammar*, a Figure that takes away a Letter or Syllable from the beginning of a Word; as *ruit* for *eruit*. Virg.

Aphelion or **Aphelium**, (in *Aſtron.*) that Point of any Planet's Orbit in which it is the fartheſt diſtant from the Sun, that it can ever be; as *Perihelion* is the Point wherein it is at its neareſt Diſtance.

Apheta, the Name of a Planet, otherwiſe call'd *Hylech*, which Aſtrologers take to be the Giver, or Diſpoſer of Life in a Nativity.

Aphetical, belonging to that Planet.

Aphoriſm, a notable Definition, an eminent but ſhort Remark; a general Maxim, or Rule in any Art or Science, particularly ſuch a one as is experienced for a Truth, or relates to Practice.

Aphrodiſia Phrenitis, a Mad and Violent Love-Paſſion in Maids.

Aphron, a kind of Poppey, a Flower.

Aphronitrum, a ſort of Salt-peter.

Aphroſcorodon, a kind of great Garlick.

Aphthæ, the Thruſh, eſpecially in Children; certain Wheals, Ulcers, or Pimples about the inward Parts of the Mouth; as alſo about the Stomach and Guts, which when come to the height, fall off by piece-meals, and are often accompany'd with a Feaver, in thoſe of riper Years.

Aphya, a kind of Fiſh, which being ſet on the Fire, is boil'd in an inſtant; a Groveling, a Minow, or Peel; a Leach, or Pink: See **Apua**.

Apiary, (*Lat.*) a Place, or Court where Bees are kept.

Apiaſtra, a Bird that eats Bees, call'd, a Midwal, or Martinet.

Apiaſtrum, an Herb which Bees delight in; Balm-gentle, or Mint.

Apica Ovis, a kind of ſmall-body'd Sheep, bearing little Wool; a pilled Ewe.

Apices of a Flower, (among Herbaliſts) are thoſe ſmall Knobs that grow on the tops of the *Stamina*, or fine Threads in the middle of the Flower, and are commonly of a dark Purple colour.

Apios, (*Gr.*) a Pear; alſo the Horſe-radiſh Root.

Apis, (*Lat.*) the Bee, an Inſect.

Apium, the Herb Parſley.

Apium paluſtre, Smallage, an Herb whoſe Root is reckon'd among the Five opening Roots, and its Seed among the leſſer hot Seeds.

Aplanes, (*Gr. i. e.* free from Wand'ring, or Settled) the fixed Stars, ſo call'd by ſome Aſtronomical Writers, in oppoſition to the Planets; alſo the Spheres themſelves in which they are plac'd.

Apnœa, (*q. d.* a want of Breath) an Impairing, Leſſening, or utter Loſs of the Faculty of Breathing, at leaſt as to Senſe; as it happens in Swoonings, Fits of the Mother and ſtrong Apoplexies.

Apocalypſe, the Revelation of St. *John* the Evangeliſt, the laſt Book of the New Teſtament, ſo call'd, becauſe it contains many dark Myſteries which were reveal'd to him.

Apochyliſma, (among Apothecaries) any Juice boil'd and thicken'd with Honey or Sugar, into a kind of hard Conſiſtence. It is otherwiſe call'd *Rob*, *Rohob* and *Succago*.

Apoclaſma, a Breaking off, or aſunder. In *Surgery*, the Breaking off any part of the Body.

Apocope, (*i. e.* a Cutting off) a Grammatical Figure, in which the laſt Syllable, or Letter of a Word is taken away; as *Viden'* for *Videſne*: In *Surgery*, the Cutting off any Part or Member.

Apocriſiarius, a Surrogate, Commiſſary, or Chancellour to a Biſhop; an Office which was firſt eſtabliſh'd in the Church, in the time of *Conſtantine* the Great.

Apocriſis or **Apocriſia**, (in the Art of Phyſick) a Caſting, or Voiding of Superfluities out of the Body.

Apocrouſticks, (among ſome Phyſicians) are ſuch Medicines as hinder the flowing of the Humours into any particular Part of the Body, and force back thoſe that are beginning to flow thither.

Apocrypha, (*i. e.* Hidden, or Dark) certain Books of doubtful Authority, which are not receiv'd into the Canon of Holy Scripture.

Apocryphal, belonging to thoſe Books, or to any others, whoſe Original is unknown.

Apocynon, a kind of Shrub, or Herb, which kills Dogs that eat it.

Apodacryticum, a Medicine that provokes Tears.

Apodes, Martinets, or Swallows ſo call'd becauſe their Feet are ſo ſhort, that they have but little uſe of them.

Apodictical or **Apodictick**, Demonſtrable, Eaſy to be ſhewn or made to appear: Whence in *Logick*, an Apodictical Syllogiſm is a clear Demonſtrative Argument.

Apodidraſcinda, a Play among Children, call'd King by your leave, or Hide and Seek.

Apodioxis, an Expelling, or Driving out. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure when any Argument or Objection, is with Indignation rejected as abſurd.

Apodixis, a plain Proof, or evident Demonſtration.

Apodoſis, a Giving again, or Recompenſing: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, call'd *Redition*, being the Application, or latter part of a Similitude.

Apogæi, Winds that blow from the Land.

Apogæum or **Apoge**, (in *Aſtron.*) that Point of Heaven where the Sun, or any other Planet is fartheſt from the Center of the Earth; as *Perigæum* is the Point where a Planet is at its neareſt Diſtance from the Earth.

The **Mean Apogæe of the Epicycle**, is a Point where the Epicycle is cut above by a Right-line drawn from its Center, to the Center of the *Equant*; or the Point of the Epicycle moſt remote from the Earth.

Apogæe of the Equant, is the fartheſt Diſtance of it from the Earth; or, that Point where the Circumference of the Equant is cut by the Line of the *Apſes* in the remoteſt part of the Diameter: As the *Perigee of the Equant*, is the oppoſite Point of the neareſt part of the Diameter.

Apographa, an Inventory of Goods.

Apographon, a Copy written, or drawn after another; a Pattern, a Draught.

Apolecti, (among the *Romans*) principal Senatours, or Counſellours; the Council of State, or Privy Council.

Apolectus, a kind of Tuwney-Fiſh.

Apolepſia, a Receiving, or Recovering; an Intercepting, or Preventing: Among Phyſicians, a Stoppage in the Courſe of the Blood or Animal Spirits.

Apollyon, a Name ſignifying the Deſtroyer, and in Holy Scripture given to the Devil.

Apologetical or **Apologetick**, belonging to an Apology, or to any thing that is Said or Written by way of Excuſe for any Action.

Apologiſt or **Apologer**, one that makes an Apology.

To **Apologize**, to make one's Defence.

Apologue, a Moral, Inſtructive Fable, or Tale; ſuch as thoſe of *Eſop*.

Apology, an Excuſe, or Defence; a juſtifying Anſwer; a Clearing of one's ſelf.

Apomecometry, an Art that ſhews how to meaſure things at a Diſtance, or to find how far they are off from one.

Aponeuroſis, (in *Anat.*) the Spreading, or Stretching of a Nerve, or a Tendon out in Breadth after the manner of a Membrane. Alſo the Cutting off a Nerve or Tendon is ſo call'd.

Apophaſis, (*i. e.* a Denial) a Rhetorical Figure, when the Oratour ſeems to wave what he would plainly inſinuate, as *I will not proceed againſt you with the utmoſt Rigour, I will not mention what perhaps I might obtain.* Alſo a Verdict, or Sentence paſs'd in a Court of Juſtice.

Apopherota, Gifts, or Preſents anciently made at certain Feſtivals, or Solemnities, to be carry'd away by the Gueſts.

Apophlegmatical Medicines, ſuch as are endu'd with the Faculty of Drawing cold Phlegmatick Humours from the Head, and diſcharging them by the Noſe or Mouth.

Apophthegm, a ſhort, pithy, inſtructive Sentence, or Saying; eſpecially, of ſome grave and eminent Perſon; as the Apophthegms of *Plutarch*, or thoſe of the Ancients collected by *Lycoſthenes*.

Apophthora, the bringing forth of a Child putrify'd in the Womb; an Abortion, or untimely Birth.

Apophyge, a Flight, an Eſcape: In *Architect.* that part of a Pillar, where it ſeems to fly out of its Baſe, like the Proceſs of a Bone in a Man's Leg, and begins to ſhoot upwards: But this *Apophyge* is really nothing elſe but the Rings or Ferrils heretofore faſten'd at the ends of wooden Pillars to keep them from ſplitting, and afterwards imitated in Stone-work.

Apophyſis, (in *Surgery*) a Proceſs, or Part of a Bone that grows out beyond its plain Surface; a Bunch, or Knob in a Bone, made by its Fibres produc'd or lengthen'd, which is commonly at the end of it.

Apoplectical, belonging to, or ſubject to the Apoplexy.

Apoplectick, Proper for, or Good againſt that Diſeaſe; as *Apoplectick Balſam.*

Apoplexy, (*q. d.* a deadly ſtunning or aſtoniſhing) a Diſeaſe in which the paſſages of the Brain being ſtopt, and the courſe of the Animal Spirits hinder'd, the affected Perſon becomes like one in a Trance, altogether void of Senſe and Motion.

Apore or **Aporime**, (in *Mathem.*) a Problem, which tho' it be not impoſſible, yet is very difficult to be reſolved, and has not yet actually been ſo: Thus the Quadrature, or Squaring of a Circle may be call'd an Apore; becauſe as yet there is no Way or Path diſcover'd to lead the Inquirer into it.

Aporia, an intricate Buſineſs, Perplexity of Mind, Doubtfulneſs, Difficulty: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when one is at a ſtand what to do; as *Eloquar & ſileam?* Shall I ſpeak out, or ſhall I be Silent?

Aporrhœa's, a Word us'd by Mr. *Boyle* for *Effluviums.*

Aporrhoe, a flowing down, or iſſuing from; a ſteaming out of Vapours or Sulphureous *Effluviums* thro' the Pores of the Body.

Aporrhœa, the ſame: Alſo a Term appropriated by Aſtrologers to the Moon, when ſhe ſeparates from one Planet and applies to another.

Apoſceparniſmus, (in *Surgery*) a ſort of Fracture, or breaking of the Scull, when ſome Part is plainly raiſed.

Apoſiopeſis, (*i. e.* a holding one's Peace) a Rhetorical Figure, when one leaves out ſome Word or Part of a Sentence, and yet may be underſtood; as *Quos ego——ſed motos præſtat componere fluctus.* Virg. *Subintell.* puniam, multabo, *vel quid ſimile.*

Apoſitia, a loathing of Meat.

Apoſpaſma, part of a thing drawn, pull'd or born off: In *Surgery*, the drawing of one part from another which naturally ſtuck to it; as when the Skin is ſeparated from a Membrane, a Membrane from a Muſcle, one Muſcle from another, &c.

Apoſta, a Creature in the Iſland of *Tobago* in *America*, ſo much in love with Men, that it often follows them and delights to gaze on them.

Apoſtare Leges, or **Apoſtatare Leges**, (in old *Latin* Records) wilfully to tranſgreſs or break the Laws.

Apoſtaſy, (*Gr.*) a revolting or falling away from the true Religion; or from a Religious Order.

Apoſtata capiendo, a Writ heretofore directed to the Sheriff, to take the Body of one, who having enter'd into or profeſs'd any Religious Order, leaves it, departs from his Monaſtery, and wanders about the Country.

Apoſtate, a Revolter from his Religion, a Back-ſlider, a Renegado; a Monk that breaks his Vows, and caſts off his Habit.

To **Apoſtatize**, to play the Apoſtate, to quit one's Religion, or a Religious Order.

Apoſtema or **Apoſteme** (*Gr. i. e.* a ſtanding a-part) a preternatural Swelling caus'd by corrupt Matter gather'd together in any Part of the Body and commonly call'd an *Impoſtume* or *Abſceſs*.

Apoſtle, a Perſon ſent as a Meſſenger or Ambaſſadour to preach the Goſpel; of whom our Bleſſed Saviour at firſt choſe Twelve, and at his Departure appointed them to Plant and Govern Churches throughout the World.

Apoſtolate or **Apoſtleſhip**, the Dignity, Miniſtery, or Office of an Apoſtle.

Apoſtolical or **Apoſtolick**, deriving Authority from, or belonging to the Apoſtles.

Apoſtolorum Unguentum, a cleanſing Ointment, ſo call'd, becauſe it is made of twelve Drugs, according to the number of the Apoſtles.

Apoſtrophe, (*i. e.* a Turning away) In *Grammar*, an Accent, or Mark, ſhewing that there is a Vowel cut off; which is expreſs'd thus (') and ſet at the Head of the Letter; as *Ain'* for *Aiſne*. Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, when the Oratour turns his Speech from the Judge, or the Hearers, to one that is abſent, or to any Being, whether ſenſible or inſenſible, which he beſpeaks as if it were a Perſon.

Apoſyrma, (*Gr.*) that which is Drawn, Shaved, or Parted off; In *Surgery*, a ſhaving of the Skin, or of a Bone.

Apothecary, one that Prepares and Sells all ſorts of Medicines, Drugs, *&c.*

Apotheoſis, a Conſecration, or ſolemn Enrolling of Great Men after their Death, in the number of the Gods; a Cuſtom much in uſe among the Ancient Heathens.

Apotome, a Cutting, or Cutting off: In *Mathematicks*, an irrational Remainder, or reſidual Root, when from a rational Line, a Part is cut off, which is only commenſurable in Power to the whole Line. In *Muſick*, it is the Difference between the greater and leſſer Semitone, or the remaining part of a whole Tone, when a greater Semitone is taken from it.

Apozeme, a Phyſical Decoction, a Diet-Drink made of ſeveral Roots, Woods, Barks, Herbs, Drugs, Flowers, Seeds, *&c.* boil'd together.

To Appall, (old Word) to Daunt, to Diſcourage.

Appanage: See *Appennage*.

Apparatus, major & minor, (*Lat. i. e.* the greater and leſſer Preparation) a Phraſe us'd by *Lethotomiſts* or *Operators* that Cut for the Stone, according to two particular Methods.

Apparel, Cloathing, Raiment, Habit: Among *Surgeons*, Furniture for the Dreſſing of a Wound. In Sea-Affairs, the Tackle, Sails and Rigging of a Ship.

Apparent, that Appears, Viſible, Plain, Manifeſt, Certain, as *An Heir apparent to the Crown, i. e.* one whoſe Title is clear, beyond Diſpute or Contradiction.

Apparent Colours. See *Emphatical Colours*.

Apparent Conjunction, a Term in *Aſtronomy*: See *Conjunction of Planets*.

Apparent Declination; See *Declination*.

Apparent Horizon. See *Horizon*.

Apparent Place of any Object, (in *Opticks*) is that in which it appears when ſeen through one or more Glaſſes, and is different from the Real one; being occaſion'd by the various Refractions of the Rays of Light.

Apparent Place of a Star or Planet, (in *Aſtron.*) is its viſible Place, or that Point of the Heaven it ſeems to be in, by the Right-line that proceeds to it from the Eye.

Apparition, the Appearing of a Spirit; a Ghoſt, a Viſion.

Apparitour, a Meſſenger that ſummons Offenders, in an Eccleſiaſtical or Spiritual Court, and ſerves the Proceſs of it.

Apparlement, (*Fr* in Common Law) a Reſemblance or Likelihood; as *Apparlement of War*.

Apparura, an old *Latin* Law-word for Furniture. *Carrucarum Apparura*, Plough-tackle, all manner of Implements belonging to a Plough.

Appartment: See *Apartment*.

To **Appeach** or **Impeach**, to Accuſe one of any Crime.

Appeal, (Law-term) an Accuſation, or Declaration of another's Crime; particularly the accuſing of a Murderer, by a Perſon that has Intereſt in the Party murder'd, or of a Felon, by one of his Accomplices: Alſo the Removing of a Cauſe from an Inferiour Judge, or Court to a Superiour.

Appeal of Mayhem, an Accuſing of one that has Maim'd another.

Appeal of wrong Impriſonment, a Term us'd by ſome for an Action of wrong Impriſonment.

To **Appeal**, to make an Appeal: Alſo an old Word, ſignifying to Diſmay, or Daunt; but *Chaucer* uſes it for to Decay.

To **Appear**, (*Lat.*) to be in Sight, to Shew one's ſelf, to be ready at hand; to make a Figure or Shew, to Seem or Look.

To **Appeaſe**, (*Fr.*) to Pacify, or Qualify, to Allay, or Aſſwage; to Suppreſs, to Calm.

Appellant, (*Lat.* Law-word) he that brings an Appeal; alſo the ſame as *Appellour* and *Approver*, which See.

Appellation, a Naming, or Calling any thing by a particular Name; a Name, a Term, or Title.

Appellative or **Noun Appellative**, (in *Grammar*) a Name that is proper to many, and oppos'd to Proper; as *Man*, *Artificer*, *Engineer*, &c.

Appellee, (Law-Term) one that is Appeal'd or Accus'd.

Appellour or **Appellant**, one who having confeſs'd a Crime, Appeals, *i. e.* Accuſes others that were his Accomplices.

Appendage. See *Appendix*.

Appendant, a thing that by Preſcription, Depends on, or Belongs to another that is Principal; as, an Hoſpital may be appendant to a Manour, Common of Fiſhing to a Free-hold, *&c.*

Appendicula Vermiformis, (*Lat.*) the *Inteſtinum cæcum*, or Blind Gut, ſo call'd by ſome Anatomiſts from its Figure and Situation, in regard, that in ſome Creatures it hangs down like a Worm, and is not fill'd with Ordure as the others are.

Appenditia, (in ancient Deeds) the Appendages, or Appertenances to an Eſtate.

Appendix, any thing that is added by it ſelf to another, eſpecially a Supplement, or ſeparate Addition to a Book. In *Anatomy*, the ſame as *Epiphyſis*,

Appennage or **Appanage**, (*Fr.*) the Portion a Soveraign Prince gives to his younger Children: In *France*, by virtue of the *Law of Appennage*, the King's younger Sons have Dutchies, Counties, or Baronies granted to them and their Heirs, the Reverſion reſerv'd to the Crown, and all Matters of Regality, as Coinage, levying Taxes, *&c.* Thus the Dutchy of *Orleans* is the Appennage of the *French* King's ſecond Son.

Appenſa, (*Lat.*) things Hang'd up, or Weigh'd out: Among Phyſicians, the ſame with *Periapta*, *i. e.* ſuch things as are hung about the Neck of Diſeaſed Perſons, to free them from ſome particular Diſtemper; as a dry'd Toad to ſtop Bleeding, Peony-Roots for Convulſions, *&c.*

Appenſura, (in old Records) the Payment of Money at the Scale, or by Weight.

To **Appertain**, to have a Dependance upon; to Belong to.

Appertinancies or **Appurtenances**, (in Common-Law) Things both Corporeal belonging to another thing that is more principal; as Hamlets to a chief Manour, Common of Paſture, Turbary, Piſcary, *&c.* Courts, Yards, Drains, *&c.* to a Houſe: And Incorporeal, as Liberties and Services of Tenants.

Appetency, earneſt Deſire, great Inclination.

Appetite, the Affection of the Mind, by which we are ſtirr'd up to any thing, inordinate Deſire, Luſt: Alſo the deſire of Nouriſhment, or a Stomach to one's Victuals.

Appetitive, belonging to the Appetite, or Deſire.

Appetitus Caninus, a Dog-like, or ravenous Appetite; a Diſeaſe. See *Cynoreris*.

To **Applaud**, to commend highly, as it were with the clapping of Hands, to approve well of what is done.

Applauſe, great Commendation, publick Praiſe.

Apple, (among Herbaliſts,) is taken not only for the Fruit of the Apple-tree, but alſo for all ſorts of round Fruit, as well of Herbs as Trees; as Mandrake-apples, Pine-apples, Cypreſs-apples, *&c.*

Apple of Love, a kind of Night-ſhade, a Plant ſo call'd from the Beauty of its Fruit, which reſemble Cherries.

Appliable or **Applicable**, (*Lat.*) that may be apply'd, that has relation to, conformable.

Applicate, (in *Geom.*) a Right-line, otherwiſe call'd the *Ordinate* or *Semi-ordinate* in a Conick Section.

Applicate Ordinate, a Right-line applied at Right-angles to the Axis of any Conick Section, and bounded by the Curve: See *Ordinate*.

Application, the Act of applying, the making of an Addreſs to a Perſon: Alſo attention of the Mind, Care, Diligence, or Study: It is alſo ſometimes the Geometrical Term for Diviſion: See *Diviſion Geometrical*.

In *Aſtrology*, the approaching of two Planets towards each other.

To **Apply**, to Put, Set, or Lay one thing to another; to have Recourſe to a Perſon, or Thing; to beſtow upon ſome Uſes, to Betake, or Give one's ſelf up to.

Among *Geometricians*, To **Apply**, is taken in ſeveral Senſes, *viz.* 1. To Transfer a Line given into Circle, or into any other Figure, ſo that it may be there *accommodated*, or fitted according to its proper length. 2. To fit Quantities, whoſe *Area*'s are equal, but Figures different, ſo that they ſhall conform one to another. 3. To expreſs *Diviſion* in *Geometry*, eſpecially by the *Latin* Writers, who as they ſay, *duc* 6 in 8; when they would have 8 multiply'd by 6: So they ſay *Applica* 6 *ad* 18, when they would have 18 divided by 6.

To **Appoint**, (*Fr.*) to Commiſſionate, or Order; to Determine, or Deſign; to ſet a Task.

Appointee, a Foot-Soldier in *France*, who for his long Service and ſingular Bravery, receives Pay above the Private Sentinels, and ſtands fair to be advanc'd.

Appointment, the Act of Appointing; an Order, an Aſſignation: Alſo a Penſion allow'd by Perſons of Quality, for the retaining of Servants of good Credit.

To **Apportion**, (Law-Term) to Proportion, to Divide into convenient Portions.

Apportionment, the dividing of a Rent that is not whole or entire, into parts, according as the Land whence the Rent iſſues is ſhar'd among ſeveral Perſons: Thus if a Man have a Rent-ſervice iſſuing out of Land, and he purchaſes parcel of the Land, the Rent ſhall be apportioned according to the value of the ſaid Land.

Apportum, (*Lat.* in old Records) Revenue, Gain or Profit, which a thing brings in to its Owner; a Corrody, or Penſion allow'd out of a Religious Houſe.

Appoſal of Sheriffs, the charging them with Money receiv'd upon their Account in the Exchequer.

Appoſer: See *Foreign Appoſer*.

Appoſite, Well applied, that is ſaid, or done to the Purpoſe, Pat.

Appoſition, properly an Adding, or Putting to an Applying: In *Grammar*, the putting together of two Nouns Subſtantive in the ſame Caſe; as *Vrbs Roma* for *Vrbs Roma*, the City of *Rome*: Alſo a Term in Philoſophy the ſame as *Accretion*; which See.

To **Appraiſe**, to Value, Rate, or Set a Price on Goods.

To **Apprehend**, to lay Hold of, Seize, or Arreſt; to Comprehend, Conceive, or Underſtand; to Fear, or Suſpect.

Apprehenſion, Conception, Underſtanding; Fear, Jealouſy.

Apprehenſive, Quick of Apprehenſion, Senſible.

Apprendre, (*Fr.*) to Learn a thing, to get the Knowledge of it: Alſo a Common-Law Term; as *A Fee, or Profit apprendre, i. e.* to be Taken, or Receiv'd.

Apprentice, one that is Bound by Indenture, or otherwiſe to another Perſon for a Term of Years, to learn his, or her Art or Myſtery.

To **Approach**, to draw Nigh, to come Near.

Approachable, that may be Approached.

Approaches, (in *Fortif.*) all ſorts of Works by the help of which, an Advance is made towards a Place beſieged; as Trenches, Redouts, Lodgments, *&c.* *Approaches* are alſo taken for Attacks.

Approbation, an approving, or liking.

Appropriare Communam, (*Lat.* Law-Phraſe) to diſcommon, *i. e.* to ſeparate and encloſe any parcel of Land, that was before open Common.

Appropriare ad Honorem, to bring a Manour within the extent or liberty of ſuch a particular Honour.

To **Appropriate**, to uſurp the Property of a thing, to claim or take to one's ſelf, to apply particularly.

Appropriation, the Act of appropriating. In a Law-ſenſe, it is when the Profits of a Church-living are made over to the proper and perpetual uſe of ſome Biſhop, Dean and Chapter, College or Religious Houſe, and to their Succeſſours; ſo that the Body or Houſe is both Patron and Parſon, and ſome one of the Members officiates as Vicar.

To **Approve**, to allow of, to like, to render one's ſelf recommendable. In Common-Law, it is taken for to improve or encreaſe.

Approvement of Land (in general) is a making the beſt Advantage of it, by approving or encreaſing the Rent: Alſo where a Man has Common in the Lord's Waſte Ground, and the Lord encloſes part of the Waſte for himſelf, nevertheleſs, leaving ſufficient Common, with Egreſs and Regreſs for the Commoners; this encloſing is call'd *Approvement*.

Approver, one that approves or allows of: In a Law-ſenſe, the ſame as *Appellor*, *i. e.* a Felon that appeals or accuſes one or more of his Companions, as guilty of the ſame Crime, and he is ſo call'd, becauſe he muſt prove what he has alledged in his Appeal.

Approvers, are alſo certain Perſons, ſent into ſeveral Counties, to encreaſe the Farms of Hundreds and Wapentakes, which formerly were ſet at a certain rate to the Sheriffs, who likewiſe demis'd or let them to others.

Approvers of the King, are thoſe that have the letting of the King's Lands in ſmall Manours, to his beſt advantage; and in ſome old Statutes, the Sheriffs Style themſelves the *King's Approvers*.

Approvers in the Marches of Wales, were ſuch as had licence to ſell and buy Cattel in thoſe Parts.

Approximation, (in *Philoſ.*) a coming or putting nearer: In *Mathematicks*, a continual ſtill coming nearer and nearer to the Root or Quantity ſought, without expecting to have it exactly; as $2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$, *&c.* approaches continually nearer to 3 *ad infinitum. Approximation* is alſo one of the Methods of Tranſplantation in Natural Magick: See **Tranſplantation.**

Appurtenances. See **Appertinances.**

Apricock, a ſort of Wall-fruit that requires much of the Sun's Warmth to ripen it.

April, the fourth Month of the Year, which takes its Name from the *Latin* Word *Aperire*, *i. e.* to open; becauſe in this Month, the Flowers begin to blow, and the Earth ſends forth Seeds and Plants.

Aprize, (old Word) Adventure.

Apſis. See **Abſis.**

Apſychia, (*Gr.*) a Swooning, or fainting away.

Apſycton, a kind of precious Stone, which when it is hot, will keep ſo ſeven Days: Alſo the cold or ſhaking Fit of an Ague.

Apt, (*Lat.*) fit, meet, proper, convenient, forwardly inclined to.

To **Aptate a Planet**, (in *Aſtrol.*) is to ſtrengthen the Planet in poſition of Houſe, and Dignities, to the greateſt Advantage, for the compaſſing of the deſired End.

Ap-Thanes, the higher Nobility of *Scotland*, anciently ſo call'd, to diſtinguiſh them from the lower ſort, or *Under-Thanes.*

Aptitude or **Aptneſs**, (*Lat.*) Fitneſs, a natural Diſpoſition to do any thing.

Aptoton, (*Gr.* in Grammar) a Noun that is not declined with Caſes, as *Nequam.*

Apua, the Spirling, Smy, or Sea-dace; a ſort of Fiſh.

Apus, a kind of Swallow with ſhort Feet; a Martinet, or Swift: See *Apodes.* **Apus Indica**, the Bird of Paradiſe.

Apyrexia, the cooling, abating, or ſlackening of a Feaver; or the cold fit of an Ague.

Apyrotos, the beſt ſort of Carbuncle, a precious Stone, that glows like a burning-Coal, and yet the Fire cannot hurt it.

Apyrum Sulphur, Sulphur or Brimſtone that has not felt the Fire, or has not been burnt.

Aqua, (*Lat.*) Water, Rain, Wateriſh Humour or Juice.

Aqua Cœleſtis, (*i e.* Heavenly Water) a Liquor which the Chymiſts call *Rectified Wine.*

Aqua Diſtillata, diſtilled Water, ſuch as is drawn out by diſtilling any ſort of Herbs, or Drugs.

Aqua Florum omnium, (*i. e.* Water of all Flowers) the diſtilled Water of Cow-dung, when the Cows go to Graſs.

Aqua Fortis, (*i. e.* Strong Water) a Liquor made of a mixture of equal parts of purify'd Nitre, or Salt-peter, Vitriol calcined White, and Potters Earth or clay diſtilled in a cloſe Reverberatory Furnace: It is a ſtrong Poiſon, ſo as to eat even Iron and Steel, and is us'd for the diſſolving of Metals, *&c.*

Aqua Intercus, (*i. e.* Water between the Skin) the Dropſy, a Diſeaſe.

Aqua Pericardii, that Liquor, or Humour, which is gather'd about the Heart, and ſerves to cool it: See **Pericardium.**

Aqua Regalis, (*i. e.* Royal Water) a Liquor made by the diſſolving of *Sal Armoniack* in *Spirit of Nitre*, and ſo call'd becauſe it diſſolves Gold which is the King of Metals: It is alſo termed *Aqua Stygia* and *Chryſulca.*

Aqua Secunda, a Liquor made of common Water, and the Powder or Precipitate of Silver, which is good to make the Eſcar fall off in Shankers, and to conſume Proud Fleſh.

Aqua Vitæ, (*i. e.* Water of Life) a ſort of Cordial Water, made of brew'd Beer ſtrongly hopp'd, and well fermented.

Aquæductus, an Aqueduct or conveyance of Water by Pipes: In *Anatomy*, the bony Paſſage from the *Tympanum*, or Drum of the Ear to the Palate of the Mouth; ſo nam'd from its Shape, which reſembles a Conduit-Pipe.

Aquagium, (in old Records) an Aquage, or Water-courſe.

Aqualiculus, a Hog-trough; alſo the loweſt part of the Belly or Paunch, the ſame as *Hypogaſtrium.*

Aquarius, (*i. e.* the Water-pourer) one of the Twelve Signs in the Zodiack, and the laſt but one in Order; which the Sun enters in the Month of *January*: This Conſtellation is made up of 33 Stars and uſually marked thus (♒)

Aquatick or **Aquatile**, growing, living, or breeding in or about the Water; as *Aquatick Animals*, *Plants*, or *Flowers.*

Aqueduct, (in *Architect.*) a Conduit or Paſſage for conveying Water from one Place to another. The ancient *Roman* Aqueducts were ſtately Stone-Buildings, rais'd on uneven Ground, to preſerve the level of the Water, which ſometimes reach'd a hundred thouſand Geometrical Paces in length.

Aqueous, like Water, wateriſh.

Aqueous Humour, or **the Watery Humour**, one of the Humours of the Eye, which is the outmoſt, being tranſparent and of no Colour: It fills up the ſpace between the *Tunica Cornea*, and the *Cryſtalline Humour*: See **Humores Oculi.**

Aquifolium, (*Lat.*) a kind of Holm-tree, with prickly Leaves; alſo the Holly-tree.

Aquila, the Eagle, a Bird of Prey; alſo the Name of a Conſtellation in the Northern Hemiſphere, otherwiſe call'd *Vultur Volans*, and conſiſting of 32 Stars.

Aquila Alba, or **the White Eagle**, the ſame with *Mercurius Dulcis*; which See.

Aquila Philoſophorum, (*i. e.* the Philoſopher's Eagle) a Term us'd by Alchymiſts for the reducing of Metals to the firſt Matter.

Aquileia, **Aquilegia**, or **Aquilina**, Columbine, an Herb and Flower, the Seed of which powder'd is of good uſe in Phyſick, eſpecially in Gargariſms for the Mouth.

Aquilifer, (among the **Romans**) the Standard-bearer, who had in his Colours the Picture of an Eagle; an Enſign, or Cornet.

Aquiline Noſe, a hooked Noſe like an Eagle's Beak, a Hawks-Noſe.

Aquilo, the North, or North-Eaſt Wind.

Aquoſi Ductus. See **Ductus Aquoſi.**

Aquoſity, Wateriſhneſs.

Aquula, (*Lat.*) a little Water or Brook: Alſo a ſmall watery Bladder in the Liver, Spleen, or ſome other Bowel. See **Hydatides.**

Ara, (*Lat.*) an Altar, or Sanctuary: Alſo a Southern Conſtellation containing eight Stars.

Arabella, (*i. e.* fair Altar) a proper Name of Women.

Arabeſque, certain curious flouriſhing or branched Work, in Painting or Tapeſtry, after the *Arabick* manner.

Arabia, a large Country of *Aſia*, reaching from *India* to *Egypt.*

Arabick, the Arabian Language.

Arabicum Gummi, a kind of tranſparent Gum, brought from *Arabia* and *America*, which eaſily diſſolves in Water, and looks on the out-ſide, as if it were Worm-eaten.

Arabis, a ſort of Water-creſs call'd candy Thlaſpy.

Arable, as Arable Land. *i. e.* Land fit to be plough'd, or tilled.

Arabus Lapis, a Stone white like Ivory, the Powder of which is good to cleanſe the Teeth.

Arachne, (*Gr.*) the Spider. an Inſect, or a Cob-web.

Arachnoides, (in *Anat.*) the Cryſtalline Coat of the Eye, So call'd from its reſembling a Spider's Web.

Aræoſtylos, (in *Architect.*) a ſort of Building where the Pillars are ſet at a great diſtance one from another.

Araignee, (*Fr.*) a Spider. In *Fortification*, the Branch, Return, or Gallery of a Mine.

Araine, a Word us'd in *Nottingham-ſhire*, for a Spider.

Aralia, (in Dooms-day Book) arable, or ploughed Ground.

Aram, (*Heb.* Highneſs or Deceiving, or their Curſe) the Son of *Shem*, from whom deſcended the *Aramites* or *Syrians*.

Aranea Tunica or **Cryſtallina**, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Coat of the Eye, that ſurrounds and encloſes the Cryſtalline Humour; taking Name from its thin light Contexture like that of a Cob-web.

Araneus, the Spider; alſo the Weaver, or Wiver, a Sea-fiſh.

Arbaleſtra, a great Engine for the throwing of Darts, in uſe among the ancient *Romans*.

Arbiter, an Arbitrator, an Umpire, a Sovereign Diſpoſer. See **Arbitrator**.

Arbitrable, that may be put to, or decided by Arbitration.

Arbitrage, an Arbitrator's or Umpire's Decree or Sentence.

Arbitrary, that depends altogether upon one's Will or Choice, that is without controll; abſolute, free.

To **Arbitrate**, to award, give Sentence, adjudge, or act as an Arbitrator.

Arbitration, the Act of Arbitrating, the putting an end to a Difference by the means of Arbitrators.

Arbitrator, an extraordinary Judge indifferently choſen by the mutual conſent of two Parties, to decide any Controverſy between them; a Days-man, or Referree: The *Civilians* make a difference between *Arbiter* and *Arbitrator*; the former being oblig'd to proceed according to Law and Equity; whereas the latter is left wholly to his own Diſcretion, to act without Solemnity of Proceſs, or courſe of Judgment.

Arbitrement, (Law-Word) a Power given by two or more contending Parties, to ſome Perſon or Perſons to determine the matter in diſpute between them, to which they are bound to ſtand under a certain Penalty: And the Determination thus made is call'd an *Award*, or *the Reſult of an Arbitration*.

Arblaſter, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for a Croſs-bow.

Arbor, (*Lat.*) a Tree.

Arbor Dianæ See **Dianæ Arbor**.

Arbor Maris, (*i. e.* Tree of the Sea) a Name that ſome Chymiſts give to Coral, becauſe it grows like a Tree or Plant under the Water of the Sea.

Arbor Vitæ, (*i. e.* Tree of Life) a kind of Tree often planted for its pleaſant green Leaf.

Arboreous, a Term apply'd by Herbaliſts to ſuch Muſhrooms or Moſſes as grow on Trees: Thus *Agarick* is call'd an *Arboreous Muſhroom*, becauſe it always grows on the Larch-tree.

Arboriſt, one that is well skill'd in the ſeveral kinds and natures of Trees, and knows how to plant, improve, and preſerve them after the beſt manner.

Arbour, a Bower in a Garden, a ſhady Place made by Art, to ſit and take the Air in.

Arbutus, (*Lat.*) the Arbut, or Arbute-tree, a ſort of Shrub, otherwiſe call'd the Strawberry-tree, or Wilding.

Arcanum Coralinum, (among Chymiſts) is the red Precipitate of Mercury, or Quick-ſilver, on which well rectify'd Spirit of Wine has been burnt ſix times, in order to clear off ſome of the *Acids*, and make the Medicine fit to be taken inwardly.

Arcanum Duplum, a kind of Salt made by waſhing the *Caput Mortuum*, or groſs Matter remaining after the Diſtillation of Double *Aqua fortis*, with warm Water; ſo that the Water being afterwards ſtrain'd, and its moiſture drawn off, the Salt will remain at the bottom of the Glaſs.

Arcanum Jovis, is an *Amalgama*, made of equal Parts of Tin and Mercury, powder'd and digeſted with good Spirit of Nitre; and the Spirit being drawn from it in a Retort, the dry Maſs is powder'd again, and then digeſted with Spirit of Wine, 'till the Powder become taſteleſs.

Arceuthos, (*Gr.*) the Juniper-tree; a Shrub.

Arch, arrant, or notorious; as *An Arch-Rogue*, *an Arch-Traytor*, &c.

An **Arch**, (in *Architect.*) is any hollow Building, rais'd with a Mould in form of a Semi-circle; as Arch of a great Gate or Church-window, the Arches of a Bridge, *&c.*

In Geometry, **Arch** or **Ark**, is any part of the Circumference of a Circle, or crooked Line, lying from one Point to another, by which the quantity of the whole Circle, or Line, or ſome other thing ſought after, may be gathered.

Arch of Direction, (in *Aſtrol.*) a Portion of the Equator, comprehended between two Points in Heaven, whereof one is the Place of the *Significator*, and the other of the *Promiſſor*. See **Ark of Direction**.

In the Compoſition of ſeveral Words, **Arch** is a mark of Dignity, ſignifying chief; as *Arch-angel*, *Archbiſhop*, &c.

Archangel, the Prince of Angels, of which Order St. *Michael* is ſaid to be: Alſo a noted Sea-port Town of *Muſcovy*, and the Staple of all Merchants that trade to thoſe Parts. Alſo the Name of a Weed like dead Nettles, the Flowers of which reſemble Honey-ſuckles.

Archangelica, Water-Angelica, an Herb.

Archbiſhop, a chief Biſhop that has Power over a certain number of other Biſhops.

Archbiſhoprick, the extent of the Juriſdiction, the Dignity and Benefice of an Archbiſhop.

Archdapifer, a chief Sewer, one of the principal Offices of the Empire of *Germany*, belonging to the *Count Palatine* of the *Rhine*.

Archdeacon, a dignify'd Clergy-man, whoſe Office is to viſit two Years in three, to reform Abuſes in Eccleſiaſtical Matters, and to bring the more weighty Affairs before the Biſhop of the Dioceſs.

Archdeaconry, the extent of an Archdeacon's Spiritual Juriſdiction.

Archdeaconſhip, the Dignity and Office of an Archdeacon.

Archduke, one that has ſome Preheminence over other Dukes; as the Archduke of *Auſtria*, which Title was firſt eſtabliſh'd about, A. D. 1298.

Arch-Dukedom, the Territory, or Juriſdiction of an Arch-Duke.

Archdutcheſs, an Archduke's Wife.

Arch-Heretick, a Ring-leader of Hereticks, the firſt Brocher of an Hereſie.

Arch-Pirate, the Head of the Pirates; a principal Rover.

Arch-Presbyter, or **Arch-Prieſt**, a Chief Prieſt, or a Rural Dean.

Archaiſms, are old Expreſſions, now quite out of uſe, and only found in ancient Authors.

Archaiſmus, (in *Rhetorick*) an imitation of the Ancients in Expreſſions or Words.

Archal, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd *Derby-ſhire* Liver-wort, becauſe it grows upon the Free-ſtones of the Mountain *Peak* in that County.

Arche, (*Gr.*) a Beginning, an Entrance: In a Medicinal Senſe, the beginning of a Diſeaſe.

Archer, one skill'd in Archery.

Archery, the Art of Shooting with the Long-Bow.

Arches or **Court of Arches**, the Chief Conſiſtory belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for the Debating of Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, and ſo call'd, becauſe it us'd to be kept in the Church of St. *Mary le Bow*, *London*, the top of whoſe Steeple was formerly rais'd with Stone-pillars, built Arch-wiſe, like ſo many bent Bows.

The **Dean of the Arches** or **the Official of the Arches Court**, the chief Judge of that Court who has a peculiar Juriſdiction of thirteen Pariſhes in the City of *London*, termed *a Deanry*, and freed from the Authority of the Biſhop of that Dioceſs: The Juriſdiction of this Judge is ordinary, and extends it ſelf through the whole Province of *Canterbury*.

Archetype, (*Gr.*) the firſt Example or Pattern, an Authentick Copy; the Original of a Writing, Picture, or any Piece of Art.

Archeus, (among the *Paracelſians*) the Principle of Life and Vigour in any Living-Creature: Alſo the higheſt, moſt exalted and inviſible Spirit that can be ſeparated from mixt Bodies; an hidden Quality, Efficacy, or Virtue of Nature.

Archezoſtis, the White-Wine; an Herb.

Archiater or **Archiatrus**, the Principal, or Chief Phyſician; a Phyſician to a Prince, ſo ſtyled by way of Excellency.

Archigeni Morbi, Acute Diſeaſes.

Archigrammateus, the Principal Secretary, or the chief Clerk of an Office; a Chancellour.

Archilochium Carmen. See **Iambick Verſe.**

Archimandrita, an Abbot, Prior, or Chief Governour of an Hermitage or Convent.

Archipelagus or **Archipelago**, (in *Geogr.*) a Main Sea or large Gulph, containing a cluſter of ſmall Iſlands one near another, and ſeveral little Seas that take Name from thoſe Iſlands: Of theſe four are chiefly remarkable, *viz.* That of *Europe*, in the Sea formerly call'd the Ægean; the Archipelago of St. *Lazarus*, with thoſe of *Malucca* and of the *Maldives* in the *East-Indies*.

Archiſtrategus, the Generaliſſimo or Captain General of an Army, the Lord General.

Archiſynagogus, the Ruler of the *Jewiſh* Synagogue.

Architect, a Maſter-Builder, a chief Workman, a Surveyor of the Building.

Architectonice, the Art or Science of Building, Maſonry, Carpentry.

Architectonick, that builds a thing up regularly according to the Nature and Properties of it: Thus that Forming Nature, Power, or Spirit, which hatches the *Ova* or Eggs of Females into Living-Creatures of the ſame kind, is by ſome call'd, *the Architectonick Spirit*.

Architecture, a Skill grounded on the Rules of *Geometry*, which ſhews the right Method of deſigning and raiſing all manner of Buildings; and it is uſually divided into Civil and Military.

Civil Architecture, teaches how to make any kinds of Buildings, whether Publick or Private; as Churches, Palaces, Arches, Houſes, Gates, *&c.* And *Military Architecture* diſcovers the beſt way of raiſing Fortifications about Cities, Towns, Camps, Sea-Ports, or any other Places of Strength.

Architrave, the main Beam in any Building, and the firſt Member of the *Entablature*, i. e. that part of a Stone-Pillar, which is above the Capital, and below the Frize: In Timber-Buildings, it is call'd the *Reaſon-piece* or *Maſter-beam*; in Chimneys, the *Mantle-piece*; and over the Jambs of Doors or Lintels of Windows, 'tis termed *Hyperthyron*.

Archives, a Place where ancient Records, Charters and Evidences are kept; as the Office of the Maſter of the Rolls, the Chancery or Exchequer.

Archontes, chief Magiſtrates appointed in the City of *Athens* in *Greece*, after Kingly Government was there aboliſh'd.

Archonticks, certain Hereticks, ſo call'd from *Archon* the Ring-leader of that Sect, which began to appear, A. C. 334. They deny'd the Reſurrection, and held the World to be the Work of Princes.

† **Arctation**, (*Lat.*) a Straightening, or Crowding.

Arctick, (*Gr.* in *Aſtron.*) as *The Arctick Pole*, *i. e.* the *North-Pole* of the World, and the *Arctick Circle*, one of the leſſer Circles of the Sphere, diſtant 23 Degrees and a half from the ſaid Pole; both ſo nam'd from *Arctos*, *i. e.* the Bear, a Conſtellation or Cluſter of Stars in the Northern part of Heaven.

Arctophylax. See **Bootes.**

Arctos Minor, the ſame with *Urſa Minor*; which See.

Arctoſcorodon, Ramſons; an Herb.

Arctoſtaphylos, a Black-berry or Bilberry.

Arcturus, a fixed Star of the firſt Magnitude or Light, plac'd in the Skirt of the Conſtellation, call'd *Arctophylax* or *Bootes*: Its Longitude is 199 *Deg.* 39 *Min.* Latitude 31 *Deg.* 2 *Min.* Right Aſcenſion, 210 *Deg.* 13 *Min.* and Declination 20 *Deg.* 58 *Min.*

Arcuation, (*Lat.*) properly a faſhioning or ſhaping like an Arch or Bow: In *Surgery*, the bending of the Bones.

Arcubaliſta, a Warlike Engine anciently us'd for caſting forth great Stones.

Ardea, the Heron, a kind of Water-Fowl. *Ardea Stellaris*, the Bittern.

Ardency or **Ardentneſs**, Heat of Paſſion, Zeal, *&c.*

Ardenna, a great Foreſt in *Germany*, reaching from the River *Rhine* to the City of *Tournay*, for the ſpace of 500 Miles. There is alſo another great Foreſt in *Warwick-ſhire* of that Name; the Word in the old *Gauliſh* Tongue, ſignifying a Wood.

Ardent, very hot, vehement, eager, zealous.

Ardent Spirits, (in *Chymiſtry*) ſuch Spirits as being Diſtilled from Fermented Vegetables or Plants, will take Fire and burn; as Spirit of Wine, Brandy, *Aqua Vitæ*, &c.

Ardentes Febres, burning Feavers or thoſe that are accompany'd with a great Heat and Thirſt.

Arders, (in *Husbandry*) the Fallowings, or Ploughings of Ground.

Ardor, (*Lat.*) burning Heat: In a Medicinal Senſe, a very great Heat raiſ'd in a Humane Body.

Ardor Ventriculi, a kind of Pain in the Stomach, commonly call'd Heart-Burning.

Ardor Urinæ, a Sharpneſs of Urine.

Ardour, Ardent Affection, great Zeal, Eagerneſs, Heat.

A-re or **A-la-mi-re**, the Name of one of the eight Notes in the Scale of Muſick.

To **Are**, a Country-Word for to Plough, from the *Latin*, *Aro* of the ſame Signification.

Area, (*Lat.*) a Barn-Floor, a void ſpace of Ground, the Ground-Plot of a Building; a Bed or Quarter in a Garden: Alſo a Circle about the Moon and ſome Stars, otherwiſe call'd *Halo*: Alſo an Ulcer or Sore in the Head that cauſes Baldneſs; the ſame with *Alopecia*.

The **Area of a Figure**, (in *Geom.*) is its inward Capacity or Superficial Content, or the Surface comprehended between the Sides of ſuch a Figure, whether it be plain or Spherical; and it is reckon'd in the Square Parts of any Meaſure. Thus, if a Field be in Form of a Square, and each ſide of it be 30 Yards in length, its *Area* or whole Content will be 900 Square Yards.

In *Fortification*, **Area** is the Superficial Content of any Rampart or other Work, according to its particular Figure.

Aregon, (*Gr.*) an Ointment of a diſſolving, looſening, and thinning Quality.

Arena, (*Lat.*) Sand, Gravel, Grit: Alſo Gravel bred in a Humane Body, which conſiſts of a great deal of Salt and Earth, and often grows up into a Stone.

Arenaria, a ſort of Buck-Thorn, an Herb.

Arnarium Saxum, Sand-Stone, or Free-Stone.

Arenatio, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) a kind of dry Bath, when the Patient ſits with his Feet upon hot Sand.

Areola, a little Bed in a Garden; a ſmall Court-Yard.

Areola Papillaris, the Circle about a Nipple, or Teat.

Areometer, (*Gr.*) an Inſtrument to meaſure the Gravity or Weight of any *Fluid* or Liquor: It is uſually made of a fine thin Glaſs, and ſealed at the top, after as much running Quick-Silver has been put into it, as will ſerve to keep it ſwimming upright: So that the Stem or Neck being divided into Degrees, the Heavineſs or Lightneſs of any Liquor may be diſcover'd by the Deſcent of the Veſſel into it.

Areopagites, certain Judges of a Court in *Athens*, appointed by *Solon*, for the Tryal of Malefactors, and ſo call'd from *Areopagus* or *Mars's* Hill, a Village near that City, where they ſate.

Areoſtyle, (in *Architect.*) a Building where the Pillars ſtand at a conſiderable Diſtance one from another.

Areotectonicks, that part of Military *Architecture* or *Fortification*, which ſhews how to attack ſafely, and to encounter an Enemy at the beſt Advantage.

Areotick Medicines, ſuch as open the Pores of the Skin, and render them large enough for the Matter that cauſes the Diſeaſe to be carry'd off by Sweat, or inſenſible Tranſpiration.

Arereiſment, (old Law-word) Affright, Surprize; as To *the great Arereiſment and Extenyſement of the Common Law*.

Aret, (old Word) an Account.

Aretophila, (*Gr.*) a Proper Name of Women, ſignifying a Friend of Vertue.

Argal, hard Lees ſticking to the ſides of Wine-Veſſels, and otherwiſe call'd *Tartar*.

Argema, (*Gr.*) a Web or Pin in the Eye, which in the Black of it looks white, and on the other ſide red; a ſmall Ulcer in the Circle of the Eye call'd *Iris*.

Argemone, an Herb like wild Poppey, good againſt ſuch a Web or Diſeaſe in the Eye; Wild-Tanſy, Silver-Weed.

Argent, (*Lat.* in *Heraldry*) the Silver or white Colour in the Coats of Gentlemen, Knights and Baronets: But in the Eſcutcheons of Noble-Men, it is call'd a *Pearl*, and *Luna* in thoſe of Soveraign Princes. See *Or*.

Argentangina, the Silver-Quinſey, when a Pleader at Law being Brib'd, feigns himſelf ſick, and not able to ſpeak.

Argentina, Silver-Weed or Wild-Tanſey, an Herb that cools moderately, and is of a very binding Quality.

Argentum, Silver, the nobleſt Metal next to Gold; Plate, Money, Coin.

Argentum album, (in Dooms-day-book) Silver-Coin, or Current Money.

Argentum Dei, (in old Records, *i. e.* God's Money) Money given as Earneſt upon the making of a Bargain, and ſtill call'd *God's Penny* in the *North*.

Argentum Vivum, Mercury, or Quick-Silver.

Argeſtes, (*Gr.*) a *South-Weſt* Wind, or more preciſely, *South-Weſt* and by *Weſt*, which blows gently with fair Weather.

Argilla, (*Lat.*) white Clay.

Argoil, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for Clay.

Argo Navis or **the Ship Argo**, a Southern Conſtellation conſiſting of 42 Stars.

To **Argue**, to Reaſon or Diſcourſe, to Diſpute or Debate, to ſhew or make appear.

Argument, a Reaſon, Proof, or Mark; the Summ or Subſtance of a Diſcourſe, or Treatiſe; a Theme or Subject to ſpeak or write of: In *Logick*, a Probability invented to create Belief; any Subject or Matter laid down, as a Foundation whereon to argue: In Painting or Drawing the *Argument* ſignifies the Perſons repreſented in a Landskip, in Contradiſtinction from the Country. See *Landskip*.

Argumentum Cornutum. See **Cornutum Argumentum.**

In Aſtronomy, **Argument** is an Arch by which the Artiſt ſeeks another Arch unknown and proportionable to the firſt.

Argument of Inclination, is an Arch of a Planet's Orb comprehended between the aſcending *Node* and the Place of that Planet, with reſpect to the Sun; being number'd according to the Succeſſion of the Signs.

Argument of the Moon's Latitude, the Moon's Diſtance from the Dragon's Head or Tail, that is to ſay, where her Orb, in two Points Diametrically oppoſite, is cut by the *Ecliptick*; whereby is found out the quantity of the real darkening in Eclipſes, or how many *Digits* are darken'd.

Argumentation, a Reaſoning, or Proving by Arguments; a diſputing for and againſt.

Argyritis, (*Gr.*) the Scum or Fome that riſes from Silver, or Lead that is mixed with Silver in the Refining-Furnace.

Argyrocome, a ſort of Cud-weed, an Herb.

Argyrocomus, a Silver-coloured Comet, that differs very little from the *Solar Comet*, except that it is of a brighter Silver-colour, and ſhines with ſo great a Luſtre that it dazzles the Beholders Eyes.

Argyrodamas, (*q. d.* Silver-Diamond) a precious Stone of a bright Silver-colour.

Argyrolithos, Talk, a ſort of Mineral Stone.

Arianiſm, the Doctrine and Opinions of *Arius* a noted Heretick in the time of the Emperour *Conſtantine* the Great, who deny'd the Son of God to be of the ſame Subſtance with the Father, and began to broach that damnable Hereſy about it. *A. C.* 315.

Aricinum, (*Lat.*) the headed Leak or ſet Leak, ſo call'd from *Aricia* or *Arezzo* a Town in *Italy*, where they thrive much.

Arico, The *French*-Bean, or Kidney-Bean.

Aries, a Ram, or Tup: Alſo a Warlike Engine us'd by the ancient *Romans*, for the battering down of City-Walls; a great Beam of Wood, ſtrengthen'd with Iron-Spikes at the end, repreſenting a Ram's-Head Alſo among Aſtronomers, the firſt Sign of the *Zodiack* which the Sun enters in the beginning of *March*, and it is drawn on the Globes in the Figure of a Ram; being a Conſtellation or Company of 19 Stars uſually expreſs'd by this Character (♈.)

Arietum Levatio, (in old Records) a Sportive Exerciſe which ſeems to be a kind of Tilting, or running at the Quintain.

Ariſarum, (*Gr.*) a ſmall ſort of Wake-Robin; an Herb.

To **Ariſe**, to riſe up; to take riſe, or proceed from.

Ariſta, (*Lat.* among Herbaliſts) that long, ſlender, Needle-like Beard which grows out from the Husk of Corn or Graſs.

Ariſtalthæa, (*Gr.*) Marſh-Mallows, or white Mallows; an Herb.

Ariſtobulus, (*Gr. i. e.* beſt Counſel) the Name of two Kings of *Judæa* of the *Maccabean* Race.

Ariſtocracy, the Government of a Common-Wealth, where the Nobility only bear Rule; as the States of *Holland*, the Republicks of *Venice*, *Genoa*, &c.

Ariſtocratical or **Ariſtocratick**, belonging to ſuch a Government.

Ariſtolochia, Corruptly call'd *Aſtrologe*, Hartwort, or Birth-wort, an Herb good for Women in Child-birth; to haſten their Delivery, and fetch away the After-burden.

To **Arite**, (old Word) to arreſt, to ſtay, or ſtop.

Arithmetical, (*Gr.*) belonging to Arithmetick.

Arithmetical Complement of a Logarithm, is what that Logarithm wants of 10.0000000.

Arithmetical Progreſſion or **Proportion**. See the Words *Progreſſion* and *Proportion*.

Arithmetician, one skill'd in Arithmetick; an able Accountant.

Arithmetick, a Science which Teaches the Art of Accounting by Number, and alſo ſhews all the Powers and Properties of Numbers or Diſcrete Quantity: It is divided into two General Branches, *viz. Common Arithmetick* and *Algebra*; which See.

Ark, (Scripture-Word) a kind of Ship or Boat; as *Noah*'s Ark, *Moſes*'s Ark; alſo a Cheſt or Coffer: Alſo a Country-word for a large Cheſt, to put Fruit or Corn in.

Ark of the Covenant, the Cheſt in which the Tables of the *Levitical* Law were kept, among the *Iſraelites* or ancient *Jews*.

In Geometry **Ark** or **Arch**, is ſome part of the Circumference of a Circle. See *Arch*.

Ark of Direction or **Progreſſion**, (in *Aſtron.*) is that Ark of the *Zodiack*, which Planet appears to deſcribe when its Motion is forwards according to the Order of the Signs. In the *Ptolemaick Syſtem*, it is alſo the Ark of the *Epicycle* which a Planet deſcribes, when it is Progreſſive according to the Order of the Signs.

Ark of the firſt and ſecond Station, is the Arch which a Planet deſcribes in the former or the latter Semi-Circumference of its *Epicycle*, when it appears Stationary.

Ark of Retrogradation, is that which a Planet deſcribes when it is Retrograde, or moves contrary to the Order of the Signs.

Arles-Penny, a Word us'd in ſome Parts of *England*, for Earneſt-Money given to Servants.

Arm of an Anchor, that part of it to which the Flook is ſet.

To **Arm a Shot**, (in *Gunnery*) is to roll Okam, Rope-yarn or old Clouts round about one end of the Iron-ſpike or Bar, which paſſes thro' the Shot, that it may be the better ramm'd home to the Powder; and eſpecially that the ſharp end of the Bar may not catch hold in any Honey-Combs of the Piece, and ſo endanger the breaking it.

Arma dare, (in ancient *Latin* Writers) to dub, or make a Knight.

Arma Moluta, ſharp cutting Weapons, diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that only break or bruiſe.

Armada, (*Span.*) a Navy well Armed or Manned.

Armadillo, a Creature brought from the *Weſt-Indies*, whom Nature has ſo fortify'd with an Armour-like Skin, that it cannot be wounded in any Part except the Flank.

Arman, a kind of Confection for Horſes, made of Honey of Roſes, Crums of White Bread, Powder of Nutmegs and Cinnamon, *&c.*

Armarium Unguentum, (*Lat.*) a Weapon-Salve, by which Wounds (as ſome give out) may be cur'd at any Diſtance only by dreſſing the Weapon: It is alſo termed *Hoplochryſma* and *Magnes Microcoſmicus*.

Armed, (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd for repreſenting the Beaks and Feet of Cocks and all Birds of Prey; and theſe are always Painted of a different Colour from the Bird it ſelf. Thus the uſual Expreſſion is, *He bears a Cock or a Falcon Armed Or, Gules*, &c.

In Sea-Affairs, a Ship is ſaid **To be Armed**, when it is every way provided and furniſhed for a Man of War: For a *Croſs-bar-ſhot Armed*. See To *Arm* a *Shot*.

Armenus Lapis. See *Lapis Armenus*.

Armiger, (*Lat.*) a Title of Dignity, properly an Armour-bearer to a Knight, an Eſquire, a Squire of the Body; any one that bears, or gives a Coat of Arms.

Armilla, a Bracelet or Jewel worn on the Arm or Wriſt: Alſo an Iron-Ring, Hoop, or Brace, in which the Gudgeons of a Wheel move.

Armilla Membranoſa, (in *Anat.*) a Ligament, Band, or String that comprehends the other Ligaments of the Hand, in a kind of Circle.

Armillary Sphere, an Artificial hollow Sphere, made up only of Circles of Paſte-board, Wood, Braſs, *&c.* put together and ſet in a Frame; ſo as to repreſent the true Poſition and Motion of all the Circles of the Sphere, both greater and leſſer, in their Natural Order.

Arminianiſm, the Doctrine of the *Arminians*, the Followers of *Jacobus Arminius*, who ſpread abroad his Heterodox Opinions in *Holland*, *A. D.* 1605: They hold Free Grace and Univerſal Redemption.

Armiſalii, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Dancers in Armour, among the ancient *Romans*, who Danc'd the Dance, call'd *Pyrricha*, keeping time, by ſtriking their Swords and Javelins againſt their Bucklers.

Armlet, a piece of Armour for the Arm; alſo a Bracelet of Pearl.

Armoniack. See *Bole-armoniack.*

Armoniack Salt. See *Sal Armoniack.*

Armoniack Volatile Spirit. See *Volatile Spirit of Sal Armoniack.*

Armoracia, (*Lat.*) a kind of wild Radiſh, Horſe-radiſh.

Armorial, belonging to Armory ; as *Armorial Enſigns.*

Armory, the ſame as *Heraldry* ; the Art of diſplaying and marſhalling all Coats of Arms, and appointing them to their proper Bearers.

Armour, warlike Harneſs, defenſive Arms that cover the Body : In a Law Senſe, it is taken for any thing that a Man either wears for a Defence, or that in his Fury or Rage, he takes into his Hand to throw at or ſtrike another.

Armourer, one that makes or ſells all ſorts of Armour, Guns, Piſtols, *&c.*

Armoury, a Store-houſe of Armour, a particular Place, where Arms are laid up and kept.

Arms, all manner of Weapons made uſe of by Men, either for attacking others, or defending themſelves : In Falconry, *Arms* are the Legs of a Bird of Prey, from the Thigh to the Foot.

Army, a great number of armed Men, or Soldiers gather'd into one Body, conſiſting of Horſe, Foot and Dragoons, under the command of a General.

Flying-Army. See *Camp Volant.*

Arnaldia or **Arnoldia,** (in old *Latin* Writers) a kind of Diſeaſe that makes the Hair fall off like the *Alopecia*, or Fox-evil.

Arnogloſſum, (*Gr.*) the Herb Lambs-tongue, Plantain, Rib-wort, or Way-bread.

Arobe, a *Portugueſe* Meaſure for Sugar, containing 25 Buſhels.

Aroma, (*Gr.*) all ſweet Spices ; as Caſſia, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, &c. and in general all ſorts of Drugs, Grocery-Ware.

Aromatica Nux, Nutmeg.

Aromatical or **Aromatick,** having a ſpicy Smell, ſweet-ſcented, perfumed.

Aromatick Volatile Salt. See *Sal Volatile Oleoſum.*

Aromatites, Hippocras, or Wine brew'd with Spice ; alſo a precious Stone ſmelling like Myrrh.

Aromatization or **Aromatizing of Medicines,** is mingling them with a due proportion of Spices, aromatick Drugs, *&c.* in order to make them more pleaſant and uſeful.

Aromatopola, a ſeller of Spices, a Grocer, a Druggiſt.

Aron or **Arum,** an Herb call'd *Wake-Robin*, Cuckoe-pintle, or Ramp ; which is of a very biting Taſte, and the Juice good to cleanſe foul Ulcers.

Aroughena, a wild Beaſt in *Virginia*, ſomewhat like a Badger.

Arpent, (*Fr.*) a Meaſure of Land us'd in *France*, containing 100 ſquare Perches of 18 Foot each.

Arphaxad, (*Heb.*) the Son of Shem ; alſo a certain King who was defeated by *Nebuchadnezzar.*

Arquata, (*Lat.*) the Curlew, a ſort of Fowl ſo call'd from its crooked Beak : *Arquata Congener*, the Stone-Curlew.

Arquatus Morbus, the Jaundice, a Diſeaſe ſo call'd from its reſembling the colour of the Rainbow, in *Latin*, *Arquus* or *Arcus Cæleſtis.*

Arquebuſe or **Harquebuſs,** (*Fr.*) a large Hand-gun, ſomewhat bigger than our Musket, which ſome call a *Caliever.*

Arquites, (*Lat.*) an order of Soldiers among the old *Romans*, who ſhot Arrows out of Bows ; Bow-men, Archers.

Arrach, an Herb of two ſorts, *viz.* one called Garden-arrach, the other wild and ſtinking Arrach ; which laſt is alſo known by the Names of *Dogs-arrach*, *Goats-arrach*, and ſtinking Mother-wort.

Arraiatio Peditum, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) the arraying of Foot-Soldiers.

To **Arraign,** (*Fr.* Law-Term) to ſet a thing in order or in its Place.

To **Arraign the Aſſize,** is to cauſe the Tenant to be call'd, to make the Plaint, and to ſet the Cauſe in ſuch Order, as the Tenant may be forc'd to Anſwer thereto.

A Priſoner is alſo ſaid **To be arraigned at the Bar of a Court of Juſtice** when he is indicted and brought forth, in order to his Tryal.

Arraignment, the Act of arraigning a Priſoner.

Arrant, meer, downright, as *An arrant Dunce, Fool, Knave*, &c.

Arras-Hangings, a ſort of rich Tapeſtry made at *Arras*, a large City of the County of *Artois* in *Flanders.*

Array, (old *Fr.*) Order : In Common Law, the ranking or ſetting forth of a Jury or Inqueſt of Men, impannelled upon a Cauſe : Whence the Phraſes *To Array a Pannel, The Array ſhall be quaſh'd*, &c.

In the Art of War, **Array** is the drawing up, or ranking of Soldiers in order of Battel.

Arrayers or **Commiſſioners of Array,** certain Officers, whoſe Buſineſs is to take care of the Soldiers Armour, and to ſee them duly accoutred.

Arrearages or **Arrears,** the remainder of any Rents or Moneys unpaid at the due time, the Remains of a Reckoning, or Debt : In a ſtrict Law-ſenſe, it ſignifies the Remainder of an Account, or Summ of Money in the Hands of an Accountant.

Arrectaria, (*Lat.* in *Architect.*) Beams, Poſts, Pillars, or Stones in Buildings, that ſtand upright, to bear the weight above them.

Arrectatus, (Law-word) ſuſpected, accuſed of, or charged with.

Arrenatus, arraigned, or brought forth to a Tryal.

Arrendare, (in the Practick of *Scotland*,) is to ſet Lands to any one for a yearly Rent.

Arrentation, (in the Foreſt-Law) a licenſing an Owner of Lands in a Foreſt, to encloſe them with a low Hedge, and a little Ditch, under a yearly Rent : And *ſaving of the Arrentations*, is the reſerving a Power to grant ſuch Licences.

Arreſt, (*Fr.*) a Stop, or Stay ; a Judgment, Decree, or final Sentence of a Court : In our Common Law, a ſtopping or ſeizing of one's Perſon, by Order of ſome Court, or of ſome Officer of Juſtice.

To Move or **plead in Arreſt of Judgment,** is to ſhew Cauſe, why Judgment ſhould be ſtay'd, tho there be a Verdict in the Caſe : And *To plead in Arreſt of taking the Inqueſt upon a former Iſſue*, is to ſhew Cauſe why an Inqueſt ſhould not be taken.

Arreſtandis Bonis ne diſſipentur, a Writ in favour of one whoſe Cattel or Goods are ſeiz'd by another, who during the Conteſt does, or is like to make them away, and will hardly be able to make Satisfaction afterwards.

Arreſtando ipſum qui pecuniam recepit ad proficiſcendum in obſequium Reginæ, &c. A Writ that lies for the apprehending of a Man, that has taken Preſt-money, towards the Queen's Wars, and hides himſelf when he ſhould go.

Arreſto facto ſuper bonis mercatorum alienigenorum, a Writ that lies for a Denizen, againſt the Goods of Strangers in another Country, found within the Kingdom, to make amends for Goods taken from him in that Foreign Country, after denial of Reſtitution.

To **Arret**, to lay blame on, an old Word uſ'd by *Chaucer*.

Arretted, (*Law-Term*) that is ſummoned before a Judge, and charged with a Crime: It is alſo ſometimes uſ'd for imputed, or laid unto; as *No Folly may be arretted to him, being under Age.*

Arriere-ban, (*Fr.*) a Proclamation whereby all Gentlemen in *France*, that hold Eſtates of the King by a meſne Tenure, or Knights-ſervice, are ſummoned to appear in Arms, to ſerve him in his Wars: Alſo the Aſſembly of the Perſons ſo ſummoned.

Arriere-Guard, the Rear of an Army, or that part of it which marches after the main Battel, to hinder and ſtop Deſerters, *&c.*

Arrival, arriving, or coming.

To **Arrive**, (properly to come to the Bank or Shore) to come to a Place, to attain to, to compaſs a thing.

Arrobas, a kind of foreign Weight. See *Roove*.

Arrogance or **Arrogancy**, (*Lat.*) Pride, Preſumption, Haughtineſs, Self-conceit.

Arrogant, proud, haughty, preſumptuous.

To **Arrogate**, to claim, challenge, or attribute to one's ſelf, to take upon one's ſelf.

Arrow-Head, a Water-herb, ſo call'd, becauſe the Leaves of it reſemble the Head of a three-forked Arrow.

Arſe, the Fundament, Breech, or back Parts. In a Sea-Language, *the Arſe of a Block* or Pulley, thro' which any Rope runs, is the lower end of it.

Arſe-foot, a Water-fowl, otherwiſe call'd the little Didapper.

Arſe-ſmart or **Water-Pepper**, a ſort of Herb.

Arſe-verſy or **Arſy-verſy**, Heels over Head, topſy-turvy, prepoſterouſly.

Arſenal, (*Fr.*) a Royal or Publick Store-houſe of Arms, and all ſorts of Warlike Ammunition; a Place appointed for the making and keeping of every thing that is neceſſary for Defence and Aſſault.

Arſenick, a Mineral Body, conſiſting of much Sulphur and ſome Cauſtick Salts, of which there are three ſorts, *viz.* White, Yellow, and Red.

Regulus of Arſenick, a Chymical Compoſition, or Subſtance like Butter, made of Nitre, Tartar, Orpiment, Scales of Steel, and corroſive Sublimate.

Ruby of Arſenick, a Preparation of Arſenick with Sulphur, or Brimſtone, by means of ſeveral repeated Sublimations, which give it the tincture or die of a Ruby.

Arſenogonon, (*Gr.*) an Herb which being ſteept in Wine, and drunk off, procures the getting of a Male Child.

Arſis, a raiſing or lifting up, the raiſing of the Voice in Pronunciation; alſo a taking away, or from.

Arſis & Theſis, certain Terms in Muſical Compoſition: Thus a Point being inverted or turned, is ſaid, To move *per Arſin* and *Theſin*, that is to ſay when a Point riſes in one Part, and falls in another; or on the contrary, when it falls in one Part, and riſes in another; which occaſions a very agreeable Variety.

Arſura, (in old *Latin* Records) the Tryal of Money by Fire, after the coyning of it.

Art, (*Lat.*) all that which is performed by the Wit and Induſtry of Man; a Collection of Rules, Inventions and Experiments, which being obſerv'd, give ſucceſs to our Undertakings in all manner of Affairs.

Liberal Arts and Sciences, ſuch as are noble and genteel, *viz.* Grammar, Rhetorick, Muſick, Phyſick, the Mathematicks; as Arithmetick, Geometry, Aſtronomy, Navigation, *&c.* See Science.

Mechanick Arts, are thoſe that more require the labour of the Hand and Body, than of the Mind; as thoſe of Statuaries, Carvers, Gravers, Chaſers, *&c.*

Art and Part, (North-Country Term) as *To be Art and Part in the committing of a Crime*, *i. e.* when one was both a Contriver, and acted his part in it.

Artemiſia, Queen of *Caria* and Wife of *Mauſolus*, who built ſo ſtately a Tomb for her deceaſed Husband, that it was counted one of the ſeven Wonders of the World: Alſo the Herb Mug-wort, or Mother-wort; which took Name from that Princeſs, and is of great Virtue in all Diſeaſes peculiar to Women.

To **Arten**, to conſtrain, or force. *Chaucer.*

Arteria, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) an Artery: The Arteries are thoſe hollow skinny Veſſels like Veins, in which the moſt thin and hotteſt part of the Blood, together with the Vital Spirits, paſs thro' the Body.

Arteria Aorta or **Magna**, the great Artery, a Veſſel conſiſting of four Coats, and continually beating, which carries the ſpirituous Blood from the left Ventricle of the Heart, by its Branches to all Parts of the Body.

Arteria Cœliaca. See *Cœliack Artery.*

Arteria trachea or **Aſpera**, (*i. e.* the rough Artery) the Wind-pipe, a griſtly Veſſel which conſiſts of ſeveral Rings and Parts; its uſe being to form and convey the Voice, to take in Breath, *&c.*

Arteria Venoſa, the Vein of the Lungs: See *Pulmonaria Vena.*

Arteriaca Medicamenta, Medicines that cure Diſeaſes in the Wind-pipe, and help the Voice.

Arteriace, a Medicine for the Arteries.

Arterial, belonging to thoſe Veſſels.

Arterioſa Vena. See *Pulmonaria Arteria.*

Arteriotomy, an artificial cutting or opening of an Artery, for the letting of Blood in an obſtinate Head-ache, Madneſs, Falling-Sickneſs, *&c.* and the Inciſion is uſually made in the Fore-head, Temples, or behind the Ears.

Arthanita, the Herb Sow-bread.

Arthetica, the Cowſlip, Ox-lip, or Primroſe; a Flower.

Arthritis or **Morbus Articularis**, the Gout, a Pain in the Joynts of the Limbs, accompany'd with Swelling, Redneſs, hard Knobs in ſeveral Parts of the Body and other Symptoms.

Arthritis Planetica or **Vaga**, the wand'ring Gout, a Diſeaſe that flies or moves about, cauſing Pain ſometimes in one Limb, and ſometimes in another.

Arthritical or **Arthritick**, diſeaſed in the Joynts, belonging to, or troubled with the Gout.

Arthrodia, (in *Anat.*) a kind of Joynting, whereby two Bones are joyn'd together, with a flat Head received into a Cavity or Hollow of a ſmall Depth; as the head of the Shoulder-bone, with the Cavity of the *Scapula* or Shoulder-blade.

Arthron, a Joynt, or a joyning together of Bones.

Arthroſis, the ſame as *Articulation*; which See.

Arthur, a famous warlike King of the *Britains*, who beat the *Saxons* in ſeveral ſet Battels.

Artichoke, a known Plant of an excellent ſtrengthening Quality.

Jeruſalem-Artichoke; a Plant near of the ſame Nature as Potatoes.

Artick Pole. See *Arctick Pole*.

Article, (*Lat.*) a Condition in a Covenant or Agreement; a chief head of a Diſcourſe, Writing, Treatiſe, Account, &c. a Point, Clauſe, or ſmall Member of a Sentence.

In Grammar, *Article* is a ſmall Word that ſerves to diſtinguiſh the Genders of Nouns, and is therefore commonly ſet before them, throughout their ſeveral Declenſions; as ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, in the *Greek* Tongue, and *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc* in the *Latin*.

In Arithmetick, **Article** ſignifies *Ten*, with all other whole Numbers that may be exactly divided into ten Parts, as 10, 20, 30, 40, &c. Theſe are alſo ſometimes call'd *Decads*, and ſometimes *Round Figures*.

Articles of the Clergy, Statutes or Ordinances, made about Eccleſiaſtical Perſons and Cauſes.

To **Article**, to make, or draw up Articles.

Articularis Morbus. See *Arrhritis*.

Articulate, diſtinct, as when Words are ſo clearly pronounc'd, that one may hear every Syllable.

Articulate Sounds, ſuch Sounds as can be expreſs'd by Letters, and ſerve to make Words.

Articulation, (in *Grammar*) is that part of it which treats firſt of Sounds and Letters, and then of the manner of their Combination, or joyning together for the compoſing of Syllables and Words; ſo that a Man who utters his Words, diſtinctly and clearly, is ſaid *To pronounce them articulately*.

In Anatomy, **Articulation** is a joyning together of the Limbs of an Animal Body, for the due performing of Motion; and it is otherwiſe call'd *Arthroſis*. Among Herbaliſts, *Articulation* is taken for the Joynts or Knots that are in ſome Husks or Cods, as thoſe of the Herb *Ornithopodium* or Birds-foot, and in the Roots of *Polygonaton* or *Solomon*'s Seal.

Articulus, (*Lat.*) a Joynt in the Body of a Living-Creature; a knuckle of the Fingers, a Joynt or Knot in Plants: Alſo an Article or Condition in a Covenant, *&c.* a chief Head in a Diſcourſe: In ſome of our ancient Writers; an Article or Complaint preſented by way of Libel in a Spiritual Court.

Artifice, a Trick, Slight, or Knack; a cunning Fetch, or crafty Device.

Artificer, one that profeſſes ſome Art or Trade; a Handicrafts-man, a Workman.

Artificial, done according to the Rules of Art, Artful.

Artificial Day. See *Day*.

Artificial Lines, (on a Sector or Scale) are Lines ſo contrived as to repreſent the Logarithmick Sines and Tangents, which by the help of the Line of Numbers, will ſolve all Queſtions in Trigonometry, Navigation, &c.

Artificial Numbers, are Logarithms, and Logarithmical Numbers relating to Sines, Secants, Tangents, *&c.*

Artillery, warlike Furniture comprehending all ſorts of Fire-arms, *viz.* Cannons, Mortar-pieces, Carbines, Muskets, *&c.* with their Appurtenances; as Bombs, Granado's, Carcaſſes, *&c.*

Artillery-Company, a particular Company of Citizens of *London*, train'd up and well-skill'd in Military Diſcipline.

Artiſan, (*Lat.*) an Artificer, or Tradeſman.

Artiſt, a Maſter of any Art, an ingenious Workman.

Artolaganus or **Artolaganum**, (*Gr.*) fine Cake bread; a Flawn, a Cuſtard, a Cheeſe-cake.

Artomeli, Broth made of Honey and Bread.

Artus, (*Lat.*) the Members, Limbs, or Joynts of the Body.

Arval Brothers, (among the *Romans*) a Corporation of Prieſts, Twelve in Number; who beſides their performance of Sacrifices, were appointed Judges of Land-marks.

Arval, **Arvil**, or **Arfal**, (old Word) a Burial, or Funeral Solemnity.

Arvil-Bread, the Loaves diſtributed to the Poor upon ſuch Occaſions.

Arvil-Supper, a Feaſt or Entertainment given at Funerals; a Cuſtom ſtill obſerv'd in ſome of the North and North-Weſt Parts of *England*.

Arviſian Wine, a ſort of *Greek* Wine brought from *Arvis*, now *Amiſta* a Town in the Iſland of *Chios*.

Arum, (*Gr.*) the Herb Wake-Robin, whoſe Root is an excellent Remedy againſt Poiſon, the Plague, and other Diſtempers.

Arura, (*Lat.* for *Aratura*) a Word us'd in ancient Deeds for ploughing: *Una Arura*, one Days-work at the Plough.

Arytæna, (*Gr.*) a little Baſon or Diſh, a Bathing-Veſſel, a Pitcher to draw Water or Wine with, a Veſſel like a Ladle, to take up any Liquor.

Arytænoides, (in *Anat.*) two Cartilages or Griſtles, which with others make up the top of the *Larynx* or Wind-pipe, and ſerve to render the Voice more ſhrill or deep: They are ſo nam'd, becauſe when their Proceſſes are joyn'd together, they repreſent the Mouth of an Ewer, or the indented Lip of a Cup or Veſſel: They are alſo call'd *Gutturales*, upon the ſame account from the *Latin* word *Gutturnium*, a Laver or Ewer.

Arytenoideus, the ſmalleſt Muſcle belonging to the *Larynx*, which ariſes from the outward part of one of the *Arytænoidal* Griſtles, and running croſs-ways, is inſerted to the other.

Arythmus, a Term us'd by ſome Writers in *Phyſick*, for a Pulſe which is ſo far loſt that it cannot be any longer felt.

As, (*Lat.*) otherwiſe call'd **Libra** and **Pondo**, a *Roman* Pound-weight, containing 12 Ounces; or any entire thing divided into twelve Parts, as an Inheritance, an Eſtate, *&c.* in which Caſe the Parts were nam'd *Ounces*. **As** is alſo an ancient Coin made at firſt of Copper, without any Stamp, in value according to our Money not above Half-penny-farthing.

Aſa, (*Heb.* a Healer of Sickneſs) a Name of a King of *Judah*, who deſtroy'd the High Places.

Aſa dulcis, (*Lat.*) the Gum, otherwiſe call'd *Benjamin* or *Benzoin*.

Aſa fætida, a ſort of Gum preſs'd out of a certain Plant, which grows in *Perſia*, and is good for Women troubled with fits of the Mother.

Aſahel, (*Heb.* God has wrought) *Joab*'s Brother, who by his ſwiftneſs overtaking *Abner*, was kill'd by him.

Aſaph, (*i. e.* Gathering) a famous Muſician among the ancient *Jews*, and one of the chief of K. *David*'s Quire.

Aſaphia, (*Gr.*) Obſcurity, Uncertainty: In a Medicinal Senſe, a lowneſs of Voice proceeding from an ill Frame or Diſpoſition of the Organs of Speech.

Aſapi, the forlorn Hope of the *Turkiſh* Foot-Soldiers, who are ſet upon all the moſt deſperate Services.

Aſarabacca or **Aſarum**, (*Gr.*) an Herb growing with thick, round, ſhining Leaves like thoſe of the Violet, but larger: The Leaves are much us'd to provoke Vomiting, to force the Courſes, *&c.*

Aſarotum, (among the *Romans*) a ſort of fine Pavement in Dining-rooms, made of ſmall Tiles of ſeveral Colours, ſo artificially contriv'd and inlaid, that the Room look'd, as if it were not ſwept, but the ſcraps were left on the Floor.

Aſbeſtine Paper or **Cloth**, ſuch as will burn in the Fire, be purify'd by it, and yet not conſume: It is made of the Stone *Asbeſtos*, and by ſome call'd *Linum Vivum*.

Aſbeſtos, a ſort of Stone of which Cloth was anciently made, that would not burn or waſte, tho' thrown into a great Fire; the ſame with *Amiantus*; which See.

Aſcalabotes, a kind of Evet, or Eſt.

Aſcalonia or **Aſcalonium**, a ſort of Onion, which took Name from *Aſcalon* a noted City of *Idumæa*; a Scallion.

Aſcarides, little Worms which breeding in the *Inteſtinum Rectum*, or Straight Gut, tickle and trouble it; Arſe-worms, the Bots in Horſes.

Aſcaunſe, (old Word) a-thwart, or a-croſs.

To **Aſcend**, (*Lat.*) to go, get, or climb up, to riſe upwards.

Aſcendant, (in *Aſtrol.*) the Degree of the *Equator*, or that part of the Heaven which riſes or is coming above the *Horizon* in the Eaſt, when any Perſon is born: 'Tis alſo call'd the *Horoſcope*, the Angle of *the Eaſt*, and the firſt Houſe in a Scheme or Figure: In a Figurative Senſe, *Aſcendant* is taken for an Over-ruling or Powerful Influence over any one. Alſo a Term in Architecture. See *Chambranle*.

Aſcenſion, an aſcending, ariſing, going, or getting up.

Aſcenſion-Day, a Feſtival kept ten Days before *Whitſuntide*, in remembrance of our Bleſſed Saviour's Aſcenſion or going up into Heaven, and commonly call'd *Holy Thurſday*.

Aſcenſions and Deſcenſions of Signs, (in *Aſtron.*) are Arches of the Equator, which riſe or ſet with ſuch a Sign or Part of the Zodiack, or with any Planet or Star happening to be therein; which are either Right or Oblique.

Right Aſcenſion, is that Degree of the Equator, counted from the beginning of *Aries*, which riſes with the Sign, Sun, or Star on the Horizon of a Right Sphere: Or it is that Degree and Minute of the Equinoctial, which comes to the Meridian with the Sun or Star, or with any Point of the Heavens.

Oblique Aſcenſion, is that Degree and Minute of the Equator; which riſes with the Center of the Sun or Star, or with any Point of the Heavens on the Horizon of an Oblique Sphere.

Aſcenſional Difference, is the Number of Degrees remaining after Subtraction of the Oblique from the Right Aſcenſion: Or it is the ſpace of Time the Sun riſes or ſets, before or after ſix of the Clock.

Aſcent, the Act of aſcending or going up; the Steepneſs of a Hill, a Riſing-ground: In *Logick*, that ſort of Reaſoning, in which we proceed from Particulars to Univerſals.

To **Aſcertain**, (*q. d.* to aſſert for certain) to aſſure, to fix or ſet a Price, *&c.*

Aſcetick, (*Gr.*) belonging to Religious Exerciſes, as Meditation, Prayer, *&c.* A Term in Divinity.

Aſchynomene, an Herb ſo call'd from Bluſhing, becauſe when any one comes near it, it gathers its Leaves in. See *Æſchynomenous* and *Senſitive Plants*.

Aſcii, (in *Geogr.*) thoſe People that have no Shadows, by reaſon that the Sun at Noon being twice a Year in their *Zenith* or Vertical Point, their Bodies then do not caſt any Shadow; and ſuch are the Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone.

Aſcites, a kind of Dropſie, when a Maſs of Watery Humours, with a little Wind is gather'd between the inner Rim of the Belly and the Guts, which cauſes the lower Belly, *Scrotum*, Thighs and Feet to ſwell and ſtand out as it were a Bottle, call'd *Aſcos* in *Greek*.

Aſcitick, belonging to, or troubled with the *Aſcites*.

Aſclepiadean Verſe, a ſort of *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of four Feet, *viz.* A Spondee, a Choriambus and two Dactyls; as *Mecænas atavis edite regibus. Hor.*

Aſclepias, an Herb with long Branches and many Roots, Leaved like Ivy; Swallow-wort or Silken Cicely; chiefly us'd againſt the Plague and other Infectious Diſeaſes.

Aſcoliaſmus, a kind of Play, call'd, *Fox to thy Hole*, in which Boys hopping on one Leg, beat one another with Gloves or pieces of Leather.

To **Aſcribe**, (*Lat.*) to attribute or impute, to father a thing upon one.

Aſcyron, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd St. *Peter's-Wort*.

Aſellus, (*Lat.*) a little Aſs, an Aſs-Colt or young Aſs: Alſo the Cod-fiſh or Stock-fiſh; Haberdine, or Barrel-cod: Alſo the Tiler's Lowſe or Sow; an Inſect.

Aſellus Minor, the Whiting or Buckthorn, a Fiſh. *Aſellus Niger*, the Coal-Fiſh, Coal-Whiting, or Pollock.

Aſh, a Quick-thriving Tree that delights in a Fat and Chalky Soil: It is reputed to be Male and Female, one growing chiefly on high Grounds, and the other in Plains.

Aſh-Fire or **Sand-Fire**, the mildeſt Fire us'd in Chymical Operations, when the Veſſel that contains the Matter to be heated, is cover'd underneath and on all ſides, with Aſhes, Sand, or the Filings of Iron.

Aſh-Wedneſday, the firſt Day of Lent, ſo call'd from the ancient Cuſtom of Faſting in Sack-Cloath, with Aſhes on the Head, in Token of Repentance.

Aſh-Weed, a kind of Herb.

Aſher, (*Heb.* Bleſſedneſs or Happineſs) the Son of *Jacob* by *Ziplah*, and Founder of one of the twelve Tribes of the *Iſraelites*.

Aſhur, (*i. e.* bleſſed or beholding) the Son of *Shem*; alſo the Land of *Aſſyria*.

Aſia, one of the four Parts of the World, ſaid to be ſo call'd from *Aſia* the Wife of *Prometheus*, or from the *Hebrew* Word *Eſh*, *i. e.* Fire, which was generally Worſhipped in *Perſia* and other Parts of that Continent.

Aſiaticks, the People or Inhabitants of *Aſia*.

An **Aſide**, (in a Play) that which is ſpoken aſide on the Stage, as if it were not heard by the other Actors.

Aſilus or **Aſilum**, (*Lat.*) a great Fly that bites Cattel; the Horſe-fly or Breez, the Whame or Gad-Fly.

Aſilus Marinus, the Sea-breez, an Inſect which gets under the Fins of the Tunney and other great Fiſhes, and ſtings them ſo grievouſly, that ſometimes they leap out of the Sea into Ships.

Aſineſia, (*Gr.* in ſome Writers of the Art of *Phyſick*) an unmoveableneſs of the whole Body, or of any part of it; as in a Palſie, Apoplexy, Swoonings, *&c.*

Aſinus, (*Lat.*) the Aſs, a ſluggiſh Beaſt; alſo a Block-head, or heavy dull Fellow.

Aſio, a great Owl with long Feathers ſtanding up like Ears, the Horn-Owl.

Aſkaunt, (old Word) as To *look aſkaunt*, *i. e.* to look ſide-ways.

Aſmodeus, the Name of a certain Evil Spirit, mention'd in the Apocryphal Book of *Tobit*.

Aſp or **Aſpen-tree**, a kind of white Poplar, the Leaves of which are ſmall and always tremble.

Aſp or **Aſpic**, a little Serpent whoſe Bite is deadly. See *Aſpis*.

Aſpalathum or **Aſpalathus**, (*Gr.*) a Roſe-Wood, the Wood of a ſmall Thorny Shrub, tart and bitter to the Taſte; ſometimes ſold for *Lignum Aloes*, which it much reſembles.

Aſparagus, a Plant call'd Sparrow-graſs by the Common People; whoſe firſt Shoots being boil'd are counted a dainty Diſh at their firſt coming in the Spring-time: Among Herbaliſts, it is taken for the firſt Sprout or Shoot of a Plant, coming out before the Leaves are unfolded; which may either be eaten by it ſelf, or boil'd in Broth.

Aſparagus Sylveſtris, wild Sperage.

Aſpect, (*Lat.*) Looks, the Air of one's Countenance.

In *Aſtrology*, **Aſpect** is, when two Planets are joyn'd with, or beheld of each other; or when they are plac'd at ſuch a Diſtance in the *Zodiack*, that they mutually help or afflict one another, or have their Virtues, encreas'd or ſpoil'd: They are uſually counted five in number, *viz.* The *Sextile*, *Quartile*, *Trine*, *Oppoſition* and *Conjunction*, beſides eight new Aſpects added by *Kepler*, viz. *Demiſextile*, *Decile*, *Octile*, *Quintile*, *Tredecile*, *Seſquequartile*, *Biquintile* and *Quincunx*; all which ſee in their proper Places.

Aſpen-tree. See **Aſp.**

Aſper, (*Lat.*) rough, rugged, ſharp, harſh; alſo the Sharpling, a kind of Fiſh: Alſo a *Turkiſh* Coin in value about five Farthings of our *Engliſh* Money.

Aſpera Arteria. See *Arteria trachea.*

Aſperifoliæ Plantæ, (among Hebaliſts) rough-leaved Plants, ſuch as have their Leaves plac'd alternately, or in no certain Order on the Stalks, and whoſe Flower is *Monopetalous*, or conſiſting only of one ſingle Leaf cut or divided into five Partitions, as Hounds-Tongue, Wild Bugloſs, Comfrey, *&c.*

Aſperity, Roughneſs, Sharpneſs, Harſhneſs. In a Philoſophical Senſe, the Roughneſs or Uneveneſs of the Surface of any Natural Body, ſo that ſome Parts of it ſtick out ſo above the reſt, as to hinder one's Hand, *&c.* from paſſing over it eaſily and freely.

To **Aſperſe**, to Defame or Slander, to ſpeak Evil of, to caſt a Blemiſh upon one's Reputation.

Aſperſion, (properly a ſprinkling or daſhing of Water, *&c.*) a Beſpattering, a Slander, a falſe Imputation.

Aſperula, the Herb Wood-row or Wood-roof by ſome call'd Stare, Liver-wort; which is of good uſe in the Jaundice.

Aſphaltites, (*Gr.*) a Lake of *Judæa*, commonly call'd the Dead-Sea, where a *Sodom* and *Gomorrah*, with three other noted Cities once ſtood in a moſt fruitful Valley.

Aſphaltos, a ſort of *Bitumen* or Pitch, gather'd of that Lake.

Aſphodelus, the Daffodil or Daffadown-dilly; a Plant and Flower.

Aſphodil, a kind of Flower, otherwiſe call'd Kings-ſpear.

Aſphyxia, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) a Ceſſation of the Pulſe throughout the whole Body; which is the higheſt degree of Swooning and next to Death.

Aſpilates, a Precious Stone of a Siver-colour, good againſt Lunacy: Alſo a ſparkling *Arabian* Gem, found in ſome Birds-neſts, and good for thoſe that are troubled with the Spleen.

To **Aſpirate**, (*Lat.*) to pronounce with an Aſpiration.

Aſpiration, Breathing, the fetching or drawing in of the outward Air: In *Grammar*, a Mark which is expreſs'd thus, (ʽ) and uſually ſet over a *Greek* Vowel, to give it the force or full ſound of the Letter *h*: Thus we pronounce ſome Syllables or Words which have that Letter before them, ſtrongly with a good deal of Breath, and ſome Vehemency; as *haſt*, *hear*, *heat*, &c. Whereas if the *h* were left out, they would be ſounded much ſofter and eaſier; as *aſt*, *ear*, *eat*, &c.

To **Aſpire to a thing**, to covet or deſire it with Earneſtneſs, ambitiouſly to ſeek or aim at.

Aſpis, (*Gr.*) the Aſp or Aſpick, a moſt Venomous Serpent, having its Eyes not in the Forehead, but in the Temples: One kind kills by Thirſt, another by Sleep, and a third by Blood; the Parties bit by them, either Thirſting, Sleeping, or Bleeding to Death.

Aſplenon or **Aſplenium**, the Herb Ceterach, Milt-waſte or Spleen-wort, ſo call'd upon account of its Virtue in Curing Diſeaſes of the Spleen.

Aſprella, (*Lat.*) an Herb call'd great Shave-graſs or Horſe-tail.

Aſſa fœtida. See **Aſa fœtida.**

To **Aſſail**, (*Fr.*) to Aſſault or Attack, to ſet upon.

Aſſailant, one that Aſſaults or ſets upon another.

Aſſaraback. See **Aſarabacca.**

Aſſapanick, a flying Squirrel a little Creature, peculiar to *Virginia* and *Mary-land* in the *Weſt-Indies*.

Aſſart, (*Fr.* Law-Term) an Offence committed in a Foreſt, by pulling up by the Roots the Woods or Thickets that are Covert for the Deer, ſo as they can never grow again, and by making all Plough'd Land.

To **Aſſart**, to grub up Trees, Shrubs, Buſhes, *&c.* by the Roots.

An **Aſſaſſinate**, a Private or Treacherous Murder, Villany.

To **Aſſaſſinate**, to Murder one privately, or barbarouſly.

Aſſaſſine, a Private or Treacherous Murderer that kills another for Gain, or upon Hope or Promiſe of Reward.

Aſſaſſines, a preciſe Sect of *Mahometans*, fill'd with the very Spirits of that Poiſonous Superſtition: They had ſix Cities in their Poſſeſſion, and were about 40000 in Number, living near *Antaradus* in *Syria*. At the Command of their Chief Maſter, they would refuſe no Pain or Peril; ſo as even to ſtab any Prince whom he appointed for Deſtruction: Whence thoſe that are ready to execute bloody Deſigns are commonly call'd *Aſſaſſines*.

Aſſath or **Aſſach**, an old Cuſtom among the *Welſh*, whereby the Party accuſed of a Crime us'd to purge or clear himſelf upon the Oath of 300 Men; and it continu'd till the firſt Year of the Reign of K. *Henry* V.

Aſſation, (*Lat.*) a Roaſting: In the Apothecaries Art, a peculiar kind of Decoction or Boiling of Drugs.

Aſſault, (*Fr.*) an Attack or Onſet: In a Law-ſenſe a violent kind of Injury done to a Man's Perſon, by offering to give a Blow, or by a threat'ning Speech. See *Affray*.

In the Art of War, **Aſſault** is an effort made upon a Place or Poſt, to gain it by main Force; and the uſual Expreſſions are, *To give an Aſſault to ſuch a Place*, *To be commanded to the Aſſault*, *To* *ſtand an Aſſault, To ſecond an Aſſault, To repulſe by Aſſault, To carry by Aſſault,* &c.

To **Aſſault**, to Attack, to ſet upon, See To *Inſult.*

Aſſay, Proof, or Tryal.

Aſſay of Weights and Meaſures, an Examination of them, by the Clerk of the Market.

Aſſay-Maſter, an Officer of the Mint, who weighs the Bullion, and ſees that it be according to the Standard, having for his Fee 250 Pounds *per Annum.*

Aſſayer of the Queen, an Officer for the due Tryal of Silver, indifferently appointed between the Maſter of the Mint, and the Merchants that bring Silver thither for Exchange.

Aſſaying, a Term us'd by Muſicians for a Flouriſh before they begin to Play.

Aſſayſiare, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) to take Aſſeſſours, or Fellow-Judges.

To **Aſſemble**, (*Fr.*) to call, or to meet together; to gather, come, or get together.

Aſſembly, a Concourſe, or Meeting of People.

Unlawful Aſſembly, (in Common Law) the Meeting of three or more Perſons, for the committing of an unlawful Act, altho' they do not compaſs it.

Aſſent, (*Lat.*) Conſent, Approbation, properly of a Superiour; as *The Queen has given her Royal Aſſent to the Following Acts.*

To **Aſſent**, to agree to.

Aſſentamen, a kind of Pink, a Flower peculiar to the Countries of *Virginia* and *Mary-land.*

† **Aſſentation**, (*Lat.*) a complying with another's Opinion, out of Flattery or Diſſimulation; a Cogging and Soothing.

To **Aſſert**, to affirm, to maintain, to hold.

Aſſertion, Affirmation, Concluſion; an Opinion brought forth and maintained.

To **Aſſeſs**, to Rate or Tax, to appoint what every one ought to pay.

Aſſeſſment, the Act of Aſſeſſing, or Rating.

Aſſeſſour, one that ſits by, and helps another in Office and Authority; a Judge Lateral, a chief Counſellour or Aſſiſtant to a Judge: Alſo one that appoints or allots the Payment of Publick Taxes, according to every Man's Stock or Ability: Alſo an Officer in the Presbyterian Aſſemblies.

Aſſets, (*Fr. i. e.* enough) a Law-Term, ſignifying Goods ſufficient with which an Heir or Executor, may diſcharge the Anceſtour's or Teſtatour's Debts or Legacies.

Aſſeveration, (*Lat.*) an earneſt Affirming, or Avouching.

Aſſewiare (in old *Latin* Writers) to drain, or draw out Water from Marſhy Grounds.

Aſſiduity, great Diligence, continual Care or Attendance, conſtant Application.

Aſſiduous, diligent, cloſe at Buſineſs, continual.

Aſſign, (Law-Term) one that is deputed or appointed by another, to perform any Buſineſs or enjoy any thing.

To **Aſſign**, to appoint, to allot, to ſhew or ſet forth: In a Law-Senſe, to appoint a Deputy; to ſet, or make over a Right to another: Alſo to appoint or ſet forth; as *To Aſſign Errours, i. e.* to ſhew where the Errours are committed.

To **Aſſign falſe Judgment**, is to ſhew how and where the Judgment is Unjuſt: To *Aſſign the Ceſſor*, to ſhew how the Plaintiff has Ceſſed or given over. *To Aſſign Waſte*, to ſhew eſpecially wherein the Waſte is committed.

Aſſignee, a Perſon to whom a thing is Lawfully Aſſigned or made over, or who is appointed to act for another; and ſuch a one may be either by Deed or in Law.

Aſſignee by Deed, one that is appointed by a Perſon; as when the Leſſee of a Term Aſſigns the ſame to another, he is *his Aſſignee by Deed*:

Aſſignee in Law, is he whom the Law ſo makes, without any Appointment of the Perſon: So an Executor is Aſſignee in Law to the Teſtator.

Aſſignment, the Act of Aſſigning, a ſetting over the Intereſt in any thing to another; as *The Aſſignment of a Leaſe*, &c.

Aſſignment of Dower, the ſetting out of a Woman's Dower or Marriage-Portion, by the Heir, according to the Eſtabliſhment formerly made by the Husband or his Friends.

Aſſimilation, a making or being like: In Anatomy, it is the Operation of Nature whereby the Nutritious Juice is made like the Subſtance of that living Body into which it is to be Chang'd and United; the changing of the Humour call'd *Chyle* into Blood, *&c.*

Aſſipondium, (*Lat.*) a Pound-weight.

Aſſiſa Cadere, a Law-Term for to be Nonſuited.

Aſſiſa Nocumenti, an Aſſize of Nuiſance.

Aſſiſa Continuanda, a Writ directed to the Juſtices appointed to take an Aſſize, for the continuance of a Cauſe, where certain Records alledged, cannot be procured in time, by the Party that would uſe them.

Aſſiſa Panis & Cerviſiæ, the Power or Privilege Aſſizing or Adjuſting the Weights and Meaſures of Bread and Beer: Whence the Weight of Bread appointed by the Magiſtrate is ſtill call'd the *Aſſize* or *Size of Bread.*

Aſſiſa proroganda, a Writ directed to the Juſtices of Aſſize, for the Stay of Proceedings, by reaſon of the Queen's Buſineſs, in which the Party is employ'd.

Aſſiſors, (in *Scotland*) the ſame as our Jurors.

Aſſiſus, (*Lat.* old Law-word) demiſed or Farmed out for ſuch an Aſſize, or certain Aſſeſſed Rent in Money or Proviſions: Whence *Terra aſſiſa* was the Land let out to inferiour Tenants, and uſually oppos'd to *Terra Dominica*, or that Land which was held in Demaine, and poſſeſs'd by the Lord himſelf.

To **Aſſiſt**, to ſtand by, Succour, Aid, or Help; to be preſent at.

Aſſiſtance, Aid, Help, Succour.

Aſſiſtant, aſſiſting or helping; as *I will be aſſiſtant to you*

An **Aſſiſtant**, a ſtander by, an Auditour or Hearer, a Helper; a Colleague or Partner in the Management of a Buſineſs, *&c.*

Aſſius Lapis, (*Lat.*) a kind of Stone with which Coffins were anciently made, that waſted the dead Body; ſo call'd from *Aſſus* a Town of *Myſia*, where they were digged.

Aſſize, a Law-Term, ſignifying, 1. A ſitting of Juſtices upon their Commiſſion, to hear and determine Cauſes; and that Court, or Meeting is call'd *The Aſſizes.* 2. A fourfold Writ for recovering the Poſſeſſion of Lands, Tenements, *&c.* of which one has been diſpoſſeſs'd. 3. The Jury Summoned upon ſuch Writs. 4. A Statute or Ordinance relating to the Price, Weight, Meaſure, or Order of ſeveral Commodities; as *The Statute or Aſſize of Bread and Ale*; alſo the Meaſure, or Quantity it ſelf: Thus 'tis ſaid when Wheat, *&c.* is at ſuch a Price, the Bread ſhall be of ſuch Aſſize.

Aſſize of Darrein Preſentment, is a Writ that lies, where a Man and his Anceſtour have preſented a Clerk to a Church, and afterwards it being void by his Death or otherwiſe, a Stranger preſents his Clerk to the ſame Church, in oppoſition to the former Patron.

Aſſize of the Foreſt, a Statute concerning Orders to be obſerv'd in the Queen's Foreſt,

Aſſize of Mort d' Anceſtor, a Writ lying where one's Father, Mother, Brother, Siſter, Uncle, Aunt, *&c.* dy'd poſſeſſed of Lands, Tenements, Rents, *&c.* and after his or her Death, a Stranger abates or gets Poſſeſſion of them.

Aſſize of Novel Diſſeiſin, a Writ that lies where a Tenant in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail, or for Term of Life, is lately deſſeized, or diſpoſſeſſed of his Lands or Tenements, or elſe of a Rent-ſervice, Rent-charge, Common of Paſture, Toll, Office, *&c.* and in ſeveral other Caſes.

Aſſize de Utrum, a Writ that lies for a Parſon againſt a Lay-man, or a Lay-man againſt a Parſon, for Land or Tenement, that is doubtful, whether it be Lay-fee, or free Alms.

Clerk of Aſſize, an Officer that ſets down all things judiciouſly done by the Juſtices of Aſſize, in their Circuits.

Aſſizer of Weights and Meaſures, an Officer that has the Overſight of thoſe matters.

An **Aſſociate**, a Companion, or Partner.

To **Aſſociate**, to bring into ſome Society, or Fellowſhip; to joyn with, or to keep Company with.

Aſſociation, an entering into Society with others; a joyning with them to perform ſome Act: In a Law Senſe, a Patent ſent by the Queen, to the Juſtices of Aſſize, to admit others for Colleagues, and Fellows in that Buſineſs.

Aſſodes or **Aſſodes Febris**, (*Gr.*) a kind of burning Feaver, in which the Patient continually tumbles and toſſes, being extremely reſtleſs, and ſubject to Sickneſs at the Stomach, and Vomiting.

To **Aſſoil** or **Aſſoyle**, to acquit, to pardon; alſo to anſwer, a Word us'd by *Chaucer*. In Common Law, it ſignifies to deliver or ſet free from an Excommunication.

To **Aſſume**, (*Lat.*) to take to, or upon one's ſelf.

Aſſumpſit, (Law-Term) a voluntary Promiſe, made by Word of Mouth, as when a Man aſſumes, or takes upon him to perform or pay any thing to another; and it is otherwiſe call'd a *Nude Contract*.

Aſſumption, properly an aſſuming, or taking; an Inference upon: In *Logick*, the Minor, or ſecond Propoſition of a Syllogiſm: Alſo a Feſtival kept by the Papiſts, in Honour of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*'s being taken up into Heaven.

Aſſurance, Sureneſs, Certainty, Security, Safety, Confidence.

To **Aſſure**, to affirm or aſſert, to warrant; to undertake, or promiſe a Thing.

To **Aſſwage**, to allay, or appeaſe; to abate, to grow calm.

Aſſyria, a Province of *Chaldæa*, in Ancient times the chief Part of the *Aſſyrian*, or firſt Great Monarchy in the World.

Aſtacus, (*Gr.*) the Lobſter, a Sea Fiſh. *Aſtacus fluviatilis*, the Crevis or Crey-fiſh.

Aſtaphis, a Raiſin or dry'd Grape. *Aſtaphis agria*, the Herb Staves-acre.

Aſteiſmus, Courteſy, Civility, Pleaſantry. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure wherein ſome pleaſant Jeſt is expreſs'd, a kind of Irony; as *Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina Mævi.* Mart.

Aſter, a Star; alſo the Herb Star-wort, Share-wart, or Cod-wort.

Aſterantium, the Herb Maſter-wort, or Pellitory of *Spain*.

Aſterias, a kind of Heron, the Egret; a ſort of Fowl.

Aſterias or **Aſterius**, a precious Stone ſhining like a Star.

Aſtericum, the Herb Pellitory of the Wall.

Aſterion, a kind of Spider, the Bite of which is ſaid to weaken the Knees; alſo an Herb call'd Cow-parſnep.

Aſteriſk, a little Mark in a Writing, or Book, in Shape of a Star (*) ſet over any Word or Sentence, to ſhew the want of ſomewhat, or ſomething to be more eſpecially taken Notice of.

Aſteriſm, a Conſtellation, or Cluſter of fixed Stars, which on the Globe is uſually repreſented by ſome particular Image, or Figure, of a Living-Creature, *&c.* for the better diſtinguiſhing of their Places; as the two Bear-Stars, call'd *Urſa major & minor*: *Aries* the Ram, *Taurus* the Bull, and other Signs of the *Zodiack*.

Aſterites, a kind of Opal, a precious Stone, which ſparkles with Beams like a Star, whence it has its Name.

Aſterlagour, a Word us'd by *Chaucer*, for an Aſtrolabe.

Aſtert, (old Word) paſſed.

Aſthma, (*Gr.*) a frequent Breathing, or Difficulty in fetching Breath, joyn'd with a rattling Sound and a Cough, eſpecially in the Night; Shortneſs of Breath, a Wheezing Phthiſick.

Aſthmatick, belonging to, or troubled with an Aſthma, or Difficulty of breathing; Purſy.

† **Aſtipulation**, (*Lat.*) mutual Conſent, or Agreement, between ſeveral Parties.

Aſtiſmus. See *Aſteiſmus*.

To **Aſtoniſh**, to cauſe an extraordinary Surprize and Admiration.

Aſtoniſhment, extreme Surprize, Amazement.

Aſtragal, (in *Architect.*) a Member or round Moulding like a Ring, that encircles the Baſes, Cornices, or Architectraves of Pillars, according to the ſeveral Orders: It is call'd *Talon* by the *French*, and *Tondino* by the *Italians*. In Gunnery, *Aſtragal* is the Cornice-Ring of a Piece of Ordinance.

Aſtragaliſmus, (*Gr.*) the Play at Cockal, Dice, *&c.*

Aſtragalus, the Huckle-Bone: Alſo the firſt principal Bone of the Foot, which with other little ones, makes up that Part which immediately ſucceeds the Leg, and is call'd the Paſtern in Beaſts: Alſo an Aſtragal, Wreath or Circle about a Pillar: Alſo an Herb, which for the Shape of it, may be call'd *Peaſe-Earthnut*.

Aſtragalus Sylvaticus, Wood-peaſe, or Heath-peaſe.

Aſtral Year. See *Solar Year*.

Aſtraliſh, (a Term among Miners) that Oar of Gold, which as yet lies in its firſt State or Condition.

Aſtrapias, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone, whoſe Luſtre reſembles Flaſhes of Light'ning.

Aſtrictoria, (*Lat.*) Medicines that are aſtringent, or of a binding Quality.

Aſtringent, binding, or making coſtive.

Aſtringents, (in *Phyſick*) are thoſe things, which with the Thickneſs and Figure of their ſmall Parts, force and bind together, the Parts of the Body.

Aſtrobolas, a Gem like the Eye of a Fiſh, which ſome take to be the ſame with *Aſterias*.

Aſtroites, a kind of Tecolite, a precious Stone; alſo the Star-ſtone, ſo call'd, becauſe it is ſet off on all Sides, with little blackiſh Stars.

Aſtrolabe, a Mathematical Inſtrument, chiefly us'd at Sea, to take the height of the Sun or Stars. It conſiſts of an entire Circle, whoſe Limb is divided into Degrees, and Decimal Parts of a Degree, with a moveable Ruler or Label, which turns upon the Center, and carries two Sights; a Ring on the top, to hang it by in the time of Obſervation, *&c.*

Aſtrologe, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Birth-wort, and Hart-wort.

Aſtrologer, one that profeſſes Aſtrology; a Fortune-teller.

Aſtrological, belonging to Aſtrology.

Aſtrology, an Art that teaches to judge of the Influences, or Effects of the Stars; and which pretends to foretel future Things, from the Motion of the Heavenly Bodies, and their Aſpects one to another.

Aſtronomer, one skill'd in Aſtronomy.

Aſtronomical, belonging to that Science.

Aſtronomical Calendar, an Inſtrument, conſiſting of a Board on which is paſted Paper, printed from Engrav'd Copper-Plates, with a Braſs Slider, which carries a Hair, and ſhews upon Sight, the Sun's *Meridian Altitude*, *Right Aſcenſion*, *Amplitude*, *Declination*, &c. to a greater Nicity than the largeſt Globes now made.

Aſtronomical Day. See *Day.*

Aſtronomical Numbers or **Aſtronomicals.** See *Sexageſimal Fractions.*

Aſtronomical Place of a Star or **Planet**, is its Longitude, or Place, in the *Ecliptick*, reckoned from the Beginning of *Aries*, in *Conſequentia*, or according to the Natural Order of the Signs.

Aſtronomical Quadrant, an Inſtrument curiouſly Fram'd, having the Degrees exactly divided by means of a Screw on the Edge of the Limb, and fitted with Teleſcopes, *&c.* in order to take Obſervations of the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

Aſtronomical Years. See *Year.*

Aſtronomy, a Mathematical Science, which treats of the Stars, or Heavenly Bodies; ſhewing their reſpective Meaſures, Magnitude or Size, Order, Diſtance, Eclipſes and Motions. In a large Senſe, it alſo comprehends the Doctrine of the Syſtem of the World, the Laws of the Planetary Motions, *&c.* which ſome reckon as a Part of Phyſicks, or Natural Philoſophy.

Aſtrum, a Conſtellation, or Celeſtial Sign, conſiſting of many Stars. In ſome ancient Deeds, it is taken for an Houſe, Habitation, or Place of Abode, from the old Word *Aſtre*, *i. e.* the Hearth of a Chimney.

Aſtur, (*Lat.*) a Hawk, or Buzzard; a Bird of Prey.

Aſturco, an ambling Nag, a *Spaniſh* Gennet.

Aſtylis, (*Gr.*) a kind of Lettice that reſtrains Venery.

Aſylum, a Sanctuary, a Place of Safety for Offenders to fly to, and eſcape Puniſhment; a Temple or privileged Place.

Aſymmetral, the ſame as *Incommenſurable*, a Mathematical Term: Thus two Quantities are ſaid to be *Aſymmetral*, when there is no common Meaſure between them. See *Incommenſurable.*

Aſymmetry, Incommenſurability.

Aſymptotes, (*i. e.* that do not fall together) are Lines which continually draw nearer to each other; but tho' continued infinitely, can never meet. Of theſe there are ſeveral ſorts; as the Curve of the Conchoid or Ciſſoid, the noted Aſymptotes, in Conick Sections, *&c.*

Aſyndeton, (in *Grammar*) a Defect, or want of Conjunctions in a Sentence; as *Polyſyndeton* is a Redundance or abounding of them; or a Figure, in which Comma's are put inſtead of Conjunctions Copulative; as *Veni*, *vidi*, *vici*, i. e. I came, I ſaw, I conquer'd.

Aſyſtaton, (in *Logick*) an idle inconſiſtent Story or Aſſertion, that does not hang together, but contradicts it ſelf; as *He affirm'd, he knew this one thing, that nothing could be known.*

Atabalipa, a King of *Peru*, in Southern *America*, who was taken Priſoner by the *Spaniards*, under *Francis Pizarro*, and forc'd to pay for his Ranſom, a Chamber full of Gold and Silver, judg'd to be worth Ten Millions; which when they had receiv'd, they treacherouſly put him to Death.

Ataxia, (*Gr.*) Want of Order, Irregularity: Among ſome Writers, in the Art of Phyſick, it is taken for a confounding of Critical Days.

Atechnia, Inartificialneſs, Ignorance, Unſkilfulneſs.

Ateramna, a kind of Pulſe that requires much boiling.

Ateramnos, a Weed in fat Ground, that grows amidſt Beans, and kills them.

Atcheked, (Old Word) choaked.

To **Atchieve**, (*Fr.*) to execute, perform, or compaſs; in ſpeaking of ſome notable Enterprize.

Atchievement, the Performance of ſome great Exploit: In Heraldry, the Coat of Arms of any Gentleman, duly marſhalled, or ſet forth with all its proper Ornaments; *viz.* Supporters, Helmet, Wreath and Creſt, Mantles, Woods, *&c.* Such are uſually hung out on the Fronts of Houſes, after the Death of the Lord, Lady, Maſter, or other conſiderable Perſon, and are now corruptly call'd *Hatchments.*

Athaliah, (*Heb.* the Hour or Time of the Lord) the Daughter of *Omri*, King of *Iſrael*, who uſurp'd the Kingdom of *Judah.*

Athanaſia, (*Gr.*) Immortality; alſo the Herb Tanſey.

Athanatos, a kind of Herb call'd Roſe-Champion.

Athanor, (among Chymiſts) a kind of large Digeſting-Furnace, made with a Tower, and contriv'd ſo as to keep a conſtant Heat, for a Fortnight, Month, *&c.* Or the Heat may be encreas'd, or leſſen'd at Pleaſure, by opening, or ſhuting the Regiſters.

Atharer, (*Arab.*) a Term us'd by Aſtrologers, when the Moon is in the ſame Degree and Minute with the Sun.

Atheiſm, the Opinions and Practice of thoſe that deny the Being of a God.

Atheiſt, one who holds and maintains ſuch wicked Doctrines; a Godleſs Fellow, a Miſcreant, an Infidel.

Atheiſtical, belonging to an Atheiſt.

Atheling, a Title, which in the time of the *Saxons*, was uſually given to the King's Eldeſt Son, as that of Prince of *Wales* is at preſent.

Athenæum, (*Gr.*) a Place in the City of *Athens*, Conſecrated to *Minerva*, the Goddeſs of Wiſdom, where the *Greek* Poets us'd to make an Offering of their Works.

Atherina, the Prickle-Fiſh, a kind of Sea-Fiſh.

Atheroma, (in *Surgery*) a kind of Swelling, contain'd in its own Coat, which proceeds from a thick and tough Humour, like Oatmeal-Gruel, or Pap of ſodden Barley: It does not cauſe Pain, nor change the Colour of the Skin; neither does it eaſily yield to the Touch, or leave any Dint, when preſs'd.

Athletick, Champion-like, that is of a ſtrong Conſtitution, Luſty.

Athroted, (Old Word) cloyed, glutted.

Athymia, (*Gr.*) Dejection, or Trouble of Mind; Deſpondency, Deſpair, Sadneſs.

Atinia, a kind of the moſt lofty Elm-tree, ſo call'd from *Atina*, a Town of *Campania*, in *Italy*, which was noted for good ſtore of thoſe Trees.

Atizoes, a ſort of precious Stone that ſhines like Silver; found in *Perſia* and *India.*

Atlantes, (in *Architect.*) certain Images of Men bearing up Pillars, or ſupporting the Pile of Building.

Atlantick Sea. See *Ocean.*

Atlas, an ancient King of *Mauritania*, who upon account of his great Skill in Aſtronomy, was feign'd by the Poets to bear Heaven on his Shoulders, and to have been chang'd into a vaſt Mountain of a prodigious height, now known by the Name of *Anchiſa*, or *Montes claros*. Whence a Book of Univerſal Geography, containing the Maps of the whole World is call'd an *Atlas*.

In *Anatomy*, **Atlas** is the firſt *Vertebra* or Turning-joynt of the Neck, ſo nam'd, becauſe it ſeems to hold up the Head.

Atmoſphere, that Region or Space of Air round about the Earth, into which Exhalations or Vapours are rais'd, either by Reflection from the Sun's Heat, or by being forc'd up by the Fire under Ground. The Planets are alſo ſaid to have their reſpective Atmoſpheres, with which they are enclos'd.

Atmoſphere of Conſiſtent Bodies, a Term us'd by Mr. *Boyle*, who in a ſmall Eſſay on this Subject proves, That very many and probably all ſolid, firm and conſiſtent Bodies have certain *Effluvia* of Particles of Matter which exhale or ſteam out from them: Thus, Glaſs, Stones and Metals being rubb'd againſt one another ſtrongly, ſend forth ſenſible and even offenſive Smells.

Atocia, (*Gr.*) a being without Children, or barren.

Atocium, any Medicine that hinders the Conception, or Birth.

Atom, (in *Philoſ.*) a part of Matter ſo extremely ſmall, that it cannot Phyſically be cut, or divided into leſſer Parts.

To **Atone**, to appeaſe the Divine Anger, to make Satisfaction for Sin, or amends for a Fault.

Atonement, Reconcilement, or Appeaſing of Anger.

Atonia, (*Gr.*) a looſening of the Nerves or Sinews, a Failing or Decay of Strength; Infirmity, Faintneſs, Weakneſs.

Atra Bilis, (*Lat.*) black Choler, a kind of Sulphureous, Earthy Salt, which being bred in the Body of a Living-Creature, is carry'd about in the Blood, and making an undue Fermentation in it, occaſions Melancholy, and other ſuch like Diſtempers.

Atractylis, (*Gr.*) a Thorny Shrub of which Spindles were anciently made; wild *Carthamus*, or a kind of *Cnicus*.

Atraphaxis, or **Atriplex**, the Herb Orrach, or Arrach.

Atreus, one whoſe Fundament, or Privy Parts are not perforated.

Atricapilla, (*Lat.*) a Bird with Black Feathers on the Head, much like a Linget or Titling.

Atriplex, Orrach, or Golden Herb.

Atriplex latifolia, Gooſe-foot, or Sow-bane.

Atriplex olida ſive fœtida, ſtinking Orrach, or Notch-weed; an Herb good for Mother-fits and Stoppages in Women.

Atrocity, Hainouſneſs, Grievouſneſs, Odiouſneſs, Outragiouſneſs, Cruelty.

Atrophus, (*Gr.*) one that is in a Conſumption, whoſe Victuals do him no good; a Starveling.

Atrophy, a kind of Conſumption, when the whole Body, or any particular Limb is not nouriſhed by the Food, but inſenſibly withers, decays and waſtes away.

To **Attach**, (*Fr.* Law-word) to apprehend, lay hold on, or take by force of a Writ, or Precept.

Attachiamenta Bonorum, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Diſtreſs taken upon the Goods or Chattels of any Sued for Perſonal Eſtate or Debt, by the Legal *Attachiatores* or Bailiffs, as a Security to anſwer the Action.

Attachiamenta de Spinis & Boſco, a Privilege granted to the Officers of a Foreſt to take for their own uſe, Thorns, Bruſh and Wind-fall, within the particular Precincts or Liberties committed to their Charge.

Attachment, the Act of Attaching: It differs from an Arreſt, which lies only on the Body of a Perſon, and from a *Diſtreſs* that ſeizes on Lands, Tenements, or Goods; whereas an Attachment is ſometimes on the Goods only, and ſometimes on Body and Goods.

Foreign Attachment, is the Attaching of a Foreigner's Goods found in ſome Liberty or City, to ſatisfy ſome Creditor of his within ſuch Bounds; and by the Cuſtom of *London*, a Man may Attach Money or Goods in the Hand of a Stranger, while he is within the Liberty of that City.

Attachment of the Foreſt, is the loweſt of the three Courts held there; the other two being the *Swainmote*, and the *Juſtice in Eyre's Seat*: This Court ſeems to be ſo call'd, becauſe the Verderours have therein no other Authority, but to receive Attachments of Offences againſt Vert and Veniſon, taken by the reſt of the Officers, and to enroll them, that they may be preſented and Puniſh'd at the next Juſtice-ſeat.

Attack, (*Fr.*) Onſet, Attempt, Encounter, Charge, Brunt: In the Art of War, the General Aſſault or Onſet, that is given to gain a Poſt, or upon any Body of Troops.

Attack of a Siege, the Works carry'd on by the Beſiegers, as Trenches, Mines, Galleries, Breaches, *&c.* in order to make themſelves Maſters of the Place by Storming one of its Sides; and this Attack is either Falſe, or Regular.

Falſe Attack, is an Effort to the ſame end, but manag'd with leſs Vigour than the reſt; as intended only to give a Diverſion to the Beſieged, and to divide the Garriſon.

Regular, Droit, or Right Attack, that which is made in due Form, according to the Rules of Art; and *To gain a Place by Right Attack*, is to carry it by Formal Attack and Regular Works, without a General Storm.

To **Attack**, to Charge or Encounter, to fall or ſet upon; to provoke, urge, or quarrel with.

To **Attack in Flank**, (at a Siege) is to Attack both ſides of the Baſtion.

Attagen, (*Gr.*) a kind of Fowl of a Brick-colour; the Heath-cock, a Godwit, a Snite.

To **Attain**, (*Lat.*) to reach or come to, to obtain or get, to compaſs a thing.

Attainable, that may be attained.

Attainder, (*Fr.*) a Law-word us'd, when Judgment is paſs'd upon one that has committed Felony or Treaſon; for then his Blood is ſaid *To be Attainted*, i. e. Corrupted, and if he were Noble or Genteel before, his Poſterity are degraded and made baſe.

Bill of Attainder, a Bill brought into the Parliament for the Attainting, Condemning, and Executing of a particular Perſon for High Treaſon; or ſome other Crimes.

Attainment, (*Lat.*) an attaining, obtaining, or getting.

Attaint, (*Fr.*) a Writ which lies againſt a Jury that has given a falſe Verdict in any Court of Record, if the Debt or Dammages amount to above the Summ of forty Shillings. The Puniſhment for ſuch Offenders is, That their Meadows ſhall be Plough'd, their Woods grubb'd up, their Houſes pull'd down, and all their Lands and Tenements forfeited to the Queen, and their Perſons Impriſon'd.

Attaint or **Atteint**, a Term us'd by Farriers, and ſignifying a Knock or Hurt in a Horſe's Leg.

To **Attaint**, to Taint, to Corrupt, to Stain the Blood, as High-Treaſon does.

Attainted, Corrupted; as *Attainted Fleſh*: In a Law-ſenſe, it is apply'd to ſuch as are found guilty of ſome Crime or Offence, eſpecially Felony or Treaſon; alſo one is ſaid *To be Attainted of Diſſeiſin*.

Attainture, an Attainting, Corruption of Blood.

Attelabus, (*Lat.*) a kind of ſmall Locuſt, without Wings; the Wood-Sere.

To **Attemper**, to temper, allay, qualify, or moderate; to mix in a juſt Proportion.

To **Attempt**, to make an Attempt or Effort, to endeavour, to undertake, to try.

To **Attend**, to bend the Mind to; to regard, to take heed to; to give Ear, or liſten to: Alſo to do one Service, to wait on, or for, *&c.*

Attendance, Attending, or Waiting, Service; a Retinue, or Train of Servants.

Attendant, a Servant, a Follower, one that waits upon another. In a Law-ſenſe, one that owes Duty or Service to, or that after ſome manner depends on another.

Attention, Heedfulneſs, Carefulneſs, Earneſtneſs, Diligence.

Attentive, heedful, mindful, diligently hearkening to; intent, or bent upon a thing.

Attenuantia, (*Lat.*) attenuating Medicines, *i.e.* ſuch as open the Pores of the Body, with their ſharp Particles, ſo as to cut the thick and clammy Humours, and make them paſs eaſily through the Veſſels.

To **Attenuate**, to make thin, to weaken, or leſſen.

Attenuation, the Act of Attenuating: In a Medicinal Senſe, a leſſening of the Power or Quantity of the Matter that cauſes Diſeaſes.

To **Atteſt**, to Witneſs, to Certify; to Aſſure, or Vouch.

Atteſtation, the Act of Atteſting, a Teſtimony given in Writing of the Truth of any thing.

Atticiſm, a Phraſe or manner of Speech, us'd by the ancient *Athenians*, an Elegancy of the *Attick* Dialect.

Attick, belonging to the Country of *Attica* in *Greece*.

In *Architecture*, **Attick** is a kind of Order, after the manner of the City of *Athens*: According to *Vitruvius*, the Name of a *Baſis*, which Modern Architects have ſince given to the *Dorick* Pillar: In our Buildings, *Attick* is a ſmall Order plac'd upon another that is much greater, and inſtead of Pillars there are only Pilaſters of a particular Form or Faſhion.

Attilatus equus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Horſe dreſs'd with his Geers or Harneſs, for the Work of the Cart or Plough.

Attilia, the Rigging of a Ship; alſo the Tools and Implements of Husbandry: It was alſo ſometimes taken for Warlike Harneſs, or Accoutrements.

Attilus, a great Fiſh of the Sturgeon-kind in the River *Po*, ſometimes weighing a thouſand Pounds, taken with a Hook and a great Chain, and dragg'd out with a Team of Oxen.

Attire, Women's Apparel, Dreſſes and Furniture: In *Heraldry*, the Horns of a Stag or Buck.

An **Attiring**, a Dreſſing or Furniſhing: Among Hunters, the branching Horns of a Buck.

Attollens Auriculam, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle that draws up the Ear: It is joyn'd to that part of the Membrane of the Scull, call'd *Pericranium*, which covers the Temporal Muſcle, and is inſerted to the upper part of the ſecond Wrinkle of the Cartilage, or Griſtle of the Ear.

Attollens Nares, a Muſcle of the Noſe, which ſerves to draw up the Noſtrils.

Attollens Oculum, otherwiſe nam'd *Superbus*, one of the ſix pair of Muſcles belonging to the Eye; which it lifts upwards.

Attollentes, a pair of Muſcles, which acting both together, draw the whole upper Lip directly upward and outward; but if one of them only move, then one ſide of the Lip is drawn obliquely.

Attonitus Stupor or **Morbus Attonitus**, the Apoplexy a Diſeaſe; alſo a being Planet-ſtruck, or Blaſted.

Attornare rem, (in ancient Writers) to attourn or turn over Money and Goods, *i.e.* to appoint or apply them to ſome particular Uſe and Service.

Attornato faciendo vel recipiendo, a Writ which a Man owing Suit to a County, Hundred, Wapentake, or other Court, and deſiring to make an Attorney to appear for him, whom he doubts whether the Sheriff, or Bailiff will admit or not; obtains to command ſuch Officer to receive and admit him.

Attorney or **Atturney**, (*Fr.*) one appointed by another Man, to do any thing in his ſtead, or to take upon him the Charge of his Buſineſs in his Abſence; eſpecially ſuch as are employ'd for the Management of Law-ſuits, and theſe are either General or Special.

Attorney General, is he that is appointed by General Authority, to manage all Affairs or Suits; as *The Queen's Attorney General*, &c. and theſe are made either by the Queen's Letters Patent, or by Order before Juſtices in *Eyre*, in open Court.

Attorney Special or **Particular**, is he that is employ'd in one or more Cauſes, particularly ſpecify'd: There are alſo, in Reſpect of the divers Courts, *Attorneys* at *Large* and *Attorneys Special*, belonging to this or that Court only.

Attorney of the Court of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, is the ſecond Officer in that Court, and ſeems for his Skill in Law plac'd as Aſſeſſour to the Chancellour of the Dutchy; being for the moſt part ſome honourable Perſon.

Attour, (old Word) towards.

Attournment, (in Common Law) is when the Tenant attourns to, or acknowledges a new Lord: Or it is a transferring thoſe Duties which the Tenant ow'd his former Lord, to another, and it may be done either by Word, or Act.

To **Attract**, (*Lat.*) to draw to one's ſelf; to allure, or entice.

Attraction, an Attracting or Drawing to; the drawing of one thing to another.

Attractive, that is apt to attract, or draw.

Attrahentia, (*Lat.*) attracting or drawing Medicines, *i.e.* thoſe that with their ſmall Particles open the Pores of the Body, ſo as to diſperſe the Humours, cauſe the Parts to ſwell, and draw Bliſters in the Skin.

Attrebatii, the ancient Name of thoſe People, who inhabited that part of *England*, which is now call'd *Bark-ſhire*.

Attribute, (in *Logick*) is whatever may be truly predicated, pronounced, or affirmed of a Thing. In *Metaphyſicks*, a certain formal Reaſon ſubſequent to the Reaſon of the Subject, and proceeding from it, yet ſo as not to be really diſtinct from the Subject.

In Divinity, **Attributes** are certain Properties, or glorious Excellencies attributed to God, to enable us the better to conceive of him; as that he is Eternal, Almighty, Infinitely Wiſe, *&c.*

To **Attribute**, to impute a thing to one, to father it upon him.

Attrition, properly a rubbing, fretting, or wearing: In *Natural Philoſophy*, the rubbing of one thing againſt another; as when Amber, and other ſuch like Bodies are rubb'd, to make them draw, or ſend forth their Electrick Force.

Among Divines, **Attrition** is taken for an imperfect Sorrow for Sin; the loweſt Degree of Repentance, which ariſes from the Apprehenſion of being liable to Puniſhment and Miſery on Account of ſuch Offence, rather than from the Love of God.

Atturney. See *Attorney*.

Avage or **Aviſage**, a Rent, or Duty, which every Tenant of the Manour of *Writtel*, in *Eſſex*, pays to the Lord, on St. *Leonard*'s Day, *November* 6, for the Liberty of Pannage, or feeding their Hogs in his Woods.

To **Avail**, (*Fr.*) to be ſerviceable, profitable, or advantageous to.

Available, that may avail, be profitable, or turn to good Account.

Availment, Uſefulneſs, Advantage, Profit.

Avant, (*Fr.*) before, forward; alſo a Term of Diſdain, as much as to ſay, *Away, out of my Sight, get you gone!*

Avant Foſſe, (in *Fortif.*) a Moat, or Ditch full of Water, running round the Counterſcarp, on the out-ſide, next the Country, at the Foot of the *Glacis*.

Avant-Mure, an outward Wall.

Avant-Peach, an haſty Peach that is early ripe.

Avant-ward, (in old Writers) the Avant-Guard, or Front in an Army. See *Van*.

Avarice, (*Lat.*) Covetouſneſs, inordinate Deſire of Money; Niggardlineſs.

Avaricious, Covetous, Stingy, Niggardly, Cloſe-fiſted.

Avaſt, a Word often us'd by Sea-men, and ſignifying as much as make haſte, diſpatch; alſo ſtop, hold, or ſtay.

Aubade, (*Fr.*) Morning-Muſick, ſuch as is play'd at the Dawn of Day, before one's Door, or under one's Window.

Auburn, a dark brown, or Cheſnut-colour.

Auction, (*Lat.*) a Publick, or open Sale of Goods, in which the higheſt Bidder is the Buyer; the Word properly ſignifies the Act of Increaſing: Among ſome Writers in Phyſick, it is taken for the Nouriſhment of an Animal Body, whereby more is reſtor'd than was loſt, or decay'd; an encreaſe of Vigour and Strength.

Auctionarii or **Auxionarii**, (in old Records) Sellers, Regraters, or Retailers of Commodities.

Auctioneer, one that Sells, or manages the Sale by Auction.

Audacious, confident, over-bold, daring.

Audacity or **Audaciouſneſs**, Confidence, Raſhneſs, Saucineſs.

Audible, that may be heard.

Audience, the hearing of one that ſpeaks, or the Aſſembly of Hearers.

Audience-Court, a Court belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, of equal Authority with the *Arches Court*, tho' inferiour both in Dignity and Antiquity.

Audiendo & Terminando, a Writ, or rather Commiſſion, directed to certain Perſons, for the trying and puniſhing of thoſe that are concern'd in a riotous Aſſembly, Inſurrection, or hainous Miſdemeanour committed in any Place. See *Oyer and Terminer*.

Audit, the Act of hearing and examining an Account.

Audita Querela, a Writ that lies for one that is bound in a Statute-Merchant, or Recognizance, or where Judgment is given againſt him for a Debt, &c. upon his Complaint, ſhewing ſome juſt Cauſe, why Execution ſhould not be granted; as a Releaſe, or other Exception.

Auditor, a Hearer, one that hears a Sermon, Lecture, or other Diſcourſe in Publick, or in an Aſſembly. In a Law-ſenſe, an Officer of the Queen, or ſome other great Perſon, appointed yearly to examine the Accounts of all Under-Officers, and to make a general Book, which ſhews the difference between their Receipts and Charge.

Auditors Conventual, Collegiate, &c. certain Officers formerly appointed among the Religious, to examine and paſs the Houſe-accounts: Whence the *Auditory*, *Audit-Houſe*, and *Audit-time*, in Cathedral and Collegiate Bodies.

Auditors of the Exchequer, Officers that take and ſettle the Accounts of the Receivers, who collect the Revenues of the Augmentation, as alſo thoſe of the Sheriffs, Eſcheators, Cuſtomers, &c.

Auditors of the Mint, they that take the Accounts there, and make them up; their Fee being twenty Pounds *per annum* each.

Auditors of the Preſts or Impreſts, are Officers in the Exchequer, who take and make up the great Accounts of *Ireland*, *Berwick* and the *Mint*; as alſo of Money impreſted to any Man for the Queen's Service.

Auditor of the Receipts, is alſo an Officer of the Exchequer, that files the Tellers Bills, makes an Entry of them, and gives the Lord Treaſurer a Certificate of the Money receiv'd the Week before: He alſo makes *Debentures* to every Teller, before they pay any Money and takes their Accounts.

Auditory, belonging to the Senſe of Hearing.

Auditory Nerve, (in *Anat.*) is the ſeventh Pair of Nerves that comes from the *Medulla Oblongata*, and takes riſe from the hinder part of the *Proceſſus Annularis*: It is divided into two Branches, *viz.* one ſoft, call'd *Portio mollis*, and the other hard, nam'd *Portio dura*; which are diſtributed in the Ear, Noſe, Lips and Cheeks.

An **Auditory**, an Aſſembly of Hearers.

Auditus, (*Lat.*) the Senſe of Hearing.

Avellana or **Nux avellana**, the Filberd-nut; a Fruit.

Avellanarius Mus, the Haſel-mouſe.

Avellane, (in *Heraldry*) a kind of Croſs; which takes Name from its Figure reſembling four Filberds in their Husks or Caſes, joyn'd together at the great Ends.

Avena, (*Lat.*) Oats, a ſort of Grain.

Avenage, (Law-word) a certain Quantity of Oats, which a Land-Lord receives in ſtead of ſome other Duties, or as a Rent from the Tenant.

Avenor, an Officer belonging to the Queen's Stables, that provides Oats for her Horſes.

Avens, an Herb growing in Gardens and elſewhere, the Root of which is Comfortable to the Heart, and a good Preſervative againſt the Plague.

Aventurœ, (in old *Latin* Writers) Adventures, voluntary Feats, or Tryals of Skill at Arms.

Aventure, (*Fr.* more properly *Adventure*) a Law-Term, ſignifying a Miſchance that cauſes the Death of a Man, without Felony; as when he is drowned or burnt, by accidentally falling into the Water or Fire. See *Miſadventure*.

Avenue, a Paſſage, Entrance, or Way lying open to a Place: Among Gardiners, a Row or

Walks

Walk of Trees, &c. In the Art of War and Fortification, a Space left for Paſſage in a Camp, Garriſon, or Quarter; an Opening, or Inlet, into any Fort, Baſtion, or other Work.

Aver-Corn, a Rent in Corn formerly paid to Religious Houſes, by their Farmers, or Tenants.

Aver-penny, Money contributed towards the King's ro Averages, or Carriages to be freed from that Charge.

Avera, a Word us'd in Doomſday-book, for a Day's Work, or Day's Wages of a Plough-man, *i. e.* Eight Pence.

Average, (in *Traffick*) ſignifies, 1. The general Allowance made to a Maſter of a Ship of one Penny, or two Pence in every Shilling Fraight. 2. An Allowance to him upon ſpecial Occaſions, when he ſuffers Dammage, paid by each Merchant, according to his Cargo. 3. The Contribution that ſeveral Inſurers pay, to make Satiſfaction for the Loſs of Goods caſt over-board, which are by them inſured.

In Common Law, **Average** is taken for that Service which the Tenant owes the Lord, to be done by Horſe or Carriages: In *Huſbandry*, Paſturage or Fodder for Cattel, eſpecially the *Eddiſh*, or Graſs that comes after mowing or reaping.

Aver, a Word us'd among Huſband-men, for a Labouring-Beaſt.

Averdupois. See *Avoir-du-pois*.

Averia, a *Latin* Law-Term for Cattel from *Aver*, or from the *French* Verb *Avoir*, to have or poſſeſs; the Word ſometime including all Perſonal Eſtate, as *Catalla* did all Goods and Chattels.

Averiis captis in Withernam, a Writ for the taking of Cattel to his Uſe, that has his Cattel unlawfully ſeiz'd by another, and driven out of the County where they were taken, that they cannot be replevy'd.

Averment, (Law-Term) when the Defendant offers to make good, or juſtifie an Exception pleaded in Abatement, or Bar of the Plaintiff's Action.

To **Aver**, (*Fr.*) to aſſert the Truth, to affirm or avouch, to evidence or prove.

Averruncation, (*Lat.* in *Huſbandry*) a Lopping off the ſuperfluous Branches of Trees.

Averſe, that diſlikes, or cannot endure a thing; not inclined to.

Averſion or **Averſeneſs**, a being averſe from, or having no Inclination for.

To **Avert**, to turn away, to drive, or keep back.

Avery, a Place where Oats or Provender are kept for the Queen's Horſes.

Auff or **Elf**, a Fool, or ſilly Fellow.

Augar or **Auger**, a Wimble, a Carpenter's Tool, for the boring of ſmall Holes.

Auge, (in *Aſtron.*) the ſame as *Apogæum*, or that Point of the Orbit, wherein a Planet being, is fartheſt diſtant from the Central Body, about which it rolls, and is then ſloweſt in Motion.

Augea, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Ciſtern for Water.

To **Augment**, to encreaſe, to enlarge, to improve.

Augmentation, Increaſe, Inlargement, Improvement, Addition.

Augmentation-Court, a Court ſet up by King *Henry* VIII. for the Encreaſe of his Crown-Revenues, by the Suppreſſion of Monaſteries and Religious Houſes: This Court was diſſolved by Q. *Mary* I. but *the Office of Augmentation* ſtill continues, and in it are many Records of great Uſe and Importance.

Augmentum, (*Lat.*) Growth, Increaſe: In *Grammar*, an Addition made in certain Tenſes of *Greek* Verbs, by encreaſing the Number of Syllables; as τύπτω, ἔτυπτον, ἔτυψα, τέτυφα, &c. See *Temporale Augmentum*.

Augmentum Febricum, (among Phyſicians) a Reckoning from what time the Heat of a continual Feaver has ſeiz'd upon the Maſs of Blood, till it come to the Height.

Augur, (among the *Romans*) a Sooth-ſayer, or Diviner that foretells things to come, by obſerving the chiriping of Birds, the Courſe of the Heavens, or the Effects of Nature.

To **Augurate**, to conjecture, or gueſs; to ſurmiſe, or ſuppoſe.

Augury, a Divination, or Sooth-ſaying, by the Singing, Flight, or feeding of Birds.

Auguſt, Imperial, Royal, Majeſtick, Venerable, Sacred; as *An auguſt Aſſembly*.

Auguſt, the Eighth Month in the Year, ſo call'd, in Honour of *Auguſtus Cæſar*, the Second Emperour of *Rome*, becauſe in that Month, he enter'd on his Second Conſulſhip, conquer'd *Ægypt* and put an end to the Civil Wars.

Auguſtan Confeſſion, a Confeſſion of Chriſtian Faith made by the Proteſtants at *Auguſta*, or *Augsbury* in *Germany*. A. D. 1530.

Auguſtin, a proper Name of ſeveral great Men; particularly of the moſt Ancient of the *Latin* Fathers and Biſhop of *Hippo* in *Africa*.

Auguſtin or **Auſtin Friers**, a ſort of Black *Friers*, of the Order of St. *Auguſtin*.

Auguſtinians, a Sect of Hereticks, otherwiſe call'd *Sacramentarians*, who hold, That Heaven-Gates are not open'd till the the General Reſurrection: They were firſt ſet up by *Andrew Caroloſtadius*, A. D. 1524, and afterwards confirm'd by one *Auguſtin* a *Bohemian*.

Aviary, (*Lat.*) a great Cage, or Place where Birds are kept.

Avice, (*Germ.*) a proper Name of Women.

Avidity, (*Lat.*) Greedineſs, Eagerneſs, eager Deſire, or Appetite.

Aviſage. See *Avage*.

Aukward, untoward, or unhandy.

Auln, a Meaſure us'd in *France*, which at *Rouen*, is equal to one *Engliſh* Ell, at *Lyons*, to 1. 016 at *Calais*, to 1. 52, and at *Paris*, to 0. 95.

Aulnegeor. See *Alnager*.

Aumbry, a Country-Word for a Cupbord to keep Victuals in. See *Ambry*.

Aume, or **Awme**, (of *Rheniſh* Wine) a Meaſure containing about 160 *Paris*-Pints, or 40 *Engliſh* Gallons.

Aumelet or **Omelet**, (*Fr.*) a Pancake made of Eggs, after the *French* Way.

Aumone, a Law-Word for Alms. *Tenure in Aumone*, is where Lands are given to a Church, or Religious Houſe, upon Condition, that ſome ſort of Service, or Prayers, ſhall be ſaid for the Good of the Donour's Soul, &c.

Aumonire, an Almoner, or Diſtributer of Alms.

Auncel-Weight, (*q. d.* Hand-ſale Weight) a kind of ancient Weight, with Scales hanging, or Hooks faſten'd to each End of a Beam, or Shaft, which being rais'd upon one's Fore-Finger, or Hand, ſhew'd the difference between the Weight, and the thing weigh'd: But this Weight was forbidden by ſeveral Statute-Laws, upon Account of great Deceit in the Uſe of it, and quite taken away by one made, 22 *Car.* 2.

Avocation, (*Lat.*) properly a calling away, or from; a Let, or Hinderance.

To **Avoid**, to ſhun, to eſcape, to quit or leave: In a Medicinal Senſe, to diſcharge, or caſt forth by Stool, Urine, &c.

Avoidance, a Law-Term us'd when a Benefice becomes void of an Incumbent.

Avoir-du-pois, (*Fr. i. e.* to have full Weight) a Weight of ſixteen Ounces to the Pound, commonly us'd in the Weighing of Butter, Cheeſe, Fleſh, Grocery-Ware, and every thing, from which iſſues a Refuſe, or Waſte. In a Law-Senſe, it alſo ſignifies ſuch Merchandizes as are weighed by this Weight, and not by *Troy*-weight.

Avoſetta, the Scooper, a ſort of Bird.

To **Avouch**, to affirm reſolutely or boldly, to aſſert, or maintain ; to vouch, or anſwer for another.

To **Avow**, (*Fr.*) to own, confeſs, acknowledge, or grant. In a Law-ſenſe, to juſtify a thing already done.

Avowee or **Advowee**, (Law-word) the Patron of a Benefice ; or a Perſon to whom the Right of *Advowſon* of any Church properly belongs, ſo that he may preſent in his own Name ; in which Reſpect he is diſtinguiſh'd from a Guardian, who preſents in the Name of his Ward, and from thoſe that have Lands, whereto an Advowſon appertains only for Term of their Lives, or of Years, *&c.*

Avowry, When a Diſtreſs has been taken for Rent, or other thing, and the Party diſtrained ſues a Replevin ; the Taker ſhall make *Avowry*, or juſtify his Plea, for what Cauſe he took it.

Aura, (*Lat.*) a gentle Gale, or Blaſt of Wind ; a Breez, a cool Air : Alſo the Parret-beak'd Crow of New *Spain* ; a ſort of Bird.

Aurantium, an Orange, a Fruit ſo call'd from its Golden Colour.

Aurata, the Gilt-head, a Sea-Fiſh.

Aurea Alexandrina, a ſort of Opiate Medicine, or Antidote.

Aurelia, an Herb call'd Golden *Stœchados*, or Golden Floramour ; alſo the Inſect that turns to a Butter-fly.

Aureus, a Gold-coin, a Noble, a Crown : Alſo a ſort of Weight among the *Arabians*, conſiſting of a Dram and a ſeventh Part.

Aurichalcum, Latten, or Copper-Metal.

Auricomum, a kind of Crow-foot ; a Flower.

Auricula, an Ear, the out-ſide of the Ear : Alſo the Herb Burrage, having rough hairy Leaves, with fair Blew ſharp-pointed Flowers : Alſo the Flower call'd *Bears-Ears.*

Auricula Aſini, an Herb call'd great Comfrey.

Auriculæ Cordis, (in *Anat.*) the two Auricles, or Boſoms of the Heart, which are ſeated at its *Baſis* over the *Ventricles*, and ſo call'd from their ſomewhat reſembling the Ears of a Man's Head : Their Uſe is to receive the Venal Blood from the *Vena Cava* and *Pulmonaris*, and as it were to meaſure it into the Ventricles.

Auricula infima, the lower part, or tip of the Ear.

Auricula Judæ, Jews-ear, a kind of Subſtance that grows on the Trunk of the Elder-tree, and is us'd in Phyſick.

Auricula Leporis, Hares-ear, or Scorpion-wort ; an Herb.

Auricula Muris, the Herb Mouſe-ear, often us'd ſucceſfully in Wound-drinks, Plaiſters and Ointments, and for the Cure of ſeveral Diſeaſes.

Auricula Urſi, Bears-ear ; a ſort of Herb.

Auricular, belonging to the Ear ; as *Auricular Confeſſion*, *i. e.* ſuch as *Roman* Catholicks uſually whiſper into the Ears of a Prieſt, or Father-Confeſſour.

Auricularis Digitus, the little Finger, with which the Ears are pick'd.

Auriflamb. See *Oriflamb.*

Auriga, a Carter, a Waggoner, a Coach-man, or Charioteer : Alſo the Name of a Conſtellation, conſiſting of 23 Stars in the Northern Part of Heaven, and noted for Tempeſts.

Aurigo, the Yellow Jaundice ; a Diſeaſe.

Auripigmentum, a kind of Arſenick of a Gold-Colour ; Yellow Orpine, or Orpiment.

Auris, an Ear ; the Organ, or Inſtrument of Hearing.

Auris Marina, a kind of Shell-fiſh, the Shape of which exactly reſembles an Ear.

Aurora, the Morning-twilight, the Dawn, or break of Day, which begins to appear, when the Sun comes within Eighteen Degrees of the *Horizon*, and ends when it riſes above it.

Aurum, Gold, the moſt pure and perfect of all Metals.

Aurum Fulminans or **Saffron of Gold**, a Chymical Powder made of Gold, diſſolved in *Aqua Regalis*, and precipitated with Volatile Spirit of Sal Armoniack, or Oil of Tartar : It takes Name from its fulminating, or making a great Noiſe like Thunder, when 'tis heated over the Fire in a Spoon : For it will flie off and give a Report like a Gun, without doing any Miſchief ; its Force being chiefly downward, and quite contrary to Gun-powder that burns upward. See *Pulvis Fulminans.*

Aurum Moſaicum or **Muſivum**, a ſort of Compoſition Chymically prepar'd, which Painters and Statuaries make uſe of, to lay on a Colour like Braſs or Copper : It is made of a Mixture of Quick-ſilver, Tin, Sulphur and Sal Armoniack, ſublimed all together.

Aurum Potabile, Gold made liquid, or fit to be drunk ; or as ſome define it, a Medicine made of the Body of Gold, reduced into a Blood-red, Gummy, or Honey-like Subſtance : However the real *Aurum Potabile*, is uſually nothing elſe but ſome rich Cordial Liquor, with pieces of Leaf-gold in it.

Aurum Reginæ, a certain Revenue peculiar to a Queen-Conſort of *England*, and commonly call'd *Queen-Gold* ; which See.

Auſpicious, fortunate, proſperous, happily begun, lucky, favourable.

Auſpicium, (among the *Romans*) a kind of Sooth-ſaying, when they obſerv'd the flight and chirping of Birds, to know whether any Undertaking they were about, would prove happy, or unfortunate : Whence a thing is ſaid *To be done under the Auſpices of a great Perſon*, *i. e.* under his Command, Conduct, Guidance, or Protection.

Auſter, the South-wind, the South Part of the World.

Auſtere, ſow'r, ſevere, harſh, crabbed, ſtern.

Auſtere Taſte, is ſuch a one as leaves ſome Roughneſs on the Mouth and Tongue ; as is the Taſte of unripe Fruits.

Auſterity or **Auſtereneſs**, Severity, Strictneſs, Rigour.

Auſtin Friers. See *Auguſtin Friers.*

Auſtral, Southern, belonging to the South ; as *The ſix auſtral Signs of the Zodiack*, viz. *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius* and *Piſces*, ſo call'd, becauſe they are on the South Side of the Equinoctial Line.

Auſturcus, a Word us'd in ſome ancient *Latin* Deeds, for the *Goſhawk*, a Bird of Prey.

Authentick, (*Gr.*) that is of good Authority, generally allowed or approved of ; Original, credible.

Authenticks, the Title of the Third Volume, or Tome of the Civil Law, ſo call'd, becauſe it has its Authority from it ſelf ; as proceeding from the Emperour's own Mouth, or elſe for that it is an Original to other Writings which are copy'd out of it : 'Tis a Volume of New Conſtitutions, or

Ordinances ſet forth by the Emperour *Juſtinian* after the *Code*, and brought into the Body of the Law, under one Book.

Author, (*Lat.*) one that is the firſt Cauſe of a Thing; the Inventer, Contriver, or Maker of a Thing; the Writer, or Compoſer of a Book; the Head of a Party, Faction, or Sedition.

Authoritative, done, or maintained by Authority.

Authority, Power, Rule, Preheminence, Credit, Intereſt; alſo a Teſtimony, or Paſſage of an Author, quoted to make good what one ſays.

To **Authorize**, to give Authority, or Power, to Impower; to allow by Authority, to Countenance.

Autochthones, (*Gr.*) the Original and Primitive Inhabitants of any Country, as it were ſprung out of the Earth it ſelf; particularly the moſt ancient People of *Athens* in *Greece* were ſo call'd. See *Aborigines*.

Autographum or **Autography**, the peculiar Hand-writing of any particular Perſon; or the Original of any Treatiſe, or Diſcourſe, with reſpect to a Copy.

Automaton, (in *Mechanicks*) an Engine or Inſtrument that goes by a Vice, Spring, Screw, or Weight; any piece of Art that ſeems to move of it ſelf; as a Clock, Watch, Jack, *&c.* Among ſome Writers in Phyſick, it is taken for the Motion of the Heart, the Working of the Bowels, *&c.*

Automatous or **Automatical**, Self-moving, or that ſeems to have a Motion within it ſelf.

Autopsia, the View of any thing taken by the Sight, or the ſeeing a thing with one's own Eyes.

Autophoros, (in the Civil Law) a Thief taken in the very Fact, or with the thing he ſtole about him; Back-berond.

Autopyros Panis, Houſhold-bread made of Corn, as it comes from the Mill, Flower and Bran all together.

Autremite, (*q. d.* another Miter) a kind of Veſtment mention'd in *Chaucer*.

Autumn, (*Lat.*) the third Seaſon of the Year, when Grapes and other Fruits are gather'd; the time of Harveſt and Vintage.

Autumn-Calvile, a ſort of Apple, of a longiſh Shape, and very red Colour, both within and without: 'Tis a very good Fruit to eat raw, and no leſs uſeful for Compotes.

Autumnal, belonging to Autumn.

Avulsion, a pulling, or plucking away.

Aux, an Aſtronomical Term, the ſame with *Auge* and *Apogæum*; which See.

Auxesis, (*Gr. i. e.* Increaſe) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when any thing is magnify'd too much.

Auxiliary, (*Lat.*) that comes to aid, ſuccour and aſſiſt; helpful.

Auxiliary Verbs, (in *Grammar*) are ſuch as help to Form or Conjugate others, as *To have*, and *To be*, in the *Engliſh* Tongue, *avoir* and *être* in the *French*.

Auxiliaries or **Auxiliary Forces**, ſeveral Regiments that are rais'd in the City of *London*, upon ſome extraordinary Occaſion, to aſſiſt the Trained Bands.

Auxilium, (*Lat.*) Aid, Help, Succour, Supply: In a Medicinal Senſe, any Remedy that is good againſt a Diſeaſe.

Auxilium Curiæ, (in old Records) a Precept or Order of Court, for the Citing or Summoning of one Party, at the Suit of another.

Auxilium facere alicui in Curia Regis, to be another's Friend and Sollicitour in the King's Court; an Office heretofore ſolemnly undertaken by ſome Courtiers for their Dependents in the County.

Auxilium petere, to pray Aid, or Suit in a Cauſe: Thus when an inferiour Tenant is impleaded, and not capable to defend the Right in his own Name, he prays Aid of the Superiour Lord, to aſſiſt and juſtify his Plea.

Auxilium Reginæ, the Queen's Aid, or Money rais'd for the Queen's Uſe and Publick Service.

Auxilium Vicecomitum, the Aid or Cuſtomary Dues paid to the Sheriff, for the better ſupport of his Office.

Aw, Fear, Dread, Obſervance, Reſpect.

Awhaped, (old Word) amazed.

Await, (in ancient Statutes) Way-laying, or lying in Wait to do a Miſchief.

Award, (Law-Term) properly the Judgment of one who is neither appointed by the Law, nor by any Judge, to make up a Difference, but indifferently choſen by the Perſons at Variance; a Judgment, or Sentence upon Arbitration.

Awful, apt to ſtrike a Terrour into, terrible, to be revered or feared.

Awn or **Ane**, (in *Husbandry*) the Spire or Beard of Barley, or other Bearded Grain, the Beard growing out of the Husk of Corn, or Graſs.

Awning, (Sea-word) a Canvas-ſail, or piece of Tarpawling, hung over any part of a Ship above the Decks to keep off the Sun, Rain, or Wind: Alſo a Canopy ſupported by Iron-rods, often ſet over a Wherry, or Pleaſure-boat on the River *Thames*.

Awnsel-weight, a Poiſing of a Joynt of Meat, *&c.* only by the Hand, without putting it into the Scales. See *Auncel-weight*.

Ax or **Axe**, the ſame with *Axis*; which See.

Ax-vetch or **Ax-wort**, a kind of Herb.

Axilla, (*Lat.*) the Arm-hole, or Arm-pit.

Axillar or **Axillary**, belonging to that Part.

Axillary Artery, is that part of the *Subclavian* Branches of the aſcending Trunk of the *Aorta*, or great Artery which is got out of the Cheſt, and paſſes into the Arm-pits.

Axillary Veins, are the two Branches of the aſcending Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, nam'd *Rami Subclavii*, which running obliquely under the *Clavicula*, as ſoon as they are paſs'd them, and go up to the Arm-pits, are call'd *Axillares*.

Axiom, (*Gr.*) a Propoſition, a Maxim, a generally received Ground, Principle, or Rule in any Art or Science; a common and Self-evident Notion, that cannot be made more plain by Demonſtration; as, *That where there is no Law, there is no Tranſgreſſion*, *That a thing cannot be and not be at the ſame time*, *That the whole is greater than its Parts*, &c.

In Logick, **Axioma** is the diſpoſing of one Argument with another, whereby a thing is ſaid to be or not to be.

Axis, (*Lat.*) the Axle-tree of a Cart, or Coach: In *Anatomy*, the third *Vertebra* or Turning-joynt from the Scull: In *Geometry*, a ſtraight Line, conceiv'd to proceed from the *Vertex*, or top of a Figure to the Baſe.

Axis of a Circle or **Sphere**, is a ſtraight Line, paſſing thro' the Center, from one Side to another, and is the ſame with the *Diameter*.

In Conick Sections, **Axis** is a Line that goes thro' the middle of the Figure, and is perpendicular to the Ordinates.

Axis Conjugatus, in the *Hyperbola*, See *Conjugate*.

Axis, **Intercepted**. See *Abſciſſa*.

Axis Determinate, (in that Figure) is a Right-Line, drawn between the *Vertex's*, or tops of the oppoſite Sections, or *Hyperbola*.

Axis Indeterminate, is a Right Line, which divides into two equal Parts, and at Right Angles an infinite number of Lines drawn parallel to one another within the *Hyperbola*.

Axis Secundus, ſometimes call'd *Axis Rectus*, in the *Hyperbola* and *Ellipſis*, is the *Conjugate Diameter*; which See.

Axis of a Cylinder, is that quieſcent, or Reſting Right Line, about which the Parallelogram is turned.

Axis in Peritrochio, (in *Mechanicks*) is an Engine for the raiſing of Weights, made up of a Beam, ſhap'd like a Cylinder, which is the *Axis*, lying Horizontally, and ſupported at each end with a piece of Timber: In ſome part of it is alſo fixt a kind of Wheel, call'd the *Peritrochium*, in whoſe Circumference are Holes made to put in Staves, like thoſe of a Windlaſs, or Capſtan, in order to turn the Axis round the more eaſily, and to raiſe the Weight required, by means of a Rope that winds about the Axis.

Axis of Rotation or **Circumvolution**, (in *Geom.*) is an imaginary Line, about which any plain Figure is conceiv'd to be turned for the making of a Solid: Thus a *Sphere* is ſaid to be made by the Rotation of a Semi-circle about its Diameter, and a *Cone* by that of a Right-angled Triangle about its Perpendicular.

In Opticks, **Axis** is the Ray, which of all that are ſent to the Eye, falls Perpendicularly on it, and which conſequently paſſes thro' the Center of the Eye.

Axis Common or **Mean**, is a Right-line drawn from the Point of Concourſe of the two Optick Nerves, thro' the middle of the Right-line which joyns the Extremity, or End of the ſame Optick Nerves.

Axis of any Glaſs, is a Right-line, drawn Perpendicularly thro' the Center of the Glaſs; or if it be a *Concave* Glaſs thro' the thinneſt part, if a *Convex* through the thickeſt part, (which in each is termed the Pole of the Glaſs) directly on to the Center of the Sphere, the Glaſs-Figure is a Segment of.

In *Dioptricks*, **Axis of Incidence**, is a Right-line drawn thro' the Point of Incidence, and Perpendicular to the Refracting Surface.

Axis of Refraction, that which is made by the Ray of Incidence, directly prolonged, or lengthen'd on the in-ſide of the ſecond *Medium*, by the Ray of Refraction.

In *Aſtronomy*, **Axis of the World**, is an imaginary Line, ſuppoſed to paſs thro' the Center of the Earth, from one *Pole* to the other, about which the whole Frame of the Univerſe moves.

Axis of the Zodiack, is a Line conceived to paſs in like manner thro' the Earth, and to be bounded in the Poles of the Zodiack.

Axungia, the Greaſe or Swarf in the Axle-tree of a Wheel; the Fat or Tallow of an Hog, Boars-Greaſe.

Aye, (old Word) for ever.

Ayel, (*Fr.*) a Writ which lies where the Grand-father dying poſſeſs'd of Lands, or Tenements in Fee Simple, a Stranger abates, or enters; ſo as to diſpoſſeſs the Heir.

Azaldus, (in old *Latin* Records) a poor ſorry Horſe, or Jade.

Azamoglans, (among the *Turks*) young Men train'd up in order to be made Janizaries, and ſo call'd before they are inroll'd, or enter into Pay. See *Agemoglans*.

Azariah, (*Heb.* the help of the Lord) a King of *Judah*.

Azimen Degrees, (*Arab. i. e.* lame, or weak) certain Degrees in the *Zodiack*, ſo call'd by Aſtrologers, becauſe Perſons born, when any of them aſcend, are generally afflicted with Lameneſs, Blindneſs, Dumbneſs, or ſome other Natural perfection.

Azimuths, (in *Aſtron.*) are great Vertical Circles, which cut one another in the Points call'd *Zenith* and *Nadir*, after the ſame manner as *Meridians* or Hour-Circles do in the Poles, and paſs through all the Degrees of the *Horizon* at Right Angles. On the Globes, theſe Circles are not drawn, but repreſented by the Quadrant of Altitude, when it is ſcrew'd in the *Zenith*.

Azimuth, is alſo taken for an Arch of the *Horizon* comprehended between the *Meridian* of the Place, and any other Azimuth-Circle; or contained between the Prime Vertical, and any other Azimuth-Circle.

Azimuth Magnetical. See *Magnetical Azimuth*.

Azimuth-Compaſs, an Inſtrument made in a large Braſs-Box, with Jambols, and a broad Limb, having 90 Degrees diagonally divided, an Index, Thread, *&c.* Its uſe is to take the Sun's Amplitude, or Azimuth, in order to find the Variation of the Compaſs.

Azores, certain Iſlands of the *Atlantick* Ocean in the *North* Latitude of 40 Degrees, belonging to the Kingdom of *Portugal*; where ſome place the firſt *Meridian* for the counting of Longitude.

Azorium, (in ancient Deeds) the Azure, or blew Colour.

Azoth, (among *Chymiſts*) is ſometimes taken for an Univerſal Medicine, and ſometimes for the *Mercury*, or firſt Matter of a Metal.

Azure, the Sky-colour, or light-Blew; In *Heraldry* it is more eſpecially us'd for a Blew Colour in the Coats of all Perſons under the Degree of a Baron; but in the Eſcutcheons of the Nobility it is call'd *Sapphir*, and *Jupiter* in thoſe of Soveraign Princes.

Azygos, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a notable Vein which proceeds from the *Vena Cava*, or great hollow Vein, and paſſes to the *Vertebra's*, or Turning-joynts of the Back. It is ſo call'd, as alſo *ſine jugo*, or *pari* in *Latine*, from its being ſingle, or without a Fellow.

Azyma or **Azymes**, the Feaſt of Unleavened Bread, a Solemn Feaſt kept by the *Jews*, for ſeven Days before the Paſſeover, during which it was not lawful to eat Leaven'd Bread.

B A

B-*mi*, the third Note in the *Gam-ut*, or Scale of Muſick.

Baal, an *Aſſyrian* Word, ſignifying a Lord, or Poſſeſſour; the Name of an Idol of the *Sidonians*.

Baard, (in old *Records*) a ſort of a Sea-Veſſel, or Tranſport-Ship.

Baaſha, (*Heb.* making or preſſing together) a King of *Iſrael*.

Babel or **Babylon**, anciently the chief City of the *Aſſyrian* Monarchs, ſo call'd from the Confuſion of Languages that was there caus'd.

Baca, (in old *Latin* Records) a Hook, Link of Iron, or Staple.

Bacca, a Berry, any ſmall Fruit of Trees, as of the Bay, Juniper, Elder, *&c.*

Baccalaureatus, the Degree of a Batchelor.

Baccalaureus, a Bacheler of Arts in an Univerſity, as of Divinity, Law, Phyſick, *&c.*

Bacchanals, the drunken Feaſts, or Revels of *Bacchus* the God of Wine.

Bacchar or **Baccharis**, a *Syrian* Plant, ſweet and pleaſant, which ſome take for *our Lady's Glove.*

Baccarach or **Bacrag-Wines**, a ſort of excellent *Rheniſh* Wine, ſo call'd from *Baccarach*, a Town of *Germany* on the River *Rhine*, famous upon that Account.

Bacchius, (*Gr.*) a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of Three Syllables, the firſt ſhort, and the other two long; as Hŏnēſtās.

Bacciferous Plants, (among Herbaliſts) are ſuch Trees, Shrubs, or Herbs as bear Berries.

Baccivorous Animals; ſuch Living-Creatures as feed upon Berries.

Bacheler, **Bachelor** or **Batchelour**, (*Fr.*) a ſingle, or unmarry'd Man.

Bacheler of Arts, one that takes the firſt Degree in the Profeſſion of any Art or Science, in an Univerſity.

Bacheler of a Company or **Corporation**, a young Member, ſpringing towards the State of thoſe that ſit in the Court of Aſſiſtants.

Bacheler-Knight. See *Knight-Bacheler.*

Bachelers-Buttons, a kind of Crow-foot; an Herb that bears a pleaſant Flower.

Bachileria; (in ancient Deeds) the Commonalty, as diſtinguiſh'd from the Nobility.

Bacilli, little Staves, or Sticks: Alſo Medicines made up of a long round Figure like a Stick.

To **Back**, to mount, or get up on the Back of a Horſe; alſo to ſupport, abet, or countenance.

Back-bear, (in the Foreſt-Law) one of the four Caſes, wherein a Foreſter may arreſt an Offender againſt Vert or Veniſon, when he is found bearing it on his Back.

Back-berond. See *Backberind.*

Back-board, (Sea-Term) as *To leave a Land on Back-board, i. e.* to leave it behind the Ship.

Back-ſtaff or **Back-Quadrant**, an Inſtrument us'd by Sea-men, to take the Height of the Sun, with one's Back towards it: It is the ſame with *Davis's Quadrant*, ſo call'd as being invented by one Capt. *Davis* a *Welſh-man*, as alſo the *Engliſh* Quadrant by the *French.*

Back-ſtays of a Ship, certain Stays, or Ropes, belonging to the Main and Fore-maſt, which go down on either Side of the Ship, and ſerve to ſtay, or keep the Maſt from pitching forward, or overboard.

Backberind or **Backberond**, (*Sax.*) a Law-word apply'd to a Thief taken, having on his Back, or about him, the things he has ſtolen.

To **Backbite**, to ſlander, or ſpeak evil of one behind his Back, or in his Abſence.

To **Backſlide**, to turn back, to revolt, to ſhuffle or flinch.

Baco, a Word often found in our old Charters and other Deeds; for a fat Hog, or Bacon-Hog.

Bacule or **Baſcule**, (*Fr.*) a Swipe. In *Fortification*, a Gate made like a Pit-fall, with a Counter-poiſe, and ſupported by two great Stakes; a kind of Portcullice.

Baculometry, (*Lat.* & *Gr.*) the Art of meaſuring acceſſible, or inacceſſible Diſtances, or Lines, by the Help of one or more Staves.

Badge, a Cognizance, or Coat of Arms, worn by ſome Servants of Noble-men, or Perſons of Quality: Alſo a Sign or Mark; as *White is the Badge of Innocence.*

Badger, (*Fr.*) one that carries Baggage, or Luggage: In a Law-Senſe, a Licenſed Huckſter, that buys Corn or other Proviſions, in one Place, and carries them to another to ſell.

Badger, is alſo a kind of wild Beaſt, whoſe Legs are ſaid to be ſhorter on the Right Side than on the Left, and the Teeth ſo ſharp, that they meet in whatever it bites: It is otherwiſe call'd a *Brock*, *Grey*, *Boreſon* or *Bawſon*, &c.

To **Baffle**, to confound by Reaſons, or put to a Non-plus; to ſham or fool; to diſappoint or balk.

Bag, a Sack or Pouch. In Traffick, a particular Quantity of ſome ſorts of Commodities; as of Almonds, about Three Hundred Weight. Of Aniſeed, from 3 to 4 C. Of Goats-hair, from 2 to 4 C. Of Pepper, from 1¼ to 3 C. *&c.*

Bags of Earth, us'd in Fortification. See *Canvas-Bags.*

Bag or **Big**, a Country-word for Cow's Udder.

Baga, (in old *Latin* Records) a Bag, or Purſe.

† **Bagatel**, a Word borrow'd from the *French*, for a Toy or Trifle.

Baggage, Soldiers Furniture and Neceſſaries, Proviſion for an Army: Alſo a Trull, a Soldier's Punk, a Camp-whore.

Bagnio, (*Ital.*) a Place to bath and ſweat in.

Baſardour, (in ancient Writers) a Carrier, or Bearer of any Weight or Burden.

Bajazet, an Emperour of the *Turks*, who being taken by *Tamerlane*, and put into an Iron-cage, beat out his own Brains againſt the Bars of it.

Bail, (*Fr.* in Common Law) the Freeing, or ſetting at Liberty of one arreſted, or impriſon'd upon any Action, Civil or Criminal, under Sureties taken for his Appearance, at a Day and Place appointed. Alſo a certain Limit, or Bound within a Foreſt, accordingly as it is divided into the particular Charges of ſeveral Foreſters.

Bails, (among Sea-men) Hoops ſet over the Stern of a Boat, to bear up the Tilt, eſpecially when they lodge in a Harbour.

Bailable, that may be bailed, or ſet free upon Bail.

To **Bail**. See *To Bale.*

Bailliff or **Bailly**, (*Fr.*) a Magiſtrate appointed within a particular Province, or Precinct; to execute Juſtice, to maintain the Peace, and to ſecure the People from Vexations and Wrongs: Alſo the Name of the chief Magiſtrate in ſeveral Towns, as in *Colcheſter*, *Ipſwich*, *Yarmouth*, &c. The Officers of every Hundred, or Wapentake, and of Towns Corporate, are alſo call'd Bailiffs: Alſo certain Officers appointed to arreſt Perſons for Debt.

There are alſo **Bailliffs of Huſbandry**, or **Land-Stewards**, belonging to private Perſons that are Lords of Manours, who gather the Profits for their Maſter's Uſe, deliver an Account of the ſame when requir'd, diſpoſe of the Under-Servants, *&c.*

Bailliff's Errant, certain Officers appointed by the Sheriffs, to go about the County, to ſerve Writs, to ſummon the County-Seſſions, Aſſizes, *&c.*

Bailliffs of Franchiſes, thoſe that are appointed by every Lord, to do ſuch Offices within his Liberty or Precinct, as the Bailiff Errant does at large in the County.

Bailliwick, the Precinct, or Juriſdiction of a Bailiff.

Bailment, (Law-Term) the Delivery of Things, as Writings, Goods, *&c.* to another, ſometimes to be deliver'd back to the *Baillor*, or Party that deliver'd them; ſometimes to the Uſe of the *Baillee, i. e.* him to whom they are deliver'd; and ſometimes to a Third Perſon.

Bain, (*Fr.*) a Bath, or hot Houſe.

Bairman, (old Law-word) a poor Inſolvent Debtor, left bare and naked, who was oblig'd to ſwear in Court, that he was not worth above five Shillings and five Pence.

To **Bait**, to allure or entice, to ſet Beaſts a fighting together, to teaz or vex; alſo to ſtop to eat, drink, or take ſome Refreſhment on a Journey. In *Falconry*, a Hawk is ſaid *To bait*, when ſhe claps her Wings, or ſtoops at her Prey.

Baiz. See *Bayz*.

Balaam or **Bileam**, (*Heb.* the ancient of the People) a Prophet among the *Iſraelites*.

Balæna, (*Gr.*) the Whale, a vaſt Sea-fiſh.

Balak, (*Heb.* covering or deſtroying) a King of the *Moabites*, who would have hir'd *Balaam* the Prophet, to curſe the People of *Iſrael*.

Balani, (*Gr.* among Naturaliſts) certain Excreſcences that uſually grow, or ſtick to the Shells of the larger ſorts of Sea Shell-Fiſh.

Balanites, a precious Stone, ſomewhat Green, and like *Corinthian* Braſs, with a Flame-colour'd Vein running thro' the middle of it.

Balanitis, a kind of round Cheſnuts.

Balanus, a ſort of Maſt or Acorn; any Fruits or Roots that have round Heads, as a Walnut or Cheſnut: Alſo a Suppoſitory ſhap'd, like an Acorn, to looſen the Belly; alſo the Nut of a Man's Yard, or the *Clitoris* in Women; alſo a kind of Sell-fiſh call'd Center-ſhells.

Balanus Myrepſica, the Fruit which Apothecaries call *Ben*; but ſome take it for the Nutmeg.

Balaſſius, the Balaſs-Ruby, a precious Stone of a faint red Colour.

Balauſtium, the Flower of the wild Pomegranate; alſo the Tree it ſelf.

Balbuties, (*Lat.*) a ſtammering, or ſtuttering in Speech.

Balcony, (*Fr.*) a Frame of Stone, Wood or Iron, before the Window of a Houſe, to take the Air in, or to look out at a Diſtance.

Baldachin, a piece of Architecture, in Shape of a Canopy or Crown, ſet over ſeveral Pillars, to ſerve for a Covering to an Altar: Alſo a Canopy carry'd over the Hoſt in Popiſh Countries.

Balderdaſh, a rude Mixture, or Mingle-mangle; a paltry confus'd Diſcourſe.

Baldmony, a ſort of Herb

Baldwin, (*Germ. i. e.* bold Conquerour) a proper Name, particularly of five Kings of *Jeruſalem*, after the Conqueſt of it by the Chriſtians.

Bale, a Pack of Commodities of different Sorts and Quantity, as of Cloth, Silk, Books, *&c.* A Bale of Cotton-Yarn contains from three to four Hundred Weight: Of raw Silk, from 1 to 4 C. Of Dowlas, or Lockram, three, three and a half, or four Pieces.

To **Bale** or **Bail**, (Sea-word) to ſcoop or lade Water out of the Ship's Hold, or out of a Boat.

Baleful, (old Word) ſorrowful, woeful.

Baleuga, (in ancient Deeds) a Territory, or Precinct.

Baliſta or **Balliſta**, a Warlike Engine, in form of a Croſs-Bow, which the Ancients us'd for caſting Stones with Slings made after divers manners.

Baliſta Chalybea, a Stock-bow, or Steel-bow.

Baliſta Fulminalis, a great Engine made uſe of to ſecure the Walls, or Banks of a River.

Baliſtarius, a maker of Slings, Guns, or Croſsbows, or one that ſhoots out of them: It is alſo taken in our old Records, for a Baliſtar, or Croſs-bow Man.

Balivo amovendo, a Writ to remove a Bailiff out of his Office, for want of ſufficient Living in his Baili-wick.

Balk, Diſapointment or Baffle, Prejudice or Dammage. In *Husbandry*, a Ridge of Land betwixt two Furrows, or a piece of Ground left unplough'd: Among Brick-layers, a great Beam, ſuch as are us'd in making Scaffolds; a Pole or Rafter over an Out-houſe or Barn.

To **Balk**, to paſs by, or take no notice of; to neglect, to diſcourage.

Balkers, they that from a Cliff, or high Place on the Shore, ſhew the Paſſage of Herrings to the Fiſhers. See *Conders*.

Ball, any round thing, a Bullet for a Gun; alſo a ſolemn Publick Dancing-meeting. *Balls* or *Bullets* are alſo a frequent Bearing in Coats of Arms, tho' never ſo call'd by Heralds; but according to their ſeveral Colours they have theſe Names, *viz. Bezants*, *Golpes*, *Guzes*, *Hurts*, *Oranges*, *Pellets* or *Agreſſes*, *Plates*, *Pomeis* and *Torteauxes*; all which, See in their proper Places.

Ball and Socket, a Device made of Braſs, with a perpetual Screw to hold any Teleſcope, Quadrant, or other Mathematical Inſtrument on a Staff, for Surveying, Aſtronomical Uſes, *&c.*

Ballad, a common Song ſung up and down the Streets.

Balladin, (*Fr.*) a Dancer, a Vaulter.

Ballance, a pair of Scales, an even Weight: In *Mechanicks*, one of the ſix Principles, or ſimple Powers, which is conceiv'd to be a Right-Line, or a Beam hung up by a Point in the Middle, and ſerves to find out the equality, or difference of Weights in heavy Bodies.

In *Aſtronomy*, it is one of the Signs of the *Zodiack*, commonly call'd by the *Latin* Name *Libra*. Alſo two Stars named the *North and South Ballance*: Alſo a Term us'd in Merchants Accounts, when the Reckoning between the Debtor and Creditor is made even.

Ballance of the Air. See *Barometer*.

Ballance of Trade, is the Difference, or Exceſs between the Value of Commodities bought of Foreigners, and the Value of our own native Productions carry'd into other Nations.

Ballance of a Watch or **Clock**, is that part of it, which by its Motion, regulates and determines the Beats.

To **Ballance**, to poiſe or make even Weight, to even an Account; to weigh in Mind, or conſider.

Ballaſt, a certain Quantity of Gravel, Sand, Stones, of any Weight put into the bottom of a Ship, to make her ſail right and ſteady, and to keep her from over-ſetting.

The **Ballaſt** is ſaid *To ſhoot*, or be *ſhot*, when it runs from one Side to the other. To *trench the Ballaſt*, is to divide or ſeparate it.

Balliol-College, a College in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, built by *John Balliol*, Father of the King of *Scots* of that Name.

Balliſta. See *Baliſta*.

Balliſter or **Baleuſter**, (in *Architect.*) the Lateral, or ſide-part of the Scroll, which makes the Curl-tuft in the Capital of a Pillar of the *Ionick* Order: Alſo a Rail or little Pillar, ſuch as are ſeen on the out-ſide of Cloiſters, Terraſſes, Galleries, *&c.* Alſo an Incloſure of Pillars that rails in the Communion-Table in a Church, or ſuch as is ſet about the State-Bed of a Prince, *&c.*

Balliva, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Bailiwick, *i. e.* a whole County under the Juriſdiction of the Sheriff; a Hundred, with reſpect to the chief Conſtable; a Manour, with reſpect to the Steward, *&c.*

Ballivo amovendo. See *Balivo amovendo*.

Ballon or **Balloon**, (*Fr.*) a Foot-ball; alſo a great Ball with which Princes and Noble-men uſe to play. In *Architecture*, a round Globe, or top of a Pillar: Among Chymiſts, a large Receiver, or

Veſſel to hold what is diſtilled, or drawn off by the Fire.

Ballot, a little Ball us'd in the giving of Votes.

Ballotation or **Balloting**, a particular manner of chooſing State-Officers, in Uſe at *Venice*, when every one that has a Vote, puts ſuch a Ballot, or Ball of a different Colour, according to the Diverſity of the Parties that ſtand for the Office, into a Box or Baſon made for that purpoſe.

Ballote, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd ſtinking Horehound, black Hore-hound.

Balluſtrade, (in *Architect.*) a Row of Balliſters, or little turn'd Pillars, ſo high as for a Man to reſt his Elbows; fixed upon a Terraſs-walk, or on the top of a Building, or to make any Separation between one part of it and another.

Balm, the Juice or Oil of a certain Tree that grows only in *Paleſtine* and *Ægypt*, very precious, and of a very healing Quality.

Balm or **Balm-mint**, a ſweet-ſmelling Herb, whoſe Leaf, when tender, makes a part of Sallet-furniture: It reſiſts Poiſon or Peſtilence, is a Soveraign Cordial for the Brain, and ſtrengthens the Memory.

Balm-Apple, a kind of Plant.

Balneum, (*Lat.*) a Bath, a Waſhing-place; a Bain, Stew, or Hot-houſe: Among ſome Writers in *Phyſick*, it is taken for a Bathing of the whole Body, or of the lower Parts only: Alſo a Name given by Chymiſts to ſeveral gentle Ways of Diſtillation; As

Balneum Arenæ or **Balneum arenoſum**, the Sand-bath, when Flowers, Fruits, or other Phyſical Ingredients are infus'd, by putting them with Water into a *Cucurbite*, or *Body* cloſe ſtopt, and ſetting the Veſſel in hot Sand, or elſe in Aſhes; and then it is a termed *Balneum Cineris*, or *Balneum Cinereum*.

Balneum Mariæ, is when the Cucurbite containing any Matter to be diſtilled, is cloſe ſtopt, and plac'd in a Veſſel of Water; ſo that the Water growing hot, may heat the Cucurbite gently, and by Degrees: This Term is corruptly us'd for *Balneum Maris*, *i. e.* a Sea or Water-bath.

Balneum Vaporis or **Balneum Vaporoſum**, the Vapourous Bath, is when the Veſſel that contains the Matter, is ſet in another, half full of Water, and is heated by the Vapours, or Steams that ariſe from the hot or boiling Water.

Balſam, ſignifies, 1. The Juice of the Balſam, or Balm-tree, and ſome other natural Balſams; as that of *Toli*, *Peru*, &c. 2. A kind of Perfume, or ſweet-ſcented ſpirituous Subſtance of the Conſiſtence of an Ointment, as *Apoplectick Balſam*, *Balſam of Roſes*, &c. 3. Certain Liquors extracted, or drawn from Gums, or roſiny Subſtances with Spirit of Wine; as *Nervous Balſam*, *Sciatick Balſam*. 4. The Solutions and Preparations of ſome Salts, ſo call'd by Chymiſts, as Balſam of *Saturn*, *Tartar*, *Sal Gemma*, &c. 5. Some particular Preparations of Medicines in that Form; as *Balſam of Sulphur*, &c.

Balſam of Saturn, is a Solution of *Saccharum Saturni*, or Sugar of Lead, made with Spirit, or Oil of Turpentine, and digeſted till the Matter has gain'd a red Tincture.

Balſam of Sulphur, the oily Parts of common Sulphur, or Brimſtone diſſolved in Oil of Turpentine, or ſome other diſtilled Oil; an excellent Remedy for Ulcers of the Breaſt and Lungs.

Balſamella or **Balſamina**, (*Lat.*) an Herb of which Balſam is made to heal Ulcers.

Balſamick, belonging to, or having the Quality of Balſam.

Balſamita, the Herb Coſt-mary. *Balſamita mas*, the Herb Maudlin.

Balſamitor, an Herb ſo call'd from its Balſamick Smill.

Balſamum, Balſam, the Balm-tree, and the Juice of a moſt fragrant Smell that drops from it.

Baltemore-Bird, a beautiful Bird in *Mary-land*, with black and yellow Feathers, ſo call'd from the Colours of *Or* and *Sable*, in the Coat of Arms, belonging to the Lord *Baltemore*, Proprietour of that Province.

Bamma, (*Gr.*) a Tincture or Die; alſo a Liquor in which any thing is dipped or ſoak'd; as Bread ſopt in Broth.

Ban, (*Fr.*) a Proclamation made at the Head of a Body of Troops, by the ſound of Trumpet, or beat of Drum, for the obſerving of Martial Diſcipline, for declaring a new Officer, or puniſhing a Soldier, *&c.*

Ban and Arriere-ban, a Proclamation in *France*, by which all that hold Lands of the Crown, except ſome privileged Officers and Citizens, are ſummon'd to meet at a certain Place, in order to ſerve the King in his Wars, either Perſonally or by Proxy.

Bancalia, (*Lat.* in old Writers) Cuſhions, or ſuch like Coverings for Benches or Seats.

Bancus, a Bench, Stall, or Table, on which Goods are expos'd to Sale.

Bancus Reginæ, & Communium Placitorum, See *Bank*.

Band, any ſort of Tie; alſo a Body, or Company of Foot-Soldiers. In *Architecture*, one of the Diviſions of the Architrave. See *Epiſtylium*.

The **Band of Penſioners**, (at Court) a particular Company of Gentlemen bearing Halbards, and attending the Queen's Perſon upon Solemn Occaſions. See *Penſioners*.

Train-bands or **Trained-Bands**, certain Regiments made of the Inhabitants of a City or Town, train'd up to bear Arms, and inſtructed in Military Diſcipline.

Band-dog, a Dog kept in Bands, or tied up; a Maſtiff proper for the Houſe, as alſo for baiting the Bull, Bear, *&c.*

Bandage, (*Fr.*) the binding up of any thing: In *Surgery*, Linnen-cloth conveniently fitted for the binding up, and dreſſing of Wounds, Sores, or broken Bones; the Application of a Swathe, Roller, or Fillet to any Part.

Bandeleer. See *Bandoleer*.

Bandelet, (*Fr.*) a little Fillet, Band, or String: In *Architecture*, one of the Ornaments which the *French* alſo call *Regle*: It encompaſſes a Pillar quite round about like a Ring; being greater than a *Liſt*, but ſomewhat leſs than a *Plat-band*.

Banditto, (*Ital.*) properly an out-law'd Perſon in *Italy*, turn'd Robber; a Vagabond, a High-way Man, a Padder, a Cut-throat.

Bandle, an *Iriſh* Meaſure of two Foot in Length.

Bandoe, (*Fr.*) a kind of Peak, or Forehead-cloth worn by Widows.

Bandoleers or **Bandeleers**, little wooden Caſes cover'd with Leather; each of them containing the Charge of Powder for a Musket; of which every Musketeer wears twelve hanging on a Shoulder-belt, or Collar.

Bandore, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument with Strings.

Bandrol, a little Flag, or Streamer; alſo the fringed Silk that hangs on a Trumpet.

Bandy, a ſort of Club, or crooked Stick to ſtrike a Ball with.

To **Bandy**, to make a Party at Tennis-play, to toſs about; to Debate, or Canvaſs a Buſineſs; alſo to gather in a Faction.

Bane, Poiſon, great Miſchief, Deſtruction, Overthrow.

Bane-wort or **Night-ſhade**, a kind of Herb.

Banes. See *Banns*.

To **Baniſh**, (*Fr.*) to ſend, or turn one out of his Native Country into ſome Foreign Parts; to chaſe, or drive away.

Bank, a little Hill or Riſing-ground, the Side of the Sea or of a River; or a Shelf in the Sea: In a *Law-ſenſe*, it is uſually taken for a Bench, or Seat of Judgment; as *Bank la Royne*, the Queen's Bench, *Bank de Common Pleas*, the Bench, or Court of Common Pleas, call'd alſo in *Latin Bancus Reginæ*, and *Bancus communium Placitorum*.

Bank, is alſo a Stock of Money, or a Place where great Summs are taken in, and let out to Uſe, to be return'd by Exchange, or otherwiſe diſpos'd to Profit.

Banker, one that keeps a Bank, or Trades in Money; a Money'd Goldſmith, an Uſurer.

Bankrupcy, the Act of turning Bankrupt; a Breaking.

Bankrupt, a Trader that breaks and ſteps aſide, pretending to be unable to pay his Debts, or one that having got together other Mens Goods into his Hands, hides himſelf, with a deſign to defraud his Creditors.

Bann or **Banns**, (among the *Feudiſts*) Publick Notice given of any thing; a Proclamation by which any thing is commanded, or forbidden. See *Ban*.

Banns or **Banes of Matrimony**, the Publiſhing of Marriage-Contracts in the Church, before the Parties are Marry'd.

To **Bann**, to Exclaim againſt, to Curſe.

Banner, a Standard, or Enſign.

Banneret. See *Knight Banneret*.

Bannians, a fair-ſpoken, but crafty People of *India*, who ſell the Rarities brought from thoſe Parts: They are of a peculiar Religion, differing from the Pagans and Mahometans, and are divided into three Sects, *viz.* The *Cutteries*, *Shudderies* and *Wyſes*: When they die, their Wives muſt burn themſelves, or ſhave, or be counted Monſters.

Bannimus, (*i. e.* we baniſh) the Form of Expulſion of any Member, from the Univerſity of *Oxford*, by poſting up the Sentence in ſome Publick Places.

Bannitus, (in ancient Deeds) an Out-Law, or baniſhed Man.

Bannock, an Oaten Cake temper'd with Water, and bak'd under the Embers.

Bannum or **Banleuga**, (in old *Records*) the utmoſt Bounds of a Town, or Manour.

Banquet, a Feaſt, or Entertainment.

Banquette, (*Fr.*) a little Bank, a raiſed way: In *Fortification*, a ſmall Foot-pace in form of a Step at the bottom of a *Parapet*, or Breaſt-work, on which the Soldiers get up to diſcover the Counterſcarp, or to Fire upon the Enemies in the Moat, or in the *Covert-way*.

Banſtickle, or **Stickle-back**, a kind of Fiſh.

To **Banter**, to Jeſt or Jeer; to Amuſe or Play upon.

Bantling, a young Child.

Baptiſm, (*Gr. i. e.* a Waſhing, Dipping, or Sprinkling) one of the Holy Sacraments that are of Divine Appointment, whereby the Perſons Baptized are admitted into the Communion of the Catholick Church.

Baptiſmal, belonging to Baptiſm.

Baptiſt, (*i. e.* a Baptizer) a Title given to St. *John*, who was our Bleſſed Saviour's Fore-runner, and the firſt that Baptiz'd in his Name.

Baptiſterium, a Bath, a Veſſel to waſh the Body in, a Font for the Adminiſtration of Baptiſm.

To **Baptize**, to Adminiſter the Sacrament of Baptiſm, by plunging in, or Sprinkling the Party Baptized with Water, in the Name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, for the Remiſſion of Sins, *&c.* To Chriſten.

Bar, a long, narrow piece of Wood, or Iron, for ſeveral Uſes: Alſo the Place bounded by a material Bar, where the Sergeants at Law, or Counſellours ſtand to Plead Cauſes in Courts of Juſtice, or Priſoners to anſwer their Indictments: In a Law-ſenſe, it is alſo taken for a Peremptory Exception againſt a Demand or Plaint, or a Plea that is ſufficient to deſtroy the Plaintiff's Action; and it is either to Common Intendment, or Special.

Bar to Common Intendment, is an ordinary, or general Bar that uſually diſables the Action or Plea of the Plaintiff.

Special Bar, is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the Caſe in hand, upon ſome ſpecial Circumſtance of the Fact.

In Muſick, a **Bar** is a Line drawn Perpendicular thro' the Note-lines, to bar in, or compriſe a certain Number of Notes: In *Heraldry*, it is a ſmaller *Feſſe*, only containing the fifth part of the Field; whereas the Feſſe takes up the third: In Sea-Language, a Rock lying before a Harbour, which is not to be Sail'd over, but put upon the Flood.

Bar of the Port, is a Billet, or Stake thruſt thro' the Rings that ſerve to ſhut up the Port-holes in a Ship.

Bar-fee, a Fee of twenty Pence, which every Priſoner acquitted of Felony pays to the Gaoler.

Barack. See *Barrack*.

Bara-picklet, Bread made of fine Flower, and kneaded up with Barm, or Yeſt, which makes it very light and ſpungy.

Baratta, a kind of Balſam brought from the *Weſt-Indies*.

Barator. See *Barrator*.

Baratry, (in Common Law) is when the Maſter of a Ship cheats the Owners, or Inſurers, either by running away with the Ship, or imbezilling their Goods.

Barb, a *Barbary*-Horſe.

Barbs, a ſort of Horſe-armour formerly in uſe, which cover'd the Neck, Breaſt, and Crupper. See *Barbes*.

To **Barb a Lobſter**, (among Carvers) is to cut it up.

Barba, (*Lat.*) a Beard, the hairy part of the Lips and Chin.

Barba Caprina, an Herb ſo call'd from the ſhape of its Flowers, which reſemble a Goat's Beard. *Barba Jovis*, the Herb Sengreen, or Houſe-leek.

Barbara, a Proper Name of Women, ſignifying in *Latin*, foreign, or ſtrange.

Barbarea, Rocket, or Winter-creſs, a Sallet-herb, good in the Scurvy, and to Cleanſe foul Ulcers.

Barbarians, barbarous, wild, or rude People.

Barbariſm, an Impropriety of Speech, or rudeneſs of Language.

Barbarity, Inhumanity, Cruelty.

Barbarous, ſavage, rude, wild, fierce, cruel; alſo improper, or broken, with reſpect to Speech.

Barbarouſneſs, Outragiouſneſs, Cruelty, Unpoliteneſs, Clowniſhneſs, want of good Breeding.

Barbary, a large Country of *Africa*.

Barbary-Falcons, a ſort of Hawks ſo call'd, becauſe they make their Paſſage thro' that Country, and are more frequently taken there than in any other Place: This Bird is very bold, and ſomewhat leſs than the *Tiercel Gentle*; being plumed red under the Wings, and ſtrong armed with long Talons and Stretchers.

Barbe, (*Fr.*) a Beard: Whence *To fire en Barbe*, a Military Phraſe, ſignifying to diſcharge the Cannon over a Parapet, or Breaſt-work, inſtead of putting it thro' the Loop-holes.

Barbes, a common Diſeaſe in Horſes, known by two Paps under the Tongue, which ſeldom prove hurtful till they be inflam'd by Corrupt Blood: In Black Cattel, this Diſtemper is a ſuperfluous piece of Fleſh on their Tongues, which often hinders them from eating their Meat.

Barbed, covered with Barbs, Bearded like a Fiſh-hook; as *A Barbed Arrow*; alſo Shaved or Trimmed.

Barbel, a Fiſh of good Taſte, ſo call'd from the Beard that is under its Noſe or Chaps.

Barberry-tree, a prickly Shrub, bearing a red Berry of a ſharp Taſte, and cooling Quality.

† **Barbican**, (*Fr.*) an Out-work in a Building, a Bulwark, a Watch-Tower: Alſo the Name of a Place in the Suburbs of *London*, near *Alderſgate-ſtreet*.

Barbles, a kind of Swelling that riſes in the Throat, and under the Tongue of a Horſe.

Barbus, **Barbulus**, or **Barbo**, (*Lat.*) the Barbel, a Fiſh.

Barcaria, (in old *Records*) a Barkary, or Tanhouſe.

Barcarium, a Berghery, a Sheep-coat, and ſometimes a Sheep-walk. See *Bercaria*.

To **Bard or Beard Wooll**, to cut off the Head and Neck from the reſt of the Fleece.

Bards, certain Poets among the Ancient *Britains* and *Gauls*, who ſet forth in Verſe, the brave Actions of the great Men of the Nation.

In Cookery, **Bards** are thin broad ſlices of Bacon, with which Capons, Pullets, Pigeons, &c. are cover'd, in order to be Roaſted, Bak'd, or otherwiſe Dreſs'd.

Bardach or **Bardaſh**, (*Ital.*) a Boy kept for Pleaſure, to be abus'd contrary to Nature.

Bardana, (*Lat.*) the Burr-dock, an Herb of a drying and cleanſing Quality.

Bardulph or **Bartulph**, (*Germ.*) a proper Name of Men, ſignifying Help in Counſel, or a famous Helper.

Bare, naked, uncovered, plain.

A **Bare**, a Place without Graſs, made ſmooth to Bowl in, inſtead of a Bowling-green, eſpecially in the Winter.

Bare-Pump, (in a Ship) a little piece of hollow Wood, or Metal, like an Elder-gun, to Pump Beer, or Water out of a Caſk.

Bargain and Sale, (in Common Law) a Contract, or Agreement made for Manours, Lands, Tenements, &c. Transferring the Property of them from the *Bargainor*, or Perſon that offers the Bargain to the *Bargainee*, *i.e.* him that accepts it; eſpecially in conſideration of a certain Summ of Money.

Barge, a kind of Boat, commonly us'd for State; as to carry Admirals, Chief Captains, or any Perſons of Quality: Alſo a large Veſſel made uſe of for carrying Goods on a River.

Bargh-Maſter, a Surveyor of Mines. See *Bergh-Maſter*.

Bark, a ſmall ſort of Ship, or Sea-Veſſel, that has but one Deck; alſo the rind, or outermoſt Coat of a Tree.

To **Bark**, to cry like a Dog: Foxes are alſo ſaid *To bark*, when they make a noiſe at Rutting-time.

Bark-binding, a Diſtemper that happens to Trees; which is cur'd by ſlitting, or cutting the Bark along the Grain of it; as in Apple-trees, Pear-trees, &c. or round about, as in Cherry-trees, &c.

Bark-fat, a Tanner's Tub.

Bark-galling, is when Trees are bound to Stakes, or by Thorns, or otherwiſe; for the remedying of which Inconvenience, ſome Clay may be laid on the galled Part, and Hay-bands wrapt about it.

Barkary, a Tan-houſe, Heath-houſe, or Place where Barks of Trees are kept for the uſe of Tanners, &c.

Barley, a ſort of Grain, chiefly us'd for the making of Beer.

Barley-corn, is taken for the leaſt of our *Engliſh* Long Meaſures, three of which in length make an Inch.

Barm, (*Sax.*) Yeſt, the Head, or Workings out of Ale, or Beer.

Barm-cloth, an Apron. *Chaucer*.

Barmote, a Court kept within the Hundred of the *Peak* in *Derby-Shire*, for regulating Matters relating to the Miners Trade.

Barn or **Bearn**, a *Scotch*, or North-Country Word for a Child.

Barnabas or **Barnaby**, (*Syr. i.e.* the Son of Conſolation) a proper Name of Men.

Barnacle, a kind of Bit, or Curb for a Horſe: Alſo a *Soland*-Gooſe, ſaid to breed out of the rotten Wood of Trees in *Scotland*: Alſo a ſort of Fiſh like a long red Worm, which will eat thro' the Planks of a Ship, if it be not Sheath'd.

Among Farriers, **Barnacles**, **Horſe-twitchers**, or **Brakes**, are Tools put on the Noſtrils of Horſes, when they will not ſtand quietly to be Shoo'd, Blooded, or Dreſs'd of any Sore.

Baroco, one of the barbarous Words that expreſs the Syllogiſtick Moods in *Logick*; and in this Mood, the firſt Propoſition muſt be an Univerſal Affirmative, and the two other Negatives.

Barometer or **Baroſcope**, an Inſtrument newly invented to find out the leaſt Variations of the Weight of the Air, and thence to diſcover its future Temper, with reſpect to fair, or foul Weather: It conſiſts of a long Glaſs-Tube, or Pipe, Hermetically Seal'd at one end, which being almoſt fill'd with Quick-ſilver, is turn'd up-ſide down, ſo that the open end of it may reſt in ſtagnant Quick-ſilver, contain'd in a larger Glaſs under it, and expos'd to the Preſſure of the outward Air.

Marine Barometer, an Inſtrument contriv'd by Dr. *Hook*, for the uſe of thoſe that would make ſuch Philoſophical Experiments at Sea.

Wheel-Barometer, a Contrivance for the applying of an *Index*, or Hand to any common Baroſcope, whether the Glaſs be only a ſingle Cane, or have a round Bolt-head at the Top.

Baron, a Degree and Title of Nobility, next to a Viſcount, of which there are ſeveral ſorts, *viz.* 1. The Barons that are Peers of the Realm, and ſit in the Houſe of Lords. 2. The Barons, or Judges of the Exchequer, four in number, whoſe Office is to look to the Queen's Accounts, and to decide all Cauſes belonging to that Court. 3. The Barons of the Cinque-Ports, that have Place in the Houſe of Commons. The chief Magiſtrates of the City of *London*, before the Eſtabliſhing of a Lord Mayor, were alſo ſtyl'd *Barons*.

Baron and Femme, a Term us'd in all our Law-Books, Written in *French*, for a Man and his

Wife: It is alſo made uſe of in *Heraldry*, when the Coats of Arms of a Man and his Wife are born *per Pale* in the ſame Eſcutcheon; the Man's on the *Dexter*, or Right Side, and the Woman's on the *Siniſter*, or Left Side. Otherwiſe, if the Wife be an Heireſs, her Coat muſt be born by the Husband on an Ineſcutcheon, or Eſcutcheon of Pretence.

Baronage, the Title, or Dignity of a Baron: Alſo a Tax, or Subſidy of Aid, to be raiſ'd for the King, or Queen out of the Precincts, or Bounds of Baronies.

Baronet, the loweſt Degree of Honour that is Hereditary, firſt Founded by K. *James* I. *A. D.* 1611. They have Precedence before all Knights, except Knights of the Garter, and ſuch as are Privy Counſellours. See *Knight-Baronet*.

Barony, that Honour, or Lordſhip which gives Title to a Baron, comprehending not only the Fees and Lands of Temporal Barons, but alſo of Biſhops, or Lords Spiritual.

Baroſcope, the ſame as *Barometer*; which See.

Barr. See *Bar*.

Barracan, a ſort of courſe Camlet.

Barrack or **Barraque**, a Hut like a little Cottage for Soldiers to lodge in a Camp, when they have no Tents, or when an Army lies long in a Place in bad Weather.

Barrator. See *Barretor*.

Barrel, a Meaſure of Wine, Oil, &c. containing 2 Kilderkins, or 31 Gallons and a half: Of Ale, 32 Gallons, and of Beer, 36. Of Soap, 31 Gallons.

Barrel of Eſſex-Butter, contains 136 Pounds: Of *Suffolk*-Butter, 256 Pounds.

Barrel of the Ear, (in *Anat.*) a pretty large Cavity, or Hollow behind the *Tympanum*, or Drum, which is about three or four Lines deep, and five, or ſix wide; cover'd with a fine Membrane, on which there are ſeveral Veins and Arteries.

Barrels of Earth, uſ'd in Fortification, are, as it were half Hogſheads, which being fill'd with Earth, ſerve to make Breaſt-works for covering the Men, as alſo to break the *Gabions* made in the Ditch, and to roll into Breaches.

Barrel of a Watch. See *Fuſee*.

Barren, unfruitful, empty, dry, ſorry, poor.

Barren or **Creeping Ivy**, a ſort of Herb.

Barren Signs, are *Gemini*, *Leo* and *Virgo*, ſo call'd by *Aſtrologers*, becauſe when a Queſtion is put, whether ſuch a one ſhall have Children or no? If one of theſe Signs be upon the Cuſp, or firſt Point of the fifth Houſe, they take it for granted, the Inquirer ſhall have none.

Barretor or **Barrator**, (Law-Term) a common Wrangler that ſets Men at Variance, and is never quiet but at Brawl with one or another; a ſtirrer up, and maintainer of Law-ſuits and Quarrels.

Barretry, a Word that is uſ'd in Policies of Inſurance for Ships; ſignifying Diſſenſions and Quarrels among the Officers and Sea-men.

Barricadoe, (*Span.*) a ſort of Intrenchment, or Defence made in haſte of Barrels fill'd with Earth, Carts, or Trees cut down, &c. In a Regular Fortification, *Barricadoes* are Trees cut with ſix Faces, and croſs'd with Battoons as long as a Half-Pike, bound about with Iron at the Feet; in order to be ſet up in Paſſages, or Breaches, to keep back both Horſe and Foot.

Barrier, (*Fr.*) that which ſerves for a Boundary, or Defence.

Barriers, a kind of Warlike Sport, or Exerciſe of Armed Men, Fighting with ſhort Swords within certain Bars, or Rails, ſet up to ſeparate them from the Spectators; but theſe Sports are now quite out of uſe.

In *Fortification*, **Barriers** are great Stakes planted ten Foot one from another, and about four or five Foot high, with their Tranſoms, or overthwart Rafters, to ſtop thoſe that would enter, or ruſh in by Violence: Theſe *Barriers* are commonly ſet up in the void ſpace between the Citadel and the Town, in the Half-Moons, and other Works.

Barriſter, a Pleader at the Bar of a Court of Judicature; who are of two ſorts, *viz.* 1. The *Outward*, or *Utter Barriſter*, who after long Study of the Law, for ſeven Years at leaſt are call'd to Publick Practice, and admitted to Plead ſtanding without the Bar. 2. The *Inner Barriſters*, who being Sergeants at Law, or elſe Attorneys of the King, Queen, or Prince, or any of the King or Queen's Counſel, are allow'd out of reſpect the Privilege of Pleading within the Bar.

Vacation-Barriſters, ſuch as are newly call'd to the Bar, who are oblig'd to attend the Exerciſe of the Houſe for the ſix next long Vacations, *viz.* in Lent and Summer, and are therefore ſo ſtyl'd during theſe three Years.

Barrow, a little Hill, or Mount of Earth, ſuch as are raiſ'd, or caſt up in many Parts of *England*; which may ſeem to be a mark of the *Roman* Burial-places.

Barrow-Hog, a Boar-Hog.

Barry, (in *Heraldry*) When an Eſcutcheon is divided Bar-ways into an even number of Partitions, 'tis uſually expreſs'd by the Word *Barry*, and the number of Pieces is to be ſpecify'd: But if the Diviſions be odd, then the Field muſt be firſt nam'd, and the number of Bars expreſs'd.

Barry-bendy, is when an Eſcutcheon is divided evenly both Bar and Bend-ways, as *Barry-bendy, Argent and Sable*.

Barry-Pily, another particular way of blazoning, or dividing a Coat, which is to conſiſt of eight Pieces.

To **Barter**, to Truck, or Exchange one Commodity for another of a different kind, as Wooll for Cloth, Silk for Stuff, &c.

Barth, (Country-word) a warm Place, or Paſture for Calves, Lambs, &c.

Bartholomew, (*Heb.* the Son of him that makes the Waters to mount) the Name of one of the Twelve Apoſtles of our Lord and Saviour, ſince often taken for a Chriſtian Name of Men.

St. **Bartholomew's Hoſpital**, which adjoyns to that of Chriſt's Hoſpital *London*, had at firſt 500 Marks a Year, left by K. *Henry* VIII. for the Relief of Poor People: But it was more largely endow'd, for the uſe of Sick and Lame Perſons only, by *Edward* VI. So that ſometimes above 2000 Perſons are cur'd there in a Year; and reliev'd with Money and other Neceſſaries, at their Departure.

Barton, a Coop, or Place to keep Poultry in. The Word is uſ'd in *Devon-ſhire*, and elſewhere, for the Demeſne Lands of a Manour, ſometimes for the Manour-houſe it ſelf, and in ſome Places for Out-houſes, Fold-yards, or Back-ſides.

Barulet, (in *Heraldry*) is the quarter of a Bar, or half of the Cloſet.

Barycoccalon, (*Gr.*) the Thorn-apple, a ſort of Fruit.

Baryphonia, a difficulty in ſpeaking.

Barzillai, (*Heb.* as hard as Iron) a *Jewiſh* Nobleman who reliev'd K. *David* in his Diſtreſs.

Bas, (*Fr.*) low, ſhallow, mean.

Bas Chevaliers, low or Inferiour Knights, by Tenure of a bare Military Fee, as diſtinguiſhed from Bannerets and Baronets, who were the Chief or Superiour Knights: Whence we call our bare Simple Knights, Knights-Bachelers, and the Name of Bachelers Degree in the Univerſities, probably had the ſame Riſe.

Baſaltes, (*Gr.*) a kind of Marble cf an Iron-colour; the hardeſt black Marble.

Baſanites, a Whet-ſtone, or Touch-ſtone.

Baſe, mean, low, vile; ſhameful, diſhoneſt, knaviſh; ſneaking, cowardly; cloſe-fiſted, ſtingy.

Baſe Coin, Money that is of leſs Value than it ought to be.

Baſe Court, (Law-word) any inferiour Court, that is not of Record; as the Court-Baron, Court-Leet, *&c.*

Baſe Eſtate or **Baſe Fee**, Lands or Tenements held at the Will of the Lord of the Manour.

Baſe Tenants, ſuch Tenants as perform to their Lords, any Services in Villenage.

Baſe Tenure. See *Baſſa Tenura.*

Baſe, a kind of Fiſh, otherwiſe call'd a Sea-Wolf.

Baſe, is alſo the ſmalleſt Piece of Ordinance that is 4½ Foot long, and weighs 200 Pounds; the Diameter at the Bore, being 1¼ Inches: It carries a Ball of 5 or 6 Ounces Weight. and 1⅛ Inch Diameter.

Baſe or **Baſis**, (*Gr.*) the Bottom of any thing, eſpecially of a Geometrical Figure: In *Architecture*, the Foot of a Pillar that bears it up, or that part which is under the Body, and lies upon the *Zocle* or *Pedeſtal.*

Baſe of a Conick Section, (in *Geom.*) is a Right-line, in the *Hyperbola* and *Parabola*, ariſing from the common Interſection, or mutual Cutting of the Secant Plane, and the Baſe of the Cone.

Baſe of any ſolid Figure, is its lowermoſt Side, or that on which it ſtands.

Baſe of a Triangle, Any one Side of a Triangle may be call'd the *Baſe*, but commonly, and moſt properly, it is taken for that Side which lies parallel to the *Horizon*: It is alſo the ſame, as to any other Right-lined Figure.

In Fortification, **Baſe** is the Level Line on which any Work ſtands, and which is even with the Campain or Ground: In *Heraldry*, the loweſt part of an Eſcutcheon, conſiſting of the *Dexter*, Middle and *Siniſter* Baſe-points. For *Baſe* in Muſick. See *Baſs.*

Baſe Diſtinct, a Term in Opticks. See *Diſtinct Baſe.*

Baſe Ring, (of a Cannon) is the great Ring next to, and behind the Touch-hole.

Baſelerd, a Word us'd by *Chaucer*, for a Dagger or Wood-knife.

Baſhaw. See *Baſſa.*

Baſil, (*Gr. i. e.* Royal or Kingly) a proper Name of Men: Alſo one of the Proteſtant Cantons of *Switzerland*, with its chief City of the ſame Name.

Baſil or **Sweet Baſil**, an Herb of a ſtrong heady Scent, whoſe tender Leaves, in a ſmall Quantity, are us'd with the Furnitures of Sallets.

Baſilare Os, (in *Anat.*) the ſame with *Sphenoides*; which See.

Baſilica, or **the Baſilick Vein**, the inner Vein of the Arm, otherwiſe call'd *Hepatica*, being the lower Branch of the *Axillaris*, divided into three Branches, under the *Muſculus Pectoralis.*

In the ancient Architecture, **Baſilica** was a great Hall that had two Ranges of Pillars, and two Iſles or Wings, with Galleries over them: Theſe Halls at firſt made for the Palaces of Princes, were afterwards turn'd into Courts of Juſtice, and at laſt into Churches. Whence

Baſilick, is generally taken for a great and ſtately Church; as *The Baſilick of St.* Peter *at* Rome.

Baſilick Conſtitutions, were an Abridgment and Reform of the Laws of the Emperour *Juſtinian*, made under *Baſilius* and *Leo*, whence they took their Name; and they were in Force in the Eaſtern Empire, till its Diſſolution.

Baſilicon, a Royal Ointment or Plaiſter, otherwiſe call'd *Tetrapharmacon*, becauſe it is made up of four Ingredients, *viz.* Pitch, Roſin, Wax and Oil.

Baſilicus, a fixed Star of the firſt Magnitude, plac'd in the Conſtellation *Leo*, and otherwiſe call'd *Cor Leonis*, or Lions-Heart and *Regulus*: Its Longitude is 145 Deg. 21 Min. Latitude 00 d. 26 m. Right Aſcenſion, 147 d. 47 m.

Baſilinda, the Play call'd Queſtions and Commands; the Chooſing of King and Queen, as on Twelfth Night.

Baſiliſk, a kind of Serpent, otherwiſe call'd a Cockatrice, having a white Spot on the Head, as it were a Diadem or Crown: She drives away all other Serpents with her hiſſing; neither does ſhe roll up in Folds as others do, but bears her Body upright to the Middle. This Serpent is ſaid to deſtroy Living-Creatures, Fruits, *&c.* by her infectious Breath, to burn Herbs, and to break Stones: Alſo a long piece of Ordinance call'd *Baſiſco* in *Italian*, and a Star nam'd the Lion's-Heart.

Baſinets, a kind of Herb.

Baſiogloſſum, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a pair of Muſcles that ariſe from the *Baſis* or Root of the Bone *Hyoides*, and ſerve to depreſs or keep down the Tongue.

Baſis, a Baſe, Foundation, or Bottom. In *Anatomy*, the upper and broader Part of the Heart, oppoſite to the *Mucro* or Point: Alſo the bottom of the Bone *Hyoides*, at the Root of the Tongue.

To **Bask**, to lie, or keep in a Place expoſed to the Heat of the Sun.

Basket, a well known Utenſil for ſeveral Uſes.

Basket of Aſſa fœtida, is a Quantity from 20 to 50 Pounds Weight: Of Medlars, two Buſhels.

Baskets of Earth. See *Corbeils.*

Baſnetum (in old Records) a Baſnet, or Helmet.

Baſs, (in *Muſick*) the loweſt of all its Parts, which ſerves as a Foundation to the others.

The **Baſs**, an Iſland on the Coaſts of *Scotland*, noted for the Reſort of great Flocks of Sea-fowl, eſpecially *Soland*-Geeſe, or Barnacles, which as ſome ſay, breed there out of the rotton Wood of Trees by the Sea-ſide.

Baſs or **Haſſock**, a kind of Cuſhion made of Straw, ſuch as are us'd to kneel upon in Churches.

Baſs-Violin. See *Violin.*

Baſſa or **Baſhaw** (among the *Turks*) a Magiſtrate or Governour of a particular Place; a Commander in chief over a Body of Soldiers.

Baſſa Tenura, (in old *Latin* Deeds) baſe Tenure, or holding by Villenage or other Cuſtomary Service, as diſtinguiſh'd from *Alta Tenura*, the higher Tenure *in Capite*, *i. e.* in Chief, or by Military Service, *&c.*

Baſſe, (old Word) a Collar for Cart-Horſes, made of Straw, Sedge, Ruſhes, *&c.* whence the *Baſs* for kneeling in Churches.

Baſſe Enceinte or **Baſſe Incloſure**, (in *Fortif.*) the ſame as *Falſe Bray*; which See.

Baſſet, a kind of Game at Cards.

Baſſoon, the Baſs Haut-boy; a Muſical Inſtrument.

Baſſo Relievo. See *Relievo.*

Baſt, Lime-tree Wood made into Ropes and Mats, which Gard'ners make uſe of to cover their tender Plants: It is alſo us'd for the Packing up of ſeveral Commodities.

Baſtard, born out of Wedlock, not genuine or true, falſe, counterfeit; as *A baſtard Child*, *baſtard Fruits*, &c.

Baſtard Tumours. See *Tumours.*

A **Baſtard**, a baſe-born Perſon: In a Legal Senſe, one that is born of any Woman not married, ſo that the Father is not known by Order of Law. See *Nothus.*

To **Baſtardize**, to make Baſtards; to corrupt, to marr, or ſpoil.

Baſtardy, the being a Baſtard: Alſo an Inquiry, Examination, or Tryal at Law, whether one be a Baſtard or no.

To **Baſte**, to moiſten Meat as it is roaſting, with Butter, Dripping, *&c.* to ſow ſlightly, with long Stitches; to beat, or bang one ſoundly.

Baſtille, the Name of a Caſtle at *Paris* in *France*, which is the chief Priſon of that Kingdom.

Baſtinado, (*Span.*) Blows given with a Stick, a Cudgelling, or banging with a Cudgel.

Baſtion, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a great Work ſometimes fac'd or lin'd with Stone or Brick, and ſometimes with Sods, which generally advances towards the Campaign or Field; its bounding Lines being two *Faces*, two *Flanks*, and two *Demi-gorges.*

Baſtion Compoſed, is when the two Sides of the inner *Polygon* are very unequal, which makes the Gorges alſo unequal.

Baſtion Cut or **Baſtion with a Tenaille**, one whoſe Point is cut off, ſo as to make an Angle inwards, and two Points outward, that is, a *Tenaille*: This is done when Water, *&c.* hinders carrying on the Baſtion to its full Extent, or when it would be too ſharp.

Baſtion deformed, that which wants one of the Demi-gorges, becauſe one Side of the inner Polygon is ſo very ſhort.

Baſtion detached or **cut off**, that which is ſeparated from the Body of the Works.

Demi-Baſtion, a Work that has but one Face and Flank, and is uſually rais'd before a Horn-work, or Crown-work: It is otherwiſe call'd an *Epaulment.*

Double Baſtion, that which on the Plane of the great Baſtion, has another Baſtion built higher, leaving 12 or 18 Feet, between the Parapet, or Breaſt-work of the lower, and the Foot of the higher.

Hollow or **Voided Baſtion**, is that which has only a Rampart and Parapet, ranging about its Flanks and Faces, ſo that a void Space is left towards the Center or Middle; and the Earth there is ſo low, that if the Rampart be taken, there is no making a Retrenchment, but what will be under the Fire of the Beſiegers.

Plat Baſtion or **Flat Baſtion**, that which is rais'd in the Middle before the Courtin, or ſtraight Line, when it is too long to be defended by the Baſtions on each Side; whereas the others are generally before the Angles.

Regular Baſtion, that which has a due Proportion of Faces, Flanks and Gorges.

Solid Baſtion, that which riſes equally to the Rampart of the Place, without any empty Space towards the Center; ſo that Earth enough is afforded to make a Retrenchment, in Caſe the Beſieged are reſolv'd to diſpute every Foot of Ground.

Baſton or **Batoon**, a Staff, Club, or Cudgel: In *Architecture*, the ſame as *Torus*; which See: Alſo a Title given to one of the Servants, or Officers under the Warden of the Fleet, that attends the Queen's Court with a red Staff, for the taking of ſuch Men into Cuſtody, as are committed by the Court.

Bat, a ſmall Bird reſembling a Mouſe that flies only in the Night: Alſo a kind of Club to ſtrike a Ball with, at the Play call'd Cricket.

Bat-Fowling, a particular way of taking Birds in the Night, as they are rooſting on Pearches, or in Trees, or Hedge-rows; by lighting Straw, or Torches, and beating the Buſhes, ſo that the Birds will ſoon fly towards the Flames, and may be taken with Nets or otherwiſe.

Batable Ground, the Land lying between *England* and *Scotland*, which was in Queſtion to whom it belong'd, before the uniting of the Kingdoms.

Batchelor. See *Bacheler.*

To **Bate**, to abate, or take off from a Reckoning. In *Falconry*, a Hawk is ſaid To *Bate or Bait*, when ſhe flutters with her Wings, either from Perch or Fiſt; as it were ſtriving to get away.

Bath, a noted City in *Somerſet-ſhire*, which took Name from its hot Baths of Medicinal Waters.

To **Bathe**, to waſh, to ſoak.

Bathing, (in *Falconry*) is when a Hawk is made to waſh her ſelf, either at home in a Baſon, or abroad in a ſmall River or Brook, that ſhe may gain Strength with a ſharp Appetite, ſo as to grow more bold and hardy.

Bathmis, (*Gr.*) a Step in a Ladder: In *Anatomy*, a Cavity or Hollow, in the Bone of the Arm or Shouldier, on each Side one, which receives the Proceſs of the undermoſt and leſſer of the two long Bones of the Cubit, when the whole Hand is ſtretch'd out and bended. This is alſo call'd *Trochlea.*

Bathypicron, broad-leav'd Wormwood; an Herb.

Batman, a kind of Weight us'd at *Smyrna*, containing 6 Oaks of 400 Drams each; which amount to 16 Pounds 6 Ounces, and 15 Drams of *Engliſh* Weight.

Batrachites, (*Gr.*) a Stone in Colour and Shape, like a Green Frog.

Batrachium, Crow-foot, Gold-knap, or Yellow Craw; a Flower: Alſo a kind of Chymical Gold-ſoder, ſo ſtrong a Poiſon that it kills People with the very Steam.

Batrachus, a Frog; alſo the Frog-fiſh, Fiſhing-frog, or Sea-devil: Alſo a kind of Bliſter fill'd with ſlimy Water, that ariſes under the Tongue, near the String.

Battail, (*Fr.* in Common Law) an ancient Tryal by Combate, which the Defendant, in an Appeal of Murder, Robbery, or Felony, might chuſe, in order to fight a Duel with the Appellant or Accuſer, for Proof, whether he were guilty or not: But this way of Tryal is now grown out of Uſe, and wholly laid aſide.

Battailed, (old Word) embattled, or having Battlements.

Battalia, (in Military Diſcipline) Battel-array, Order of Battel; as *To draw up an Army in Battalia.*

Battallion, a Body of Foot-Soldiers, conſiſting of about Six, Seven or Eight Hundred Men; of which uſually two Thirds are Musketeers, ranged on the right and lift Wings, and the other Third Pike-men, who are poſted in the middle; but the Number of Men is by no means certain.

To draw up Battallions, is to range a Body of Foot in ſuch Order, as may be moſt advantageous for Engaging a greater Body, either of Horſe or Foot, or both; or to prevent the Foot's being broke by the Horſe, when attacked in open Field.

Battel or **Battle**, the Engagement, or general Fight of two Armies.

Battel-Array, the Order of Battel, the Form of drawing up the Army for Fight.

Battel-Royal, (a Term in *Cock-fighting*) a Fight between three, five, or ſeven Cocks, all engag'd together, ſo that the Cock which ſtands longeſt gets the Day.

Main-Battel, the main Body of an Army, the Second of the three Lines; the firſt being the *Van*, and the third the *Rear* or *Reſerve*.

To **Battel** (old Word) to feed as Cattel do, to grow fat.

To **Batten**, to welter, or roll about in; alſo to fatten, or get Fleſh.

Batter, (in *Cookery*) a Mixture of Flower, Water, Eggs, Spice, *&c.* proper to make Pancakes, or Puddings.

To **Batter**, to beat or bruiſe, to play upon with Ordinance or great Guns.

Battering-Pieces. See *Pieces*.

Battery, (Law-Term) a violent beating or ſtriking of any Perſon, an Act which tends to the Breach of the Peace; ſo that the Party injur'd may either indict the other at the Seſſions, or have an Action of Treſpaſs of Aſſault and Battery againſt him.

In Fortification, **Battery** is a Place rais'd, whereon to plant the great Guns and play upon the Enemy; alſo the Cannon themſelves ſo planted.

Battery of a Camp, a Place where Cannon are likewiſe planted, which is uſually ſurrounded with a Trench and Palliſadoes at the Bottom, as alſo with a *Parapet* or Breaſt-work on the top, having as many Holes as there are Pieces of Artillery: There are alſo two *Redouts* on the Wings, or certain Places of Arms capable of covering the Men appointed for its Defence.

Battery d'Enfilade, is a Battery that ſcours, or ſweeps the whole length of a ſtraight Line.

Battery en Echarp, that which plays on any Work obliquely, or Side-ways.

Battery de Revers, or **Murdering Battery**, is one that beats upon the Back of any Place.

Battery ſunk or **buried**, is when its Platform is ſunk or let down into the Ground, ſo that Trenches muſt be cut in the Earth againſt the Muzzles of the Guns for them to fire out at, and to ſerve at Loop-holes. This ſort of Battery which the *French* call *en Terre* and *Ruinante*, is generally uſ'd on the firſt making of Approaches to beat down the Parapet of any Place.

Croſs Batteries, two Batteries which play athwart one another, upon the ſame Thing, making an Angle there, ſo as to beat with greater Violence and Deſtruction, becauſe what one Bullet ſhakes, the other beats down.

Joint Battery or **Batteria par Camerade**, is when ſeveral Guns fire at the ſame time upon one Place.

Batteurs d'Eſtrade, Scouts or Diſcoverers, Horſemen ſent out before, or on the Wings of an Army, a Mile, two, or three, to diſcover and give the General an Account of what they ſee.

Batting-Staff, an Inſtrument us'd by Laundreſſes, to beat waſh'd Linnen.

Battle (old Word) a kind of ſmall Boat; alſo the ſame as *Battle*, which See.

To **Battle**, (in *Oxford*-Univerſity) is to take up Proviſions in the College-Book.

Battlement, a piece of Maſonry on the top of a Wall or Building, like a Dent, or in form of *Embraſures* and *Merlons*, as in fortify'd Places; alſo the Turret of a Houſe.

Battler, a Scholar or young Student, that battles or ſcores for Diet in the Univerſity.

Battology (*Gr.*) a fooliſh repeating of the ſame Words over and over again in any Diſcourſe, vain babbling; from *Battus*, a certain ridiculous Poet, who frequently us'd the ſame Repetitions in his Works.

Battoon, (*Fr.*) a ſhort thick Club, or Stick; a Truncheon, or Marſhall's Staff: In Heraldry, it is a fourth part of a *Bend Siniſter*, and the uſual Mark of Illegitimacy, being always born couped or cut off at each End, ſo as not to touch the Chief or Baſe-Point. It alſo ſignifies the Earl Marſhall's Staff; as *He bears Or, a Battoon Gules.*

Batus, (*Gr.*) a Bramble or Brier; alſo an *Hebrew* Meaſure of liquid things, containing 72 Sextaries: In ſome old *Latin* Records, it is taken for a Boat.

Bavaria, a great Province or Dukedom in *Germany*, and one of the Ten Circles of the Empire.

Baubels, (old Word) Jewels cut.

Baucia, (*Gr.*) the wild Parſnep; a Root.

Baudekyn, Tiſſue or Cloth of Gold, upon which Figures in Silk were Embroider'd.

Baufrey, (old Word) a Beam, or Joiſt.

Bavins, Bruſh-faggots, made with the Bruſh at length.

Bawd, a lewd Woman that makes it her Buſineſs to debauch others for Gain; a Procureſs.

Bawdrick, a Cord or Thong for a Bell-clapper: Alſo an old Word for Furniture; alſo a Sword-belt, or an old faſhion'd Jewel.

Bawdry, a Bawd's Trade, or Imployment.

Bawdy, lewd, filthy, ſmutty; alſo filthy Words, or Diſcourſe.

Bawrel, a kind Hawk, that for Size and Shape, is ſomewhat like the *Lanner*, but has a longer Body and Sails.

Bawſin, (old Word) groſs, big: A Badger is alſo call'd a *Bawſin*, by ſome Writers that treat of the Exerciſe of Hunting.

Bay, (among Geographers and Sea-men) an Arm of the Sea that comes up into the Land, and ends in a Nook: It is a kind of ſmall Gulph bigger than a Creek, near ſome Harbour, where Ships may ride ſafe; and its Entrance is call'd the *Mouth of the Bay.*

In Architecture, the *Bay* is a Space left in a Wall for a Gate, Door, or Window; alſo a *Bay of Joiſts*, is the Space between two Beams. In Fortification, *Bays* are Holes in a *Parapet*, or Breaſt-work, to receive the Mouth of a Cannon. Among Fowlers, a Dog detaining a Pheaſant by barking, till ſhe be ſhot, is ſaid *To keep her at Bay.*

Bay or **Pen**, a Pond-head made up of a great Height, to keep in ſtore of Water for driving the Wheels or Hammer belonging to an Iron-Mill, *&c.*

Bay-Colour, (in Horſes) a light brown Red Colour: *Dark* or *black Bay*, is a deep-colour'd Red, a Cheſnut-Colour.

Bay-Tree, the Female Laurel, the Berries of which are Soveraign in Diſtempers of the Nerves, Colick, *&c.*

Bay-window, (in *Architect.*) a round Window, or one made arch-ways.

To **Bay**, to bark as a Dog does, to bleet or cry like a Lamb: Among Huntſmen, Deer are ſaid *To Bay*, when after being hard run, they turn Head againſt the Hounds.

Bayard, a Bay-Horſe.

Bayonnette, (*Fr.*) a broad Dagger without a Guard, made with a round taper Handle, to ſtick in the Muzzle of a Muſket, ſo that it may ſerve inſtead of a Pike, to receive the Charge of Horſe.

Bazar, a Word uſ'd in *Perſia*, and the *Eaſt-Indies* for a Market-place.

Bdellium, (*Gr.*) the Gum of a black Tree in *Arabia*, of the bigneſs of an Olive-tree: It is ſomewhat like Wax, of a ſweet Smell, and bitter Taſte.

Beacon, (*Sax.* a Signal) a long Pole ſet up in ſeveral Places, eſpecially on ſome riſing Ground near the Sea-coaſts, on which are faſten'd Pitch-barrels to be fir'd, or make a Smoak by Night, in order to give notice of an approaching Invaſion.

Beaconage, Money paid for the maintaining of Beacons.

Bead, a *Saxon* Word for a Prayer; as *To ſay over one's Beads.*

Bead-roll or **Bed-roll**, a Liſt of thoſe that uſ'd to be Pray'd for in the Church: But the Word is now taken in a Comical Senſe, for any long tedious Liſt, or confus'd reckoning up of many things together.

Bead-tree, a ſort of Shrub that bears white Berries.

Beadle, an Apparitor, or Meſſenger of a Court, that Summons Men to appear there: Alſo an Officer belonging to an Univerſity, or to a particular Ward, Pariſh, or Liberty: Alſo a Foreſt-Officer that makes Garniſhments for the Courts of the Foreſt, as alſo all Proclamations there, and executes all the Proceſs of them.

Beagle, a kind of Hunting-dog.

Beak, the Bill, or Nib of a Bird: In *Falconry*, the upper part of a Hawk's Bill that is crooked.

Beak or **Beak-head**, (of a Ship) that part of it without, before the Fore-Caſtle, which is faſten'd to the Stem, and ſupported by the Main Knee, being the chief Ornament and Grace of the Ship.

Beaking, (a Term in Cock-fighting) the fighting of thoſe Birds with their Bills; or their holding with the Bill, and ſtriking with the Heels.

Beal, a Whelk, or Puſh.

To **Beal**, to gather Matter, as a Sore does.

Beam, a great piece of Timber uſ'd in Building; the Pole of a Coach, or Waggon: In Sea-language, *Beams* are thoſe great croſs Timbers which hold the Sides of the Ship from falling together, and withal bear up the Decks. The Main Beam is next the Main-maſt, and the great Beam of all is call'd *the Midſhip-Beam.*

Beam, is alſo a Ray of Light proceeding from the Sun, or other Luminous Body; alſo a kind of fiery Meteor in ſhape of a Pillar.

Beam or **Beam-fiſh**, a Sea-monſter like a Pike, a moſt dreadful Enemy to a Man, whom he ſeizes like a Blood-hound, and will never let him go, if he can once get faſt hold: His Teeth are ſo venomous, that the leaſt touch of them is Mortal, unleſs an Antidote be immediately apply'd.

Beam of an Anchor, is the longeſt part of it, otherwiſe call'd the *Shank.*

Beam-Antler. See *Brow-Antler.*

Beam-Compaſſes, an Inſtrument made of Wood or Braſs, with ſliding Sockets, to carry ſeveral ſhifting Points, in order to draw Circles with very long *Radii*: They are of good uſe in large Projections, for drawing the Furniture on Wall-Dials, *&c.*

Beam-Feathers, (in *Falconry*) the long Feathers of a Hawk's Wing.

Beans, a well known wholeſome ſort of Pulſe.

Bean-Caper, a kind of Fruit.

Bean-Treſoil, an Herb.

Bear, a Wild Beaſt. In *Greenland* and *Spitſberg*, there are Bears of a white Colour, and prodigious Size, ſome of them being ſix Foot high, and their Skins fourteen Foot long: Alſo the Name of two ſeveral Conſtellations, or Cluſters of Stars in the Heavens, call'd *The greater and the leſſer Bear.*

Bear's-Breech, or **Brank-Urſin**, an Herb much eſteem'd for its lively green Colour, and of good Uſe in Phyſick for Ruptures, as alſo for the Cramp and Gout.

Bears-Ears, a ſort of curious Flowers, of which there is a very great and admirable Variety.

Bear's-Foot, an Herb, by ſome call'd Setter-wort, but others take it for a baſtard kind of white Hellebore.

To **Bear**, to carry, to hold up, to yield, or bring forth: In *Heraldry*, a Perſon that has a Coat of Arms, is ſaid *To bear* in it the ſeveral Charges, or Ordinaries contained in his Eſcutcheon: Thus, if there be three Lions Rampant in it, he is ſaid *To bear three Lions Rampant.*

In *Gunnery*, a Piece of Ordinance *comes to bear*, when it lies right with the Mark.

The Word **Bear** is alſo uſ'd by Sea-men in ſeveral Senſes: Thus a Ship is ſaid *To bear Ordinance*, when ſhe carries any great Guns; and *To bear a good Sail*, when ſhe Sails upright in the Water, with her Sails abroad in a Gale of Wind. With reſpect to the Burden of a Ship, they ſay *She bears*, when having too lean or ſlender a Quarter, ſhe ſinks too deep into the Water, with an over-light Fraight, and conſequently can carry but a ſmall quantity of Goods.

To **Bear in with the Harbour**, is when a Ship Sails into a Harbour before the Wind, or with the Wind large; and *To bear in with the Land*, is when ſhe Sails towards the Shore. When a Ship that was to Windward, comes under another Ship's Stern, and ſo gives her Wind, ſhe is ſaid *To bear under her Lee.*

To **Bear off from Land**, is when a Ship keeps off from it; and when a Mariner would expreſs how one Cape or Place lies from another, he ſays *It bears off ſo or ſo.*

In Conding, or giving Directions to the Steers-man, they ſay, **Bear up the Helm**, *i. e.* let the Ship go more at large before the Wind; and *Bear up round*, that is, let the Ship go between her two Sheets, directly before the Wind.

To **Beard.** See To *Bard.*

Bearded-Creeper, a kind of Herb.

Bearded Huſk, (among *Floriſts*) is a Roſe-huſk, or other ſuch like Huſk that is hairy in the Edges.

Bearers, Perſons that bear, or carry any thing: In a *Law-ſenſe*, ſuch as bear down, or oppreſs others; Maintainers, or Abettors: In *Heraldry*, thoſe that have Coat-armours diſtinguiſh'd from others by Colour, or other Differences.

Bearing, (in *Navigat.*) the Point of the Compaſs that one Place *bears*, or ſtands off from another: Among Heralds, *Bearing* or *Charge*, is taken for that which fills an Eſcutcheon.

Bearing-Claws, (a Term uſ'd in *Cock-fighting*) the foremoſt Toes of a Cock on which he goes, ſo that if they be hurt, or gravelled, he cannot fight.

Beaſel. See *Bezel.*

Beaſt, a Creature void of Reaſon; a lewd Man, or Woman; alſo a Game at Cards like *Loo.*

Beaſts of Chace, (according to the Foreſt-law) are five in number, *viz.* The Buck, Doe, Roe, Fox, and Martern.

Beaſts of the Foreſt, otherwiſe call'd *Beaſts of Venery*, are alſo counted five, *viz.* The Hart, Hind, Hare, Boar, and Wolf.

Beaſts and Fowl of Warren, are the Hare, Coney, Pheaſant and Partridge.

Beats, (in a Watch or Clock) are the Strokes made by the Fangs, or Pallets of the Ballance-ſpindle, or of the Pads in a Royal Pendulum.

To **Beat**, to ſtrike, or knock; to bang, to get the better of, or overcome: Among Hunters, Hares, or Coneys, when they make a noiſe in Rutting-time, are ſaid *To beat*, or *tap*: Alſo a Stag that runs firſt one way, and then another, is ſaid *To beat up and down.*

To **Beat an Alarm**, (in the Art of *War*) is to give notice by beat of Drum of ſome ſudden Danger, that all may be in a readineſs. To *Beat to Arms*, is for Soldiers that are diſpers'd to repair to them: To *Beat a Charge*, a Signal to fall upon the Enemy.

To **Beat the General**, to give notice to the Forces that they are to March. To *Beat a March*, to command them actually to move. To *Beat a Parley*, a Signal to demand ſome Conference with the Enemy. To *Beat a Retreat*, to draw off from the Enemy. To *Beat the Reveille*, to give leave at break of Day, to come out of Quarters. To *Beat the Tat-too*, to order all to retire to their Quarters. To *Beat the Troop*, to order the Men to repair to their Colours.

Beaters, Printers Ink-balls, with which they beat the Ink on the Letters in the Chace or Form.

Beatifical or **Beatifick**, (*Lat.*) making happy, or bleſſed; belonging to the Bleſſed.

Beatification, an Act by which the Pope declares a Perſon to be bleſſed after his Death.

To **Beatify**, to make bleſſed, to inroll among the Bleſſed.

Beatilles, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) certain Tid-bits; as Cocks-combs, Gooſe-gibblets, Ghizzards, Livers, and other Appurtenances of Fowls, to be put into Pies, Potages, *&c.*

Beatitude, (*Lat.*) Bleſſedneſs, Bliſs, Happineſs.

Beatrix, (*i. e.* one that makes happy) a proper Name of Women.

Beau, (*Fr.*) a Spruce Gentleman, a Spark, a Fop, a Finical Fellow.

Beaupleader, a Writ that lies where the Sheriff, or Bailiff, in his Court takes a Fine of a Party, either Plaintiff or Defendant, to the end that he may not Plead fairly, or aptly to the Purpoſe.

Beaver, a Creature like an Otter, living both on Land and in Water, with ſmall round Ears, very long Teeth, a Snout flat and hairy; but the Tail is without Hair, and Scaly like a Fiſh: This Creature is alſo call'd a Caſtor, and ſuch Hats as are chiefly made of its Hair, are thence nam'd *Beavers* and *Caſtors*.

Beavis, a Proper Name of ſeveral Men.

Beauteous or **Beautiful**, (*Fr.*) handſome, comely, fair, fine.

To **Beautify**, to make beautiful, to ſet off, or ſet out, to grace.

Beautify, Comelineſs, Fineneſs, Handſomneſs, Pleaſantneſs, Curiouſneſs, Delicacy, Excellency. According to the Rules of *Architecture*, *Beauty* is that agreeable Form, and pleaſing Appearance which it repreſents to the Eye of the Beholder.

A **Beauty**, a beautiful, very fair, or charming Woman.

Beavy. See *Bevy*.

Becabunga, (*Lat.*) the Herb Sea-purſlain, or Brook-lime.

To **Becalm**, to make calm, to appeaſe: Among Sailers, it is us'd, when any thing keeps off the Wind from a Ship, particularly when the Shore keeps the Wind away; and one Ship is ſaid *To becalm another*, when ſhe comes up with her on the Weather-ſide.

Beccafigo, a Bird like a Wheat-ear that eats Figs.

Bechicks or **Bechical Medicines**, Medicines that are good for the curing, or aſſwaging of a Cough; as Lozenges, Licorice, *&c.*

Beck, a little River, or Brook.

Bed, a Place to lie, or take reſt on: In *Gunnery*, that thick Plank which lies immediately under a Piece of Ordinance on the Carriage, being, as it were the main Body of the Carriage: *A Bed of Snakes*, is a knot of young ones. The neither Mill-ſtone is alſo call'd *the Bed*.

To **Bed with one**, to lie together in the ſame Bed: Among Hunters, a Roe is ſaid *To bed*, when ſhe lodges in a particular Place.

Bed-rid, that is ſo weak by Sickneſs, or old Age, as not to be able to riſe from one's Bed.

Bedd-ale or **Bidd-ale**, a Friendly Appointment for the Meeting of Neighbours, at the Houſe of New-marry'd Perſons, or other Poor People; where they us'd to drink together, and the Gueſts generally contributed to the Houſe-keepers.

Bedder or **Bedetter**, the Neither-ſtone of an Oil-mill.

Bede, the Name of a Learned *Engliſh* Monk, who liv'd near *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*, and had the Title of Venerable, as well in his Life-time, as ſince his Death.

Bede-houſe, an Hoſpital, or Alms-houſe, for Bedes-men, or poor People, who pray'd for their Founders and Benefactors.

Bedel, a Cryer, a Beadle, from the *Saxon* Word *Bydde*, to Publiſh, or Declare; as *To bid and forbid the Banes of Matrimony, Bidding of Prayers*, &c. Hence came our Univerſity-beadles, Church-beadles now call'd Summoners, or Apparitors, Beadle of the Beggers, *&c.*

Bedelary, the Juriſdiction of, or Precinct belonging to a Bedel, or Beadle.

Bederepe or **Bidrepe**, a Service anciently performed by ſome Tenants, in Reaping their Landlord's Corn at Harveſt, and ſome, (more eſpecially in *Wales*) are ſtill bound to give one, two, or more Days-work for that purpoſe, when requir'd; which in ſome Places, are call'd *Boon-days*.

Bedlam, the Name of a ſtately Hoſpital in *London*, where mad People are kept, corruptly ſo call'd for *Bethlem*, which in *Hebrew* ſignifies an Houſe of Bread. See *Bethlem*, and *Bethlem-Hoſpital*.

A **Bedlam** or **Bedlamite**, a mad, or diſtracted Perſon.

Beech, a ſort of Tree.

Beef a la Mode, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) is Beef well beaten, Larded, and Stew'd with Pepper, Salt, Lemmon, half a douzen of Muſhroons, a Glaſs of White-wine, *&c.*

Beer, a well known ſort of Drink. Alſo a Term us'd by Weavers, and ſignifying nineteen ends of Yarn, running all together out of the Trough, all the length of the Cloth;

Beeſom, a Broom to ſweep with: Alſo an Addition made to the Names of ſeveral Herbs, upon account of their reſembling a Broom; as Beeſom-moſs, Beeſom-weed, *&c.*

Beeſtings or **Breſtings**, the firſt Milk taken from a Cow, after Calving.

Beet, a Garden-herb, very good againſt Stoppages of the Liver and Spleen, as alſo for looſening the Belley, and provoking Urine.

White Beet, otherwiſe call'd *Poiree*, or *Porree*, a Plant, the Rib of which being boil'd, melts, and eats like Marrow.

Beet-Raves or **Beet-Radiſhes**, a ſort of red Beets that produce Roots for Sallets.

Beetle, an Inſect.

Beetle or **Boytle**, a Wooden Inſtrument us'd by Country-men for the driving of Piles, Stakes, Wedges, *&c.* Alſo a great Sledge, or Hammer to drive down Palloſadoes, or for other Uſes in *Fortification.*

Beglerbeg, (*i. e.* Lord of Lords) the chief Governour of a Province in *Turkey*; who Commands the Sanjacks, Baſſas, and other inferiour Offirs.

To **Beguile**, to Couzen, or Deceive.

Beguines, an Order of Religious Women, who without any Vow, or Obligatory Profeſſion, agreed to live together in Charity and Devotion.

Behemoh, a wonderful Creature deſcribed in the Book of *Job*, and taken by ſome for the River-horſe.

Behen or **Behn**, the Root of Red, or White *Valerian*; alſo a kind of Fruit. See *Ben.*

Beheſts, (old Word) Engagements, Promiſes.

Behiram, a Feſtival among the *Turks*, during which they uſe to forgive all Injuries.

Behight, (old Word) promiſed.

Belaccoile, a Word us'd by the Poet *Spencer*, for Friendly Salutation.

To **Belage**. See To *Belay.*

Belagged, left behind.

Belande or **Belandre**, (*Fr.*) a ſort of Sea-veſſel with Sails and Tackle like a Hoy, but broader and flatter. They are chiefly us'd to carry Merchants Goods, and are ſeldom above 24 Tun.

To **Belay**, (old Word) to Way-lay, to lay Wait for: Among Sea-men, To *Belay*, or *Belage*, is to faſten any running Rope, when it is haled, that it cannot run forth again: Thus they ſay, *Belay the Sheat*, or *Tack*, *i. e.* faſten it to the Kennel, *&c.*

To **Belch**, to break Wind upwards, to caſt forth with Violence.

† **Beldame**, a decrepit old Woman.

To **Beleaguer**, to Beſiege, to lay Siege before a Town; a Word which now begins to be out of Date.

Beleaguered, Beſieged, Oppreſſed, Afflicted; as *Beleaguered with Sickneſs and Want.*

Belemnites, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Stone of a whitiſh, and ſometimes Gold-colour, ſo call'd from its Shape, exactly reſembling the Point of an Arrow, as alſo in *Engliſh* Arrow-head, Finger-ſtone, and Thunder-bolt.

Belfrey, that part of a Steeple where the Bells hang.

Belgæ, the Inhabitants of *Belgium*, or the Low-Countries, containing the Seventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*: Alſo the People Inhabiting part of *England*, now call'd *Somerſet-ſhire*, and *Wilt-ſhire*, were anciently call'd *Belgæ*, in regard they came thither originally out of *Gallia Belgica.*

Belgian or **Belgick**, belonging to the Low-Countries.

Beli Oculus, (*Lat.*) a kind of precions Stone that reſembles an Eye.

Bell, (more truly *Baal*) in the *Chaldee* Language, ſignifies the Sun; which was Worſhipped under that Name by the *Chaldeans* and *Aſſyrians*: Alſo a well known Muſical Inſtrument hung up in Church-Steeples.

Bell-Flowers or **Blew Bells**, a pleaſant Flower, of which there are ſeveral ſorts, and ſome not altogether unuſeful in Phyſick.

Bell-metal, a Mixture of Tin and Copper, proper for the Caſting of Bells.

Bell-pear or **Gourd-pear**, a ſort of Pear.

Belling, a Term among Hunters, who ſay a *Roe belleth*, when ſhe makes a noiſe in Rutting-time.

Bellis, (*Lat.*) the White Daiſy, and Herb, and Flower of great Virtue in healing Wounds, *&c.*

To **Bellow**, to cry as Oxen, Cows, or Bulls do; the Word is alſo apply'd by Foreſters to the Hart.

Bellum, (*Lat.*) War, the State of War: In a *Law-Senſe*, the old cuſtomary way of Tryal by Arms, Duel, or Combate.

Belly, that part of the Body which encloſes the Guts, Bladder, *&c.* It is alſo ſaid of things that have no Life, as *The Belly of a Bottle*, *of a Lute*, &c.

Belly-fretting, a great Pain in the Belly of a Horſe; alſo the Wounding, or Galling of that Part with the Fore-girths, when they are either knotty, or crumbled, or drawn too ſtraight.

To **Belly** or **Belly out**, to grow fat, to ſtrut, to jut forth.

Belone, (*Gr.*) a Needle; alſo a kind of Fiſh, ſhap'd like a Needle.

Belonoides, (in *Anat.*) the Proceſs, or Shooting forth of the Bone, call'd *Aliformis*, which is fixed in the *Baſis* of the Scull.

Belſwagger, a ſwaggering Fellow; a Bully, or hectoring Blade.

Belt, a Girt to hang a Sword by: Alſo a Diſeaſe in Sheep.

Belvedere, (*Ital. i. e.* pleaſant to behold) the Name of one of the Pope's Palaces in *Rome*; alſo an Herb, call'd in *Engliſh*, Broom-Toad-flax.

Belzebub or **Baalzebub**, (*Heb. i. e.* the God of Flies) a Word us'd in Holy Scripture for the Prince of Devils.

Bement, (old Word) lamented, bemoaned.

Bemes, (old Word) Trumpets.

Ben or **Behn**, the Fruit of a Tree like the Tamariſk, about the bigneſs of a Filberd, which the Perfumers bruiſe to get an Oil out of it, not ſo ſweet-ſmelling of it ſelf, but proper to receive any ſort of Scent.

Benaiah, (*Heb.* the Lord's Building) *Jehoiada*'s Son, who at *Solomon*'s Command kill'd *Joab.*

Bench of the King or **Queen**. See *King's-Bench.*

Bencher, a Lawyer of the firſt Rank in the Inns of Court.

Benches. See *Wales.*

Bend, a Word us'd by *Chaucer*, for a Muffler, Kercher, or Caul: In *Heraldry*, one of the eight Honourable Ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged, but when charged, a third part of the Eſcutcheon: It is made by two Lines drawn croſs-ways from the Dexter chief to the Siniſter Baſe-Point: Thus 'tis ſaid, *He bears Or*, *a Bend Sable.*

The Bend is ſubdivided into a **Bendlet**, *Coſt*, *Garter* and *Ribbon*; which ſee under thoſe Articles.

Bend Siniſter, is drawn from the Siniſter Chief Point, to the Dexter Baſe, being ſubdivided into a *Scrape* or *Scarp*, and a *Battoon.*

Bend Voided, is when two ſtraight Lines drawn within the Bend, run nearly parallel to the outward edges of it; as *He bears Ermine*, *a Bend voided Gules.*

To **Bend**, to ſtretch out, to bow or crook, to yield or ſtoop.

To **Bend the Cable to the Anchor** (in Sea-Language) is to ſeize, or make it faſt to the Ring of the Anchor with Ropes. To *Bend two Cables*, is to tie them together, and ſo to make their own ends faſt upon themſelves. *To Bend a Main-ſail*, is to make it faſt to the Yard in its proper Place.

Bendlet, (in *Heraldry*) a ſmall Bend, or Sub-diviſion of the Bend, which takes up the ſixth part of the Shield.

Bendwith, a ſort of Herb.

Bendy, a Term us'd in *Heraldry*, when an Eſcutcheon is divided Bend-ways into an even Number of Partitions; but when they are odd, the Field muſt be firſt named, and then the number of the Bends.

Beneaped, (among Seamen) a Ship is ſaid *To be beneaped*, when the Water does not flow high enough to bring her off the Ground, out of a Dock, or over a Bar.

Benedictines, an order of Monks, Founded by St. *Benedict.*

Benediction, (*Lat.*) a Bleſſing, particularly that which is given by Parents to their Children, or by Biſhops, or other Miniſters to the People.

Benefactor, a doer of good Turns; a Patron.

Benefice, any Church-living, whether a Dignity, or other ſort.

Beneficence, the doing of good Offices, Kindneſs, Liberality.

Beneficial, that yields Benefit, Advantageous, Profitable.

Beneficiarii, (among the *Romans*) a ſort of Soldiers, who for ſome eminent Service done, had Lands allow'd them for Term of Life, call'd *Beneficia*, or Benefices; which Word is now wholly apply'd to the Spiritual Livings that are enjoy'd by Clergy-men.

Beneficiary, one that has a Benefice.

Beneficio primo Eccleſiaſtico habendo, a Writ directed from the Queen to the Lord Chancellour, or Lord Keeper, to beſtow the Benefice that ſhall firſt fall into the Queen's Gift, above or under ſuch a Value, upon this, or that Parſon.

Benefit, Kindneſs, or Favour; Advantage, or Profit.

Benefit of the Clergy, a Privilege formerly peculiar to Clerks, but now common with them to Lay-men, when they ſtand Convicted of certain Crimes, particularly of Manſlaughter. By Virtue of this Privilege, the Priſoner is put to read a Verſe or two in a *Latin* Book of a *Gothick* black Character, commonly call'd a *Neck-verſe*; and if the Ordinary of *Newgate*, or his Deputy ſtanding by, ſays, *Legit ut Clericus*, *i. e.* he reads like a Clerk, or Scholar, he is only burnt on the Hand and ſet free, otherwiſe he ſuffers Death for his Crime.

Benerth, a Service which the Tenant heretofore render'd to his Lord, with his Plough and Cart.

Benevolence, good Will, Favour: Alſo a voluntary Gratuity, or Preſent given by Subjects to their Soveraign.

Benevolent, well-willing, bearing good Will, favourable, friendly, affectionate, kind.

Benevolent Planets, (among *Aſtrologers*) ſuch as afford a favourable Influence; which are *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

Benevolentia Regis habenda, the Form in ancient Fines and Submiſſions, to purchaſe the Queen's Pardon and Favour, in order to be reſtor'd to Eſtate, Title, or Place.

Bengale, a ſort of Linnen-cloth, ſo call'd, becauſe brought from *Bengala*, a Kingdom in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Benhadad, (*Heb.* the Son of Noiſe) a King of *Syria*.

Benjamin, (*i. e.* the Son of the Right-Hand) the youngeſt of the Twelve Sons of *Jacob*, whom his Mother *Rachel* firſt nam'd *Benoni*, *i. e.* a Son of Sorrow.

Benjamin or **Benzoin,** a Drug much us'd in Sweet-bags, and other Perfumes; It is the Gum, or congeal'd Juice of the Herb Laſer-wort, growing in *Africa*: Others will have it to be the Product of a certain Tree in the *Indies*, like an Almond-tree, that bears a Cod, containing only a Juice, which being thicken'd, is what we call *Benjamin*.

Benign, (*Lat.*) courteous, good-natur'd, kind, favourable, more eſpecially apply'd to the Influence of the Stars.

Benign Diſeaſe, is a favourable one, that has no irregular, or dreadful Symptoms, but ſuch as are agreeable to its Nature.

Benignity, ſweetneſs of Diſpoſition, Goodneſs, Kindneſs, Courteſy.

To **Benim,** (old Word) to bereave.

Bennet, a proper Name of Men, from *Benedict*; alſo a kind of Herb.

To **Bequeath,** to give, or leave by laſt Will and Teſtament.

Bequeſt, a *Law-word* for a Legacy.

To **Beray.** See *To Bewray*.

Berberis, (*Lat.*) the Barberry-tree, a Shrub, the Berries of which provoke Appetite, and ſtrengthen the Stomach.

Bercaria or **Bercria,** (in ancient Writers) a Sheep-fold, Sheep-pen, or other Incloſure for the keeping of Sheep.

To **Bereave,** to deprive, or rob one of a thing, to take it away from him.

Bereft, bereaved, or deprived of.

Bergamot, a round Pear, whoſe Pulp is ſomewhat perfumed, and of a delicious Taſte, ſo call'd from *Bergamo* a City of *Italy*, whence they were firſt brought over: Alſo a ſort of Perfume.

Bergamot of Eaſter, call'd *Bugy* by the *French*, a Pear that is ripe in *February* and *March*, in colour and bigneſs, reſembling the Autumn-Bergamot; but it is not ſo flat towards the Crown, and a little longer towards the Stalk; its Colour is Greeeniſh, with little gray ſpecks that grow yellowiſh in ripening.

Bergander, a kind of Fowl.

Bergmayſter, (*Dutch*) the Bailiff, or chief Officer among the *Derby-ſhire* Miners, who alſo performs the Duty of a Coroner.

Berghmoth or **Bergmote,** a Court held to determine Matters relating to Mines.

Beria, (in old *Latin* Records) a flat, wide Plain, or Heath: Whence ſeveral large Meadows, and open Grounds are ſtill call'd *Beries* and *Berifields*, beſides the Terminations or endings of the Names of ſeveral Places ſituated in an open Champion Country, as *Cornberie*, *Mixberie*.

Berm, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a little ſpace of Ground, three, four, or five Foot wide, left at the foot of the Rampart next the Field, to receive the Earth that rolls down from thence, and to prevent it from falling into the Moat, or Ditch: It is otherwiſe call'd *Fore-land*, *Ralais*, *Retraite*, and *Pas de Souris*.

Bern, (*i. e.* a Bear) one of the four Proteſtant Cantons of *Switzerland*, and the moſt powerful of all the Thirteen, with its chief City of the ſame Name.

Bernard, (*i. e.* Bear's-heart) a proper Name of Men, particularly of an eminent Divine, the laſt of the *Latin* Fathers of the Church.

Bernard-College, an ancient College in *Oxford*, Rebuilt by Sir *Thomas White*, Citizen of *London*, and afterwards call'd St. *John Baptiſt*'s College.

Bernard's Inn. See *Inns of Chancery*.

Bernardines, certain Religious Perſons of the Order of one *Bernard* a Ciſtercian Monk.

Berra, (in ancient *Latin Deeds*) a plain, open Heath.

Berries, (among *Herbaliſts*) are Fruits cover'd with a thin Skin, containing a Pulp that grows ſoft and moiſt when ripe, and the Seed is alſo contain'd within its Subſtance, as the Berries of Bay, Ivy, Juniper, Elder, Bramble, *&c.*

Berrithatch, Litter for Horſes; a Word us'd in the Court-rolls of the Manour of *Chaton* in *Somerſet-ſhire.*

Berſa, (in old *Latin* Records) a Limit, Bound, or Compaſs.

Berſare, to ſhoot; as *Berſare in Foreſta mea ad tres Arcus*. Charta Ran. Com. Ceſtr. an 1218, *i. e.* To hunt or ſhoot in my Foreſt with three Arrows.

Berſatrix, a Rocker of young Children in a Cradle.

Berſeletta, a Hound, or Hunting-dog.

Berth or **Birth**, (among *Mariners*) convenient Sea-room for a Ship that rides at Anchor. See *Birth.*

Bertha, a proper Name of ſome Women, ſignifying in the *German* Tongue, bright or famous.

Berthinſeck or **Birdinſeck**, a Law in *Scotland*, whereby a Man is not to be hang'd for ſtealing a Sheep, or ſo much Meat, as he can carry upon his Back in a Sack, but only ſcourged.

Bertoh, a Farm-houſe.

Berton, a great Farm ſo call'd in *Devon*-ſhire See *Barton.*

Bertonarii, Tenants of *Bertons*, or Farmers.

Bertram, a proper Name of ſome Men; alſo an Herb otherwiſe call'd Pellitory of *Spain.*

Bertying a Ship, (Sea-Phraſe) the raiſing up of the Ship's Sides.

Berwica, a Word often found in Doomſday-Record, and ſignifying a Village.

Bery. See *Bury.*

Beryllus, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of a faint Green Colour like the Water of the Sea.

Bes or **Beſſis**, (*Lat.*) the Weight of eight Ounces, among the ancient *Romans*, being two third parts of the *As*, or Pound. In Land-meaſure *Bes* is alſo the eighth part of an Acre divided into twelve equal Portions.

Beſaile, a Writ that lies for an Heir, where his great Grand-father (call'd *Biſayoul* in *French*) dying poſſeſſed of any Lands or Tenements in Fee Simple, a Stranger abates, or enters upon the Premiſes, to keep out the ſaid Heir.

Beſant or **Byzantine**, a very ancient Gold-coin, ſo call'd becauſe ſtampt at *Byzantium* or *Conſtantinople*: But the Value of it is unknown, and was quite forgot even in the time of K. *Edward* III.

In Heraldry, **Beſants** are taken for the Figure of certain Plates of Gold, containing 104 Pounds and 2 Ounces Troy-weight, each worth 3750 Pounds Sterling: They were made round and ſmooth without the Repreſentation of any Figure on them; and in Coats of Arms are always expreſs'd *Or*, or of the Gold-Colour.

Beſca (in old *Latin* Records) a Spade, or Shovel: Whence *Una Beſcata terræ, i. e.* a piece of Land turn'd up with a Spade.

To **Beſeech**, to pray, or entreat humbly.

Beſeſtein or **Bezeſtan**, a Burſe or Exchange for Merchants, among the *Turks* and *Perſians.*

To **Beſhrew**, (old Word) to curſe or uſe Imprecations: Whence the Expreſſion ſtill in Uſe, *Beſhrew your Heart, i. e.* ill luck attend ye.

Beſidery, a ſort of Baking-Pear about the Bigneſs of a Tennis-ball, of a yellowiſh and whitiſh green Colour; being an indifferent Fruit, ripe in *October* and *November.*

Beſidery Sandry. See *Chaſſery.*

To **Beſiege**, to lay Seige to, or to ſurround a Town with Military Forces, in order to be Maſter of it. In Aſtrology, a Planet is ſaid *To be beſieged*, when plac'd between the Bodies of the two malevolent or ill-boding Planets *Saturn* and *Mars.*

To **Beſpatter**, to daſh or dawb with Dirt, to defame or ſlander.

Beſtail, (*Fr.*) a Law-word, ſignifying all kind of Beaſts or Cattel.

Beſtial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Beaſt, beaſtly, brutiſh.

Beſtial Signs of the Zodiack, are *Aries, Taurus, Leo, Sagittarius* and *Capricornus*, ſo call'd by *Aſtrologers*, upon Account of their Figure, on the Celeſtial Globe, repreſenting four-footed Beaſts.

To **Beſtow**, to give, to lay out.

To **Bet**, to lay Wagers when Gameſters are playing, in Favour of one Side againſt the other.

Beta, the ſecond Letter of the *Greek* Alphabet: Alſo an unſavoury Herb call'd *Beet*, the Juice of which drawn up the Noſtrils, diſcharges Phlegmatick Humours from the Brain, and cures obſtinate Head-aches.

Beet, (old Word) Boot, or Help.

To **Beet**, (old Word) to bid, or command.

Bethlem or **Bethlehem**, (*Heb.* the Houſe of Bread) a City of *Judah*, famous for the Birth of King *David*, and of our Bleſſed Saviour.

Bethlem-Hoſpital, a noted Hoſpital in the City of *London*, where about forty, fifty, or ſixty Lunaticks, or diſtracted Perſons are commonly cur'd in a Year.

Betle or **Betre**, a kind of *Indian* Plant call'd Water-Pepper.

Betonica, the Herb Betony of good Uſe in Phyſick, eſpecially againſt Diſeaſes of the Head and Breaſt.

Betraſſed, (old Word) deceived.

To **Betray**, to be falſe to, to deliver up treacherouſly; to diſcloſe, or diſcover.

Betreint, (old Word) ſprinkled.

To **Betroth**, (*Dutch*) to give one Party to another, by a Solemn Matrimonial Contract; to make ſure, or promiſe in Marriage.

Bettee, an Inſtrument made uſe of by Thieves, to break open a Door.

Betula, (*Lat.*) the Birch-tree, the Leaves of which being of a cleanſing and opening Quality, are of great Uſe in the Dropſy.

Bevel, an Inſtrument well known to Builders, as Carpenters, Maſons, Brick-layers, *&c.* and us'd for the adjuſting of Angles.

Bever, a ſmall Collation betwixt Dinner and Supper; alſo the Viſer, or Sight of a Head-piece.

Beverage, (*Fr.*) a ſort of mingled Drink.

To **Pay Beverage**, to lay out Money for Drink, to treat one's Friends or Companions, upon the firſt wearing of a new Suit of Cloaths, *&c.*

Bevile, a Term in Heraldry, ſignifying broken or open like a Bevel or Carpenter's Rule; as *He bears Argent, a Chief Bevile vert.*

Bevy of Roe-bucks, a Term us'd by Foreſters, for a Herd or Company of thoſe Beaſts: Among Falconers and Fowlers, a *Bevy of Quails*, is a Brood or Flock of young Quails: Whence the Word is figuratively taken for a Knot or Company of Perſons; as *A Bevy of Ladies Goſſips, &c.*

Bevy-Greaſe, the Fat of a Roe-buck.

Bewildered, that has a wild Look with him, ſcared or frighted.

Bewits, (in *Falconry*) pieces of Leather made ſomewhat broad, to which the Hawk's Bells are faſten'd and button'd to their Legs.

Bewpleader. See *Beaupleader.*

To **Beway**, to foul one's Hole, to dawb or fill with Ordure; to diſcover, or reveal a Secret.

Bewreck, (old Word) revenged.

Bewryen, (old Word) declared.

Bezaliel, (*Heb.* the Shadow of God) a famous inſpired Artiſt, among the ancient *Jews*, who was one of the Chief Workmen about the Tabernacle.

Bezant, See *Beſant*.

Bezantler, the ſecond Branch of a Stag's Horn, next above the Brow-antler.

Bezat-Tree, a kind of Tree, growing in *Malabar*, in the Eaſt-*Indies*.

Bezel or **Bezil**, the upper part of the Collet of a Ring, which faſtens and encompaſſes the Stone.

Bezestan. See *Beſeſtein*.

Bezoar or **Bezoar-Stone**, a precious Stone of great Virtue againſt Poiſon and the Plague, bred in the Stomach of a Creature like a wild Goat.

Bezoar-Animale, the Livers and Hearts of Vipers dry'd in the Sun and powder'd.

Bezoar Minerale, a Chymical Preparation of Butter of Antimony fixed by Spirit of Nitre, and reduc'd to a white Powder; which is endu'd with a Quality to procure Sweat, and call'd *Bezoardicum Minerale* by Mr. *Boyle*.

Bezoardick or **Bezoartick Remedies**, Cordial Medicines, or Antidotes againſt Poiſon or infectious Diſeaſes.

Bezoardicum Joviale, a Medicine made by melting three Ounces of *Regulus* of Antimony, with two Ounces of block Tin; which being powder'd, is mix'd with ſix Ounces of Sublimate Corroſive, and then diſtill'd off in a kind of Butter: Afterwards the Butter is diſſolv'd in Spirit of Nitre, and the Solution diſtilled three ſeveral times, till the Bezoar remain at the bottom.

Bezoardicum Lunale, is made by mingling eight Ounces of rectify'd Butter of Antimony, with an Ounce of fine Silver, and diſſolving the Maſs in Spirit of Nitre.

Bezoardicum Martiale, is a Solution of *Crocus Martis*, made by Reverberation in Butter of Antimony, and then Spirit of Nitre is pour'd on it, and the Artiſt proceeds as in other Bezoartick Preparations.

To **Bezzle**, to guzzle, tipple, or drink hard.

Bialacoil, (old Word) fair welcoming.

Bias, (*Fr.*) Inclination, Bent, or Ply.

Bias of a Bowl, that Place where it inclines on one Side more than another in running.

To **Bias**, to ſet a Bias upon; to incline one, to to prepoſſeſs him.

Biberot, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) minced Meat made of the Breaſts of Partridges and fat Pullets.

Bibio, (*Lat.*) the Wine-fly, an Inſect that breeds in the Dregs of Wine.

Bibitory Muscle, (in *Anat.*) the Muſcle that draws down the Eye towards the Cup, when one drinks See *Adductor Oculi*.

Bible, the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Teſtament, ſo call'd by way of Excellency, from the *Greek* Word *Biblos*, ſignifying a Book.

Bibliopola, (*Gr.*) a Book-ſeller, or Stationer.

Bibliotheca, a Library, a Place where Books are kept, a Study; alſo the Books themſelves.

Bicane, the Verjuice-Grape, a kind of wild Grape.

Bice, a ſort of Stuff us'd by Painters, to make Blew and Green Colours.

Biceps, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the *Cubitus* or Elbow, ſo call'd becauſe it has two Heads or Beginnings; the firſt or outmoſt ariſing from the upper part of the Brink of the *Acetabulum Scapulæ*, and the latter at the end of the *Proceſſus Coracoides Scapulæ*: Afterwards both being joyn'd together make a large fleſhy Belly, and are inſerted to the Tubercle, or Knob, at the upper Head of the Bone call'd *Radius*.

Biceps or **Biceps Femoris**, a Muſcle of the Leg, having likewiſe two Heads, the upper and longeſt of which takes riſe from a Knob of the *Os Iſchium*, as the other does from the *Linea Aſpera* of the *Os Femoris*, immediately below the end of the *Glutæus Maximus*. Theſe Heads being thus united, march on to the outward *Appendix* of the Thigh-bone, and are implanted to the upper *Epiphyſis* of the *Fibula*.

Bickering, tilting, or skirmiſhing; wrangling, Quarrel, Diſpute.

Bicongius, (*Lat.*) a Meaſure containing twelve Sextaries, or about ſix *Engliſh* Quarts.

Bicorporal Signs, (in *Aſtrol.*) are thoſe Signs of the *Zodiack* that are double-bodied, or repreſent two Bodies as *Gemini*, *Piſces*, and *Sagittarius*.

To **Bid a Boon**, (old Word) to make a Requeſt.

Bid-ale or **Bid-all**, a bidding or inviting of Friends to drink at a poor Man's Houſe, to gain their charitable Aſſiſtance: This Cuſtom is ſtill us'd in the Weſtern Parts of *England* and elſewhere, being otherwiſe call'd *Help-ale* and *Clerks-ale*.

Bidding of the Beads, a Charge or Warning, that Pariſh-Prieſts formerly gave their Pariſhioners, at certain times, to ſay particular Prayers, or do other Acts of Devotion, in behalf of ſome deceaſed Friend's Soul.

Bidens, (*Lat.*) a young Sheep having two Teeth, a Tag or Hogrel of the ſecond Year.

Biennial, that is of two Years continuance.

Bier or **Beer**, a wooden Frame to carry a dead Body upon.

Bifolium, (*Lat.*) Bifoil or Tway-blade, an Herb growing in boggy Ground, with two Leaves one againſt another: It cures Wounds old and new, and is good to knit Ruptures or broken Bellies.

Biformed, double-ſhaped, having two Shapes.

Biga, (*Lat.*) a Cart or Chariot drawn by coupled Horſes: In our old Records, a Cart with two Wheels.

Bigamy, (*Gr.*) a double Marriage; the having of two Wives at once, or the marrying of two Wives ſucceſſively after each other's Death. In the Canon-Law, an Impediment that hinders a Man from being a Clerk, by reaſon he has been twice marry'd.

Bigarrade, (*Fr.*) a kind of great Orange.

Bigat, a *Roman* Coin ſtampt with the Figure of a Chariot drawn by two Horſes a-breaſt: It was equal in Value to the *Denarius*, or 7½ *d English* Money.

Bigge, a Country-word for a Pap, or Teat.

Biggin, a kind of Coif, or Linnen-Cap for a young Child.

Bight or **Bite**, (Sea-Term) any turn or part of a Cable, or Rope that lies compaſſing; as *To hold by the Bight*, *i. e.* to hold by that part of the Rope which is coiled or rolled up.

Bigot. (*Fr.*) a ſuperſtitious Perſon, one whoſe Devotion is over-ſtrained; an Hypocrite.

Bigotism or **Bigotry**, Superſtition, Hypocriſy.

Bigotted, grown a Bigot.

Bihouac. See *Biovac*.

Bison, (*Fr.*) a Juice or Roſin that runs in Summer-time, from the Pine, Fir and Larch-tree.

Bilanciis deferendis, a Writ directed to a Corporation for the carrying of Weights to a particular Haven, there to weigh the Wooll that ſuch a Man is licenſed to tranſport.

Bilander. See *Belandre* and *Bylander*.

Bilberries, otherwiſe call'd *Whorts*, or *Whortle-berries*, the Fruit of a ſmall creeping Buſh of the bigneſs of Juniper-berries, but of a Purple Colour, and ſweetiſh-ſharp Taſte: They bind the Belly, and ſtay Vomitings and Loathings.

Bilboes, a ſort of Puniſhment at Sea, when an Offender is laid in Irons, or ſet in a kind of Stocks.

Bildge or **Billage**, a Sea-word for the bottom of a Ship's Floor.

Bildge-Pump. See *Burr-Pump.*

Bildge-Water, that Water which by reaſon of the breadth of the Bildge, cannot come to the Well in the Ship's Hold.

Bilged or **Bulged**, (among Sea-men) a Ship is ſaid *To be bilged*, when ſhe has ſtruck off ſome of her Timber on a Rock, or Anchor, and ſprings a Leak.

Bile. See *Bilis* and *Boil.*

Biliarius Ductus. See *Ductus Biliarius.*

Bilinguis, (*Lat.*) that can ſpeak two Languages; alſo double-tongued, deceitful. In a Law-ſenſe, it is taken for a Jury that paſſes between an *Engliſh*-man and a Foreigner, of which part are Natives of *England*, and part Strangers.

Bilious, full of Bile or Choler, Cholerick.

Bilis, (*Lat.*) the Bile, Gall, or Choler; an Humour partly Suphureous, and partly Saline, which is ſeparated from the Bloud of Animals in the Liver, for the receiving and diſcharging of which, there are chiefly two Veſſels or Paſſages, *viz.* the *Folliculus Fellis*, or Gall-bladder, and the *Porus Biliarius*; which See.

Bilis atra, black Choler, or Melancholy.

To **Bilk**, to diſappoint, or deceive; to gull, or bubble.

Bill, an Edge-tool us'd by Husbandmen, to lop Trees, *&c.* if ſhort, 'tis call'd a Hand-bill, if long, a Hedging-bill.

Bill or **Proceſs at Law**, a Declaration in Writing, that expreſſes the Grievance, or Wrong the Plaintiff has ſuffer'd by the Defendant, or elſe ſome Fault the Party complain'd of has committed againſt ſome Law or Statute of the Realm.

Bill of Debt, is the ſame with a Bond or Writing Obligatory; only when drawn up in *Engliſh*, 'tis commonly call'd a Bill, and in *Latin* an *Obligation.* Or a Bill is a ſingle Bond, without any Condition annexed, whereas an Obligation is a Bond, with a Penalty and Condition.

Bill of Divorce. See *Divorce.*

Bill of Entry, (in *Traffick*) an Account of Goods enter'd at the Cuſtom-Houſe, both inward and outward, in which is expreſs'd the Merchant exporting or importing, the Quantity and Sorts, and whether tranſported, or from whence.

Bill of Exchange, a ſhort Note, ordering the Payment of a Summ of Money in one Place, to any Perſon appointed by the Remitter, in Conſideration of the like Value paid the Drawer in another Place.

Bill of Health. See *Praiſque.*

Bill of Lading, a Deed ſigned by the Maſter of a Ship, acknowledging the Receipt of the Merchant's Goods, and obliging himſelf to deliver the ſame in good Condition, at the Place to which they are conſign'd: Theſe Bills being uſually three in Number; the firſt is given to the Merchant to keep, the ſecond ſent to the Factor, and the third is kept by the Maſter of the Veſſel.

Bill of Parcels, a particular Account of the ſorts and prizes of Goods bought, given by the Seller to the Buyer.

Bill of Reviver. See *Reviver.*

Bill of Review in Chancery. See *Review.*

Bill of Sale, is when a Perſon wanting a Summ of Money, delivers Goods as a Security to the Lender, and alſo gives the ſaid Lender a Bill, impowering him to ſell the Goods for his own Uſe, in caſe the Summ borrowed be not repaid with Intereſt at the Time agreed upon.

Bill of Store, a Licence granted at the Cuſtom-Houſe, to Merchants, to carry ſuch Stores and Proviſions Cuſtom-free, as are neceſſary for their Voyage.

Bill of Sufferance, a Licence likewiſe granted at the Cuſtom-Houſe to a Merchant, ſuffering him to trade from one *Engliſh* Port to another, without paying Cuſtom.

Billa Vera, (*Lat. i. e.* a true Bill) a Term of Art in the Common Law, which ſignifies the indorſing, or writing on the back-ſide of a Preſentment by the Grand Jury, when they find the Matter probably true, and worthy of farther Conſideration.

Billage, (among Sea-men) the breadth of a Ship's Floor, when ſhe lies a-ground. See *Bildge.*

Billard, a Word us'd in ſome Places for an imperfect, or baſtard Capon.

Billet, a Stick or Log of Wood cut for Fuel; alſo a Letter or Note folded up; or a Ticket for the quartering of Soldiers: In Heraldry, it is a Common Bearing; as *Argent billeté a Croſs engrailed Gules*, where the Billets are ſuppos'd to be all over the Field; but ſometimes there are not above ſix, *&c.* and then they are numbred.

Billet doux, (*Fr.*) a ſhort Love-letter.

Billet or **Billot**, an Ingot or Wedge of Metal, eſpecially Gold.

To **Billet Soldiers**, is to quarter them in ſeveral Houſes, by way of Billet or Ticket.

Billiards, a ſort of Game play'd with two Sticks, an Ivory-ball, Port, *&c.* on a long ſquare Table cover'd with green Cloth.

Billiting (among *Hunters*) the Ordure, or Dung of a Fox.

Billow, a Surge of the Sea; a great rolling Wave.

Bind, a Country-Word for a Stalk of Hops.

Bind of Eels, a Quantity conſiſting of 250, or ten Strikes, each 25 Eels.

Bind-Days. See *Precaria.*

Bind-weed, a Plant that bears a blew Flower, and of which there are two ſorts, the greater and the leſs.

Binding, (in *Falconry*) ſignifies tiring, or when a Hawk ſeizes.

Binn, a ſort of Cup-board or Hutch, to lock up Bread and other Proviſions; a Bread-basket: Alſo a Place boarded up to put Corn in.

Binnarium, (in old *Latin* Records) a Stews or Pond, for the feeding and keeping of Fiſh.

Binocle, (*Fr.*) a kind of Dioptrick *Teleſcope*, or double Proſpect-glaſs, with two Tubes or Conveyances, and two Holes to ſee a diſtant Object with both Eyes together.

Binomial, (*Gr.*) a Term in *Algebra*, as *A binomial Quantity or Root*, *i. e.* a Quantity or Root that conſiſts of two Names or Parts joyn'd together by the Sign + as $a + b$, or 3 + 2.

Biolychnium, a Term us'd by ſome Writers in Phyſick for the Vital Flame, natural Heat or Life of Animals, particularly that which is communicated to a Child in the Womb. See *Flame Vital.*

Biouac or **Bihovac**, (*Fr.* in the Art of War) an extraordinary Guard perform'd by the whole Army, when either at a Siege or lying before an Enemy, it is drawn out every Evening from the Tents or Huts; and continues all Night under

Arms, before its Lines or Camp, to prevent Surprize, *&c.*

To **Raiſe the Bivouac**, is to return the Army to their Tents, or Huts, ſome time after break of Day.

Bipartite, (*Lat.*) divided into two Parts.

Bipartient, that divides into two Parts: In *Arithmetick*, a Number which divides another equally into two Parts, without a Remainder, is ſaid *To be a Bipartient*, with Reſpect to that Number, as 2 to 4, 3 to 6, 4 to 8, *&c.*

Bipartition, the Act of dividing a thing into two equal Parts.

Bipinella, (*Lat.*) the Herb Pimpernel, or Burnet.

Biquadrate, (*i. e.* double Quadrate or Square) the fourth Power in *Arithmetick* and *Algebra*, which ariſes from the Multiplication of a Square Number or Quantity by it ſelf; ſo 4 the Square of 2 being multiply'd by it ſelf produces the Biquadrate 16. See *Cube-ſquare.*

Biquintile, (in *Aſtron.*) one of the New Aſpects invented by *Kepler*, and ſo call'd, becauſe it conſiſts of two fifth Parts of the whole Circle, *viz.* 144 Degrees.

Birch, a Tree more eſpecially peculiar to Great *Britain*. See *Betula.*

Birds-Eye, an Herb of a dry binding Quality, and of ſingular Virtue againſt the Palſey.

Birds-Foot, an Herb proper for Wounds, and more eſpecially good againſt Ruptures.

Birds-Neſt, a bitter Herb diſtaſtful to the Palate, and of little or no Uſe in Phyſick.

Birds-Tongue, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Stitchwort.

Biremis, (*Lat.*) a Ship, or Galley that has two Ranges of Oars, or two Oars in a Seat.

Birgander, a kind of wild Gooſe.

Birlet, (old Word) a Coif, or Hood.

Birretus, (in old *Latin* Writers) the Cap or Coif of a Judge, or Sergeant at Law.

Birt, a Fiſh of the Turbot-kind.

Birth, a being born, Extraction, Deſcent. In Sea-Language, the obſerving of a fit Diſtance for Ships, either at Anchor, or under Sail, to keep clear, ſo as not to be in Danger of falling foul one upon another: Alſo a convenient Place to Moor a Ship in. Alſo the proper Place a-board for a Meſs to put their Cheſts, *&c.* is call'd *the Birth of that Meſs.*

Birth-wort, an Herb. See *Ariſtolochia.*

Birthing, a Term us'd at Sea, when the Ship's Sides are rais'd, or brought up.

Biſcaw-woune, a Place near St. *Burien*'s in *Cornwall*, where nineteen Stones are ſet in a Circle, as it is ſuppoſed, in Memory of ſome Victory, or for Funeral Monuments.

Biſcotin, (*Fr.*) a ſort of Confection made of fine Flower, the Whites of Eggs, Powder-Sugar, Marmalet, *&c.*

To **Biſect**, (*Lat.* in *Geom.*) to cut or divide any thing, as a Line, Angle, Arch, *&c.* into two equal Parts or Halves.

Biſection, the biſecting, or dividing of a Quantity after ſuch a manner; the ſame as *Bipartition* in *Arithmetick.*

Biſegment, one of the Parts ſo cut, or divided.

Biſet, (*Fr.*) a kind of Stock-dove, or Wood-pigeon.

Biſhop, a Chief Officer in the Church, who has the Charge of a Dioceſs, ſo call'd from the *Saxon* Word *Biſcop*, and that from the *Greek Epiſcopos*, *i. e.* an Overſeer, or Obſerver.

Suffragan Biſhop, or **Titular Biſhop**, one that has the Name, Title and Style of a Biſhop, and is Conſecrated by the Archbiſhop of the Province, to execute ſuch Power, Juriſdiction and Authority, and to receive ſuch Profits, as are limited in his Commiſſion by the Biſhop or Dioceſan: But at preſent there are no ſuch Suffragan Biſhops in *England.*

Biſhops-Leaves, a ſort of Herb.

Biſhops-wort, a Plant otherwiſe call'd St. *Catharine*'s Flower.

Biſk or **Biſque**, (*Fr.*) odds at Tennis-Play, a Stroke allow'd as gain'd to the weaker Player, to equalize both Parties. In *Cookery*, a kind of rich Potage, made of Quails, Capons, fat Pullets, and eſpecially of Pigeons roaſted.

Biſmare, (old Word) Curioſity.

Biſmuth or **Tin-Glaſs**, a ſort of imperfect Metal, us'd by Pewterers to render their Work more beautiful, and make the Metal ring the better. See *Tin-Glaſs.*

Biſon, (*Gr.*) a kind of wild Ox, great-Ey'd, and broad-fac'd, commonly call'd a Buff, or Bugle.

Biſſa, (in ancient *Latin* Writers) the Hind, a Beaſt of the Foreſt.

To **Biſſect**. See *To Biſect.*

Biſſextile, Leap-year, ſo call'd becauſe among the ancient *Romans*, the ſixth of the Calends of *March*, or the 24th Day of *February* was twice counted, which happens every fourth Year: But now the odd Day is uſually added to the laſt of *February*, having commonly but 28 Days; which Addition was made, that the Year may equal the Courſe of the Sun.

Biſtort or **Snake-weed**, an Herb with a thick, ſhort, knobbed Root, wreathed or twiſted together, effectual againſt bleeding, or ſpitting of Blood, as alſo againſt all manner of Venom: It is otherwiſe call'd *Adders-wort*, *Engliſh Serpentary*, *Oiſterich* and *Paſtions.*

Biſus or **Panis Biſſus**, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) brown Bread, a brown Loaf.

Bittacle, (Sea-Term) a Timber-frame in the Steerage of a Ship juſt before the Steers-man, where the Compaſs is plac'd to keep the Ship in her Courſe.

Bitter, any turn of a Cable about the Tibmers call'd *Bitts*, that ſo it may be veer'd, or let out by little and little; and when a Ship is thus ſtopt by a Cable, ſhe is ſaid *To be brought up to a Bitter.*

Bitter-end of a Cable, that part which is wound about the *Bitts*, when the Ship lies at Anchor.

Bitter-ſweet or **Woody Night-ſhade**, a Plant that grows in Hedges, with blewiſh Flowers, which afterwards turn into red Berries: It is alſo call'd *Morral* and *Felon-wort.*

Bittern or **Bittour**, a kind of Hern, a Bird that keeps about Lakes and Fens; making a hideous Noiſe.

Bitts, (Sea-Term) two main Pieces of Timber, which ſtand Pillar-wiſe, behind the Manger, in the Loof of the Ship, and ſerve to belay, or faſten the Cable, when ſhe rides at Anchor. There are alſo *Fore Topſail Sheat-bitts*, to faſten the Fore Topſail-ſheats, and *Fore-jear Bitts* that make faſt the Fore-jear.

Bitumen, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Slime, clammy like Pitch, and ſmelling ſomewhat like Brimſtone: It was us'd by the Ancients for Mortar, and in ſtead of Oil in Lamps.

Bitumen Judaicum. See *Aſphaltos.*

Bituminous, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Bitumen.

Biventer. See *Digaſtricus.*

Biventral, that has two Bellies; as *A biventral Muſcle.*

Bix-wort, a kind of Herb.

Black-bird, a well known Bird, better to be eaten than kept, being much ſweeter to the Palate, when dead, and well roſted, than to the Ear, when living.

Black-book, a certain Book kept in the Exchequer-court.

Black-mail, a Link of *Mail*, or ſmall pieces of Metal, or Money: Alſo Money, Corn, Cattel, or ſuch like Conſideration given by poor People in the Northern Parts of *England*, to the moſt powerful Perſons thereabouts, for a Protection againſt Thieves and Robbers.

Blackmoor Foreſt. See *White-hart Silver*.

Black-rod, the Uſher belonging to the Order of the Garter, ſo call'd from the black Rod, with a gilt Lion on the top, which he bears in his Hand: He alſo attends on the Queen's Chamber, and the Lord's Houſe in Parliament; and all Noble-men call'd in queſtion for any Crime, are firſt committed to his Charge.

Black-tail, a kind of Fiſh.

Black-vine, a ſort of Herb.

Bladarius, (in old *Latin* Records) a Corn-chandler, or Meal-monger.

Bladder, a skinny Subſtance which ſerves to receive the Urine of Living-Creatures, to keep it, and to diſcharge it from time to time.

Bladder-Nut, a Plant that bears Leaves like Elder-flowers, and after them greeniſh Bladders, containing one ſmall Nut, that ſends forth Suckers, by which it is encreas'd.

Blade, (among *Herbaliſts*) the firſt Sprout of a Plant that comes out of the Ground, and retains its Name, as long as it is eaſie to be cropped; as in Corn, Graſs, Onions, Leeks, *&c.*

Bladier, (old *Law-word*) an Ingroſſer of Corn, or Grain.

Blæſus, (*Gr.*) a bandy-legged Perſon, or one whoſe Back-bone is bended; alſo one that has an Impediment in his Speech, that ſtammers, or liſps.

Blain, an angry Puſh, ſomewhat like the Small-pox, but redder, and much more painful, being one of the Symptoms of the Plague: Alſo a Diſtemper in Cattel, a certain Bladder full of Wind and Water, which riſes out of the Root of the Tongue, and growing big will at laſt ſtop the Beaſt's Wind.

Blanch, a proper Name of Women.

To **Blanch**, to whiten, to take off the Skins of Almonds, Beans, Seeds, *&c.* Alſo to colour, or ſet off; as *They Blanch'd their Anſwer in handſome Words.*

Blanchers, (in the Mint) Work-men employ'd to anneal, boil, and cleanſe the Money.

Blanc-manger, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a kind of Jelly made of Calves-feet, and other Ingredients with pounded Almonds.

To **Blandiſh**, to flatter, or ſooth up with fair Speeches.

Blandiſhments, alluring Careſſes; Wheedles.

Blank, pale and won, that is out of Countenance.

A **Blank**, a void ſpace in Writing: Alſo a kind of Coin worth eight Pence, ſtampt by K. *Henry* V, in the Parts of *France* ſubject to *England*: Alſo a Term us'd in the Mint, for a Piece ready for Coining.

Blankets, the Coverlets of a Bed: Alſo Woollen Cloaths that Printers uſe at the Preſs, to make the Letters appear fair and even.

Blanquet, (*Fr.*) a Pear, of which there are three ſorts, *viz.* the great, leſſer, and long-tailed.

Blapſigonia, a Diſeaſe in Bees, when they do not breed, or their young ones miſcarry.

Blaptiſecula, the *Cyanus*, or Blew-bottle, a Flower, ſo call'd, becauſe it turns the edge of the Mower's Scith.

To **Blare**, to bellow like a Cow; alſo to ſweal, or melt away, as a Candle ſometimes does.

Blas, a Word apply'd by *Van Helmont*, to ſignifie the Motion of the Stars, *&c.*

Blaſe, a proper Name of Men.

To **Blaſpheme**, (*Gr.*) to curſe, to revile, to ſpeak evil of God, or Holy Things.

Blaſphemous or **Blaſphematory**, belonging to, or full of Blaſphemy.

Blaſphemy, an uttering of reproachful Words, that tend to the Diſhonour of God, *&c.* Vile Language.

Blaſt, a puff of Wind; alſo Dammage happening to Corn, Trees, *&c.*

To **Blaſt**, to ſpoil the Fruits of the Earth; to ſpoil, or marr any thing; to diſappoint a Deſign, or Undertaking; to wound, or ruine one's Reputation. Corn is ſaid *To be blaſted*, when poor and thin in the Ear, with little Flower in it.

Blaſtings, Winds and Froſts that immediately ſucceed Rain, and are moſt deſtructive to Fruits, *&c.*

Blatant, (old Word) barking, bawling, babbling; as a *A blatant Writer*.

Blatta, (*Lat.*) the Moth-fly, an Inſect produc'd out of the Meal-worm. *Blatta Byzantia*, a kind of Shell-fiſh of a ſweet Scent, and brown Colour.

Blattaria, the Herb Moth-mullein, ſo call'd, becauſe it breeds Moths.

Blay. See *Bleak*.

To **Blaze** or **Blaze forth**, to flaſh; 'tis ſaid of Fire, when it ſhoots out an extraordinary Flame: In a *Figurative Senſe*, to publiſh, to ſet or ſpread abroad a Report.

Blazon, the Diſplay of a Coat of Arms.

To **Blazon**, to Paint ſuch a Coat, to expreſs the ſeveral Parts of it in their proper Colours and Metals: Alſo to deſcribe, or ſet forth one's Vertues, or good Qualities.

Blazonry, the Art of Heraldry.

To **Bleach**, to whiten, to dry in the Sun.

Bleak, cold, pale, or wan.

A **Bleak** or **Blay**, a ſmall, eager, freſh-water Fiſh.

Blechnon, (*Gr.*) a kind of Fern, or Brake.

Blechon, wild Penny-royal; an Herb.

Blemiſh, a Stain, or Spot; a Fault, a Diſgrace, or Reproach: Alſo a Term in *Hunting*, when the Hounds, or Beagles finding where the Chace has been, only make a Proffer and return.

To **Blemiſh**, to ſtain, or ſpot; to wound one's Reputation, or good Name.

Blench, (*Scotch* Law-word) as *To hold Lands in Blench*, *i. e.* by payment of a Sugar-loaf, a Beaver-hat, a couple of Capons, a Roſe, or ſuch like, if demanded.

To **Blend**, to mix, or mingle together.

Blend-water, a Diſtemper that happens to black Cattel.

Blenna, (*Gr.*) thick Snot which comes from the Brain, and diſtills thro' the ſmall Holes of the Noſtrils, or Palate.

Blennus, a kind of Sea-fiſh, about the bigneſs of a Gudgeon, which may be call'd the Onion-fiſh.

Blent, (old Word) ſtayed, ceaſed, turned back.

Blepharo, (*Gr.*) one that has great Brows, or Eye-lids; Beetle-browed.

Blepharon, an Eye-lid.

Blepharoxyſtum, an Inſtrument made uſe of to pull Hairs out of the Eye-lids.

Bleta, (in old *Latin* Records) Pete, or Earth digged up and dried for Fuel.

Blew-bottle, a Weed that grows much in Corn-fields, and is counted very good for Wounds.

Blew-mantle, a Title peculiar to one of the Purſevants, or Marſhals at Arms.

Blica, (*Lat.*) the Blay, or Bleak, a River-fiſh.

Blight, an Accident happening to Corn and Fruit-trees, which makes them look, as if they were blaſted. See *Mildew*.

Blind Alembick. See *Pelican*.

Blinds, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) bundles of Oſiers bound at both ends, and ſet up between Stakes: Alſo pieces of Wood, or Branches of Trees laid a-croſs upon the Trenches, to bear the Bavins, or Hurdles laden with Earth, which ſerve to cover them: Alſo ſometimes Planks ſet up, or Canvas ſtretch'd to take away the ſight of the Enemy: *Blinds* are alſo the ſame with *Orillons*; which See.

Blind Cancer. See *Cancer Primitive*.

Blind-Nettle, a kind of Herb.

Blinkard, one that is blink-eyed, that winks, or twinkles with his Eyes.

Blinks, (a Term in *Hunting*) Boughs rent from Trees, and caſt over-thwart the Way where a Deer is likely to paſs, thereby to hinder his Courſe.

Bliss, Happineſs.

To **Bliſſom** or **Tup**, to leap as a Ram does upon the Ewe.

Blit or **Blits**, a kind of Beet, an Herb that ſcarce has any Taſte or Scent.

Blite, a ſort of Flower.

Blith, an old *Britiſh* Word, that ſignifies yielding Milk, profitable: But *Blith*, or *Blithſome*, is now taken for pleaſant, jocund, or merry.

Blitum, (*Lat.*) the Herb Blit that is of a cooling Quality.

Blive or **Believe**, (old Word) readily, faſt.

Block, the Stem, or Stump of a Tree: On Board a Ship, *Blocks* are a ſort of Wooden-pullies, having *Shivers* in them, *i. e.* little Wheels fixt with a Cock and a Pin, whereon go the Running-ropes.

Blockade or **Blocus**, (in the Art of *War*) a kind of Siege, when Armed Troops are poſted on all the Avenues, or Paſſages which lead to the Place, ſo that no Supplies, or Proviſions can be convey'd into it; the Deſign being to ſtarve it out, and not take it by regular Attacks.

To **Blockade** or **Block up a Place**, is to ſhut up all the Ways and Paſſages, as alſo to ſtop all Intelligence that may be ſent into, or out of the Town, or Fort, ſo that it can receive no Relief.

Blomary, the firſt Forge in an Iron-mill, thro' which the Metal paſſes after it is melted out of the Mine.

Blood. See *Bloud*.

Bloom, a Bloſſom, or Flower of a Tree, *&c.* Alſo a Term of Art us'd in the Iron-works, when the Metal is wrought to a four-ſquare Maſs two Foot long.

To **Bloom**, to put forth Bloſſoms, to be in Bloſſom, to flouriſh.

To **Blote**, to ſwell: Alſo to ſet a ſmoaking, or drying by the Fire; as *Bloted Herrings*, or other Fiſh, *i. e.* ſuch as are not thoroughly dry'd.

Bloud, one of the principal Humours of the Body, which paſſes thro' the Arteries and Veins for its Nouriſhment. Alſo a Diſeaſe in the Backs of Cattel, which will make a Beaſt go as if he drew his Head aſide, or after him.

Bloud-hounds, a ſort of Hunting-dogs, ſo call'd, by reaſon of their tranſcendently exquiſite Scent; for if thro' Caſualty their Game be dead, or if wounded, and eſcapes the Huntſman's Hands, or if kill'd, and never ſo clearly taken away, yet they'll diſcover and find means to come at it.

Bloud-running Itch, a Diſeaſe in a Horſes, proceeding from an Inflammation of the Bloud, overheated by hard Riding, or other great Labour; ſo that it gets between the Skin and the Fleſh, and makes the Beaſt ſcrub and bite himſelf; which if let alone too long, will turn to a grievous Mange, and is very infectious.

Bloud-ſpavin, a ſoft Swelling that grows thro' the Hoof of an Horſe, and is commonly full of Bloud: It is bigger on the in-ſide than on the out-ſide, being fed by the Maſter-vein, and runs down to the Paſtern.

Bloud-ſtone, a certain reddiſh Stone, very effectual for the ſtopping of Bloud.

Bloud-ſtrange, a ſort of Herb.

Bloud-wit, (in ancient Charters) an Amerciament, or Cuſtomary Fine, paid as a Compoſition and Atonement for the Shedding, or drawing of Bloud; ſo that whoever had it given him in his Charter, had the Penalty due for Bloud-ſhed granted him.

Bloud-wort, a Sallet-herb, pleaſant to the Taſte, and wholeſome.

Blooding, a Blood-pudding.

Bloudy, dawb'd, or beſmear'd with Bloud; Bloud-thirſty, cruel.

Bloudy-hand, (a Term in the *Foreſt-law*) the taking of a Treſpaſſer againſt Veniſon, with his Hands, or other Parts Bloudy, by which Circumſtance he is judg'd to have kill'd a Deer, tho' he be not found Chaſing or Hunting.

Blower, a ſort of Whale that ſpouts up a great deal of Water.

Blowing-ſnake, a kind of Viper in *Virginia*, ſo call'd, becauſe it blows and ſwells the Head very much before it gives a Bite, which is generally accompany'd with fatal Conſequences.

Blown, Boiling of Sugar, (among *Confectioners*) is when after having beat the ſides of the Copper-pan, in which Sugar has been boil'd for a conſiderable time, with the Skimmer, and having blown thro' the Holes of it from one Side to the other; certain Sparks, as it were, or ſmall Bubbles fly out, which ſhew that the Sugar is come to that degree of boiling.

Blowze, a fat, red-fac'd, bloted Wench.

Blubber, a kind of Sea-fiſh: Alſo Whale-oil, or Fat, commonly ſo call'd before it is boil'd.

To **Bluff**, to Blind-fold, or Hood-wink.

Bluff-headed, (among *Sea-men*) a Ship is ſaid To *be Bluff-headed*, when ſhe has but a ſmall Rake forward on, and is built with her Stern too ſtraight up.

Blunder, a Miſtake, Fault, or Over-ſight.

Blunderbuſs, a ſhort Braſs-gun of a large Bore, that will carry many Musket, or Piſtol-bullets, proper to do Execution in a Crowd, or to make good a narrow Paſſage.

Blunket, a ſort of light-blew Colour.

To **Bluſter**, to make a Noiſe as a boiſterous Wind does, to keep great a-doe, or heavy Noiſe; to Storm, or Rage.

To **Blyn**, (old Word) to deſiſt, to ceaſe, or leave off.

Boa. See *Boas*.

Boanerges, (*Heb.* Sons of Thunder) a Title given by our Bleſſed Lord and Saviour to the Apoſtles, *James* and *John*, the Sons of *Zebedee*.

Board, a Plank, a Table: Among Sea-men, it is variouſly us'd; as *To go a-board*, *i. e.* to go into a Ship. To be within the Ship, is ſaid *To be within board*, and to be without the Ship, is *To be* *without board*: When any thing is thrown into the Sea, they ſay, *It is heaved over-board*; and when it ſlips down by the Ship's Side, 'tis ſaid *To ſlip by the board.*

Board and Board, is when two Ships lye cloſe together, Side by Side.

To **Make a Board**, or **To board it up to a Place**, to turn the Ship up to the Windward, ſometimes on one Tack, and ſometimes on another: And when a Ship at one Tack, or Turning, has advanc'd much to the Windward, ſhe is ſaid *To make a good Board.*

To **Board**, to cover with Boards; alſo to entertain at Table, or to be a Boarder: In *Sea-language*, to draw cloſe to a Ship during a Fight, in order to enter Men on any part of her.

Boarder, one that Diets with another, or is entertained at his Table, at a certain Rate agreed upon.

Boas or **Boa**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Serpent that follows Herds of Cattel, and ſucks the Dugs of Cows; ſometimes ſo large, that in the Emperour *Claudius*'s time, a young Child was found in its Belly: Alſo a Diſeaſe, wherein red Pimples ariſe in the Fleſh; the Meazles, or Small-pox.

Boat, a well known Veſſel, of which there are ſeveral ſorts belonging to a Ship, as the Long-boat, the Skiff, or Shallop, the Barge, *&c.* Which ſee in thoſe Words.

To **Fend the Boat**, (in *Sea-language*) is to keep her from beating againſt the Rocks, Shore, or Ship's Sides. *To Free the Boat*, is to caſt Water out of her. *To Man the Boat*, is to put Men into her, and theſe Men are call'd the *Boat's Gang.*

To **Swift the Boat**, to make faſt a Rope by the Gun-wale, round about the Boat, and to faſten the Boat-rope thereto; by which means the Boat is well ſtrengthen'd to endure her Tow. To *Trim the Boat*, to keep her ſtraight. To *Wind the Boat*, to turn the Boat's Head about.

Boat-rope or **Gift-rope**, that Rope by which the Ship tows her Boat at the Stern.

Boat-ſwain or **Boſon**, an Officer in a Ship, who takes into his Charge all the Ropes that belong to the Rigging, with the Cables, Anchors, Sails, *&c.* He alſo takes care of the Long-boat with its Furniture, and ſteers her either by himſelf, or his Mate: He calls up the Men to perform their ſeveral Watches, Works, and Duties, keeps them at Peace one with another, and ſees all Offenders puniſh'd according to their Sentence.

Bob-tail, (in *Archery*) the Steel of a Shaft, or Arrow that is ſmall-breaſted, and big towards the Head: It is otherwiſe call'd *Capon-faſhion*, and *Ruſh-grown.*

Bobbins, little round Inſtruments, us'd in the making of Bone-lace.

Bocardo, the fifth Mood of the third Figure in *Logick*, in which the middle-moſt Propoſition is an Univerſal Affirmative, the firſt and laſt particular Negatives.

Boccaſine, fine Buckram, a ſort of Cloth.

Bochia, (among ſome *Chymiſts*) a Glaſs-veſſel with a great Belly like a Cucurbite.

Bochord, (*Sax. q. d.* Book-hoard) a Place where Books, Writings, or Deeds are kept.

Bockerel or **Bockeret**, (in *Falconry*) one of the kinds of long-winged Hawks.

Bocland, (*Sax. qu.* Book-land) Land held by Charter, or Inſtrument in Writing, and not to be made over to others, either by Gift, or Sale, but left entire to the next Heir; an Hereditary Eſtate among the *Saxon* Thanes, or Noble-men.

To **Bode** or **Bood**, (old Word) to declare, or ſhew: It is now us'd for to foretel; as *This bodes no Good.*

Bodkin-work. See *Purfle.*

Bodleian Library, a Library founded at *Oxford* by Sir *Thomas Bodley*; and famous throughout *Europe*, for its prodigious Stock of Books, both Printed and Manuſcript.

Body, a Compound of Matter and Form, which among *Naturaliſts* is defined To be a Subſtance impenetrably extended, or that which is extended, ſolid and moveable. Alſo a principal part of certain things, as the Body of a Coach, Fort, *&c.* Alſo a Society, or Company of People, a whole Army, of a certain number of Soldiers: Among *Chymiſts*, that Veſſel which holds the Matter in Diſtilling the Spirit of Vegetables, and which is otherwiſe call'd a *Cucurbite*: In *Gunnery*, it is the Subſtance, or whole Maſs of Metal in a piece of Ordinance.

In *Geometry*, **Body** is a Magnitude that has three Dimenſions, *viz.* Length, Breadth, and Thickneſs, and is either Regular, or Irregular.

Regular Body, is that which has all the Angles and Sides, as alſo all the Planes that compoſe its Surface like an equal; of which there are only five ſorts, *viz.* The *Dodecaedron*, *Hexaedron*, *Icoſaedron*, *Octaedron*, and *Tetraedron*; which See in their proper Places.

Irregular Body, a Solid that is not bounded by equal, and like Surfaces.

In *Chymiſtry*, **Mixt Bodies**, are thoſe things that naturally grow and encreaſe; as Metals, Minerals, Plants and Living-creatures.

Bog, a Marſhy Ground full of Water, or Mud.

To **Boggle**, to waver, to be uncertain what to do; to Scruple, or make Scruples.

Bohemia, a large Country in *Europe*, which is part of *Germany.*

Bohemians, the Natives, or Inhabitants of *Bohemia*: Alſo a ſort of People there like our Gipſies, idle Vagabonds that ſtroll about the Country, and live by Filching, and pretended telling of Fortunes.

Boiæ, (*Lat.*) Gives, Bands about the Neck, made of Wood, or Iron like a Yoke: It is alſo taken in our old *Records*, for Chains, or Fetters.

Boiar, a great Officer of State among the *Muſcovites* and *Perſians.*

Boicininga, the Rattle-ſnake, a Serpent in *America*, whoſe Bite is deadly, unleſs ſpeedily remedy'd.

Boil or **Bile**, a kind of Swelling, or Sore.

Boillary or **Bullary of Salt**, a Salt-houſe, Salt-pit, or other Place where Salt is boil'd.

Boiſterous, ſtormy, vehement, fierce, unruly.

Boiſtous, (old Word) halting, lame, lowly.

Bolbonach, a Plant, otherwiſe call'd Satten-flower.

Bolbos. See *Bulbus.*

Bole or **Boal**, (Country-word) the main Body, or Stock of a Tree.

Bole Armoniack. See *Bolus Armena.*

Boletus, (*Lat.*) a Muſhroom, the richeſt, and beſt ſort.

Boling. See *Bowling.*

Bolis, (*Gr.*) a Javelin, or Dart; a Plummet of Lead, with a Line let down into the Water, to ſound the depth of it. Alſo a fiery Meteor appearing in the Air like a Dart.

Bolonia Sauſages. See *Sauſages.*

Bolonian Stone, a gray Stone of the bigneſs of a large Walnut, which being broken has a kind of Cryſtal, or Sparry Talk within it, and is found about *Bolonia* a City of *Italy*, whence it has its Name: This Stone, when calcin'd or burnt in a Chymical Reverberatory Furnace, will ſhine in the dark like a lighted Coal.

Boll, a round Stalk, or Stem, as *A Boll of Flax*; alſo the Seed-pods of Poppey.

Bollen, (old Word) ſwollen, or ſwelled.

Bollimong or **Boll-mong**, Buck-wheat, a kind of Grain: Alſo a Medley of ſeveral ſorts of Grain together, otherwiſe call'd *Maſlin*, or *Mong-corn*.

Bolt, an Iron-pin to faſten a Door. In ſome old *Records*, a long narrow piece of Stuff.

Bolt of Canvas, the quantity of 28 Ells.

Bolts, a ſort of Herb.

Bolts of a Carriage for great Guns, are Rings, to which the Breeches and Tackles of the Ordinance are faſten'd.

In Sea-affairs, **Bolts** are Iron-pins of ſeveral ſorts, which belong to the Rigging of a Ship; as *Clench-bolts*, *Drive-bolts*, *Fender-bolts*, *Fore-bolts*, *Rag-bolts*, *Ring-bolts* and *Set-bolts*; all which, See under thoſe Articles.

Bolt-boat, a Boat that can well endure a rough Sea.

Bolt-head. See *Matraſs*.

Bolt-ropes, (in a Ship) the Ropes wherein the Sails are ſow'd, or made faſt.

Bolt-ſprit or **Bow-ſprit**, that Maſt which ſtands foremoſt in the Head of a Ship, ſtooping and pointing forwards; being of the ſame thickneſs and length with the Fore-maſt.

Bolt-ſprit Ladders. See *Ladders*.

To **Bolt**, to faſten with a Bolt: In *Husbandry*, to ſift Meal, or Flower through a Bag to make it finer. Among Hunters, a Coney is ſaid To *be bolted*, when ſhe is firſt rais'd, or ſtarted.

Bolter, a Bolting-bag, to ſift Flower in.

Bolting, the barring of a Door; a ſifting of Meal, *&c.* Alſo a Term of Art us'd in *Gray's-Inn*, which ſignifies a kind of Exerciſe, or Arguing of Caſes among the Students.

Bolting-hutch or **Bunting-hutch**, a Cheſt to bolt, or ſift Meal in.

Bolus, (*Gr.*) a clod of Earth, a Maſs, or lump of Metal, *&c.* a Gobbet, a Mouthful, or Bit. In a Mineral Senſe, a kind of Earth, which Dr. *Grew* ſuppoſes to be a Bed, as it were the *Materia Prima*, or firſt Matter of Stones and Metals. Alſo a Medicine made up ſomewhat thicker than Honey, the quantity for one Doſe, being as much as may be conveniently taken as a Mouthful on the point of a Knife.

Bolus Armena or **Bole Armoniack**, a kind of Earth, or ſoft crumbling Stone, found in *Armenia*, and elſewhere, which Painters make uſe of for a pale, red Colour: It is alſo much us'd in Phyſick, with other Ingredients.

Bomb, a Shell, or hollow Ball of caſt Iron, charged with whole Powder, Nails, pieces of Iron, *&c.* And ſhot out of a Mortar-piece into Beſieged Towns, to do Execution, by Firing a Magazine, or any thing that is near it, or by the pieces of the Shell flying about. See *Granadoe*.

Bomb-cheſt, a Wooden Cheſt, fill'd with Gunpowder and ſeveral Bombs, which is ſet under Ground, to blow it up into the Air, with thoſe that ſtand on it. Theſe Bombs are often us'd to drive Enemies from a Poſt they lately ſeiz'd, or which they are about to take Poſſeſſion of. See *Caiſſon*.

Bombard, a kind of great Gun.

To **Bombard** or **Bomb**, to ſhoot Bombs into a Place, for annoying the Inhabitants, or Garriſon.

Bombaſine, a kind of Stuff.

Bombaſt, the Cotton-plant growing in *Aſia*, the Seed of which is like the Trettles, or Drug of a Rabbet, and of great uſe in Phyſick; alſo a ſort of Cotton, or Fuſtian: Whence it is Figuratively taken for affected Language, Trumpery, or Paltry Stuff.

To **Bombaſt**, to ſtuff with Bombaſt, to beat, or bang one ſoundly.

Bombaſtick, belonging to Bombaſt, high-flown, ſwelling, or ſwollen; as *A Bombaſtick Style*.

Bombus, (*Gr.*) the humming of Bees, a Buzz; the hoarſe Sound, or Blur of a Trumpet.

Bombylis, the Worm, or Grub of which comes the Silk-worm; alſo a kind of humming Bee.

Bombylius, the great Bee, commonly call'd the humble, or bumble Bee. Alſo a Pot with a narrow Mouth that bubbles whilſt one is drinking.

Bombyx, the Silk-worm, an Inſect, or the Silk-yarn ſpun by it; alſo the fineſt, or inmoſt part of Cotton.

Bon-Chretien,, (*Fr. i. e.* good Chriſtian) the Name of a large *French* Pear of a Pound-Weight, now grown common amongſt us, yet much eſteem'd for its pleaſant Taſte and Wholſomeneſs.

Bona, (*Lat.*) a proper Name of Women, ſignifying Good.

Bona fide, (*i. e.* with a good Faith) an Expreſſion us'd, when a thing is done really, without Fraud, or Deceit.

Bona Geſtura, (in old *Records*) good A-bearing, or good Behaviour.

Bona Notabilia, (*Law-term*) ſuch Goods as a Man dying has in another Dioceſs, at ſome diſtance from that wherein he dies, amounting at leaſt to the value of five Pounds; in which Caſe, his Will muſt be prov'd before, or the Adminiſtration is to be granted by the Archbiſhop of the Province.

Bona Patria or **Aſſiſa bonæ Patriæ**, (in *Common Law*) the chooſing of twelve, or more Men out of the Country to paſs upon an Aſſize, who are call'd *Juratores*, or *Jurors*.

Bonaght or **Bonaghty**, a Tax in *Ireland*, impoſed at the Will of the Lord of the Manour.

Bonana-tree, a Tree that grows in moſt of the *Caribbee-Iſlands* in *America*, five or ſix yards high, having Leaves a yard and half long, and half a yard broad: The Fruit of it is very good and Medicinal.

Bonaſus, (*Gr.*) a wild Beaſt like a Bull, with the Main of a Horſe, which when hunted ſaves himſelf by his Ordure, thrown out in that abundance, and ſo noiſome, that the Hunters are forc'd to leave off the Purſuit.

Bonaventure Miſſen, (*Sea-term*) a ſecond Miſſen-maſt, which is added in ſome great Ships, and ſtands next the Poop.

Bond-men, (in *Common Law*) thoſe that bound themſelves by Covenants to ſerve their Lord.

Bond-ſocome. See *Socome*.

Bona, is defined by Anatomiſts to be a Similar Part, dry, hard, inflexible and void of Senſe, which affords Support and Form to the whole Body.

Among *Sea-men*, a Ship is ſaid **To carry a Bone in her Mouth**, when ſhe makes the Water foam before her in Sailing.

Bone-breaker, a kind of Eagle. See *Oſſifraga*.

Bone-ſpavin, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, being a great Cruſt as hard as a Bone, that grows on the in-ſide of the Hoof, or on the Heels, and often cauſes Lameneſs.

Bongrace, (*Fr.*) a kind of Screen which Children wear on their Foreheads in the Summer-time, to keep them from being tanned by the Heat of the Sun. Alſo a Frame of old Ropes, or Junks of Cables, uſually laid out at the Bows, Stems, and Sides of Ships that Sail into cold Latitudes, to keep them from being dammaged by the great Flakes of Ice that float about in thoſe Seas.

Bonhommes, (*i. e.* good Men) an Order of Monks Founded by *Francis de Paula*, and otherwiſe call'd *Friers Minims*, or *Minorites*.

Boniface, (*Lat. q. d.* Well-doer) a proper Name of ſeveral Popes, and other eminent Men.

Bonis non amovendis, a Writ directed to the Sheriffs of *London*, &c. To charge them that one condemn'd by Judgment in a Nation, and proſecuting a Writ of Errour, be not ſuffer'd to remove his Goods, till the Errour be try'd.

Bonito, a kind of Fiſh.

Bonnet, (*Fr.*) a ſort of Cap. In Sea-language, a ſmall Sail ſet on upon the Courſes, or on the Fore-ſail and Main-ſail, when they are too narrow, or ſhallow to Cloath the Maſt; as *The Ship has her Courſe and Bonnet abroad*, i. e. ſhe has that piece of Sail added to her Courſe, which before ſhe had not: So that when the Sea-men are to faſten it on, they ſay, *Lace on the Bonnet*, and when it is to be taken away, *Shake off the Bonnet*.

In Fortification, **Bonnet** is a certain Work rais'd beyond the Counterſcarp, having two Faces that form a Saliant Angle, and as it were a ſmall Ravelin without a Trench: But it has a Parapet, or Breaſt-work three Foot high, and is encompaſs'd with a double Row of Palliſadoes.

Bonnet a Preſtre, or **The Prieſt's Cap**, is an Out-work, which at the Head has three Saliant Angles, and two Inwards: It differs from the double *Tenaille* only in this reſpect, that its Sides, inſtead of being parallel, are made like a Swallow's Tail, that is, narrowing, or drawing cloſe at the Gorge, or Neck, and opening at the Head.

Bonny, genteel, ſpruce, fine.

Bononienſis Lapis. See *Bolonian Stone*.

Bonus Henricus, (*Lat. i. e.* good *Henry*) an Herb call'd *Engliſh Mercury*, excellent for cleanſing and healing foul Ulcers.

Book of Rates, a ſmall Book eſtabliſh'd by Parliament, ſhewing at what Value Goods that pay Poundage, ſhall be reckon'd at the Cuſtom-Houſe.

Boolie, (old Word) beloved.

Boom, (*Dutch*) a Tree. Among Sea-men, a long Pole to ſpread out the Clew, or Corner of the Studding-ſail, or other Sails: Alſo the Bar of a Haven; or a Pole with Buſhes, or Baskets on the top, ſet out as a Mark, directing how to ſteer into a Channel.

Booming, A Ship is ſaid *to come Booming*, when ſhe makes all the Sail ſhe can. **Boon**, Favour, Requeſt, good Turn.

Boon-Days, See *Bederepe*.

Boops, (*Gr.*) the Ox-ey'd Cackerel; a Sea-Fiſh.

Boor, a Country-Clown.

Booriſh, clowniſh, homely, rude.

Booſe, a Word us'd in ſome Places for an Ox-ſtall, or Cow-ſtall.

Boot, (old Word) Succour, Help, Aid: It is now taken for Advantage or Profit; as *You ſhall have this to boot, it is to no Boot*, &c.

Boot of Bale, (old Expreſſion) eaſe of Sorrow.

Boots, a Plant otherwiſe call'd Marſh-Marygolds.

To **Boot-hale**, (North-Country Word) to go plundering about, to pillage, to rob.

Boot-haler, a free Booter, or Robber.

Boot-tree or **Boot-laſt**, two pieces of Wood, ſhap'd like a Leg, and driven into Boots to ſtretch, or widen them.

Bootes, (*Gr. i. e.* the Ox-driver) the Name of a Northern Conſtellation, that contains 34 fixed Stars: It is otherwiſe call'd *Arctophylax*, *i. e.* the Bear-keeper, and in *Engliſh*, *Charles*-Wain.

Booting, a ſort of Rack us'd in *Scotland*, by putting an Iron-bar on an Offender's Leg, and driving an Iron-peg upon his Shin-bone.

Booting-Corn or **Boting-Corn**, certain Rent-corn, anciently ſo call'd, perhaps becauſe the Tenants paid it by way of Bote, or Recompence to the Lord, for his making them Leaſes.

Bootleſs, unprofitable, vain.

Booty, (*Fr.*) Prey, Spoil, Pillage, Prize.

Booz, (*Heb.* in Strength) the Husband of *Ruth*, and great Grand-father of King *David*.

Borachio, (*Span.*) a Wine-Veſſel made of a Pig's Skin, the Hair inwards, or of Leather dreſs'd with Roſin and Pitch.

Borago, (*Lat.*) Borage, a common, but much eſteemed Garden-Herb; good to comfort the Heart, and drive away Melancholy.

Borax or **Borace**, a hard ſhining Mineral like green Earth, which Goldſmiths uſe in the melting and ſoldering of Gold.

Borborygmus, (*Gr.*) a rumbling, or croaking of the Guts.

Bord-halfpenny, a Duty paid in Fairs and Markets, for ſetting up Boards, Tables and Stalls, for the ſelling of Wares.

Borda, (in old *Lat.* Records) a Board, or Plank.

Bordagium, Bordage, the Tenure, or manner of holding *Bordlands*; which See.

Bordarii, Tenants that poſſeſs part of ſuch Lands.

Bordel, (*Sax.*) at firſt ſignify'd any ſmall Cottage, ſome of which growing infamous by being made common Ale-houſes and Harbours for Strumpets; the Word *Bordel*, and by Tranſpoſition *Brodle*, or *Brothel*, was afterwards taken for a Stews, or Bawdy-houſe, where lewd Women proſtitute their Bodies for Gain.

Border, the End, or Edge of a Garment, Country, *&c.* Alſo a kind of Ornament in Printing: Among Floriſts, *Borders* are taken for ſuch Leaves as ſtand about the middle thrum of a Flower.

To **Border a Paſty**, is to cut it up; a Term in the Art of Carving at Table.

Borderer, one that lives on the Borders, or utmoſt Bounds of a Country.

Bordlands, (*Sax.* Law-Term) the Demeans, or Eſtate, which the Lords of Manours keep in their Hands, for the Maintenance of their Board, or Table. See *Table-Rents*.

Bordlode, the quantity of Food, or Proviſion, which the *Bordarii*, or Bordmen paid for their Bordlands.

Bordure, (*Fr.*) Border, Edge; alſo a Frame for a Looking-glaſs, Picture, *&c.* In *Heraldry*, an ancient difference in a Coat of Arms, by which ſeveral Families of the ſame Name, or Perſons bearing the ſame Coat, are diſtinguiſh'd one from another: It is a Tract, or Compaſs of one Metal, Colour, or Furr, cut off from within the Eſcutcheon all round it, and taking up about a fifth part of the Field; as *He bears Gules a Bordure Or*.

Bordures, are ſometimes Checky, Counter-Compony, Engrailed, Gobonated, Indented, Invected, Varry, *&c.* which See, under thoſe Words.

Bore, (in *Gunnery*) the hollow on the in-ſide of a piece of Ordinance.

Bore-tree, a ſort of Shrub.

Boree, a kind of *French* Dance.

Boreal, (*Gr.*) belonging to the North, Northern.

Boreal Signs, the ſix Northern Signs of the *Zodiack*, viz. *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo* and *Virgo* ſo call'd, becauſe they are plac'd on the North Side of the *Equator*.

Boreas, the North Wind, a cold freezing Wind.

Borith, an Herb which Fullers make Uſe of for taking Spots out of Cloaths.

To **Born**, (old Word) to burniſh.

Borow or **Borough**, a Corporate Town that is not a City, a large Village, Such as ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament.

Borow-Maſter or **Burgo-Maſter**, the Mayor, Bailiff, or Chief Governour of ſuch a Town.

Borow-head, the chief Man of the Borough, who was anciently choſen by the reſt, to ſpeak and act in their behalf. See *Head-borough*.

Borow-holder, **Borſholder** or **Borow-elder**, the ſame Officer with the Borow-head, or Head-borough.

Borow-Engliſh, (*Law-term*) a cuſtomary deſcent of Lands, or Tenements in ſome Places to the youngeſt Son, or if the Owner have no Iſſue to the younger Brother; which Cuſtom is more eſpecially obſerv'd at *Stamford* in *Lincoln-ſhire*.

Borozail, a Diſeaſe in *Ethiopia* like the *French Pox*.

Borrel, (old word) clowniſh, rude; alſo an Attire, or Dreſs for the Head.

Borrow, (old Word) a Surety, or Pledge.

Boryptes, (*Gr.*) a Gem, or Jewel of a black Colour, with red and white Spots.

Bos, (*Lat.*) an Ox, Bull, or Cow; any ſort of Neat-cattel.

Boſcage, a Place ſet with Trees, a Grove, or Thicket: In the Art of *Painting*, a Picture that repreſents much Wood and Trees: In a Law-ſenſe, Maſt, or ſuch Suſtenance, as Woods and Trees yield to Cattel.

Boſcas, (*Gr.*) a Water-fowl like a Duck; the Whinder, Widgeon, or Pochard.

Boſcobel, (*Ital. i. e.* fair Wood) a Place noted for the Retreat of K. *Charles* II. after *Worceſter*-Fight.

Boſcus, and old *Latin* Law-word for all manner of Wood.

Boſon or **Boſen**. See *Boat-ſwain*.

Boſphorus or **Boſporus**, (*Gr. q. d.* Ox-paſſage) a Term in *Geography*, for a Straight or narrow Neck of the Sea that ſeparates two Continents; by which means a Gulph and a Sea, or two Seas have a Communication one with another; as the *Thracian Boſphorus*, now call'd the Straights of *Conſtantinople*, and another more Northward, call'd *Boſphorus Cimmerius*.

Boſs, a Stud, or Knob, a Bunch.

Boſtrychites, (*Gr.*) a Gem, or Jewel, like a lock or buſh of a Woman's Hair.

Bota, (in old *Latin* Records) a Boot, or Shooe, ſuch as is worn by Monks.

Botanical, (*Gr.*) belonging to Plants, or Herbs.

Botanicks or **Botany**, the Science of Simples, which ſhews how to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral kinds of Plants, as Trees, Shrubs, Herbs, *&c.* one from another, and which gives juſt Deſcriptions of them: It may alſo be taken for that part of the Art of Phyſick, which deſcribes and reckons up the ſeveral Virtues of Plants.

Botaniſt, an Herbaliſt, one well vers'd in the Knowledge of all ſorts of Plants, Herbs, *&c.*

Botargo, an *Italian* Sauſage made of Eggs, and the Blood of the Sea-mullet.

Botch, a piece of Stuff ſow'd to old Cloaths; alſo a pocky Ulcer, or Sore, or a Sore in the Groin of a Horſe.

Bote, (*Sax.*) Compenſation, Recompence, or Amends; whence the Terms *Hedge-bote*, *Houſe-bote*, *Man-bote*, &c. which See.

Boteſcarl, (*Sax.*) the ſame as Boat-ſwain.

Botha, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Booth, or Tent ſet up in Fairs, or Markets.

Bothagium, Boothage, certain cuſtomary Duties, paid to the Lord of the Manour, for the pitching, or ſtanding of ſuch Booths.

Bothena, a Barony, Lordſhip, or Sheriffwick, *Domini Bothenæ*, Lords of the Barony, Manour, *&c.*

Bothor, (*Arab.*) certain Pimples in the Face which ſpread about, but ſoon come to run with Matter and diſappear: Alſo in general, any Pimples in the Face, Lungs, or other Parts; the Small-pox, or Meazles.

Bothrion, the Name of a kind of hollow, narrow and hard Ulcer in the Eyes.

Botiler or **Butler of the King**, an Officer that provides the King's Wines.

Botryo, (*Gr.*) a bunch of Grapes preſerved.

Botrys, a cluſter, or bunch of Grapes. Alſo the Herb call'd *Oak of Jeruſalem*, good for an Ulcer of the Lungs.

Bottom, the ground of any thing; alſo an old Word for a Bloſſom, or Bud.

Bottomry, **Bottomary**, or **Bottomage**, is when the Maſter of a Ship borrows Money upon the Bottom or Keel of it; So as to forfeit the Ship it ſelf to the Creditor, if the Money be not paid at the time appointed, with Intereſt of 40 or 50 Pounds *per Cent.* at the Ship's ſafe return; but in caſe the Ship miſcarry, the Lender loſes his Money.

Botts, Worms, or Grubs, that deſtroy the Graſs in Bowling-greens, *&c.* Alſo certain ſmall Worms that breed in the Straight Gut of a Horſe, near the Fundament.

Bovata Terræ, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) an Ox-gate of Land, as much as an Ox can till, or 28 Acres.

Bouche of Court, a certain quantity of Proviſions allow'd to a Servant in a Prince's Palace, or Noble-man's Houſe: Alſo an allowance of Diet, or Victuals from the King, or great Lords, to their Knights, Eſquires, *&c.* that attended them in any warlike Expedition: It is otherwiſe call'd *Bowge of Court*, and commonly *Budge of Court*.

Bouchet, (*Fr.*) a round white Pear, about the bigneſs of a midling Bergamot, with a fine tender Pulp, and ſugar'd Juice; being ripe about the middle of *Auguſt*.

Boucons, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) Veal-ſtakes rolled up with thin fat ſlices of Bacon and Gammon.

Bouds, Inſects breading in Malt, otherwiſe call'd *Weevils* and *Popes*.

Boveria, (in old *Latin* Writers) an Ox-houſe, or Ox-ſtall; a Cow-houſe, or Neat-houſe.

Bovettus, a young Steer, or cut Bullock.

Bovicula, an Heifer, or young Cow.

Bouillans, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) little Pies made of the Breaſts of roaſted Capons, or Pullets, minc'd ſmall with Calves-Udder, Bacon, ſweet Herbs, *&c.*

Bouillon, Broth made of ſeveral ſorts of boiled Meat.

Bovina Fames. See *Bulimus*.

Boun, an old Word for ready.

Boungrace, a Sea-word. See *Bongrace*.

Boundary, that which ſerves to ſet out the Limits or Bounds of a Country.

Bounteous or **Bountiful**, liberal, generous, free.

Bounty, Generoſity, Liberality.

To **Bourd**, (old Word) to joke, or jeſt.

Bourgeoiſe, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) as Veal dreſs'd *à la Bourgeoiſe*, i. e. after the City-faſhion;

Veal-Stakes larded, ſeaſon'd with Spice, and ſtew'd with thin Slices of Bacon.

† To **Bourgeon**, to bud, to ſhoot, or put forth Buds.

Bourn, (*Dutch*) the head of a Fountain, or Spring; a Rivulet, or Brook: Whence it is added to the Names of ſeveral Towns ſeated on Brooks; as *Sittingbourn*, &c.

To **Bouſe**. See To *Bowſe*.

Boute-feu, (*Fr.*) a wilful firer of Houſes, a Fire-brand of Sedition, a ſower of Diſſenſion and Strife.

Bouton, a Button for a Garment, a Button, or Bud of Plants; a Pimple, or riſing in the Skin: In *Cookery*, a Diſh of Bards, or thin ſlices of Bacon, cover'd with a Farce and Ragoo, and bak'd between two Fires.

Bow, an Inſtrument for ſhooting Arrows. Alſo a Mathematical Inſtrument, formerly us'd by Seamen to take the height of the Sun: Alſo a Beam of Wood or Braſs, with three long Screws that direct a Lath of Wood or Steel to any Arch; being commonly us'd to make Draughts of Ships, Projections of the Sphere, *&c.*

Bow or **Ox-bow**, (Country-word) a Yoke for Oxen, *&c.*

Bow of a Ship, is her broadeſt part before, beginning at the Loof and compaſſing ends of the Stem, and ending at the Sternmoſt, part of the Fore-caſtle: If a Ship has a broad Bow, it is call'd *a bold Bow*, and if its Bow be narrow and thin, 'tis termed *a lean Bow*.

Bow-anchors. See *Bowers*.

Bow-bearer, an under Officer in a Foreſt, ſworn to be true to the Maſter of the Foreſt, and to give notice of all Treſpaſſes done either to Vert, or Veniſon.

Bow-piece, (among Seamen) that piece of Ordinance which lies in the Bow of a Ship.

Bow-ſprit. See *Bolt-ſprit*.

Bowers or **Bow-anchors**, ſuch Anchors as are carry'd in the Ship's Bow; which are uſually two in Number, and call'd the Firſt and Second Bower.

Bowet or **Boweſs**, (in *Falconry*) a young Hawk ſo nam'd, when ſhe draws any thing out of her Neſt, and covets to clamber on the Boughs.

Bowge, (Sea-Term) a Rope faſten'd to the middle of the out-ſide of a Sail, which ſerves to make it ſtand cloſer by the Wind.

Bowge of Court. See *Bouche of Court*.

Bowke, (old Word) a Body, the Belly, or the Stomach.

Bowl, a round Ball of Wood, to play within a Bowling-green; alſo a kind of Veſſel, or Cup to drink out of: In a Ship, it is a round ſpace at the Head of a Maſt for the Men to ſtand in.

Bowling, or rather **Bow-line**, is a Rope made faſt to the Leetch, or middle part of the out-ſide of a Sail, by two, three, or four other Ropes like a Crow's-foot, which is termed the *Bowling-bridle*; the uſe of it being to make the Sails ſtand ſharp, or cloſe, or by a Wind.

Sharp the main Bowlings, **Hale up** or **ſet taught the Bowling**, are Sea-phraſes us'd, when the Bowling is to be pull'd up harder, or hal'd forwards on: And To *eaſe*, *check*, or *run up the Bowling*, is to let it out more ſlack.

Bowling-knot, a kind of Knot that will not ſlip, by which the Bowling-bridle is faſten'd to the Crengles.

To **Bowſe**, to drink ſtoutly: Among Sailers, to hale, or pull: Thus haling upon a Tack is call'd *Bowſing upon the Tack*; and when they would have the Men pull all together, they cry, *Bowſe away*.

Bowſer, the Purſer, or Treaſurer of a College in the Univerſity.

Bowſing (in *Falconry*) is when a Hawk drinks often, yet continually thirſts for more.

Bowyer, a Maker of, or Seller of Bows and Arrows.

Box, a Wooden Coffer, or Cheſt; alſo the Wood of the Box-tree Shrub, which ſerves for many Uſes.

Box is alſo taken for an uncertain quantity of ſome Commodities; as of Prunelloes, 14 Pounds; of Quick-ſilver, from one to two Hundred Weight; of Rings for Keys, two Groſs, *&c.*

Box and Needle, a ſmall Compaſs apply'd to a *Theodolite*, or other Mathematical Inſtrument, and us'd in Surveying, *&c.* To find out the Situation of any Place, by the pointing of one end of the Needle touch'd with the Load-ſtone towards the *North*.

Boyau, (*Fr.*) a Gut, or Bowel: In *Fortification*, a Ditch border'd with a Parapet, or Breaſt-work, and drawn from one Trench to another, for better Communication: Alſo a Line, or particular Cut, that runs from the Trenches to cover ſome ſpot of Ground, and is drawn parallel to the Works and Fences of the Place: It is otherwiſe termed a *Branch of the Trenches*.

To **Brabble**, to wrangle, or brawl.

Brabyla, (*Gr.*) Plums, Damſins, or Damask-prunes.

Bracco, (in old *Latin* Writers) a large fleet Hound, or Hunting-dog.

Brace, is commonly taken for a Couple, or Pair, and apply'd by Huntſmen to certain Beaſts of Game; as *A Brace of Bucks*, *Hares*, *Foxes*, &c. And a Brace of Gray-hounds is the proper Term for two.

Brace, is alſo a kind of Meaſure us'd in *Italy*, which at *Leghorn* is equal to 2 *Engliſh* Ells; at *Milan*, to 2. 37; and at *Venice*, to 1. 96.

In *Architecture* **Brace**, is an Iron that ſerves to faſten Beams, or a Cramp-iron to hold Stones together. In the Art of Printing, a particular Mark, to joyn ſeveral Words or Sentences.

Braces, (in a Ship) are Ropes belonging to all the Yards, except the Miſſen, two to each Yard, and their uſe is to ſquare the Yard, *i. e.* to ſet it ſquare, or even a-croſs the Ship.

Braces or **Main Braces of a Coach**, are thick Thongs of Leather, which ſerve to hang it up.

To **Brace the Yard**, (in Sea-language) is to bring the Yard to either Side.

Braced, faſten'd together, or joyn'd with a Brace; buckled: In *Heraldry*, a Term us'd for the intermingling of three Chevronels; as *Azure, a chief Or, and three Chevronels braced in the Baſe of the Eſcutcheon*.

Bracelet, (*Fr.*) an Ornament for Women's Wriſts; alſo a piece of defenſive Armour, anciently made uſe of to cover the Arm: In ſome old Records, *Bracelets* are taken for Hounds, or Beagles of the ſmaller and ſlower kind.

Bracenarius, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) the Huntſman, or Maſter of the Hounds.

Bracetus or **Brachetus**, the Beagle, or ſmaller Hound.

Brach, a Bitch, or Female Dog.

Brachiæus Externus, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the *Cubitus*, or Elbow, which ſeems to be the third beginning of the *Gemellus*, and is inſerted with it in the Cavity, or Hollow of the Shoulder-bone which receives the *Olecranium*.

Brachiæus Internus, is a Muſcle of the Cubit, which ariſes from the inner part of the Shoulder-bone at the Inſertion of the *Doltoides*, and *Coracobrachialis* Muſcles; and is implanted to the Upper, and Fore-part of the Bone, call'd *Ulna*.

Brachial, belonging to the Arm, as *The brachial Muſcles*, *i. e.* thoſe that ſerve to move the Arm.

Brachiale, (*Lat.*) the Wriſt; alſo a Bracelet, or Bracer; a Wriſt-band.

Brachiolum, a little Arm: Alſo a Member of a Mathematical Inſtrument us'd upon Aſtrolabes, *&c.* And commonly made of Braſs, with ſeveral Joynts, that the End, or Point may be ſet to any Degree of the Aſtrolabe; whence by *Engliſh* Writers, it is ſometimes call'd a *Creeping Index*.

Brachium, (in *Anat.*) a Member of the Body that conſiſts of the Arm, properly ſo call'd, the Cubit, or Elbow, and the Hand: Alſo an Arm, or Bough of a Tree; a Branch.

Brachycatalecton, (*Gr.*) a *Greek*, or *Latin* Verſe, that has a Syllable wanting in the end.

Brachygraphy, the Art of Writing Short-hand, or Characters.

Brachylogy, Brevity, or ſhortneſs of Speech; a conciſe, or ſhort Expreſſion.

Bracket, a kind of Stay in Timber-work. Among Shipwrights, Brackets are thoſe ſmall Knees, or pieces of Wood which ſerve to ſupport the Galleries; and the Timbers that bear up the Gratings in the Head of a Ship are likewiſe ſo call'd.

Brackiſh, ſomewhat ſalt; as *Brackiſh Water*.

Brackmans, **Bramans** or **Bramines**, a Sect of Philoſophers in *India*, who live only upon Herbs and Fruits; ſo skilful in Aſtrology, that they can foretel the Eclipſes to a Minute.

Bradypepſia, (*Gr.*) ſlow Digeſtion proceeding from an ill Diſpoſition of the Stomach.

Braggard or **Braggadochio**, a bragging, vain-glorious Fellow.

Bragget, a kind of Drink made of Honey and Spice, much us'd in *Wales*, *Cheſhire* and *Lancaſhire*.

Braid, a ſmall Lace, a Chain, or Edging; alſo a Lock, or Weft of Hair.

Brails, (Sea-term) ſmall Ropes put thro' Blocks, or Pulleys faſten'd on either ſide of the Ties, ſo that they come down before the Sails of a Ship; their uſe being when the Sail is furled acroſs, to hale up its Bunt that it may be the more readily taken up, or let fall.

Hale up the Brails or **Brail up the Sails**, an Expreſſion us'd by Sea-men, when they would have the Sails hal'd up in order to be furled, or bound cloſe to the Yard.

Brain, (in a general Senſe) ſignifies all the ſoft Subſtance contained within the whole Scull; which ſerves for breeding the Animal Spirits, *&c.* and diſcharges them into the Nerves, or Sinews: See *Cerebrum*, and *Cerebellum*: *Brain* is alſo Figuratively taken for Wit, or Judgment.

To **Brain one**, to daſh out his Brains.

Braiſe, (*Fr.*) live Coal, burning-coal: In Cookery, *Braiſes* or Meat dreſs'd *à la Braiſe*, is either Meat broil'd upon live Coals; or elſe bak'd in a Pot, Pan, or Campain-oven, between two Fires, one underneath, and the other on the top of the Lid.

Brait, a rough Diamond.

Brake, Female Fern, an Herb, or the Place where it grows; alſo a ſharp Bit, or Snaffle for Horſes: Alſo an Inſtrument with Teeth, us'd in dreſſing Flax, or Hemp; alſo a Baker's Kneeding-trough. Among Sea-men, it is taken for the Handle of a Ship's Pump.

Bramines. See *Brackmans*.

Brambles, prickly Shrubs, whoſe Fruit ſerve to feed the Birds.

Bramble-net, a kind of Net to catch Birds with, which is of ſeveral Sizes, and otherwiſe call'd a *Hallier*.

Brambling, a ſort of Bird.

Branca Urſina, (*Lat.*) the Herb Brank Urſin, or Bears-foot, ſo call'd, becauſe its Leaves in ſhape reſemble the Fore-feet of a Bear.

Branch, a Bough of a Tree, the Stock of a Pedigree; a branched Candle-ſtick, or the Stem of it; alſo the Horns of a Stag's-head.

Branch of the Trenches. See *Boyau*.

Branch-peaſe, a kind of Pulſe.

Branch-ſtand, a Term in *Falconry*, which ſignifies to make a Hawk take the Branch, or leap from Tree to Tree, till the Dog ſprings the Partridge.

To **Branch** or **Branch out**, to divide, or ſpread into Branches.

Branched, (in *Heraldry*) ſpread into Branches, as a Deer's Head is.

Branched Velvet, is Velvet wrought with Figures, reſembling Branches, or Leaves.

Branchet, a young Hawk, or other Bird that is newly come out of the Neſt, and begins to fly from one Branch, or Bough to another.

Branchus, (*Gr.*) a Hoarſeneſs in the Throat.

Brand, a piece of burning Wood, a Mark made with a red-hot Iron; a Note of Infamy, or Diſgrace.

Brand-gooſe or **Brant-gooſe**, a kind of wild Fowl, ſomewhat leſs than an ordinary Gooſe, ſo call'd from the dark Colour, like a burnt Coal, of its Breaſt and Wings.

Brand-iron, a hot Iron to brand, or ſet a Mark on a Malefactor: Alſo a Trevet, or other Iron to ſet a Veſſel on over the Fire.

To **Brandiſh**, (*Fr.*) to ſhake too and fro in the Hand; as *To Brandiſh a Sword*.

Brandling, the Dew-worm, a ſmall Worm to bait Fiſh with.

Brandrith, a Rail, or Fence about a Well, to prevent one's falling into it.

Brandy, a well known Strong-water, made of Wine, or its Lees Diſtilled.

To **Brangle**, to bicker or quarrel, to brawl.

Brank, a ſort of Grain that delights in a warm Land, and is otherwiſe call'd Buck-wheat, or *French* Wheat.

Brank-Urſin, an Herb: See *Branca Urſina*, and *Bear's-breech*.

Braſed, a Term in *Heraldry*; as *Three Chevronels braſed*, *i. e.* three Kids paſſing one another croſs-wiſe.

Braſſator, (in ancient Statutes,) is taken for a Brewer, and ſtill for a Maltſter.

Braſſatrix, a Brewing-Woman, or Female Brewer.

Braſil, one of the Provinces of *Peruvian*, or Southern *America*: Alſo a kind of red, heavy Wood brought from thence, which ſoon conſumes in the Fire, without ſmoaking, and is much us'd by Diers, for the dying of Red, or Violet Colours.

Braſina or **Braſinaria**, (in old *Latin* Deeds) a Brew-houſe.

Braſium, Malt, proper for the making of Drink.

Braſmatias, (*Gr.*) a kind of Earth-quake, when the Earth moves directly upwards.

Braſs, a mixt Metal made of Copper, by means of the Stone call'd *Lapis Calaminaris*.

Braſſets, (*Fr.*) a piece of Armour for the Arms.

Braſſica, (*Lat.*) Cole, Colewort, or Colliflower; a well known Plant. *Braſſica Capitata*, Cabbage.

To **Braſt**, (old Word) to break.

Brat, a beggerly ſhitten-arſe Child.

Bravado, (*Span.*) a vain-glorious, daring, boaſting, or vapouring.

Brave, (*Fr.*) Valiant, Couragious; Stout, Gallant; Skilful, Able, Excellent, Rare.

A **Brave** or **Falſe-Brave**, a Bully, a Hectoring Fellow, a Swaggerer.

To **Brave**, to act the Brave, to dare, to affront, to hector.

Bravery, Valour, Courage, Gallantry.

Bravia, an Iſland in *America*, under or near which Mariners report the Sea to be deepeſt.

Brawl, Diſpute or Squabble: Alſo a kind of Dance, in which ſeveral Perſons dance together in a Ring, holding one another by the Hand.

To **Brawl**, to chide, to wrangle, or ſcold.

Brawn, hard Fleſh; alſo a ſort of ſous'd Meat made of Boar's Fleſh; as *A Collar of Brawn.*

Brawny, full of Brawn or Sinews; fleſhy luſty, ſtrong.

Bray, (*Fr.*) Back-clouts for young Children.

Bray falſe, (in *Fortif.*) a falſe Trench made to hide the real one. See *Falſe Bray.*

To **Bray**, to bruiſe, or pound in a Mortar; to temper Ink, as Printers do; alſo to make a Noiſe, or cry like an Aſs.

Brayer, an Inſtrument for the braying or tempering of Ink.

Brayl, (in *Falconry*) a Pannel or Piece of Leather ſlit, to bind up a Hawk's Wing.

To **Braze**, to cover, or do over with Braſs.

Brazen, belonging to, or made of Braſs.

Brazier, one that makes, or ſells Braſs-ware.

Breach, a breaking of Peace or Friendſhip, a Falling-out: In a fortify'd Place, the Ruin of any Part of the Works beat down with Cannon, or blown up by Mines, in order to ſtorm the Place, or take it by Aſſault. To *clear the Breach*, is to take away the Rubbiſh of it: 'Tis alſo ſaid, *Make good*, or, *Fortifie the Breach*; *Make a Lodgment on the Breach*, &c.

Bread of Treat or Trite, is one of thoſe ſorts mentioned in the Statute of Aſſize 51 *H.* 3. and may anſwer to that which we now call Houſehold-Bread.

Bread-room, (in a Ship) the Place where the Bread and Bisket is kept.

To **Break Bulk**, (in Sea-Language) is to take Part of the Ship's Cargo or Lading out of the Hold.

To **Break Ground**, (in *Fortif.*) is to open the Trenches, or to begin the Works for carrying on a Siege about a Town or Fort.

Break that Deer, *i. e.* cut up that piece of Veniſon brought to the Table; a Phraſe us'd by expert Carvers: In the ſame Senſe they alſo ſay, *Break that Sarcel or Teal.*

Breaking of a Note, a Term in *Muſick.* See *Tranſition.*

Bream, a Fiſh, of which there are two ſorts, one found in freſh, aud the other in ſalt Water; yet not much diſtinguiſh'd in Shape, Nature, or Taſte: There is alſo a Sea-Bream, otherwiſe call'd *Dorado*; which See.

Breaming of a Ship. See *Brooming.*

Breaſt or **Cheſt**, one of the three *Venters* or hollow Spaces in an Animal Body, which contains the Heart and Lungs.

Breaſt-Caskets, (Sea-Term) the biggeſt and longeſt *Caskets*, which are a ſort of Strings plac'd in the middle of the Yard.

Breaſt-Faſt, a Rope faſten'd to ſome part of a Ship forward on, to hold her Head to a Warp, or the like.

Breaſt-Hooks, (in a Ship) are the Compaſſing-Timbers before, which help to ſtrengthen her Stem and all her Fore-part.

Breaſt-Pain, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, proceeding from Superfluity of Blood and other groſs Humours.

Breaſt-Plough, (in *Husbandry*) a kind of Plough driven with one's Breaſt, and commonly us'd to part the Turf in denſhiring or burn-beating of Land.

Breaſt-Ropes, (in a Ship) thoſe Ropes which faſten the Frames call'd Parrels to the Yards; and together with the Parrels hold the Yards faſt to the Maſts.

Breaſt-Work, (in *Fortif.*) the ſame with *Parapet*; which See.

Brecca, (in old *Latin* Deeds) a Breach; Decay, or any other Want of Repair.

Breck, (old Word) a Bruiſe.

Breck or **Brack**, a Gap in a Hedge.

Brede, (old Word) a Breadth; alſo abroad.

To **Bredgen**, (old Word) to abridge or ſhorten.

Bredwite, (*Sax.* Law-Term) an Impoſition of Amerciaments or Fines for Defaults in the Aſſize of Bread.

Breech, the Back-ſide or Fundament: In *Gunnery*, the hindermoſt part of a Piece of Ordinance.

Breechings, (among Sea-men) are Ropes by which they laſh faſt, or faſten the Guns to the Ship's Sides.

Breez, a freſh Gale of Wind, blowing from the Sea or Land, for ſome certain Hours of the Day or Night: Alſo the Gad-fly or Horſe-fly, an Inſect. See *Brizes.*

Bregma or **Brechma**, (*Gr.*) the Fore-part of the Head, or the Forehead-Bone, according to ſome Writers.

Brehone, a Term us'd in *Ireland* for a Judge; whence the *Iriſh* Law is call'd the *Brehon*-Law.

Breme, (old Word) furiouſly.

Brent, (old Word) burnt.

Bret, **Brut**, or **Burt**, a Fiſh of the Turbot-kind.

Bretoyſe or **Bretois**, the Law of the Marches heretofore in Uſe among the *Britains* or *Welſhmen.*

Breve, (*Lat.* Law-word) a Writ directed to the Chancellour, Judges, Sheriffs, or other Officers, and ſo call'd becauſe the Intention of it is expreſs'd in few Words. Alſo a Muſical Note, which in common Time, contains two *Semi-breves*, four *Minims*, eight *Crotchets*, &c.

Breve perquirere, to purchaſe a Writ or Licence of Tryal in the King's Court by the Plaintiff: Whence the preſent Cuſtom of paying ſix Shillings and eight Pence where the Debt is 40 Pounds, and ten Shillings where the Debt is 100 Pounds, and ſo upwards in Suits for Money due upon Bond.

Breve de Minis. See *Supplicavit.*

Breve de Recto, a Writ of Right, or Licence for a Perſon ejected, to ſue for the Poſſeſſion of an Eſtate detained from him.

Breve Vas, (in *Anat.*) a ſhort Veſſel or Vein which paſſes from the Stomach to the veiny Branch of the Spleen.

Breviary, a kind of Popiſh Maſs-book ſo call'd.

Breviate, an Extract or Copy of a Proceſs, Deed, or Writing, compriſed in few Words.

Brevibus et Rotulis liberandis, a Writ or Mandate to a Sheriff, requiring him to deliver to the new Sheriff choſen in his Room, the County, with the Appurtenances, Rolls, Briefs, and all other Things belonging to that Office.

Brevier or **Breveer**, a ſmall ſort of Printing-Letter.

Brevis Muſculus, (according to ſome Anatomical Writers) is a Muſcle of the *Cubitus*, which helps to ſtretch out the Arm forwards: Alſo one of the Muſcles of the *Radins*, ſerving to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards.

Brevity, Briefneſs, or ſhortneſs of Expreſſion.

Brewess or **Brewis**, (in *Cookery*) a meſs of thin ſlices of Bread ſoak'd in the Fat that ſwims on Potage.

To **Bribe**, to corrupt with Gifts.

Bribery, the Act of bribing, or tampering: According to the Law-Definition, it is an high Offence, when any Man belonging to a Court of Juſtice, or great Officer, takes any Fee, Penſion, Gift, or Reward, for doing his Office, of any Perſon, except the Queen only.

Bribors, (*Law-Term*) they that pilfer, filch, or embezzle other Mens Goods.

To **Bricken**, to hold in one's Chin proudly, to bridle it.

Bricole or **Brickol** (*Fr.*) the rebound of a Ball, after a ſide-ſtroke at Tennis-play. *Bricols* are alſo ſaid by ſome to be Engines formerly us'd to batter the Walls of Towns, or Caſtles.

To **Bricole**, to give a *Bricole*, to paſs a Ball, to toſs it ſide-ways.

Bridal, belonging to a Bride; as *A Bridal Bed*, *a Bridal Song*, &c.

Bride, a new-marry'd Woman.

Bride-well, a noted College and Hoſpital in *Fleet-ſtreet London*, in the Pariſh of St. *Bridget* alias *Bride*, founded by K. *Edward* VI. where neceſſitous and idle People ſtrolling about, are ſet to work, and maintain'd with cloathing and Diet; 'till they can be conveniently ſent with Paſſes to their Native Country. To this Hoſpital divers hopeful Lads are alſo put Apprentices, who prove afterwards honeſt and ſubſtantial Citizens: Here likewiſe ſaucy and incorrigible Servants, Night-walkers, Strumpets, *&c.* are put to hard Labour, and according to their Offences, receive daily a certain number of Stripes at the Governour's Diſcretion. Whence other Houſes of Correction are alſo generally call'd by that Name.

Bridge of Boats (in the Art of *War*) are Copper-boats joyn'd ſide by ſide, 'till they reach acroſs a River, and cover'd with Planks, to make all plain for the Men to march upon.

Bridge of Ruſhes, a Bridge made of great bundles of Ruſhes which being bound together, have Planks faſten'd on them, and are ſo laid over Marſhes, or boggy Places, for the Horſe and Foot to march over.

Draw-bridge, a Bridge made faſt only at one end with Hinges, ſo that the other end may be lifted up, and then the Bridge ſtands upright, to hinder the Paſſage of a Moat or Ditch.

Floating-bridge. See *Ponton*.

Flying-bridge, is made of two ſmall Bridges laid one over the other; ſo that the uppermoſt ſtretches, and runs out by means of certain Cords running thro' Pullies plac'd along the Sides of the under Bridge, which puſh it forwards, 'till the end of it joyn the Place it is deſign'd to be fixed in. *Flying-bridges* are alſo ſaid to be carry'd upon Rivers, but they are only great Boats with Planks and all things neceſſary, for joyning and making a Bridge in a very ſhort time as occaſion requires.

Bridge-bote. See *Brigbote.*

To **Bridle**, to keep in a Horſe with the Bridle, or Reins; to curb one's Paſſions. To *Bridle it*, to throw the Chin into the Neck, as Women are ſaid to do.

Brief, ſhort, rife, or common.

A **Brief**, (*Law-Term*) an Order iſſuing out of Chancery, or ſome other Court commanding the Sheriff to Summon, or Arreſt *A*, to anſwer the Suit of *B*. But it is more largely taken for any Proceſs of the Queen, in Writing under Seal, requiring any thing to be done for the furtherance of good Order; and more eſpecially Letters Patent, granted to poor Sufferers by Fire, or otherwiſe; for collecting the charitable Benevolence of well diſpoſed People.

In *Muſick*, a **Brief** is ſuch a Meaſure of Quantity as contains two Strokes down in beating Time, and as many up; and it is marked thus (II)

Briga, (in old *Latin* Records) Contention, Quarrel, Strife.

Brigade, a conſiderable Party, or Diviſion of a Body of Soldiers; which according to the *French* Way of reckoning, is of two ſorts, *viz.* either part of an Army, or elſe a Diviſion of a Troop of Horſe.

Brigade of an Army, is a Party of Horſe, or Foot, of no fixed number, or Force; for the Brigade of Horſe may conſiſt of eight, ten, or twelve Squadrons, and that of Foot of four, five, or ſix Battallions. After this manner, an Army is ſometimes divided into eight Brigades, four of Horſe, and as many of Foot.

Brigade of a Troop of Horſe, is the third part of it, when it does not exceed forty or fifty Men; but if the Troops be a hundred ſtrong, it is uſually divided into ſix Brigades.

Brigadeer, the Officer that commands a Brigade. Brigadeers of the Army, march at the Head of their reſpective Brigades, and are next in Command to the Majors General.

Brigand, a Robber, a Highway-man, a Vagabond.

Brigandine, an old-faſhion Coat of Mail; a kind of Armour, with many Plates and Joynts.

Brigantes, the ancient Name of a thoſe People that inhabited a great Part of the North of *England*; as *York-ſhire*, *Richmond-ſhire*, *Lancaſhire*, the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, *Cumberland*, and *Weſtmorland*.

Brigantine, a ſmall light Veſſel, or Pinnace, that can both Row and Sail well; proper either for fighting, or giving Chace: It has about ten, twelve, or fifteen Benches for the Rowers, and all the Hands a-board are Soldiers, ſo that every one has his Musket lying ready under his Oar.

Brigbote, **Bruckbote**, or **Brugbote**, (*Sax.*) a Contribution made toward the mending, or rebuilding of Bridges: Alſo an exemption from that Tribute by a Charter from the King.

To **Bright.** See To *Brite.*

Brigidians, an Order of Religious Perſons, founded by a Princeſs of *Sweden*, nam'd *Brigidia*, or *Bridget*.

Brigue, (old Word) Quarrel, Diſpute.

Brillant, (*Fr.*) glittering, ſparkling, ſhining, bright.

A **Brillant**, a Diamond artificially cut by the Lapidary.

Brim, the utmoſt edge of any thing, as of a Glaſs, Plate, Hat, *&c.* *Brim of a Flower*, is the outward edge of it, or that part which turns.

To **Brim**, A Sow is ſaid to Brim, and to go to Brim, that is ready to take Boar.

Brimmer, a Glaſs, or Cup, of any Liqnor filled up to the Brim.

Brimſtone, a Mineral conſiſting of a ſubtil oily Fat, harden'd by the heat of the Sun.

Brimſtone-wort, a kind of Herb.

Brine, Salt Liquor, or Pickle: Alſo a Poetical Word for the Sea; as *The foaming Brine*.

Brine-water, a Salt-water which being boiled turns into Salt.

Bringers up, (a Term in the Art of *War*) the whole laſt Rank of a Battallion drawn up; being the hindmoſt Men of every File.

Briniſh or **Briny**, belonging to, or partaking of the quality of Brine.

Briony. See *Bryony.*

Briſe, a kind of Ground, that has lain long untilled.

Briſk, vigorous, lively, ſprightly, jovial, merry.

Briſket, that part of the Breaſt, which lies next the Ribs; as *A Briſket of Beef.*

Briſtle-tails, a ſort of Flies, ſome of which have one Briſtle, others two, and others three, or four, in their Tail.

Briſtol or **Briſtow**, (*Sax.* a bright or ſhining Place) a pleaſant and well traded City, ſeated partly in *Somerſet-ſhire*, and partly in *Glouceſter-ſhire.*

Briſtow None-ſuch, a Flower ſo call'd.

Briſtow-Stones, a kind of ſoft Diamonds, abundance of which are found about the Rock near *Briſtol*, being lodged very artificially in a hollow ſort of Flint.

Briſure, a Term us'd by the *French* Heralds, for an Addition to a Coat of Arms, for the diſtinction of Younger Brothers, and Baſtards; as a Label, Half-moon, Mullet, *&c.* In *Fortification*, a Line drawn from four to five Fathom, which is allow'd to the *Courtin* and *Orillon*, to make the *hollow Tower*, or to cover the conceal'd Flanks.

A **Britain**, a Native of great *Britain.*

Britannia or **Great Britain**, the Name of this whole Iſland, containing *England*, *Scotland* and *Wales*: It is ſo call'd from the *Britiſh* Word *Brith*, *i. e.* Painted, and the old *Greek Tania*, a Country; becauſe the firſt Inhabitants us'd to Paint their bare Bodies, with variety of Pictures, repreſenting all manner of Living-Creatures, Flowers, *&c.* conceiting that this made them appear the more terrible to their Enemies.

Britannia, Bretagne, or **Brittany,** is alſo one of the Provinces of *France*, anciently nam'd *Armorica*, from whence our Iſland was firſt Peopled; as is evident from the Language, Laws, Cuſtoms, and Buildings of both Nations.

Britannica, great Water-dock, an Herb of ſingular Virtue againſt the Scurvy, bleeding of the Gums, *&c.*

To **Brite** or **Bright**, (a Term in *Husbandry*) Barley, Wheat, and other ſorts of Grain, as alſo Hops are ſaid *To Bright*, when they grow over-ripe, and ſhatter.

Britiſh, belonging to the Iſland of Great *Britain.*

Brittle, apt to break, frail, weak, fading.

Briza, (*Gr.*) a kind of Grain growing in *Macedonia* and *Thrace*; Dinckel-thorn.

Brizes, or rather **Breezes**, certain Winds which the motion of the Air raiſes in great Circles, cooling thoſe that live under the Equinoctial Line; which makes *Peru* and ſeveral other Parts of the *Weſt-Indies*, more tolerable in reſpect of Heat, than *Barbary*, and other Countries of *Africa*, &c.

Broach, (*Fr.*) a Spit to roaſt Meat on: Among Huntſmen, the Start that grows ſharp like the end of a Spit, on a young Stag's Head.

To **Broach**, to Spit, to Tap; to ſpread abroad, to be the firſt Publiſher of.

Broacher, the firſt Author, or Inventer of a Doctrine, Opinion, *&c.*

Broad-Piece, a Gold-coin, ſome of which are worth twenty three Shillings ſix Pence, and others, twenty five Shillings ſix Pence. See *Carolus* and *Jacobus.*

Broad-ſide, (Sea-word) as *To give a Broad-ſide*, *i. e.* to Diſcharge all the Guns on one ſide of a Ship: In the Art of Printing, it is a large Sheet of Paper, printed only on one Side.

Brocado or **Broccado**, (*Span.*) a kind of Cloath, wrought with Gold or Silver.

Broccarii (*Lat.*) a *Scotch* Law-Term ſignifying Mediators in any Tranſaction, Buſineſs, or Bargain.

Broccella, (in our old Records) a thicket or covert of Buſhes; whence *brouſe* of Wood, and brouſing of Cattel.

Broch or **Brooch**, a peeked Ornament of Gold, formerly much worn.

Brocha, an Awl, or a large Packing-needle, to mend Sacks, Saddles, and other Horſe-geer.

Brochette, (*Fr.*) a Skewer to ſtick in Meat. In *Cookery*, a particular manner of frying and ſtewing Chickens, *&c.*

Brochia, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a great Can, or Pitcher.

Brochity, (old Word) Crookedneſs, eſpecially of the Teeth.

Brock, a wild Beaſt, otherwiſe call'd a Badger. Among Hunters, a Hart of the third Year, is alſo termed a *Brock*, or *Brocket*, and a Hind of the ſame Year, a *Brocket's Siſter.*

Brodhalpeny or **Broad Half-penny**, (*Law-Term*) a being quit of a certain Toll or Cuſtom, for ſeting up Boards, or Tables, in a Market, or Fair: The Word in *Saxon*, ſignifies a Toll in behalf of, or for a Board.

Broderers, an old Word for Imbroiderers.

To **Brogue** or **Broggle**, to fiſh for Eels, after a particular manner, by troubling the Water.

Brogues, *Iriſh*, wooden Shooes.

Broil, Trouble, Diſturbance, Diſcontent; a Falling out, a Quarrel.

Brok, an old ſort of Sword, or Dagger.

Brokage or **Brokerage**, the Wages, or Hire of a Broker; alſo a Broker's Trade, or Buſineſs.

Broken Radiation, (in *Catoptricks*) is the breaking of Beams of Light, as ſeen thro' a Glaſs, cut into ſeveral Planes, or Faces.

Broken Ray or **Ray of Refraction**, (in *Diotricks*) is a Right-line, whereby the Ray of Incidence changes its Rectitude, or Straightneſs, or is broken in paſſing thro' the ſecond *Medium*, whether it be thicker, or thinner.

Broker, properly a kind of Factor employ'd by Merchants, to procure Cuſtomers for their Merchandizes: The Term is alſo commonly apply'd to thoſe that ſell old Cloaths, and Houſe-hold-ſtuff, or that let out Money to neceſſitous People upon Pawns.

Exchange Brokers, are thoſe that make it their Buſineſs to know the alteration of the courſe of Exchange, and to inform Merchants that have Money to receive, or pay beyond Sea, who are proper Perſons for exchanging or doing thereof.

Stock-Brokers, are ſuch as buy and ſell Shares in the joynt Stocks of a Company, or Corporation, for any Perſon that ſhall deſire them.

Bromos, (*Gr.*) a kind of Grain, wild Oats.

Bronchia, (in *Anat.*) certain hollow Pipes diſperſed thro' the Lungs, which are Branches of the Wind-pipe.

Bronchocele, a rupture of the Throat, a great round Swelling in the Throat made of thick Phlegm mixed with a little Bloud.

Bronchotomy, a cutting, or opening of the Wind-pipe, in a skinny Part, betwixt two of the Rings; which is ſometimes done to prevent choaking in Perſons troubled with a Quinſey.

Bronchus, the middle fiſtulous Part of the Wind-pipe, the fore-part of which is made up of ſo many little Rings.

Brond, (old Word) Fury, Rage.

Brontias, (*Gr.*) a kind of precious Stone, ſuppoſed to fall with the Thunder.

Brooch, a Painting all in one Colour: Alſo a Collar of Gold, which Ladies uſ'd to wear about their Necks.

Brook. See *Rivulet*.

To **Brook an Affront**, to bear it patiently, to put it up.

Brook-lime, an Herb good againſt the Dropſy, Scurvy and Stone; as alſo for Cleanſing the Blood.

Broom, a Shrub which affords good Improvement to barren Ground, and whoſe Buds pickled are a good Sallet.

Broom-rape or **Choke-weed**, a Plant that grows at the Root of Broom, and has a Root like a Turnep: It is effectual againſt the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, and to provoke Urine.

Brooming or **Breaming of a Ship**, is a burning off her Filth, with Broom, Reeds, Straw, or other Stuff, either on Ground in a dry Dock, or on a Careen.

Broſſus, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) bruiſed, or hurt with Blows, Wounds, or other Caſualties.

Brotel, (old Word) brittle, frail.

Brothel or **Brothel-houſe**, a Stews, or Bawdy-houſe. The Brothel-houſes on the *Bank-ſide* in *Southwark* were ſuppreſs'd by K. *Henry* VIII. *A. D.* 1546. See *Bordel*.

+ **Brothelry**, Bawdry, Lewdneſs.

Brow-antler, (among *Hunters*) the firſt Start, that grows on the Head of a Stag, next to which is the Beam-antler.

To **Brow-beat**, to look upon haughtily, or diſdainfully, to ſnub, or keep under.

Brow-poſt, (among *Carpenters*) an over-thwart, or croſs-Beam.

Browded, (old Word) Imbroidered.

To **Browk**, (old Word) to enjoy.

Browniſts, a Sect maintaining Opinions, ſomewhat like thoſe of the *Donatiſts*, firſt ſet on foot in *England* by *Robert Brown* of *Rutland-ſhire*.

Browſe or **Browſe-wood**, tender Sprouts that ſhoot forth early in the Spring.

Browſe, **Brouce**, or **Bruttle**, the tops of the Branches of Trees in which Cattel uſually feed.

To **Browſe**, to feed as Beaſts do, by knapping, or nibbling off the tops of young Sprigs, Herbs, Graſs, *&c.*

Bruchus, (*Gr.*) the Field-cricket, a kind of Locuſt; alſo a Grub, or Caterpillar that eats up the Corn and Graſs.

Bruckbote. See *Brigbote*.

Brueria, (in old *Latin* Records) Bruſh, Heath, Briers, or Thorns.

Bruilletus, a ſmall Copſe, or Thicket, a little Wood.

Bruiſe-wort, a kind of Herb.

Bruit, (*Fr.*) Rumour, Report, Common Talk.

To **Bruit a thing abroad**, to ſpread it abroad, to diſperſe News about it.

Brumal, (*Lat.*) belonging to Winter; as *The Brumal Solſtice*. See *Solſtice*.

Brunion, (*Fr.*) a kind of Plum.

Brunt, Aſſault, Onſet, Bruſh, croſs-Accident.

Bruſcum, (*Lat.*) a bunch, or knob in a Maple-tree: Alſo an Arbour, or Hedge made of Thorns and Briers wound together.

Bruſcus, a Shrub, of whoſe Twigs Bruſhes were anciently made.

Bruſh or **Drag**, a Term uſ'd by Hunters for the Tail of a Fox.

Bruſh-wood, little looſe Sticks for Fuel.

Bruſhment, a Word uſ'd in the Charter of the Foreſt-law, for Bruſh, or ſmall Wood.

Bruſk, a kind of tawny Colour, otherwiſe call'd *Tenne*.

Bruſoles or **Burſoles**, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) Stakes of Veal, or other Meat well ſeaſon'd, in order to be laid in a Stew-pan between thin ſlices of Bacon, and bak'd between two Fires; pouring a Ragoo, or Cullis upon them, before they are ſerv'd up to Table.

Brutality, (*Lat.*) the Act of a Brute, Brutiſhneſs, Beaſtlineſs.

Brute, a Beaſt that wants the uſe of Reaſon.

Brutiſh, Beaſt-like, Beaſtly.

Bruttle. See *Browſe*.

Brya, (*Gr.*) a little Shrub like Birch, with which Bruſhes, or Brooms were made.

Brya Sylveſtris, ſweet Broom, Heath, or Ling.

Bryke, (old Word) ſtraight, narrow.

Bryonia, (*Gr.*) Briony, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd White-vine, proper for Diſeaſes of the Spleen, Liver and Worms.

Bubalus, (*Gr.*) the Buff, or Buffle, a kind of wild-Ox.

Bubble, a Bladder in Water: Alſo a Cully, or ſilly Fellow, that may be eaſily put upon.

To **Bubble**, to cheat, chowſe, or gull.

Bubo, (*Lat.*) the Owl, a Bird: Alſo the Groin, or Place from the bending of the Thigh to the privy Parts: Alſo a kind of Boil, or Botch in the Glandulous, or Kernelly Parts of the Body, as in the Arm-pits, Groin, *&c.*

Peſtilential Bubo, a Plague-ſore, or Botch.

Venereal Bubo, a groſs Impoſtume, or Swelling that ariſes in the Groin, and is occaſion'd by the *French* Pox.

Bubonocele, (*Gr.*) a Rupture when the Entrails fall into the Groin, or the out-moſt Skin of the *Scrotum*, alſo a Swelling of the Glandules of that Part.

Bucanier. See *Buckaneer*.

Bucardia, (*Gr.*) a Stone like an Ox-heart, a kind of Turcois.

Bucca, (*Lat.*) the hollow inner part of the Cheek, that ſtands out by blowing; or the Cheek it ſelf.

Buccellana, a little Mouthful, or Morſel, a little Cake.

Buccellation, a Word uſ'd by ſome *Chymiſts*, to ſignify a dividing into little Gobbets.

Buccinator, (*Lat.*) a Trumpeter, one that ſounds a Trumpet, or Winds a Horn: In *Anatomy*, the round Circular Muſcle of the Cheeks, ſo nam'd from its forcing out the Breath of Trumpeters: It ariſes from the fore-part of the *Proceſſus Coronæ* of the lower Jaw, ſticks to the Gums of both the Jaws, and is inſerted to the corner of the Lips.

Buccinum, a Trumpet, or Horn to blow with; alſo the Trumpet, a kind of Shell-fiſh, ſo call'd from its Shape: Alſo a Flower that reſembles the Figure of a Horn.

Buccula, a little Cheek; alſo the fleſhy part under the Chin.

Bucentaurus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Carrack, or huge Ship, with the Sign of the Centaur.

Bucentoro, a ſtately Galley, or great Ship, in which the Duke of *Venice* and the Senate go Yearly in Triumph on Aſcenſion-day, to eſpouſe the Sea.

Bucephalus, the Name of *Alexander* the Great's Horſe, taken from the Mark of a Bull's-head on his Shoulder, alſo a kind of Thiſtle.

Buceras, the Herb Fenigreek.

Buck, a Male Deer; alſo the Male of ſome other wild Beaſts; as a Buck-goat, a Buck-rabbet, &c. Hares or Coneys, when they deſire Copulation, are ſaid *To go to Buck*.

Buck of the firſt Head, a Buck ſo call'd by Hunters, in the fifth Year of his Age, and in the ſixth Year he is termed a great Buck.

Buck-maſt, the Maſt, or Fruit of the Beach-tree.

Buck-ſtall, (in old Statutes) a Deer-hay, a Toil, or large Net to catch Deer in.

Buck-thorn, a Shrub, whoſe Berries are us'd in Phyſick for Purging Medicines, and to make a deep green Colour: A Whiting-fiſh dry'd in the Sun, is likewiſe ſo call'd.

Buck-weed, a kind of Herb.

Buck-wheat or **French-wheat**, a ſort of Grain much ſown in *Surrey*, being excellent Food for Swine, Poultry, &c.

Bucks-horn, a Sallet-herb with many ſmall jagged Leaves, good to ſtanch Bleeding, and to take off Warts.

Buckaneer, a Pirate in the *Weſt-Indies*, a Free-booter, or Rover.

Buckeldians, a Sect of Hereticks reckon'd among the Anabaptiſts.

Bucket, a kind of Pail made of Leather, and generally us'd to carry Water for the quenching of Fire in Houſes, &c.

Bucket-rope, (in a Ship) a Rope ty'd to the Bucket, by which Water is hal'd, and drawn up by the Ship's Side.

Buckle or **Girth-buckle**, (among *Sadlers*) a four-ſquare Hoop with a Tongue, which is made ſteady in going thro' a Hole of Leather, and faſten'd with narrow Thongs.

Buckler or **Shield**, a ſort of defenſive Armour: It is alſo Figuratively taken for Defence, or Protection.

Buckler of Beef, a piece of Beef cut off from the Surloin.

Buckler-thorn, the Name of a certain Herb.

Buckram, a ſort of ſtrong Linnen-cloth, ſtiffen'd with Gum, proper for making Stays, and ſeveral other Uſes.

Buckrams, a kind of Herb.

Buckſome, gameſome, jovial, merry, briſk.

Bucolicks, (*Gr.*) Paſtoral Songs, or Poems, in which Herdſmen and Country-Swains are repreſented diſcourſing together about their Love-intrigues, or other Concerns, ſuch as *Virgil*'s Eclogues, and *Theocritus*'s Idyls.

Bucranium, the Herb Calves-ſnout.

Bucula, (*Lat.*) a young Cow, or Heifer.

Bud, a Bloſſom, or young Sprout: Alſo a weaned Calf of the firſt Year, ſo call'd, becauſe the Horns are then in the bud.

Budge, the dreſs'd Skin, or Furr of Lambs.

A **Budge**, one that ſlips into a Houſe, or Shop, to ſteal Cloaks, &c.

To **Budge**, to ſtir, or move from a Place.

Budge of Court. See *Bouche of Court*.

Budge-Bachelors, a Company of poor old Men Cloath'd in long Gowns, lin'd with Lambs-furr, who attend upon the Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, during the Solemnity of the Publick Shew, on the Day that he firſt enters upon his Office.

Budge-barrel, a little Tin Barrel to hold Gunpowder, having a Purſe or Caſe of Leather made faſt over the Head to prevent the Powder taking Fire; and being generally us'd a-board a Ship.

Budget, a Pouch or Bag.

Buff, **Buffle** or **Buffalo**, a wild Beaſt like an Ox, very frequent in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and other Parts of *Aſia*.

Buffet, a Box or Blow on the Ear.

Buffoon, (*Fr.*) an abuſive Jeſter, a Droll, a Merry *Andrew*.

Buffoonry, ſaucy ſcoffing, or jeſting, Drollery.

Bufo, (*Lat.*) a Toad. *Bufo gibboſus*, the hunch-back'd Toad.

Bufonius Lapis, the Toad-ſtone, a kind of precious Stone, falſely ſaid to breed in the Head of a Toad.

Bug, a well known noiſome Inſect. See *Wood-louſe*.

Buggery, the Coupling of one Man with another, or of a Man or Woman with a brute Beaſt; a moſt deteſtable Sin againſt God, Nature and the Law, which is here made a Capital Crime, without Benefit of the Clergy.

Bugle, a ſort of wild Ox: Alſo an Herb excellent for Wounds, either taken in Drink, or outwardly apply'd; alſo a kind of Glaſs-beads.

Bugle-horn, a ſort of Hunting-horn.

Bugloſſus or **Bugloſſum**, (*Gr.*) Bugloſs, a Pot-herb growing in moſt Gardens, much of the ſame Nature with Borage; the Flowers of both being very Cordial and Reſtorative.

Bugula, a kind of Herb; Bugle, middle Comfrey.

Bulapathon, (*Gr.*) the Herb Patience, a great ſort of Dock.

Bulb or **Bulbus**, (among *Herbaliſts*) the round Root of a Plant, wrapt about with many Coats, Skins, or Pills, one over another like an Onion; or elſe ſet round thick with many ſmall Scales, and ſending out many Fibres, or Strings from the bottom of the Root: *Bulbs* is alſo taken for the round ſpired Beads of Flowers.

Bulbine, an Herb, having Leaves like Leaks, and a purple Flower; Dogs-leek.

Bulbocaſtanum, the Earth-cheſnut, or Pig-nut.

Bulbous, full of Bulbs; as *Bulbous Plants*, *i. e.* thoſe that have a round head in the Root; ſuch are Tulips, Onions, Leeks, Garlick, &c.

Bulchin, a Country-word for a Calf.

Bulfinch. See *Bull-finch*.

Bulga, (in old *Latin* Writers) a Budget, Mail, or Port-mantle.

Bulged. See *Bilged*.

Bulimia or **Bulimus**, (*Gr.*) an Ox-like Appetite, or inſatiable Hunger, often accompany'd with a loſs of Spirits, which proceeds from a too ſharp Ferment, or Working in the Stomach. It is otherwiſe call'd *Bovina Fames*, and is ſomewhat greater than *Fames Canina*, or *Cynorexia*; which See.

Bulk, Maſſineſs, Bigneſs: alſo a Stall before a Shop: In Sea-language, the whole Content of a Ship in her Hold, for the ſtowage of Goods.

To **Break Bulk**. See To *Break*.

Bulk-head, any Diviſion, or Partition made acroſs a Ship with Boards, or any thing elſe, ſo as one Room may be ſeparated from another. *Bulk-head afore*, the Partition between the Fore-caſtle and Grating in the Ship's Head.

Bulker, a Canting-word for a common Strumpet, or Jilt.

Bulky, big, groſs, maſſy, weighty.

Bull, a well known Beaſt: Alſo a Brief, Inſtrument, or Deed, ſet forth by the Pope, and ſeal'd with a Seal of Lead, containing his Decrees, Commands, and other Acts: Alſo an Impropriety of Speech, or Blunder in Diſcourſe.

The **Golden Bull**, an Ordinance made by the Emperour, *Charles* V. *A. D.* 1536. about the Form of Electing the Emperours of *Germany*, which is obſerved to this day, and ſo call'd from the Gold-ſeal hanging on it.

Bull-feaſt, a kind of Feſtival in *Spain* and *Portugal*, during which Men on Horſe-back, armed with Lances, *&c.* are ſet to encounter an enraged Bull.

Bull-finch, a ſort of Bird that has neither Song nor Whiſtle of its own, yet is very apt to learn, if taught by the Mouth.

Bull-fly or **Bull-bee**, an Inſect.

Bull-head or **Millers-thumb**, a Fiſh that has a broad Head, and wide Mouth, with two broad Fins near the Eyes, and as many under the Belley: Alſo a little black Water-Vermin.

Bull-weed, a kind of Herb.

Bullace, a wild Plum.

Bullary. See *Boilary*.

Bullen, (Country Word) Hemp-ſtalks pilled.

Bullenger, (in old Statutes) a ſort of ſmall Sea-veſſel, or Boat.

Bullet, **Ball**, or **Shot**, the Ball of Iron, or Lead that is fir'd out of a Cannon, Musket, Piſtol, *&c.*

Red-hot Bullets, are Bullets heated in a Forge, and thrown into the Pieces of Ordinance, wherein before a good ſtopple of Sod, or Turf has been ramm'd down, that the Ball may not touch the Powder. Theſe Bullets are ſhot in Sieges, to fire Houſes, and do the more miſchief in a Town, or Fort.

Bullimony or **Bullimong**, a mixture of ſeveral ſorts of Grain, as Oats, Peaſe and Vetches. See *Bollimong*.

Bullion, uncoined Gold, or Silver in the Maſs, or Billet; alſo the Place where ſuch Gold, or Silver is brought to be try'd and exchanged for the Queen.

Bullion of Copper, is Copper-plates ſet on the Breaſt-leathers, or Bridles of Horſes for Ornament.

Bully or **Bully-rock**, a boiſterous, hectoring Fellow, a Swaſh-buckler, a defender, or maintainer of Strumpets.

Bulruſh-bridge, (in the Art of *War*) a Bridge made of many bundles of Bull-ruſhes bound together, and cover'd with Planks, to ſecure a Paſſage over Bogs, Marſhes and Fenny Places.

Bultell, the branny part of Meal that has been dreſs'd; the Word is mention'd in a Statute for the Aſſize of Bread, *An.* 51. *H.* 3.

Bulwark, the old Name for a Baſtion; a Rampart, or Fort, for the Defence of a Place.

Bumaſtus, (*Gr.*) a great Grape like a Teat, or Pop; a large plump kind of Grape.

Bumelia, a kind of huge Aſh-tree.

Bumkin, a Country-clown.

Bunch, a Bump, a Knob: In *Surgery*, an outward Luxation, or disjoynting of the *Vertebra's*, or Turning-joynts of the Back.

Bunched Cods, (among *Floriſts*) are thoſe Cods that ſtand out in Knobs, and in which the Seed is lodg'd.

Bunched Roots, all ſuch round Roots as have Knobs, or Knots in them.

Bunches, **Knobs**, **Warts**, and **Wens**, are Diſeaſes in Horſes, occaſion'd by eating foul Meat, by Bruiſes, by hard Riding, and exceſſive Labour.

Bundle, a parcel of things bound together: Alſo an uncertain quantity of ſome Commodities: Thus a Bundle of Baſte-ropes, Harneſs-plates, or Glovers-Knives contains Ten in Number: Of *Hamburgh*-yarn, twenty Skeans.

In a *Law-ſenſe*, **Bundles** are a ſort of Records of Chancery, lying in the Office of the Rolls, as the Files of Bills and Anſwers in Chancery, all Writs of *Certiorary*, with their Certificates.

To **Bungle**, to do a thing awkwardly, to cobble, or botch.

Bunias, (*Gr.*) the Turnep-root.

Bunt, (*Sea-term*) the Bag, Pouch, or middle part of a Sail, which ſerves to catch and keep the Wind; as *The Bunt holds much Leeward Wind*, i. e. the Bunt hangs too much to the Leeward.

Bunt-lines, are ſmall Lines made faſt to the bottom of the Sails in the middle part of the Bolt-rope, and their Uſe is to hale the Bunt of the Sail, for the better furling it up.

Bunting, a ſort of Lark, a Bird.

Buoy, a Log of Wood, Barrel, or the like, laid to float directly over an Anchor, when caſt into the Sea, or River, to ſhew where it lies: Buoys are alſo ſometimes left out at Sea, to ſerve for Marks, to diſcover ſome dangerous Shelves, or Rocks.

To **Stream the Buoy**, is to let the Anchor fall, whilſt the Ship has Way.

To **Buoy one up**, to ſupport, or uphold him.

To **Buoy up a Cable**, (in *Sea-language*) to make faſt a piece of Wood thereto, ſomewhat near the Anchor, ſo as the Cable may not touch the Ground, when it is ſuſpected to be foul or rocky, to prevent the fretting and cutting of the Cable.

Buoy-rope, a Rope of which one end is ty'd to the Buoy, and the other to the Flook of the Anchor.

Buoyant, any thing that is floating, or apt to float.

Buphonon, (*Gr.*) an Herb, which if eat by Oxen, makes them die of the Quinſey.

Buphthalmus or **Buphthalmum**, the Herb Ox-eye, May-weed, or ſtinking Camomile.

Bupreſtis, the Burn-cow, Burſt-cow, or Blain-worm, a venomous Inſect which kills Cattel that eat it among Graſs.

Bur. See *Burr*.

Burcheta, a kind of Gun, mention'd in the Foreſt Records.

Burden or **Burthen**, a Load, or Weight of any thing, as much as a Man can well carry. A Ship is ſaid *To be ſo many Tuns of Burden*, when ſhe will ſtow, or carry ſo much in quantity of Goods.

Burden (of Gad-ſteel) is 180 Pounds.

Burdo, (*Lat.*) a Mule bred of a Horſe and a She-aſs.

Burgage, (*Law-term*) a Tenure whereby the Inhabitants of Cities, Boroughs and Towns hold their Lands, or Tenements of the Queen, or ſome Lord, for a certain Yearly Rent: In old times, ſome gave the Name of *Burgage* to a Dwelling-houſe in a Borough-Town.

Burganet, a kind of Helmet.

To **Burgeon**, to grow big about, or groſs; from the *French* Word *Bourgeon*, a Bud.

Burgeſs, an Inhabitant of a Burgh, or Borough; alſo one that ſerves in Parliament for a Borough.

Burgh, a Borough, a large Village, or Commonalty; anciently a Town having a Wall, or ſome kind of Cloſure about it.

Burghbote, (*Sax.* Law-Term) a Tribute paid towards the building of a Borough, or City, or towards the building of Caſtles, or Walls of Defence: It is alſo often taken for a being quit of ſuch Contributions.

Burghbrech, a Fine impoſed on the Community of a Town, for breach of the Peace, *&c.*

Burgher, a Towns-man.

Burghgrave, a Title of Honour in *Germany*; a Count, or chief Governour of a City, or Caſtle.

Burghmaſter or **Burgomaſter**, a chief Magiſtrate in the Towns of the Low Countries and other Places of *Germany*.

Burghmote, a Court of a Borough, or City.

Burghware, a Citizen, or Burgeſs, a Word us'd in the Charter of K. *William* the Conquerour to the *Londoners*.

Burglar, a Houſe-breaker.

Burglary, (in *Common-Law*) ſignifies the robbing of a Houſe; but it is generally taken in a ſtrict Senſe, for the ent'ring into a Houſe, or Church in the Night-time, with an intent to rob it, to kill ſome Perſon, or to do ſome other felonious Act.

Buried Battery. See *Battery Sunk.*

Burin, (*Fr.*) a Graver, or Engraving-tool.

To **Burl**, To dreſs Cloath as Fullers do.

Burled, (old Word) armed.

Burleſk or **Burleſque**, comical, merry, jocoſe; alſo Mock-Poetry, a merry way of Writing.

Burlesked, turn'd into Burlesk, as *Virgil burlesked.*

Burley, big, groſs, fat.

Burly-brand, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for a huge Sword, or great Fury.

A **Burn**, (as *Surgeons* define it) is an impreſſion of Fire made upon a Part, in which there remains a great deal of Heat, with Bliſters, and ſometimes an Eſcar; accordingly as the Fire has taken more or leſs effect.

To **Burn** or **Burn-beat Land**. See To *Denſhire.*

Burnet, an Herb commonly us'd in Sallet Furniture, and put into Claret-Wine, to give it a pleaſing Reliſh: Alſo a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for Wollen.

Thorny Burnet, a kind of Shrub.

Burning-Well, a Well near *Wiggin* in *Lancaſhire*, which, if a Candle be put to it, will preſently take Fire, and burn like Brandy; and in a calm Seaſon, will continue for a whole Day together, even to that Degree, that by the Heat of it, one may boil Eggs, Meat, *&c.*

Burning-Zone. See *Zone.*

To **Burniſh**, to make bright; to poliſh, to thrive, or grow bigger as a Child does: Alſo a Term among Hunters, when Harts ſpread their Horns after they are fray'd, or new-rubbed.

Burniſher, one that burniſhes, or Poliſhes, alſo a Tool made uſe of in Engraving and Etching, to ſmooth and ſweeten the Work.

Burr, the round knob of Horn next a Deer's Head.

Burr or **Burr-dock**, an Herb whoſe broad Leaves, Roots and Seeds, are very uſeful in Phyſick.

Burr-pump or **Bilge-pump**, (in Sea-affairs) a ſort of Pump by the Ship's ſide, in which is a Staff ſeven or eight foot long, with a Burr of Wood at the end, whereto the Leather is nail'd, and this ſerves inſtead of a Box; ſo that the Staff being thruſt down, is hal'd up by a Rope faſten'd to the middle of it.

Burr-ſeed or **Burr-flag**, a kind of Herb.

Burras-pipe, an Inſtrument us'd by Goldſmiths, as alſo by Surgeons, to keep corroding Powders in as Vitriol, burnt Allum, Precipitate, *&c.*

Burrel, a ſort of Pear otherwiſe call'd *the red Butter-Pear*, from its ſmooth, delicious and ſoft Pulp; which is ripe the latter end of *September.*

Burrel-fly, a kind of Inſect.

Burrel-ſhot. See *Caſe-ſhot.*

Burrock, a ſmall Wear, or Dam, where Wheels are laid in a River for the taking of Fiſh.

Burrows, Holes in a Warren, that ſerve as a Covert for Hares, Rabbets, *&c.*

Burſa, (*Lat.*) a Purſe, or Pouch; alſo the Groin, or Cod of a Man.

Burſa Paſtoris, Shepherd's Purſe, an Herb of a binding Quality, good to ſtay bleeding at Noſe, the Bloudy-flux, *&c.*

Burſalis, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the in-ſide of the Thigh, ſo nam'd from its Shape reſembling a Purſe.

Burſaria, (in ancient Deeds) the Burſery, or Treaſury of a Collegiate, or Conventual Church; the Place of receiving, paying, and accounting by the Burſers.

Burſarii, the Burſers of a Monaſtery, or College: Alſo certain Exhibitioners, or Scholars at *Paris* in *France*, ſo ſtyl'd, becauſe they liv'd on the Burſe, Fund, or Contribution of Benefactors. Among the *Ciſtercian* Monks, the *Burſarii*, were the Novices, or young Scholars, ſent to the Univerſity, and there maintain'd by the Religious out of their Burſe, or Publick Stock.

Burſe, an Exchange, where Merchants meet, and Shops are kept; ſo call'd, becauſe the Sign of the Purſe was anciently ſet over ſuch a Place: Whence the Royal Exchange was termed *Britain's Burſe* by K. *James* I.

Burſer, the Treaſurer of a College, or Monaſtery.

Burſholder or **Borow-elder.** See *Head-borough.*

Burſt-wort, an Herb.

Burt, a flat Fiſh of the Turbot-kind.

Burton, (on board a Ship) is a ſmall Tackle, to be faſten'd any where at Pleaſure, conſiſting of two ſingle Pulleys: Its uſe is to hoiſt ſmall things in and out, and it will purchaſe, or draw, more than a ſingle Tackle with two Blocks.

Bury or **Bery**, (*Sax.*) a Dwelling-place, or Court; which is ſtill found at the end of the Names of ſeveral Places, as *Alderman-bury*, St. *Edmund's-bury*, &c.

Buſca or **Buſcus**, (in old *Latin* Records) Under-wood, or Bruſh-wood.

Buſelinum, (*Gr.*) a kind of great Parſley.

Buſh, any ſort of Shrub, as a Currant-buſh, Gooſeberry-buſh, *&c.* Among Hunters, the Tail of a Fox.

Buſhel, a ſort of dry Meaſure, containing four Pecks, or eight Gallons Land-meaſure, and five Pecks Water-meaſure.

Buſkin, a kind of Boot, or Hoſe, coming up to the Calf of the Leg, eſpecially worn by the ancient Actors of Tragedies.

Buſs, a ſmall Sea-Veſſel, or Ship, us'd by the *Hollanders*, for the catching and carriage of Herrings and other Fiſh.

Buſt, (a Term in *Carving*) a Statue or Figure only repreſenting one half of a Humane Body, ſo that the Head, Shoulders and Breaſt appear, but no Arms; and it is made tapering from the Breaſt downwards.

Buſt-coat, (*Country-word*) ſoft Bread eaten hot with Butter.

Buſtard or **Biſtard**, a kind of great ſluggiſh Fowl.

Buſtle, Stir, Noiſe, Hurry.

Buſtrophe, (*Gr. i. e.* the turning of Oxen when they plow the Ground) a Term made uſe of to expreſs the manner of Writing among the ancient *Romans*, who at firſt wrote as it were in Furrows: For the firſt Line beginning at the left Hand went to the Right, and then the ſecond Line beginning at the Right Hand was returned back to the Left; ſo that the Whole look'd like the Furrows of ploughed Land.

Byſycon, (*Gr.*) a great unſavoury Fig.

Butchers-broom, a Shrub with Leaves ſomewhat like a Myrtle, but prickly at the end.

Butchery, a great Slaughter.

Buteo, (*Lat.*) the Buzzard, a kind of Hawk.

Butio, the Bittour, or Bittern.

Butler, an Officer in a Prince's Court, or Noble-man's Houſe, that keeps the Houſhold-Stores, *&c.* See *Botiler*.

Butlerage of Wines, a certain Impoſt upon Sale-wines brought into the Land, which the Queen's Butler may require out of every Ship.

Butſcarle or **Buteſcarl**, (*Sax.*) a Boat-ſwain, or Mariner.

Butt or **Bound**, a Mark to ſhoot at; alſo a kind of Veſſel to hold Liquors. A *Butt* or *Pipe* of Wine contains two Hogſheads, or 126 Gallons; and a Butt of Currans from 15 to 22 Hundred Weight.

In *Sea-Language*, a **Butt** is the end of any Plank that joyns to another, on the out-ſide of the Ship under Water.

To **Spring a Butt**, is when a Plank is looſe at one end, and therefore great Ships are bolted at the **Butt**-heads, *i. e.* at the Plank-ends.

Buttens, (a Term in *Hunting*) the Burrs, or Knobs of a Deer's Head; otherwiſe call'd Seals.

Butter of Antimony, (among *Chymiſts*) is a mixture of the Acid Spirits of Sublimate Corroſive, with the Regulus, or a fixed Matter of *Antimony*: This Compound which ſome call *Icy Oil of Antimony* is a great *Cauſtick*, being us'd to eat proud Fleſh and to cleanſe Ulcers.

Butter of Tin, is likewiſe a Compound made of one part of Tin reduc'd to Powder, and three parts of Sublimate Corroſive, and has this ſtrange Property, that it is continually ſending forth Fumes, or Smoaking.

Butter-bump, the Bittern, a Bird ſo call'd by Country-People, from its having ſmooth and ſoft Feathers.

Butter-burr, an Herb growing in moiſt Places, with very broad Leaves, the Root of which Strengthens the Heart, and chears the Vital Spirits; ſo that it reſiſts all infectious Diſeaſes, and is by ſome call'd *Peſtilent-wort*.

Butter-fly, a well known Inſect; alſo an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Rag-wort*.

Butter-Pear. See *Burrel*.

Butter-teeth, great broad Fore-teeth.

Butter-wort, an Herb ſo nam'd, becauſe it feels as if it were beſmeared with Butter: It is alſo call'd *York-ſhire Sanicle*, from its growing plentifully in that County, and its only known Property is to rot Sheep.

Buttes, the ends, or ſhort pieces of ploughed Lands that lie in Ridges and Furrows. See *Abbuttals*.

Buttock, the Breech, or Haunch: In a Ship, it is that part of her which makes her breadth right a-ſtern from the Tuck upwards; ſo that according as a Ship is built broad, or narrow, at the Tranſom, ſhe is ſaid *To have a broad*, or *a narrow Buttock*.

Buttreſs, (in *Architect.*) an Arch, or maſs of Stone, that ſerves to bear up the ſides of a Building, Wall, *&c.* They are chiefly us'd in ſuch Buildings as are rais'd after the *Gothick* manner.

Buttreſs or **Buttrice**, a Tool us'd by Farriers to pierce the Sole of a Horſe's Foot that is overgrown, to pare the Hoof, fit the Shooe to it, *&c.*

Butwin or **Butwink**, a kind of Bird.

Butyrum, (*Gr.*) Butter.

Butyrum Saturni, a Chymical Compoſition, call'd ſweet Liquor of Lead.

Buxome. See *Buckſome*.

Buxus, (*Lat.*) the Box-tree, a Shrub; alſo a Top, or any other thing made of Box-wood.

Buzo, (in old *Records*) the Shaft of an Arrow, before it is fledg'd, or feather'd.

To **Buzz**, to hum, or make a Noiſe, as Bees and other great Flies do; to whiſper into one's Ear.

Buzzar or **Bazar**, a Market-place among the *Perſians*.

Buzzard, a kind of great Hawk, or Kite; whence it is figuratively taken for an ignorant Fool, a ſenſeleſs Fellow.

By or **Bye**, (*Daniſh*) an Habitation, or place of Abode: The Word is ſtill retain'd in the end of the Names of many Towns and Villages, eſpecially in the Nothern Parts of *England*; as *Appleby*, *Danby*, *Willoughby*, &c.

To **Bydde**, (*Sax.*) to Publiſh. See *Bedel*.

By-Laws, certain Laws made in Courts Leet, or Courts Baron: Alſo ſuch as are made by particular Corporations or Companies, for the better regulating of Trade, *&c.*

By-work. See *Landskip*.

Byker, (old Word) a Fray, or Scuffle.

Byer, a *Scotch* Word for a Neat-houſe, or Cow-houſe; as in the Ballad of *Chriſt-kirk* on the Green. ——*The Bolt flew over the Byer*.

Bylander, a kind of little ſwift-Sailing Ship, which often carries ſmall Merchandize between *Oſtend* in *Flanders* and *England*, ſo call'd from its Coaſting as it were by the Land.

Byne, (*Gr.*) Malt, Barley ſteeped.

Byram, a Solemn Feſtival among the *Turks*, which may be termed their Carnival.

Byramlick, a preſent made at that time, of the nature of our New-years-gift.

Byrlaw or **Burlaw**, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) ſuch Laws as are eſtabliſh'd with Conſent of Neighbours unanimouſly choſen in the Courts call'd *Burlaw*-Courts, the ſame kind of Ordinances that in our Courts Leet and Courts Baron are call'd *By-Laws*.

Byſſus, (*Gr.*) a kind of fine Flax; alſo Linnen like Cambrick, or Lawn.

Bytrent, (old Word) catched about.

Bywopen, (old Word) made ſenſeleſs.

Byzantine. See *Bezant*.

CA

CAB, a *Hebrew* Meaſure containing three Pints, or the eighteenth part of an *Epha*.

Caback, a *Ruſſian* Word for an Inn, or Victualling-houſe.

Cabal or **Cabala**, (*Heb. i. e.* receiving) a Myſterious Doctrine among the ancient *Jews*, deliver'd down by Word of Mouth, as they ſay from *Moſes* to the Fathers, and at laſt gather'd into a Body in the *Talmud*: Alſo a ſecret Science in uſe among the more modern *Jews*, by which they pretend to unfold Divine Myſteries, with reſpect to the Letters of the *Hebrew* Alphabet; as that the World ſhall laſt ſix thouſand Years, becauſe the Letter *Aleph* which ſtands for a thouſand is found ſix times in the firſt Verſe of the Bible: Whence the *Engliſh* Word *Cabal* ſignifying a Junto, or private Council, a particular Party, Set, or Gang.

To **Cabal**, to make Parties, to plot privately.

Cabaliſt, one skill'd in the *Jewiſh Cabala*.

Caballine Aloes, a courſer ſort of Aloes generally us'd by Farriers to purge Horſes.

Caballus, (*Lat.*) a Palfry, or Pad-nag; a Mill-horſe.

Cabazick, an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Harle-wort*.

Cabbage, a well known Plant, of which there are ſeveral ſorts.

Cabbage of a Deer's-head, (among *Hunters*) the Burr that parts where the Horns take their Riſe.

Cabbage-worm, a kind of Inſect.

Cabbin, (*Fr.*) a Cottage, Hut, or Booth; alſo a little Room to lie in on board a Ship.

Cabinet, a Cloſet in the Queen's Palace, or in a Noble-man's Houſe: Alſo a Cheſt of Drawers, or little Trunk to put things of Value in.

Cabinet-organ, a little Organ, that may be eaſily carry'd, or remov'd from one Place to another.

Cable, a great Rope of three Strands, which being faſten'd to an Anchor, holds the Ship faſt when ſhe rides: The Sea-terms about this Rope are theſe, *viz.*

The **Cable is well laid**, *i. e.* it is well wrought, or made. To *Bend the Cable*, is to make it faſt to the Ring of the Anchor; and to *Unbend it*, is to take it away. To *Keckle*, *Plat*, or *Serve* the Cable, to bind it about with Ropes, or Clouts, in order to keep it from galling in the Hawſes. *Pay more Cable*, i. e. let it more out from the Ship, that the Boat which carries the Anchor may the more eaſily drop it into the Sea. *Pay cheap the Cable*, i. e. put, or hand it out a-pace. To *Quoil the Cable*, is to roll it up round in a Ring. To *Splice a Cable*, is to make two pieces faſt together, by working the ſeveral Strands of it one into another: *Veer more Cable*, i. e. put more out: When two Cables are ſpliced, or faſten'd together, 'tis call'd a *Shot of a Cable.*

Cable-tire, the ſeveral Rolls of a Cable, that are laid one upon another.

Cabliſh, a *Foreſt-law* Term, ſignifying Bruſh-wood, or Wind-fallen Wood.

Caboſed or **Caboſhed**, (*Span.* in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd to expreſs the Head of any Beaſt's being cut off juſt behind the Ears, by a Section parallel to the Face, or by a perpendicular, down-right Section; whereas *Couping* ſignifies an Horizontal one, and is never ſo cloſe to the Ears as *Caboſing*.

Caburns, (*Sea-term*) ſmall Lines made of Rope-yarn, or Spun-yarn, which ſerve to bind the Cables of a Ship, and to make up the Sails to the Yard-arms.

Cacafuego, (*Span.* i. e. Shite-fire) a bragging, or vapouring Fellow.

Cacalia, (*Gr.*) an Herb, whoſe Root being ſoak'd in Wine, is good for a Cough; ſtrange Colts-foot.

Cacao, an *Indian* Tree like an Orange-tree, with reſpect to its bigneſs, and the ſhape of its Leaves: The Fruit of it reſembles a Melon full of ſmall Nuts, properly call'd *Cacao*, and leſs than an Almond, of which the Drink call'd Chocolate is uſually made.

Cacatozia Febris, (*Lat.*) a kind of Intermitting Feaver, accompany'd with a violent Looſeneſs, which is ſometimes griping, and extremely weakens the Patient.

Cacemphaton or **Cacephaton**, (*Gr.* in *Grammar*) a harſh Sound of Words, as when after *cum*, *n* begins the next Word; as *Numerum cum navibus aquet*, Virg. Or when a Word following begins with the ſame Syllable that the former Word ended with; as *Dorica Caſtra*.

Cachectus or **Cachecticus**, one that has an ill Habit of Body.

Cachexy, an ill Conſtitution, Habit, or State of the Body, proceeding from a bad Diſpoſition of the Humours; which is often follow'd by ling'ring Feavers, Conſumptions, Dropſies, *&c.*

Cachrys, the Catlin that grows upon Nut-trees, Goſlings on Willows, *&c.* Maple-chats, or Aſh-keys.

Cackerel, a ſort of Fiſh, ſo call'd, becauſe it is of a looſening Quality, and Purges the Belly.

To **Cackle**, to cry out as a Hen does, when ſhe has laid her Egg.

Cacochylia, (*Gr.* in the Art of *Phyſick*) a bad Chylification, when the Humour call'd Chyle is not duly made.

Cacochymia, abundance of corrupt Humours in the Body, caus'd by bad Nouriſhment, or ill Digeſtion.

Cacodæmon, an evil Spirit, a Devil: Among *Aſtrologers*, the Twelfth Houſe of a Scheme, or Figure of the Heavens, ſo call'd by reaſon of its dreadful Significations, as ſecret Enemies, great Loſſes, Impriſonment, *&c.*

Cacoethes, an ill Habit, an evil Cuſtom, or Faſhion: Alſo a Boil, Botch, or Sore hard to be cur'd; a rebellious Ulcer, a malignant Diſeaſe.

Cacopathia, a ſuffering of Evil; a lying under a painful Diſeaſe, *&c.* Calamity.

Cacophaton. See *Cacephaton.*

Cacophonia, a bad Tone of the Voice, proceeding from an ill State of its Organs, or Inſtruments.

Cacopragia, an Indiſpoſition of Body, particularly a Diſtemper in thoſe Parts that convey the Nouriſhment.

Cacorhythmus, an unequal Pulſe.

Cacoſphyria, a bad Pulſe.

Cacoſtomachus, that has a bad Stomach.

Cacoſyntheton, (in *Rhetor.*) a faulty Compoſition, or joyning together of Words in a Sentence.

Cacotrophia, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) an ill Nouriſhment, proceeding from a Fault of the Blood.

Cacotyche, (*i. e.* evil Fortune) the ſixth Houſe of an Aſtrological Figure, ſometimes ſo call'd from its bad Signification; as Diſeaſes, *&c.*

Cacozelia, (in *Rhetor.*) perverſe Imitation, Affectedneſs.

Cacozelum, a Term us'd when an Oration, or Speech is faulty by Impropriety of Words, want of Coherence, Redundancy, Obſcurity, *&c.*

Cactos, a kind of Thiſtle. an Artichoak.

Cacubalum or **Cucubalum**, an Herb, whoſe Leaves are good to heal the biting of Serpents; Chick-weed.

Cadaverous, (*Lat.*) belonging to a dead Corps, or Carcaſs.

Caddow, a Bird otherwiſe call'd a Chough, or Jack-daw.

Cade, (*Lat.*) a Cag, Cask, or Barrel.

Cade of Herrings, a Veſſel, or Meaſure containing the quantity of 500 Red-herrings: Of Sprats 1000.

Cade-lamb, a young Lamb wean'd, and brought up by hand in a Houſe.

Cadee. See *Cadet.*

Cadee, **Caddee** or **Cadi**, (*Arab.* i. e. Lord, or Magiſtrate) a kind of Juſtice of Peace among the *Turks*, and other Eaſtern People.

Cadeleſcher or **Cadileſcher**, a great Governour, or chief Magiſtrate in *Turkey*, of which ſort there are only two, *viz.* One over *Natolia*, or the leſſer *Aſia*, and the other over *Greece*.

Cadence, (*Lat.*) the end, or fall of a Period, or Sentence: In Muſick, *Cadence* or *Cloſe*, is a kind of Concluſion of the Tune which is made of all the Parts together in ſeveral Places of any Key. See *Cloſe*.

Cadent, (*i. e.* falling) among Aſtrologers, a Planet is ſaid *To be Cadent*, or in its Fall, when 'tis in a Sign oppoſite to that of its Exaltation: And *Cadent Houſes* are the third, ſixth, ninth and twelfth Houſe of a Scheme, or Figure of the Heavens; being thoſe that are next from the Angles.

Cadet or **Cadet**, (*Fr.*) a younger Brother: But it is more eſpecially taken for a Volunteer that ſerves in the Wars, upon his own Charge, as young Gentlemen do; carrying Arms to learn Experience, and wait for Preferment.

Cadew, the Straw-worm, an Inſect.

Cadge, a round Frame of Wood upon which Falconers carry their Hawks when they bring them to ſell.

Cader Arthur, a high Mountain in *Brecknockſhire*; commonly call'd King *Arthur*'s Chair.

Cadiz, a noted Sea-port Town of *Andaluſia*, a Province of *Spain*.

Cadmia, (*Gr.*) Braſs-ſtone, or Braſs-oar, a Stone out of which Braſs is tried: Alſo a kind of ſoft Stone, otherwiſe call'd *Lapis Calaminaris*, which being burnt ſends forth a yellow Smoak, and is us'd for the turning of Copper into Braſs.

Cadmites, a ſort of precious Stone, having blew Specks about it.

Cadmus, a King of the *Phenicians*, and firſt Inventer of the Letters of the *Greek* Alphabet.

Caduca Bona, (*Lat.* Civil-law Term) Eſcheats, Goods fallen, or forfeited to the Prince's Treaſury.

Caducus Morbus, the Falling-ſickneſs, a Diſeaſe ſo call'd, becauſe Perſons troubled with it, fall down ſuddenly upon the Ground.

Cadus, a Pipe, or Hogs-head, an ancient Meaſure that contain'd about eighteen Gallons.

Cæcias, (*Gr.*) the North-eaſt Wind which brings Clouds towards its own Point.

Cæcilla, (*Lat.*) the Blind-worm, or Sloe-worm; an Inſect.

Cæcum Inteſtinum, (in *Anat.*) the blind Gut, ſo nam'd, becauſe one end of it is ſhut up, inſomuch that the Ordure and the Humour call'd *Chyle*, both come in and go out at the ſame Orifice.

Cælibat. See *Celibacy*.

Cæpa or **Cæpe**, (*Lat.*) an Onion, a Plant of a hot and windy Quality.

Cæruleo, (*Lat.*) the Clot-bird, Smatch, or Stone-check.

Cæruleum, a kind of Sand found amidſt the Oar of Gold and Silver, and anciently us'd by Painters.

Cæſar, a Name uſually given to twelve Emperours of *Rome* that ſucceeded *Julius Caſar*, as alſo afterwards to the Heir Apparent of any Emperour: It was the Sir name of the *Julian* Family, either becauſe the firſt of them was cut out of his Mother's Belly, or upon account of his being born with much Hair.

Cæſarian Section or **Operation**, the cutting open of the Mother's Belly, or Womb, to make way for the Child to be taken out; and *Caſarian Birth*, is that of a Child brought into the World th way.

Cæſtus, (*Lat.*) a large Gauntlet, or Glove made of a raw Hide, and ſtrengthen'd with Lead, which the Wreſtlers among the ancient *Romans* made uſe of, when they fought at Fiſty-cuffs in the Publick Games, or Exerciſes.

Cæſtus or **Cæ[illegible]**, a kind of Girdle which the Poets and Painters have given to the Heathen Goddeſſes, *Venus* and *Juno*.

Cæſura, a Cut, or Gaſh, a Notch; a piece of a Sentence, or Verſe: Alſo a Figure in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry, when there remains an odd Syllable after a Foot, and that Syllable ends the Word: This *Caſura* is ſo neceſſary, that few Verſes can be made to run well without it, and it is fourfold, *viz. Triemimeris*, *Penthemimeris*, *Hephthemimeris*, and *Enneemimeris*; which See in their proper Places.

Cag or **Keg of Sturgeon**, a Barrel, or Veſſel that contains from four to five Gallons.

Cage-work, the uppermoſt carved Works of a Ship's Hull.

Cagia, (in old *Latin* Records) a Bird-cage, a Coop for Hens.

Cahier. See *Cayer*.

Caiaphas, (*Syr.* a Walker about) the Name of a High Prieſt among the *Jews*, in our Bleſſed Saviour's Time.

To **Cajole**, (*Fr.*) to flatter, ſooth up, or coaks; to inveigle, or beguile.

Cajolery, a courting, or fawning upon; Flattery, or vain Praiſe.

Caimacan, an Officer of great Dignity among the *Turks*; as The Caimacan of *Conſtantinople*, who is Governour of the City, in Power next to the *Grand Viſier* and *Mufti*.

Caiſſon, (*Fr.*) a cover'd Waggon, or Carriage for Proviſions, or Ammunition for an Army: Alſo a Caſe, or Cheſt fill'd with Powder, or Bombs, which the Beſieged bury under ſome Work, to blow up the Enemy when Maſter of it, ſetting Fire to the Cheſt by a Train convey'd in a Pipe: It is otherwiſe termed a *Superficial Fourneau*, or *Mine*.

Caitiff, a miſerable Slave, a lewd Wretch; a pittiful, ſorry Fellow.

Caitiſned, chained, or bound with Chains. *Chaucer*.

Calaber, the Skin, or Furr of a little Creature of the ſame Name, about the bigneſs of a Squirrel, which is of a gray Colour, and bred for the moſt part in High *Germany*.

Calaen, a ſort of Mineral, found not long ſince in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Calamagroſtis, (*Gr.*) the Herb Sheer-graſs, or Reed-graſs.

Calamary, a kind of Fiſh.

Calaminaris Lapis, (*Lat.*) the Calamine-ſtone; which being mixt with Copper, turns it into yellow Braſs. There is alſo an artificial ſort made in Copper-forges and Furnaces.

Calamintha, (*Gr.*) the Herb Calamint, otherwiſe call'd Mountain-mint, good againſt Poiſons, Convulſions, Ruptures, Jaundice, *&c.*

Calamites or **Calamita**, a little green Frog, living amidſt Reeds and Shrubs; alſo a ſort of Gem like a Reed.

Calamitus, (in ancient D[illegible] Stick, or Gag put into the Mouth of Dogs to hinder their Barking.

Calamitous, (*Lat.*) miſerable, wretched, hard.

Calamity, Miſery, Trouble, Misfortune, Diſtreſs.

Calamochnus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Down, or woolly Subſtance that grows about Canes, or Reeds.

Calamus, a Reed or Cane, a Pipe; a Straw or Stalk, a Quill.

Calamus Aromaticus, a kind of ſweet Cane, or Reed us'd by Apothecaries in ſeveral Medicines.

Calamus Scriptorius, a Writing-pen: In *Anatomy*, a certain ſpace about the fourth Ventricle of the Brain, the lower part of which is let into the *Medulla Oblongata*, and there makes a Cavity, or hollow Pipe, ſhap'd like a Pen; whence it has its Name.

Calandra, the Bunting, a kind of Lark.

Calangium, (in ancient Writers) Challenge, Claim, or Diſpute.

Calata Comitia, (among the *Romans*) an Aſſembly of the People, who were call'd together for the Election and Conſecration of Prieſts, Probate of Wills, *&c.*

Calathiana, a ſort of Violet-flower without Smell, that Springs in *Autumn*.

Calatrava, a Place in *Spain*, which gives Name to an Order of Knights, call'd Knights of *Calatrava*.

Calcagium, (in old Records) a Tax, or Contribution anciently paid by the Neighbouring Inhabitants of a Country, for the making and repairing of common Roads.

Calcaneus or **Os Calcis**, (in *Anat.*) the Heel-bone, or bone of the *Tarſus*, which lies under the *Aſtragali*, and is united to them by the Joynting, call'd *Ginglymus*.

Calcanthum. See *Chalcanthum*.

Calcar, a Spur for a Horſe; alſo a Calcining-furnace us'd by Chymiſts.

Calcarium, Lime-ſtone, the Earth of which Lime is made.

Calcea, (in ancient *Deeds*) a Road, or High-way maintain'd with Stones and Rubbiſh.

Calceata or **Calcetum**, a Cauſey, or Cauſeway.

Calchoidea, (in *Anat.*) are three ſmall Bones, which with others make up that part of the Foot which ſucceeds the Ancle.

Calcination, (in *Chymiſtry*) the Act of Calcining, the reducing of a mixt Body into Powder by means of Fire, or of any thing that has a corroding, or eating Quality as Quick-ſilver, *Aqua Fortis*, &c.

Philoſophical or **Spagirical Calcination**, is when Horns, Bones, or Hoofs are hanged over boiling Water, or other Liquor, till having loſt all their Moiſture, they may be eaſily powder'd.

Calcination of Copper. See *Æs uſtum*.

Calcination of Flints or **of Cryſtal, Pebbles,** *&c.* is made by heating them red-hot, and then caſting them whilſt ſo into cold Water, or Vinegar; which being done four or five times, they'll become very brittle, and may be eaſily powder'd.

To **Calcine**, to burn to a *Calx*, or Cinder.

Calcifraga, (*Lat.*) a kind of Saxifrage, an Herb good againſt the Stone; Harts-tongue.

To **Calculate**, to caſt Accounts, to compute, or reckon; to model, or frame a Diſcourſe, *&c.*

Calculation, the Act of Calculating, or Computing; an Account, or Reckoning.

Calculus, a ſmall Pebble, or Gravel-ſtone; a Chack-ſtone, a Counter to caſt Account with, a Cheſs-man, or Table-man: Alſo a Stone in the Kidneys, or Bladder of a Humane Body.

Calculus Differentialis, (among *Mathematicians*) is the Arithmetick of the infinitely ſmall Differences between valuable Quantities; which in *England* is call'd the *Arithmetick of Fluxions*. See *Fluxions*.

Calculus Integralis, is the Method of finding the proper flowing Quantity of any given Fluxion; and is the Reverſe of the *Calculus Differentialis*, which finds the Fluxion from the flowing Quantity.

Caldaria, (in old *Records*) a Cauldron, or Copper.

Caldarium, a Cauldron, or Kettle; alſo a hot Bath, or dry Bath.

Caleb, (*Heb.* a Dog) one of thoſe Worthies that accompany'd *Joſhua* in the diſcovery of the Land of *Canaan*.

Caledonian Wood, a great Wood in *Scotland*, whence the whole Country was call'd *Caledonia*, or *Calydonia*.

Calefaction, (*Lat.*) a heating, or warming: In a Philoſophical Senſe, the producing, or ſtirring up of Heat in a mixt Body.

Calendar, an Account, or Diſtribution of Time fitted for Civil Uſe, and taken from the Motion of the Heavenly Bodies; an Almanack in which are ſet down the Days of the Weeks and Months, with the Feſtivals that happen during the Year; the Sun's Riſing and ſetting, the Changes of the Moon, and Tides, *&c.*

Calendar Aſtronomical. See *Aſtronomical Calendar*.

Calender, one whoſe Trade is to *Calender*, i. e. to Smooth, Trim, or ſet a Gloſs upon Linnen-cloth, Stuffs, *&c.* Or the Engine us'd for that purpoſe: Alſo a ſmall Inſect that eats Corn.

Calends, the firſt Day of every Month, ſo nam'd by the *Romans*, from the *Greek* Word *Caleo* to Call; becauſe anciently counting their Months by the Motion of the Moon, a Prieſt was appointed to obſerve the exact Time of the New Moon, and to give notice of it to the Preſident over the Sacrifices, who call'd the People together, and declar'd to them how the Days were to be reckon'd till the Nones; pronouncing the Word *Caleo* five times if the Nones happen'd on the fifth Day, or ſeven times, if they happen'd on the ſeventh Day of the Month.

Calendula, (*Lat.*) the Marigold, Plant and Flower.

Calenture, a burning Feaver.

Caleſh or **Calaſh**, a little open Chariot for two Perſons to ride in.

Calevile or **Calvile**, (*Fr.*) a ſort of ſweet red Apple. See *Autumn-Calvile*.

Calf, the Young of a Cow; among Hunters, a Male Hart, or a Hind of the firſt Year.

Sea-Calf, a great Fiſh with a Velvet black ſpotted Skin, the Fleſh of which is like that of a Sucking-pig.

Calfi, (among the *Turks*) the ſecond of the Nine Degrees of the Students of the *Mahometan* Law, or Religion.

Caliber or **Caliper**, (*Fr.* in *Gunnery*) the Bigneſs, or rather the Diameter of a piece of Ordinance, or any other Fire-arms at the Bore, or Mouth.

† **Calidity**, (*Lat.*) Heat.

Caliduct, a kind of Furnace, us'd by the ancient *Romans*, to convey Heat from one Room to another.

Calidum Innatum, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd by ſome Writers in Phyſick for the natural Heat of the Body.

Califactory, a Room in a Monaſtery, where the Religious Perſons warm themſelves.

Caliper. See *Caliber* and *Callipers*.

Caliph or **Califf**, a *Perſian* Word, ſignifying King, or Emperour.

Calipodium or **Calopodium**, (*Gr.*) a Wooden Shooe, or Patten: In ſome old Records, a ſort of Galloſhoos, or Caſes to wear over one's Shoes; a Slipper.

Caliver or **Calliver**, a ſmall Gun us'd at Sea.

To **Calk** or **Caulk a Ship**, is to drive Oakam, Spun-yarn, or the like into all the Seams, Rends, and wooden Pins to keep out the Water.

Calked, (old Word) caſt up.

Calking-irons, Iron-Chizzels well laid over with hot Pitch, to thruſt the Oakam into the Seams between the Planks.

Call, (in *Hunting*) a Leſſon blown upon the Horn to comfort the Hounds: Among Fowlers, *Calls* are artificial Pipes, made to catch Quails, Moor-powts, and other Birds, by imitating their Notes.

Callais, (*Gr.*) a kind of precious Stone, like a Sapphire of a bright Sea-green Colour.

Callarias, the Haddock, or Whiting, a Fiſh.

Calliblepharum, a Medicine with which Womens Eye-brows were made black, to render them more beautiful.

Callicoe, a ſort of Linnen-Cloth brought from *Calicut*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Malabar* in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Callicreas, the Sweet-bread, the ſame as *Pancreas*; which See.

Calligonon, the Herb Way-graſs, or Knot-graſs.

Calligraphy, fair, or handſome Writing.

Callimancoe, a ſort of wollen Stuff.

Callion, (*Gr.*) a kind of Night-ſhade, an Herb.

Callionymus, a Fiſh whoſe Gall is good for the Eyes, and cures Bloud-ſhot in them; alſo the Liley of the Valleys, a Flower.

Calliope, the firſt of the nine Muſes, ſaid to preſide over Harmony, Heroick Poetry, and Hymns made in honour of the Gods.

Callipers, an Inſtrument made like a Sliding-Rule, to embrace the two Heads of a Cask, or Barrel, in order to find the length of it.

Callipers or **Calliper-Compaſſes**, a ſort of Compaſſes, with crooked, or bowing Legs, us'd by Gunners to meaſure the Bores and Cylinders of Guns, and the Diameters of Bullets.

Callippick Period, (in Chronol.) a Cycle, or Period of 76 Years, which *Callippus* a famous *Grecian* Aſtronomer invented to improve that of *Meton*; after the expiration of which time, he ſuppos'd the Lunations, or changes of the Moon would all happen on the ſame Day of the Month and Hour of the Day, as before.

Calliſtruthia, (*Gr.*) a Fig of an exquiſite Taſte, and cooling Quality.

Callithrix, a kind of Ape in *Ethiopia*, with a long Beard, and a ſpread Tail; alſo the Herb Maiden-hair.

Calloſity, (*Lat.*) callouſneſs, hardneſs, or thickneſs of the Skin, properly that which is occaſioned by much Labour.

Callous, having a thick Skin, hard, brawny. In *Surgery*, a Swelling, or Ulcer, is ſaid *To grow callous* when 'tis harden'd, which ſometimes happens to the Lips of a Wound.

Callow, unfledged, bare, or not covered with Feathers.

Callus, (*Lat.*) a kind of hard Fleſh; alſo Brawn, or hardneſs of the Skin, by much Labour. Among Surgeons, it is taken for a ſort of glewy Subſtance that grows about broken Bones, and ſerves to ſolder them.

Calm, (*Fr.*) ſtill, quiet.

A **Calm** or **Stark Calm**, a word us'd at Sea, when there is not a breath of Wind ſtirring.

Colomelas, (*Gr.*) Sweet Sublimate, a Chymical Preparation, the ſame as *Mercurius dulcis*; which See.

Calopodium. See *Calipodium*.

Calor Innatus. See *Emphyton Thermon*.

Caloyers, certain *Greek* Monks of the Order of St. *Baſil*.

Calſounds, a kind of Linnen-drawers, uſually worn among the *Turks*.

Caltha, (*Lat.*) the Marigold Plant and Flower. *Caltha Paluſtris*, Marſh-marigold.

Caltrops or **Chauſſe-trapes**, (*Fr.*) are Irons with four Spikes, two, three, or four Inches long, made after ſuch a manner, that which way ſoever they fall, one Point ſtill lies uppermoſt, like a Nail: They are generally made uſe of to throw on Bridges, Planks, Breaches, &c. To annoy the Enemies Horſe, that they may not approach without great difficulty: Alſo an Inſtrument with three Iron-points, us'd in hunting the Wolf; and an Herb of which there are ſeveral ſorts; as *Land-Caltrops*, *Water-Caltrops*, &c.

Calva, (*Lat.*) the hairy Scalp, or upper part of the Head, which grows bald firſt, either by Diſeaſe, or Old Age.

Calvaria, a Scull, alſo a Place of Sculls, a common Place of Burial.

Calvary, a Mountain without the City of *Jeruſalem*, ſo call'd from dead Mens Sculls found there, and *Golgotha* in *Hebrew*.

In *Heraldry*, a **Croſs Calvary** is a Croſs rais'd on the Steps of a Ladder.

Calves-ſnout, a ſort of Herb.

Calviniſm, the Doctrine and Principles of *John Calvin*, a famous Reformer of the Church at *Geneva*.

Calviniſt, one that follows that Doctrine.

Calvitium, (*Lat.*) Baldneſs.

To **Calumniate**, to accuſe, or charge falſly, to alledge againſt one maliciouſly, to Slander, or Cavil.

Calumniator, a Slanderer, or falſe Accuſer.

Calumny, falſe Imputation, malicious Aſperſion, Slander.

Calx, (*Lat.*) Chalk, Lime, Morter: In *Anatomy*, the Heel, or the ſecond Bone in that part of the Foot which ſucceeds the Ancle, being bigger and ſtronger than the reſt; ſo that a Man may ſtand more firmly upon it, and not fall ſo eaſily backwards.

In *Chimiſtry*, **Calx**, is that which is produced by the calcining, or burning of any Metal, or Mineral, in a Crucible, &c. Thus ſome Stones are burnt to a *Calx*, and the Aſhes of Vegetables, Horns and Bones are likewiſe ſo call'd.

Calx of Antimony. See *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*.

Calyx, (*Gr.* among *Herbaliſts*) the Cup of the Flower in any Plant, or the ſmall green Leaves on the top of the ſtalk in Herbs, with which, firſt the Bloſſom, and afterwards the Seed is cover'd and encloſ'd. 'Tis alſo ſometimes taken for the Flower it ſelf, when its Figure is like that of a Roſe-bud, and not yet having its Leaves ſpread out.

Camail, (*Fr.*) a Biſhop's Purple Ornament worn over the Rochet.

Camarade or **Comrade**, a Companion, or Chamber-fellow; an intimate Friend.

Camaroſis, (*Gr.*) a raiſing with an Arch, or Vault: In *Surgery*, a blow upon the Scull whereby ſome part of the Bone is left hanging up like an Arch.

Cambering, (among *Sea-men*) the Deck of a Ship is ſaid *To lie cambering*, when it does not lie level, but higher in the middle than at either end: Alſo if her *Keel* be bent from the middle upwards, they ſay She is *Camber-keeled*.

Cambium, (*Lat.*) the exchanging, or bartering of Commodities; alſo an Exchange, or Place where Merchants meet: In ſome old Authors that treat of *Phyſick*, it is taken for one of the three Humours that nouriſh the Body, the other two being call'd *Gluten* and *Ros*; which See.

Cambren, a *Britiſh* Word ſignifying a crooked Stick, with Notches in it, on which Butchers hang their Meat.

Cambria, the Country of *Wales*, ſaid to be ſo nam'd from *Camber* the Son of *Brutus*.

Cambrick, a ſort of fine Linnen-Cloth made at *Cambray*, a City of the Low Countries.

Camelus, (*Gr.*) the Camel, a Beaſt of Burden, common in the Eaſtern Countries, that can carry a thouſand Pounds Weight, and live ten or twelve Days without eating or drinking.

Camels-Hay, a kind of ſweet-ſmelling Ruſh brought out of thoſe Parts, which is very agreeable to Camels; as alſo effectual in *Phyſick*, for the Stomach, Liver, Reins, and againſt ſpitting of Bloud.

Cameleon, a Creature like a Lizard, but that its Head is bigger and broader: It has four Feet, three Toes upon each, and a long Tail, with which it faſtens upon Trees, as well as with its Feet: It frequents the Rocks, lays Eggs, and lives upon Flies, *&c.* The ordinary Colour of it is a whitiſh Gray, but being expos'd to the Sun, or ſet upon other Colours; ſome parts of the Skin change their Colour, after a pleaſant manner.

Camelina, Treacle, or Worm-ſeed.

Camelopardalis or **Camelopardus**, a Beaſt ſhap'd like a Camel, and ſpotted like a Panther.

Camelopodium, the Herb Hore-hound.

Camera, (*Lat.*) a vaulted or arched Building, an Upper Chamber, or Gallery: In ſome old *Records*, it is taken for any winding, or crooked plat of Ground.

Camera Obſcura. See *Obſcura Camera*.

Camery or **Frounce**, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, when ſmall Warts, or Pimples, ariſe in the midſt of the Palate of the Mouth; which are very ſoft and ſore, and ſometimes breed in the Lips and Tongue.

Camita, (in ancient *Deeds*) Camlet, or fine Stuff, made at firſt purely of Camel's Hair.

Camiſado, (*Span.*) a ſudden Aſſault, or Surprizal of an Enemy by Night; ſo call'd from a white Shirt which the *Aſſailants* put over their Arms, to diſtinguiſh one another.

Camlet, a ſort of Stuff made partly of Camel's Hair, and partly of Silk or Stuff.

Cammarus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Crevice, or Cray-fiſh. *Cammarus Marinus*, the Lobſter.

Cammock, an Herb that has a hard big Root, and is otherwiſe call'd Reſt-harrow.

Camomile, (*Gr.*) an Herb of a ſweet Smell, which grows and ſpreads more by being trampled upon.

Camoys, (old Word) crooked upwards.

Camp, the Place where an Army lodges, in Tents, or Huts, ſometimes intrenched, and ſometimes without any other Defence than the Advantage of the Ground.

Camp-Marſhal or **Camp-Maſter.** See *Mareſchal* and *Maſter de Camp*.

Camp-Volant, (*Fr.*) a Flying-Camp, or Army, a ſtrong Body of Horſe and Foot, uſually commanded by a Lieutenant General, which is always in Motion, to prevent the Inroads of the Enemy, to keep their Forces in continual Alarm, to hinder Convoys, to throw it ſelf upon occaſion into a Beſieged Place, *&c.*

Campaign or **Campain**, a Plain, a Champion, or open Country. In military Affairs, the ſpace of Time every Year that an Army continues in the Field during any War; a Field-Expedition, or a Summers-War: Thus a Man is ſaid *To have made twenty Campaigns*, when he has ſpent ſo many Years in warlike Services in the Field.

Campaign-Oven, (among *Confectioners*) a portable Oven made of red Copper, three or four Inches high, of a convenient length, and rais'd a little upon Feet, ſo as Fire may be kindled underneath: The Cover or Lid of it has Ledges to hold Fire likewiſe, when it is neceſſary to put ſome on the top, or on both Sides.

Campana, (*Lat.*) a Bell. *Campana bajula*, a ſmall portable Hand-bell, ſuch as were in uſe among other foppiſh Ceremonies in the *Roman* Church, and are ſtill retain'd by Pariſh-Beadles, Publick Criers, *&c.*

Campaniformis, a Term us'd by ſome *Herbaliſts*, for any Flower that is ſhap'd like a Bell.

Campanula, a little Bell; alſo the Herb Rope-weed, or Wood-bind.

Campauola Sylveſtris, the blew Bell-Flower, or *Canterbury*-Bells.

Campanulate Flower, the ſame as *Campaniformis*.

Campartum, (in old *Latin* Records) any part or portion of a larger Field or Ground: Alſo *Champerty*, a Diviſion or Share of what would be otherwiſe in groſs or common.

Campe, (*Gr.*) a Worm, or Grub with many Feet; a Palmer, or Caterpillar.

Campechio, a kind of *Indian* Wood. See *Logwood*.

Camphire, the Gum or Roſin of a Tree much like a Walnut-tree, that grows in the *Eaſt-Indies* upon Mountains near the Sea, and in the Iſland of *Borneo*, ſo large, that a hundred Men may ſtand under the Shade of it. This Gum flows in great abundance after Tempeſts and Earthquakes.

Camphorata, (*Lat.*) the Herb Lavender-cotton, or Garden-Cypreſs.

Campions, an Herb that bears a pretty Flower, as being a kind of *Lychnis*, or Bachelers-button. The Herb and Seed are uſeful againſt Bleeding, Gravel, venomous Bites, Ulcers, Cancers, Fiſtula's, *&c.*

Campus Martius, a Field near *Rome*, Dedicated to the God *Mars*, where the *Roman* Youth us'd to Exerciſe, and the People aſſembled to give their Votes for the Choice of Magiſtrates.

Campus Sceleratus, a Place where the Veſtal Nuns that broke their Vow of Virginity were bury'd alive.

Canaan, (*Heb.* a Merchant) the Son of *Ham*, of whom the Land of *Canaan* took its Name.

Canades, an *American* Bird moſt beautiful to behold, by reaſon of the admirable variety of its Feathers; its Eyes are red like a Ruby, and the Head adorn'd with a Cap of Vermilion-colour'd Feathers ſparkling like a live Coal. This Bird is about the bigneſs of a Pheaſant, and very kind to Friends, but ſevere to its Enemies.

Canaille, (*Fr*) the Mob or Rabble, the Dregs of the People.

Canal, (*Lat.*) an artificial River for the draining of fenny Grounds, a large Paſſage for Water, cut from one Place to another. In Anatomy, *Canals* are any Channels, or Paſſages, by which the Humours, or Juices of the Body are convey'd, as thoſe which ſerve for the Spittle, Gall, Pancreatick Juice, *&c.*

Canaliculus Arterioſus, a Veſſel between the Arterious Vein of the Lungs, and the great Artery, found in *Fœtus*'s, or Children in the Womb, but worn out in Perſons grown up to riper Years.

Canaria, Hounds-graſs, an Herb with which Dogs provoke Vomit.

Canaries, certain Iſlands in the *Atlantick* Sea, anciently call'd the *Fortunate Iſlands*; from whence the *Canary*-Wines are brought.

Canary-bird, an admirable Singing-bird of a green Colour, formerly bred in the *Canaries*, and no where elſe; but of late Years we have them in abundance from *Germany*, and theſe are much better Birds than the other.

Canary-graſs, a kind of Herb.

Cancamum, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Gum brought out of *Arabia*, which is much like Myrrh.

To **Cancel**, (*Lat.*) to raze, croſs, or blot out; to deface, to make void; to ſtint, or ſet Bounds to.

Cancelier, a Term uſ'd in the Art of *Falconry*, when a light-flown Hawk in her Stooping, turns two or three times upon the Wing, to recover her ſelf before ſhe ſeizes the Prey.

Cancellarius, (*Lat.*) an Officer of ſmall repute in the *Roman* Empire, who ſat in a Place ſhut up with Grates or Bars, to write out the Sentence, of the Judges and other Judicial Acts, much like our Regiſters or Deputy-Regiſters; a Character very different from our Chancellours and Lord Chancellour.

Cancelli, Lattices, or Windows made with croſs-bars of Wood, Iron, *&c.* Balliſters, or Rails, to compaſs in the Bar of a Court for Law-Proceedings; the Chancel of a Church.

Cancellus, a Sea-fiſh call'd the Soldier-crab, becauſe it deſtroys other ſmall Fiſh, and gets into their Shells.

Cancer, the Crab, a ſort of Shell-fiſh. Alſo one of the twelves Signs of the *Zodiack*, which the Sun enters in the Month of *June*; being drawn on the Globes in form of a Crab, and commonly marked thus (♋) Thro' the beginning of this Sign paſſes a Circle parallel to the Equinoctial, and call'd the *Tropick of Cancer*, or *the Northern Tropick*. See *Tropicks*.

Cancer, is alſo a hard, painful and ulcerous Swelling, ſometimes full of puff'd up Veins that reſemble the Feet of a Crab; and it is of two ſorts, *viz.* either Primitive, or Degenerate.

Primitive Cancer, is that which comes of it ſelf, and appears at firſt about the bigneſs of a Pea or Bean, cauſing an inward continual and pricking Pain; during which time, it is call'd an *Occult*, *Latent*, or *Blind Cancer*; but when bigger and open'd, it bears the Name of an *Ulcerated Cancer*.

Degenerate Cancer, that which ſucceeds an Obſtinate or ill dreſs'd Impoſtume or Swelling, and which becomes an Ulcerated Cancer, without ever having been an Occult or Blind one.

Cancer of the Bone, a Diſeaſe in a Bone, cauſ'd by a ſharp Humour, and follow'd by an Ulcer of the Fleſh and Skin, incurable before the Bone be made Sound.

Cancrini Verſus, (in *Grammar*) *Latin* Verſes that are the ſame when read backwards or forwards; as *Roma tibi ſubito motibus ibit amor*.

Candelaria, the Herb Wooll-blade, Torch-herb, Long-wort, or Mullein.

Candid, ſincere, or upright; favourable, kind, courteous; frank, free, open.

Candidates, (among the *Romans*) thoſe that ſtood for any Place or Office of Dignity, and were cloath'd in White Robes; the Word is ſtill in Uſe in the Univerſities, *&c.*

Candiſation, the Cryſtallizing or Candying of Sugar, after it has been diſſolv'd in Water, and purify'd.

Candileers, (in *Fortif.*) Frames to lay Faggots and Bruſh-wood on, to cover the Workmen.

Candle. See *Inch of Candle*.

Candlemaſs-Day, the Feſtival of the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, kept *Feb. 2d.* and ſo call'd becauſe Candles were formerly Conſecrated on that Day, and ſet a-part for Sacred Uſe for the whole Year; and a ſolemn Proceſſion was made with ſome of thoſe hallow'd Candles, in Memory of the Divine Light, with which Chriſt inlightned the Church, at his Preſentation in the Temple, when call'd by St. *Simeon*, *a light to lighten the Gentiles*, &c.

Candour, (*Lat.*) Sincerity, Uprightneſs, Frankneſs, Plain-dealing, Courteſy.

To **Candy**, to uſe a particular Method for preſerving ſome ſorts of Comfits: Alſo to curdle, or grow mouldy, as Stale Sweet-meats are apt to do.

Candy-Alexander, a kind of Herb.

Cane, an *Indian* Reed.

Canel-Bone, the Neck or Throat-bone, ſo call'd from its reſembling a Canal, or Gutter.

Canella, (*Lat.*) the Spice call'd Cinnamon.

Caneſtellus, a Word uſ'd in ſome old Records for a Basket.

Cania, the ſmall Stinging-Nettle, whoſe Stalk bites as much as the Leaf.

Canibals, Men-eaters, a People of the *Weſt-Indies*, that feed upon Man's Fleſh, by whom ſeveral of the *Caribbee*-Iſlands were anciently inhabited, and thence call'd *Inſula Canibales*.

Canicula, (*Lat.*) a little Dog or Bitch, the Dog-fiſh; alſo the leſſer Dog-ſtar, the ſame with *Canis Minor*.

Canicular, belonging to the Dog-Star; as *Canicular Days*, i. e. certain Days commonly call'd the *Dog-days*, in which that Star riſes and ſets, with the Sun; the Weather being then uſually exceſſive hot and ſultry: They begin about *July* 24. and end about *Auguſt* 28.

Canina Fames, Dog's Appetite, a Diſeaſe being an inordinate Hunger attended with a Vomiting and Looſeneſs which proceeds from a depraved Action of the Stomach.

Canine, belonging to a Dog, Dog-like; as *A Canine or inſatiable Appetite*; a greedy Worm.

Canini Dentes, (in *Anat.*) the Dog-teeth, two Teeth in each Jaw, one on each Side of the *Incisivi*: They are ſomewhat thick and round, and end in a ſharp Point; their proper Uſe being to pierce the Food.

Caninus, a Muſcle of the Lip, which ſerves to draw it upward.

Canis, (*Lat.*) a Dog or Bitch, a Hound, a Curr.

Canis Carcharias, the Shark, or Sea-hound; a ravenous Fiſh.

Canis Major & Minor, the Greater and Leſſer Dog, two Conſtellations drawn on the Globe in the Figure of that Creature: The greater of them has the leſſer in his Mouth, and is made up of eighteen Stars.

Canities, Hoarineſs, whiteneſs or grayneſs of Hairs.

Cankdore, (old Word) a woeful Caſe.

Canker, an eating ſpreading Sore; alſo the ruſt of Iron, Braſs, *&c.* Alſo a Diſeaſe that happens to Trees, and proceeds chiefly from the Nature of the Soil.

Canker in Horſes, is a loathſome Sore, which, if it continue long uncovered, will make way to the very Bone. If it comes on the Tongue, it eats it aſunder, if on the Noſe it pierces thro' the Griſtle, and if it lights on any fleſhy Part, it frets and gnaws it to a great Breadth.

Canker-worm or **Glaſs-worm**, an Inſect that deſtroys Herbs and Corn.

Cankered, eaten with the Canker, or with Ruſt.

Cann, a kind of Veſſel, or Cup to drink out of.

Cann-buoys, (Sea-word) a ſort of large Buoys, or Barrels thrown out upon Shoals, to give notice to Sailers of the Danger. See *Buoys*.

Cann-hooks, Iron-Hooks made faſt to the end of a Rope, with a Nooſe, whereby weighty Commodities are taken into a Ship, or Slung out.

Canna, (*Lat.*) a Cane, or Reed: In ſome old Records, a Rod in Meaſure of Ground, or Diſtance.

Canna Major, (in *Anat.*) the greater Bone of the Leg, otherwiſe call'd *Focile Majus* and *Tibia.*

Canna Minor, the leſſer Bone of the Leg, the ſame with *Focile Minus*, and *Fibula.*

Cannabis or **Cannabum**, Hemp, Canvas.

Canne, (*Fr.*) the Duck, a known Fowl; alſo a Cane or Reed, a Cane or Walking-ſtick: Alſo a long Meaſure in *Languedoc* and *Provence*, containing about an Ell and two thirds.

Cannevarola, (*Ital.*) the Titling, a little Bird.

Cannions, Boot-hoſe Tops; an old faſhion'd Ornament for the Legs.

Canniſter, an Inſtrument which Coopers uſe in Racking off Wines.

Canniſter of Tea, a Quantity from 75 to 100 Pounds-weight.

Cannon, a great Gun, or piece of Ordinance, of which there are different Degrees and Sizes, diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral Names; as Whole Cannon, Demi-cannon, *Culverine*, *Saker*, &c. Which See.

Cannon Royal or **Cannon of Eight**, a great Gun of 8000 Pounds-weight, 12 Foot long, the Diameter at the Bore 8 Inches, carrying a Charge of 32½ Pounds of Powder, with a Ball of 7½ Inches Diameter, and 48 Pounds-weight; its Point-blank Shot being 185 Paces.

Cannon-baskets. See *Gabions.*

Cannonade, Cannot-ſhot.

To **Cannonade**, to batter with Cannon.

Cannoneer, a Gunner, an Artillery-Officer that diſcharges the Cannon.

Canon, (*Gr.*) a Rule, eſpecially a Law, or Decree of the Church: Alſo a Prebendary that enjoys a Living in a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church. In old Records, a Preſtation, Penſion, or Cuſtomary Payment upon ſome Religious Account: Alſo a large ſort of Printing-Letter; alſo that part of a Horſe-bit which is let into the Mouth.

In *Mathematicks*, **Cannon** is an infallible Rule to reſolve all things of the ſame Nature with the preſent Inquiry: Thus in Algebraical Operations, at laſt ſuch a Canon is produc'd, which if turn'd into Words, is a Rule for ſolving all Problems, or Queſtions of the ſame Nature with that propoſed. The Tables of Logarithms, Artificial Sines, Tangents and Secants are alſo call'd *Canons.*

In *Muſick*, **Canon** is a ſhort Compoſition of one, or more Parts in which one Part leads, and the other follows: *Canon* is alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument us'd in the ſowing up of Wounds.

Canon of the Scripture, is the Body of the Books of the Holy Scripture, that ſerve as a Rule of Faith.

Canon Religioſorum, a Book, containing the Inſtitution and Rules of an Order of Monks, *&c.*

Canon-law or **Body of the Canon-law**, a Collection of Eccleſiaſtical Rules, Definitions and Conſtitutions taken from the ancient Councils, the Writings of the Fathers of the Church, and the Ordinances of the Popes, *&c.* This Law is modelled according to the Form of the Civil, and contain'd in three particular Volumes, *viz.* The Decrees of *Gratian*, the *Decretals*, and the *Sextum*, which See.

Canonical, belonging, or agreeable to the Canons, or Church-laws.

Canonical hours, the Time ſet a-part by the Church-Canons, for the performing of Divine Service.

Canonicalneſs, Conformity, or Agreeableneſs to the Church-Canons.

Canoniſt, a Doctor, or Profeſſour of the Canon-Law.

Canonization, the Act of Canonizing, or Sainting.

To **Canonize**, to inroll among the Saints.

Canonſhip, the Title of a Benefice enjoy'd by a Canon.

Canoo or **Canow**, an *Indian* Boat made of the Trunk of a Tree.

Canopy, (*Gr.*) a Cloath of State ſet over the Thrones of Soveraign Princes, or carry'd over their Heads upon ſome great Solemnity: Alſo a ſort of Teſtern, or Curtain for a Bed.

† **Canorous**, (*Lat.*) ſhrill, loud-ſinging, high-ſounding.

Cant, Gibberiſh, Pedler's *French.*

To **Cant**, to talk darkly, after the manner of Rogues, Thieves, Beggers, *&c.* So as not to be underſtood by others; to uſe an affected kind of Speech.

Cantabrica, (*Lat.*) a Plant firſt found out by the *Cantabri* in *Spain*, the wild Gilliflower.

Cantæ, an ancient People of *Scotland*, who liv'd in that Part which is now call'd *Roſs.*

Cantar. See *Centenar.*

Cantel, a Law-word for a Lump, or Maſs; as when any Commodity is bought by the Lump.

Canterbury, the chief City, and in the time of the *Saxon* Government, the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Kent.*

Canterbury-bells, a Plant that is rough-leav'd like a Nettle, with ſquare Stalks, on which hang hollow Flowers like Bells.

Canterius, (*Lat.*) a Gelding, or cut Horſe; alſo an Aſs, or other Labouring-beaſt. See *Cantherus.*

Cantharias, (*Gr.*) a Stone, having the Figure of a Beetle on it.

Cantharides *Spaniſh* Flies, certain venomous green Flies, that breed on the tops of Aſh and Olive-trees, and are us'd in Plaiſters for the raiſing of Bliſters.

Cantharis, is alſo a ſort of Fly of the Beetle-kind, but leſs, which eats and conſumes Corn.

Cantharus, the black Beetle, an Inſect that breeds in Dung; alſo the Beetle-fiſh.

Cantherus, a Gelding, or Labouring-Beaſt: Alſo a Rafter, or Joiſt of a Houſe that comes down from the Ridge to the Eaves; a Spar, a Tranſom, a Leaver: Alſo a Treſſel, or Horſe to ſaw, or cut Timber on.

Canthus, the Iron with which the Rounding of a Cart-wheel is bound, the Strake of a Cart, the Felley of a Wheel: In *Anatomy*, the Angle, or Corner of the Eye; which is either the Greater or Inward, or the Leſſer or Outward.

Canticles, (*Lat. i. e.* Spiritual Songs) one of the Books of Holy Scripture, otherwiſe call'd *Solomon*'s Song.

Canting-coins. See *Coins in a Ship.*

Cantle, a piece of any thing; as *A Cantle of Bread*, *Cheeſe*, &c.

To **Cantle out**, to divide into ſeveral Parts, or Parcels.

Canto, (*Ital.*) a kind of Diviſion in an Heroick Poem, of the ſame Nature that a Chapter is in Proſe.

Canton, a Diviſion, or Part of a Country in form of a Province; as *The thirteen Cantons of Switzerland*: Alſo a ſort of additional Curtain to a Bed.

In *Heraldry*, **Canton**, is an Ordinary made of two ſtraight Lines, one drawn perpendicularly from the Chief, and the other ſo from the Side of the Eſcutcheon: It is always leſs than the quarter of the Field, and if drawn from the left Corner of the Eſcutcheon, 'tis call'd a *Canton Siniſter*: Thus it is ſaid, *He bears Ermin, a Canton Argent charged with a Chevron Gules.*

To **Canton**, (in the Art of *War*) to retire into a Canton, or Quarter; to fortify one's ſelf in a Place.

To **Cantonize**, to divide into Cantons, or Quarters.

Cantred or **Cantref**, (*Welſh*) a particular Diviſion of a Country in *Wales*, the ſame as an *Hundred* in *England*, from the *Britiſh* Words *Cant*, i. e. an hundred and *Tref*, a Town, or Village. See *Commote*.

Canvas, a ſort of courſe Linnen-Cloth.

Canvas-bags or **Earth-bags**, (in *Fortif.*) or as the *French* call them *Sacs à Terre*, are Baggs fill'd with Earth, and uſ'd to raiſe a Parapet, or Breaſt-work in haſte, or to repair one that is broken down: Theſe Bags are ſometimes upon occaſion fill'd with Gun-powder, and hold about fifty Pounds each.

To **Canvaſs**, to ſearch diligently into; to ſcan, ſift, or thoroughly examine a Matter; alſo to put in, ſue, or ſtand for an Office.

Canum or **Cana**, (*Scotch* Law-term) a Duty paid to a Superiour, or Lord of the Land, eſpecially to Biſhops and Church-men.

Canzonet, (*Ital.*) one of the Diviſions of *Italian* Lyrick Poetry, in which every ſeveral Stanza anſwers, both as to the Number and Meaſure of the Verſes; tho' every Canzonet varies in both at pleaſure.

Cap, a ſort of Covering for the Head: In a Ship, it is a ſquare piece of Timber put over the Head, or uppermoſt end of any Maſt; having a round Hole to receive the Maſt, or Flag-ſtaff; ſo that by theſe Caps the Top-maſts and Top-gallant Maſts are kept ſteady and firm in the *Treſſel-trees*.

Cap of a Gun, a piece of Lead put over the Touch-hole of a great Gun, to keep the Prime from being waſted, or ſpilt.

Cap of Maintenance, one of the *Regalia*, or Ornaments of State, belonging to the King of *England*, before whom it is carry'd at the Coronation, and other great Solemnities. Caps of Maintenance alſo are carry'd before the Mayors of ſeveral Cities of *England*.

Cap-Merchant, the Purſer of a Ship, that has the Charge of all the Merchandize, or Cargo.

Cap-paper, a ſort of Brown, and thick Paper.

Capeſquares, (in *Gunnery*) are broad pieces of Iron on each ſide the Carriage of a great Gun, which cover the Trunnions, and are made faſt by a Pin with a Fore-lock: Their Uſe is to keep the Piece from flying out of the Carriage, when 'tis ſhot off with its Mouth lying very low, or *under Metal*, as it is uſually termed.

Capable, that is in a Condition, or qualify'd to do a thing; able, apt, fit.

Capacious, capable to receive, or hold; ſpacious, vaſt, large.

To **Capacitate**, to put one into a Capacity, to make him Capable.

Capacity, Capableneſs, Ability, Sufficiency, Skill, reach of Wit. In a Law-ſenſe, it is when a Man, or Body Politick is able, or has a Right to give, or take Lands, Tenements, &c. or to ſue Actions; as an Alien born has a ſufficient Capacity to Sue in any Perſonal Action, but not in a Real one.

In *Geometry*, **Capacity** is the Solid Contents of a Body: Alſo our hollow Meaſures for Wine, Beer, Corn, Salt, &c. are call'd *Meaſures of Capacity*.

Cap-a-pee, (*Fr.*) as *Armed Cap-a-pee*, *i. e.* from Head to Foot.

Caparison, a ſort of Trappings, or Furniture for a Horſe.

To **Caparison**, to cover, or ſet off with ſuch Trappings.

Cape, the Neck-piece of a Cloak, or Upper-coat: In *Geography*, a Head-land, any Mountain, Point, or Tract of Land running out into the Sea, which is otherwiſe termed a *Promontory*.

Cape, (*Lat. i. e.* Take) a Judicial Writ, touching Plea of Lands, or Tenements; and being of two ſorts, *viz. Grand Cape*, and *Petit Cape*, both which take hold of things immoveable, and differ chiefly in this reſpect, that the former lies before Appearance, and the other afterwards.

Cape Parvum, a Writ that lies in Caſe where the Tenant ſummon'd in Plea of Land, comes at the Summons, and his Appearance is of Record; but after he makes Default at the Day that is given him, then this Writ ſhall go for the Queen.

Cape ad Valentiam, a Writ of Execution, or a kind of *Grand Cape* which lies where one is impleaded of certain Lands, and he vouches to warrant another, but the Vouchee comes not at the Day given: Then if the Demandant recover againſt the Tenant, he ſhall have this Writ againſt the Vouchee, and ſhall recover ſo much in Value of the Vouchee's Land, &c.

Capeline, (*Fr.*) a Woman's Hat, or Cap, ſet out with Feathers: In *Surgery*, a kind of Bandage uſ'd in the Operation of cutting off the Leg.

Capella, (*Lat.*) a little young Goat, a Kid: Alſo a bright fixed Star in the left Shoulder of *Auriga*, whoſe Longitude is 77 *deg.* 16 *min.* Latitude 22 *d.* 50 *m.* and Right Aſcenſion, 73 *d.* 7 *m.*

Capella is alſo taken for a Chappel, or Place ſet apart for Divine Worſhip: In old Records, a Cheſt, or Cabinet for the keeping of precious Things, eſpecially Relicks.

Capella de Floribus, (in ancient Writers) a Chaplet, or Garland of Flowers for the Head. *Capella Lineata*, a lined Head-piece.

Capellus, a Cap, Bonnet, Hat, or other Covering for the Head. *Capellus Militis*, a Military Helmet, or Head-piece.

Caper, (*Lat.*) a gelded He-goat, a Buck; alſo the rank Smell of the Arm-holes.

A **Caper**, a ſort of Privateer, or Pirate-Ship.

Capers, a prickly Shrub, almoſt like Brambles, growing in *Spain*, and other hot Countries; the Flowers and Leaves of which are brought hither preſerved in Pickle.

Capi Aga, (among the *Turks*) the principal Groom of the *Grand Seignior*'s Bed-chamber, and the chief Introducer of all private Addreſſes to him; as being the neareſt about his Perſon.

Capias, (*Lat.*) a Writ, of which there are two ſorts, *viz.* one before Judgment, call'd *Capias ad reſpondendum*, in a Perſonal Action, where the Sheriff upon the firſt Writ of Diſtreſs returns *nihil habet in balliva noſtra*; and the other is a Writ of Execution after Judgment which are of divers kinds, as theſe following, *viz.*

Capias Conductos ad proficiſcendum, is a Writ that lies for the taking up ſuch, as having receiv'd Preſt-money, to ſerve the Queen, ſlink away, and do not come in at the Time.

Capias pro fine, is where one being by Judgment fined to the Queen, upon ſome Offence committed againſt a Statute, does not diſcharge it according to the Judgment: For by this Writ his Body is taken and committed to Priſon, till he content the Queen for his Fine.

Capias ad Satiſfaciendum, a Writ of Execution after Judgment, lying where a Man recovers in an Action Perſonal, as Debt, or Dammages, &c. And he againſt whom the Debt is recover'd, has no Lands nor Tenements, nor ſufficient Goods whereof the Debt may be levy'd: In which Caſe, this Writ is directed to the Sheriff for taking the Body of him againſt whom the Debt is recover'd, and ſecuring him in Priſon, till Satisfaction be made.

Capias Utlagatum, a Writ which lies againſt one that is Out-lawed upon any Suit, ſo that the Sheriff upon the Receipt of it, apprehends the Party for not appearing upon the Exigent, keeps him in Cuſtody till the return of the Writ, and then brings him into Court, to be farther order'd there for his Contempt.

Capias Utlagatum & inquiras de bonis & Catallis, is a Writ all one with the former, but it gives a farther Power to the Sheriff, beſides the Apprehenſion of the Offender's Body, to enquire of his Goods and Chattels.

Capias in Withernam, de Averiis, is a Writ lying for Cattel in *Withernam*.

Capias in Withernamium de Homine, a Writ that lies for a Servant in Withernam. See *Withernam*.

Capillamentum, the Hair, or natural Buſh; a Periwig, or falſe Hair: *Capillamenta*, or *Capillaments*, are alſo the Strings, or Threads about the Roots of Herbs, or thoſe ſmall Threads, or Hairs, which grow up in the middle of a Flower, and are adorn'd with little Knobs at the top.

Capillary, belonging to, or like Hair.

Capillary Plants, (among *Herbaliſts*) are ſuch as have no main Stalk, or Stem, but grow to the Ground, as Hairs to one's Head, and which bear their Seed in little Tufts, Bunches, or Knobs on the back-ſide of their Leaves; whence by ſome they are call'd *Dorſipara* and *Tergifœta*.

Capillary Veſſels, (in *Anat.*) ſmall Veins and Arteries like Threads, or Hairs.

Capillatio, (*Lat.*) a being hairy, or growing like Hairs: In *Surgery*, a ſort of Fracture, or breaking of the Scull, which is ſo ſmall that it can ſcarce be found, but often occaſions Death.

Capillus, the Hair of the Head, a buſh of Hair. *Capillus Veneris*, the Herb Maiden-hair.

Capilotade, (*Fr.*) a Diſh made of ſeveral remnants of Meat.

Capiſtrum, (*Lat.*) a Collar, or Halter for a Horſe; a Head-ſtall: Alſo a Surgeon's Bandage, or Swathe for the Head.

Capitaine. See *Captain*.

Capital, principal, chief, or great; alſo hainous, worthy of Death.

Capital Line. See *Line Capital*.

A **Capital**, (in *Fortif.*) is a Line drawn from the Angle of the *Polygon* to the Point of the Baſtion, or from the Point of the Baſtion to the middle of the Gorge.

A **Capital** or **Capitel**, (in *Architect.*) the ſame with the *Chapiter*, or Ornament on the top of a Pillar, which is different according to the ſeveral Orders. See *Chapiter*.

Capitation, a Tribute paid by the Head, a Poll-tax.

Capite, (*Law-Term*) as *A Tenure* in Capite, or *in Chief*, when Lands were held immediately of the King, as of his Crown, by Knight-Service, or otherwiſe, and not of any Honour, Caſtle, or Manour belonging to it: This Tenure is now aboliſh'd, as being turn'd into free and common Soccage by *Stat.* 12. *Car.* 2.

Capitiluvium, a Medicinal Liquor to waſh the Head in.

Capito, one that has a great Head; a Jolthead, or Grout-head; alſo the Sea-chub, or Pollard, a Fiſh.

Capitol, an ancient Citadel of *Rome*, ſaid to have taken Name from the Head of one *Tolus*, found there upon digging to lay the Foundation.

Capitolade, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a particular way of dreſſing Capons, Patridges, and other ſorts of Fowl.

Capitula Agri, (in old *Latin* Writers) the Had-lands or Head-Lands, that lie at the upper end of the Grounds or Furrows.

Capitula Ruralia, Chapters, or Aſſemblies held by the Rural Dean and Pariſh-Clergy, within the Precincts, or Bounds, of every reſpective Deanry.

To **Capitulate**, to make Articles of Agreement; to parley or treat with a Beſieger, about the ſurrender of a Place upon Conditions.

Capitulation, the Act of Capitulating.

Capitulum, (*Lat.*) a little Head; the Chapiter, or top of a Pillar; a Chapter, or Aſſembly of a Dean and Prebends, belonging to a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church; a Chapter of a Book, a Summary, or ſhort Account.

Among *Herbaliſts*, **Capitulum** is taken for the Head or flow'ring top of any Plant, which is made up of many Flowers and Threads cloſely joyn'd together in a globous, circular, or diſcous Figure; as the Flowers of Blew-bottles, Scabious, Carduus, &c.

Capitzi or **Capigi**, certain Officers among the *Turks* that guard the Gate of the Grand Seignior's Palace.

Capnias, (*Gr.*) a kind of Jaſper, ſo call'd, becauſe it looks as if it were blacken'd with Smoak.

Capnitis, a ſort of *Cadmia*, or Braſs-Oar.

Capnomancy, Divination, or South-ſaying by Smoak.

Capnos or **Capnion**, Smoak; alſo the Herb Fumitory, which often grows amidſt Barley.

Capo, (*Ital.*) one of the three chief Officers among the *Venetians*, to whom and the Senate the Doge, or Duke is ſubject.

Capon, a Cock cut to brood, or cover, and lead Chickens, Ducklings, young Turkeys, &c. or elſe to be fatted for the Spit: Whence in deriſion, effeminate Fellows are call'd *Capons*.

Capon-faſhion, a Term in *Archery*. See *Bob-tail*.

Capons-tail, a kind of Herb.

Caponniere, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a hollow Lodgment, or Trench, about four or five foot broad, border'd with a little Breaſt-work, about two Foot high, to hold Planks laden with Earth: This Lodgment is uſually plac'd on the end of the Counterſcarp, being wide enough to receive twenty, or thirty Musketeers, who Fire thro' Loop-holes made on the Sides.

Capot, a Term us'd at the Game of Picket, when all the Tricks of Cards are won.

Cappadine, a ſort of Silk, with which the Shag of ſome Rugs is made.

Capparis, (*Gr.*) the Shrub that bears the Fruit call'd Capers; or the Fruit it ſelf. See *Capers*.

Capra, (*Lat.*) a She-goat; alſo the Name of a Conſtellation, or cluſter of Stars.

Capræ Saltantes, (*i. e.* leaping Goats) a fiery Meteor, or Exhalation, which ſometimes appears in the Air, and is not fired in a ſtraight Line, but with bendings, or windings in and out.

Caprea, the Roe, Roe-buck, or Deer, a Beaſt of Chace; alſo the Branch of a Vine that puts forth Tendrels.

Capreolaria Vaſa, (in *Anat.*) thoſe Veſſels that twine about like the *Capreoli*, or Tendrels of Vines; as the Bloud-Veſſels in the Teſticles.

Capreolatæ Plantæ, are ſuch Plants as turn, wind, and climb along the ſurface of the Ground, by means of their Tendrels; as Gourds, Cucumbers, Melons, *&c.*

Capreolus, a young Buck, a Chevril: Among *Herbaliſts* the Tendrel, Claſp, or Shoot, by which Vines and ſuch like creeping Plants faſten themſelves to thoſe things which are deſign'd to ſupport them.

Caprichio or **Caprice**, (*Ital.*) a fooliſh Fancy, Whimſey, Freak or Maggot. *Caprichio*'s are alſo pieces of Muſick, Poetry and Painting, in which the force of Imagination goes beyond the Rules of Art.

Capricious, fantaſtical, freakiſh, whimſical.

Capricorn, (*Lat. i. e.* the horned Goat) one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, thus marked (♑) which the Sun enters in the midſt of Winter. The *Southern Tropick*, or the *Tropick of Capricorn*, takes Name from, and paſſes thro' the firſt Degree of this Sign, and the Diſtance of 20 *Deg.* 30 *Min.* from the Equator. See *Tropick of Capricorn.*

Caprification, (in *Husbandry*) the dr[illegible]ing of wild Fig-trees, or Vines.

Caprificus, a wild Fig-tree.

Caprifolium, Caprifoil, Wood-bind, or Honey-ſuckle; a Shrub.

Caprimulgus, a milker of Goats, a Goat-herd, or ſome ſuch ſorry Fellow: Alſo a Bird like a Gull, that in the Night ſucks Goats, and cauſes their Udder to mortify; the Goat-ſucking Owl: Alſo the Goat-ſucking Water-ſnake.

Capriola, the Herb Dogs-tooth.

Capriole, (*Fr.*) a Caper, or Leap in Dancing; alſo the Goat-leap, in Horſe-manſhip.

Capriſcus, (*Lat.*) the Saw-fiſh.

Capſtan, **Capſtand** or **Capſtern**, a Draw-beam in a Ship, which is of two ſorts, *viz.* the *Main Capſtan* and the *Jeer-Capſtan*: The former is a piece of Timber fix'd behind the Main-maſt, the Foot of it ſtanding in a Step on the Lower Deck, and the Head betwixt the two Upper Decks. The Uſe of it is to weigh the Anchor, to hoiſe, or ſtrike down the Top-maſts, to heave any weighty thing into the Ship, *&c.*

The **Jeer-Capſtan**, is plac'd in the ſame manner between the Main-maſt and the Fore-maſt; and its Uſe is to heave upon the *Jeer-rope*, or upon the *Viol*, and to hold off by, when the Anchor is in weighing.

The Terms belonging to the Uſe of the *Capſtans*, are *Come up Capſtan*, or *Launce out the Capſtan*, when the Sea-men would have the Cable that they heave by Slacked; and *Pawl the Capſtan*, *i. e.* Stop it with the *Pawl*, to keep it from recoiling, or turning backwards.

Capſtan-Bars, are pieces of Wood thruſt thro' the Holes, for as many as can ſtand to heave and turn it about; which is call'd *Manning the Capſtan.*

Capſtan-Barrel, is the main Poſt of the whole Piece.

Capſula, (*Lat.*) a little Coffer or Cheſt, a Casket.

Capſula Communis *of Dr. Gliſſon*, is a Membrane, or Skin that comes from the *Peritonæum*, and encloſes both the *Porus biliarius*, and the *Vena Portæ* in the Liver.

Capſula Cordis, the Skin that encompaſſes the Heart, the ſame with *Pericardium.*

Capſula Seminalis, (among *Herbaliſts*) the little Cup, Caſe, or Husk that holds the Seed of any Plant.

Capſulæ Atrabiliariæ, (in *Anat.*) certain glandulous Bodies plac'd above the Reins, to receive the Juice call'd *Lympha*, with which the Blood returning thicker from the Reins, is temper'd and made more fluid. See *Renal Glandules*, and *Renes Succenturiati.*

Capſulæ Seminales, the outmoſt Cavities, or hollow Parts of the Veſſels that convey the *Semen*, or Seed in the Body of a Living-Creature: Theſe are widen'd like little Coffers, and by two ſmall Holes ſend forth the *Semen* receiv'd from the Teſticles into the little Seminary Bladders.

Capſulate-Pods, the little ſhort Seed-Veſſels of Plants, ſo call'd by *Herbaliſts.*

Captain, a Head-Officer, the Commander in chief of a Company of Foot, or Troop of Horſe, or Dragoons, or of a Ship of War at Sea.

Captain or **Capitaine aux Gardes**, (*Fr. i. e.* Captain to the Guards) the Captain of a Company in *France*, in the Regiment of Foot-Guards.

Captain des Gardes, (*i. e.* Captain of the Guards) a Commander of one of the four *French* Troops of Guards.

Captain en Pied, a Captain kept in Pay, that is not reform'd.

Captain en Second. See *Second Captain.*

Captain Reformed, one who upon the reducing of Forces, loſes his Company; yet is continu'd Captain, either as Second to another, or without Poſt. See *Reformado.*

Captain Lieutenant, the commanding Officer of the Colonel's, Troop, or Company, in every Regiment; who Commands as youngeſt Captain, tho' in reality; he is only a Lieutenant, the Colonel being himſelf Captain.

Caption, (*Lat. i. e.* taking), a Law-Term us'd for a Certificate, when a Commiſſion is executed; the Commiſſioners Names being ſubſcrib'd and return'd.

Captious, apt to take Exceptions, cenſorious, quarrelſome: Alſo cunning, deceitful, full of Craft, or Deceit; as *A Captious Argument.*

To **Captivate**, to take captive, to inſlave; a Word altogether apply'd to the Affections of the Mind.

A **Captive**, one that is taken by the Enemy, a Priſoner of War.

Captivity, the Condition of a Captive, Slavery, Thraldom, Bondage.

Capture, Catch, Prize, Prey, Booty: In a Law-Senſe, a Taking, an Arreſt, a Seizure.

Capuche, (*Fr.*) a Monk's Cowl, or Hood.

Capuchins, Friers of the Order of St. *Francis*, founded by *Matthew Biſci* of *Ancona* in *Italy*, and ſo nam'd from their wearing the Capuche or Cowl.

Capucin-Capers or **Naſturces**, a Plant, whoſe round Buds are good to pickle in Vinegar. See *Naſturces.*

Caput, (*Lat.*) the Head, a part of the Body, the Summ or principal Point of a Diſcourſe; an Article or Clauſe, a Character.

Caput Anni, (in old *Records*) New-years-day, being as it were the Head of the Year.

Caput Baroniæ, the chief Manſion-houſe of a Noble-man; which for want of a Male Heir, muſt deſcend to the eldeſt Daughter, and not be divided.

Caput Calendarum Maii, the Calends, or firſt day of the Month of May; May-Day.

Caput Gallinaginis, (in *Surgery*) a Carbuncle or fiery ſwelling in the *Urethra*, or Urinary Paſſage; ſo call'd from its Figure reſembling the Head of a Wood-cock, or Snipe.

Caput Jeſunii, (in ancient *Deeds*) Aſh-Wedneſday, which is the Head, or beginning of the Lent-faſt.

Caput Loci, the end of a Place; *ad Caput Villa*, at the end of the Town.

Caput Mortuum, (in *Chymiſtry*) that groſs or thick dry Matter, which remains after the Diſtillation of any Mixt Body; but more eſpecially of Metals: It is alſo often taken only for that which remains after the diſtilling of Vitriol, and which is termed *Colcothar Vitrioli*. See *Earth* and *Terra Damnata*.

Carabine or **Carbine**, (*Fr.*) a kind of ſhort Gun, between a Piſtol and a Musket, us'd by Horſe; or a Horſe-man ſo arm'd.

Carabineers, ſome Regiments of choice Horſe in *France*, call'd out of all the other Regiments.

Carabus, (*Lat.*) a Lobſter, or ſuch like Shell-fiſh; a Crab, a Cray-fiſh, or Crevice: Alſo a Caravel, a kind of Sea-Veſſel.

Carack, a great *Portugueſe* Ship.

Caracol, (*Fr.*) the Half-turn, which a Horſeman makes either to the Right, or Left; alſo a Winding Stair-caſe.

To **Caracol**, to wheel about, or caſt into a Ring; a Term in Military Diſcipline.

Caradoc, an old *Britiſh* proper Name of a Man, ſignifying dearly beloved.

Carage of Lime, the quantity of Sixty four Buſhels.

Caramel, (*Fr.*) Sugar well boil'd, and good for a Cold: In the Confectionary Art, it is us'd for the Sixth and laſt Degree of boiling Sugar, when a little of it being taken up with the tip of one's Finger, and put between the Teeth, it breaks and cracks, without ſticking in the leaſt: Alſo a curious Sugar-work made of Sugar ſo order'd.

Caramoſil, a *Turkiſh* Ship of Burden, having a very high Poop.

Caranna, a kind of Gum brought from the *Weſt-Indies*, and good for the Tooth-ach, if apply'd to the Temples.

Carapici, a ſort of *Turkiſh* Horſe-man.

Carat of Gold, is properly the weight of 24 Grains, or one Scruple, and 24 Carats make an Ounce. If an Ounce of Gold be ſo fine, that in the Purification It loſes little or nothing, then 'tis ſaid *To be Gold of* 24 *Carats*; if it loſes one Carat, then 'tis *Gold of* 23 *Carats*, and if it loſes two Carats in the refining, 'tis *call'd Gold of* 22 *Carats*.

Carat of Pearls, Diamonds and other precious Stones, is the weight of four Grains only.

Caravan, (in the Eaſtern Countries) an aſſembly, or meeting together of Merchants, Pilgrims, and other Travellers; to go in Company with a Guide and a Convoy, for more ſafety and Convenience: Alſo a Sea-Expedition made by the new Knights of *Malta*.

Caravanſera or **Caravans-raw**, an Inn, or Houſe of Entertainment, among the *Turks* and *Perſians*.

Caravel or **Carvel**, a kind of light round Ship with a ſquare Poop rigg'd and fitted out like a Galley, holding about ſix ſcore or ſeven ſcore Tun: Theſe are counted the beſt Sailers on the Sea, and much us'd by the *Portugueſes*.

Caraways, an Herb whoſe Leaves are ſomewhat like thoſe of a Carret; the Seeds of it are good to break Wind, provoke Urine, and help Digeſtion.

Carbine. See *Carabine*.

Carbo, (*Lat.*) a dead Coal, or a burning Coal; alſo the Carbuncle, a kind of Sore or Swelling.

Carbo aquaticus, the Sea-drake, or Cormorant, a Fowl.

Carbonado, Meat broil'd on the Coals.

Carbuncle, a great Ruby, a precious Stone in Colour like a burning Coal: Alſo a fiery Botch, or Plague-ſore, with a black Cruſt or Scab that falls off, and leaves a deep and dangerous *Ulcer*; both otherwiſe call'd *Anthrax*.

Carbunculation, the blaſting of the New-ſprouted Buds of Trees and Plants, either by exceſſive Heat, or the like exceſs of Cold.

Carbunculus, (*Lat.*) a Carbuncle.

Carcanet. See *Carknet*.

Carcaſs, a dead Body: Alſo an Iron-Caſe about the bigneſs of a Bomb ſometimes made all of Iron, with two or three Holes, thro' which the Fire is to blaze; and ſometimes conſiſting only of Iron-bars, or Hoops cover'd over with pitched Canvas-Cloth, and fill'd with Granadoes, Barrels of Piſtolets charg'd and wrapt up in Tow dipt in Oil, and other Materials for the firing of Houſes. They are ſhot out of Mortar-pieces like Bombs into beſieged Places, *&c.*

Carcellage, the Fees of a Priſon.

Carchedonius, (*Gr.*) a kind of Carbuncle or precious Stone ſo call'd, becauſe it was firſt brought from the *Indies* to *Carthage* in *Africa*.

Carcheſium, the Tunnel, on the top of a Ship's Maſt above the Sail-yards; alſo a ſort of Bandage us'd by *Surgeons*, conſiſting of two Reins that may be equally ſtretched out.

Carcinethron, the Herb Knot-graſs, good for ſtanching Blood.

Carcinodes, a kind of Swelling like a Cancer.

Carcinoma, the Cancer-ſwelling, ſo call'd by the *Greeks*, before it comes to an Ulcer; a Latent or blind Cancer.

Carcinus, the Crab-fiſh; alſo the Cancer-ſore.

Cardamine, a kind of Water-creſſes, Ladies-ſmock, an Herb good againſt a hot Scurvy.

Cardamomum, Cardamum, a ſpicy Seed brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*, of a pleaſant hot Taſte; one kind of which is call'd Grain of Paradiſe.

Cardamon or **Cardamum**, Garden-creſſes; an Herb.

Cardecue. See *Quardecue*.

Cardia, the Heart one of the principal Parts of an Animal Body appointed for the circulating of the Bloud. It was alſo anciently taken for the Mouth or Pit of the Stomach.

Cardiaca, a Suffocation or Stifling of the Heart by a a *Polypus*, or clotted Bloud: In *Anatomy*, the Median, or Liver-vein: Alſo the Herb Mother-wort good for Hypochondriacal Diſeaſes, to provoke Urine and the Courſes, *&c.*

Cardiacal or **Cardiack**, belonging to the Heart, alſo Cordial or good for the Heart.

Cardiack Line, (in *Chiromancy*) the Line of the Heart, which incircles the Mount of the Thumb, and is otherwiſe call'd *the Line of Life*.

Cardiacum, a Medicine which ſtrengthens or comforts the Heart; a Cordial.

Cardiacus Dolor, a pain at the mouth of the Stomach, which makes one think the very Heart it ſelf akes; the Heart-burning.

Cardiacus Plexus, (in *Anat.*) a Branch of the *Par vagum*, or eighth pair of Nerves, which about the firſt or ſecond Rib, is ſent from its deſcending Trunk, and beſtow'd upon the Heart, with its Appendage.

Cardialagia or **Cardiogmus**, a gnawing at the Stomach, ſo that the Heart being ſtraighten'd by conſent with that Part, ſometimes occaſions a ſwooning away; a Pain at the Heart or Stomach; the Heart-burning.

Cardinal, (*Lat.*) principal, chief.

Cardinal Numbers, a Term in Grammer. See *Numerals*.

Cardinal Points, (in *Aſtrol.*) the firſt, fourth, ſeventh and tenth Angles, or Houſes in a Scheme or Figure of the Heavens.

Cardinal Points of the Compaſs or **Cardinal Winds**, are the Eaſt, Weſt, North and South: The Equinoctial and Solſtitial Points of the *Ecliptick*, are alſo ſtyl'd the four Cardinal Points.

Cardinal Signs of the Zodiack, are *Aries*, *Libra*, *Cancer* and *Capricorn*.

Cardinal Vertues, (in *Divinity*) are Prudence, Temperance, Juſtice and Fortitude.

A **Cardinal**, a chief Dignitary in the Church of *Rome*, firſt ſet up by Pope *Paſchal* I. of whom there are ſeventy in Number, *viz.* ſix Cardinal Biſhops, fifty Cardinal Prieſts, and fourteen Cardinal Deacons.

Cardinals-Flower, a Flower ſo call'd becauſe it is very red like a Cardinal's Robe; a kind of Throat-wort, or Bell-flower, brought out of *America*, and not to be Seen but in the Gardens of curious Floriſts.

Cardiogmus. See *Cardialgia.*

Cardiognoſtick, that knows the Heart, an Attribute or Property only belonging to God.

Cardiſce, a Precious Stone in the ſhape of a Heart.

Cardo, (*Lat.*) the hinge of a Gate or Door: In *Anatomy*, the ſecond *Vertebra* of the Neck, the ſame as *Epiſtropheus*; which See.

Cardoon, (*Fr.*) a Plant ſomewhat like an Artichoke, the Leaves of which whited ſerve for a Sallet.

Cardoon or **Cardoon-thiſtle**, an Herb whoſe Stalk is good to eat.

Carduelis, (*Lat.*) a Bird that feeds amidſt Thiſtles, *&c.* the Gold-finch,

Carduus, the Thiſtle, or Fuller's Thiſtle.

Carduus Benedictus, (*i. e.* Bleſſed or Holy Thiſtle) a kind of Plant that grows commonly in Gardens, and bears ſmall yellow Flowers ſurrounded with red Prickles.

Carebaria, (*Gr.*) heavineſs of the Head, a Diſtemper.

Carecta or **Carectata** (in old *Latin* Records) a Cart, or Cart-load.

Carectata Plumbi, a Pig or Maſs of Lead, weighing 128 Stone, or 2100 Pounds.

Careeks, (old Word) Marks.

To **Careen**, (Sea-term) to refit, or trim a Ship, which is done when ſhe is made ſo light, that by means of another lower Veſſel laid near her, ſhe may be brought down on one Side, to the third, fourth, or fifth Strake, in order to be Calk'd, or Trimm'd, or have any thing mended on the other Side. Whence if a Ship lye much on the one Side in her bearing Sail, ſhe is ſaid *To Sail on the Careen*.

Career, (*Fr.*) a Courſe, a Race, a running full ſpeed.

To **Careſs**, to make much of, to treat very obligingly, to fawn upon, to court.

Careſſes, great Expreſſions of Friendſhip and Indearment, extraordinary Compliments.

Careum, (*Lat.*) the Herb Caraways.

Carex, Burr-reed, Sedge, or Sheer-graſs.

Carfax, a Place where four ſeveral Streets, or Ways meet together, particularly the Name of the Market-place in *Oxford*.

Carſe, (in *Husbandry*) Ground unbroken, or untilled.

Cargaiſon, (*Fr.*) an old Word for Cargo.

Cargo, (*Ital.*) the Fraight, whole Lading, or Burden of a Ship; alſo the Loading of a Horſe of 300 or 400 Pounds.

Cariatides. See *Caryatides.*

Caribbe-Iſlands or **Canibal-Iſlands**, ſeveral Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*, ſo nam'd from certain People feeding on a Man's-fleſh, by whom they were formerly inhabited: The chief of them are now in the Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*; as *Barbadoes*, St. *Chriſtophers*, *Nevis*, &c.

Carica, (*Lat.*) a kind of dry Fig, a lenten Fig.

Carica or **Caruca**, a Sea-veſſel, a Ship call'd a *Carick*.

Carides, Prawns, or Shrimps; a ſort of Fiſh.

Caries, rottenneſs in Wood that is Worm-eaten: In *Surgery*, a Rottenneſs, Gangreen, or Ulcer of the Bones, when their Subſtance is putrify'd.

Carina, the Keel, or Bottom of a Ship; or the whole Ship: Alſo an Anatomical Term for the beginning of the entire *Vertebræ*, or Turning-joynts, as they appear in a young Chicken in the Shell, from its being crooked like a Ship's Keel: And *Herbaliſts* for the ſame reaſon uſe the Word *Carina* to expreſs the lower *Petalum*, or Leaf of a Papillionaceous Flower: The Leaves of the *Aſphodelus* are alſo ſaid *To be Carinated*.

Cark, a certain quantity of Wooll, the thirtieth part of a *Sarplar*; which See.

Carking, Perplexing, or Diſtracting, as *Carking Cares*.

Carknet, (*Fr.*) a Chain of Jewels for the Neck.

Carl, a Clown, from the *Saxon* Word *Ceorle* of the ſame Signification.

Carleton, a Town in *Norfolk*, held by a pleaſant Tenure, *viz.* That 100 Herrings bak'd in 24 Pies ſhould be preſented to the King, in what part of *England* ſoever he was, when they firſt came into Seaſon. The Cuſtom is ſtill obſerv'd, and the Herrings duly convey'd to the Queen by the Lord of the Manour.

Carlina or **Carolina**, the Carline-thiſtle, a Plant ſo call'd from the Emperour *Charles* the Great; whoſe Army was preſerv'd from the Plague by the Uſe of its Root.

Carlings (among *Shipwrights*) are Timbers in a Ship that lie along fore and aft from one Beam to another, and bear up the Ledges, on which the Planks of the Deck are made faſt.

Carling-knees, Timbers lying a-croſs from the Ship, from her Sides to the Hatch-way between the two Maſts, and bearing up the Deck on both Sides.

Carmel, a Military Order of Knights, appointed by the Emperour, *Henry* IV. under the Title of our Lady of Mount *Carmel*.

Carmelites, an Order of Monks, founded at Mount *Carmel* in *Syria*, by *Almericus*, Biſhop of *Antioch*, A. D. 1122.

Carminantia or **Carminativa**, Carminative Medicines, *i. e.* ſuch as ſerve to diſperſe and drive out Wind.

Carmouſal, a *Turkiſh* Merchant-man. See *Caramoſil*.

Carnadoe, a *Spaniſh* Coin, of which ſix make a *Marveid*, and 54 *Marveids* a *Ryal*, which is equal to ſix Pence *Engliſh* Money.

Carnage, (*Lat.*) a Maſſacre, or great Slaughter: Among *Hunters*, the Fleſh that is given to Dogs after the Chace.

Carnal, belonging to the Fleſh, Fleſhly, or Senſual.

Carnality, Fleſhlineſs, a being given to fleſhly Luſts.

Carnarium, (*Lat.*) a Butcher's Shambles, a Butchery, or Fleſh-market; a Larder, or Room where

where Fleſh is hung up, or kept: In old Records, a Charnel-houſe, or Place where the Bones of the Dead are laid up.

Carnation, a reddiſh-white Colour, reſembling that of Fleſh: Alſo a kind of Gilliflower, or double Pink, ſo call'd from its being of that Colour. In *Painting*, it is taken for ſuch Parts of a Humane Body as are drawn naked without any Drapery: So that when the bare Fleſh is ſo expreſs'd to the Life well-coloured, bold and ſtrong, the Painter's *Carnation* is ſaid to be very good.

Carnaval or **Carnival**, Shrove-tide, a Time of Feaſting and Merriment among *Roman* Catholicks, from the Feſtival of Twelfth Day till Lent, when more than ordinary Liberty is allow'd, as it were to make amends for the Abſtinence, or Penance which is to be undergone afterwards: Whence it is Figuratively taken for any time of Riot ing, or Licentiouſneſs.

Carnel, a little Ship that goes with Miſſen-Sails inſtead of Main-Sails, and is much in uſe about *Spain.*

Carnel-work, a Term us'd when Ships are built firſt with their Timbers and Beams, and afterwards have their Planks brought on; in which reſpect, it is diſtinguiſhed from *Clinch-work.*

Carneol, a kind of Herb; alſo a precious Stone. See *Sardius Lapis.*

Carney, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, whereby their Mouths become ſo furr'd and clammy that they cannot eat.

Carnivorous, devouring Fleſh, that lives upon eating Fleſh; as *Carnivorous Animals*, i. e. ſuch Living-creatures as feed on Fleſh wholly, or chiefly.

Carnogan, (old *Britiſh* Word) a kind of wooden Diſh, or Piggen.

Carnoſity, (*Lat.*) an abounding in Fleſh, a more than ordinary Fleſhineſs in any part of the Body; any thing that grows out in the Fleſh, eſpecially in the Yard, ſo as to ſtop the Paſſage of the Urine.

Carnous, full of Fleſh, Fleſhy, as A *Carnous Membrane.*

Carnouſe, the Baſe-ring, or greateſt Circle about the Breech of a great Gun.

Caro, (*Lat.*) the Fleſh of Living-creatures, defin'd by Anatomiſts to be a ſimilar, fibrous, bloody, ſoft and thick Part, which with the Bones is the main Prop of the Body: Among *Herbaliſts*, the Subſtance under the Pill, or Rind of Trees; the Pulp, or ſoft Subſtance contain'd within any Plant, or its Fruit; as the Pulp of *Caſſia*, *Prunes*, *Tamarinds*, &c.

Carob, a ſort of ſmall Weight us'd by Goldſmiths, being the 24th part of a Grain.

Carob or **Carob-bean**, a Fruit that taſtes ſomewhat like Cheſnuts.

Carol, (*Fr.*) a kind of Dance: Alſo an Hymn, or Song ſung at Chriſtmas, in honour of our Bleſſed Saviour's Birth.

Carola, (in old *Latin* Records) a little Pew, or Cloſet. See *Carrel.*

Carolina-hat, a ſort of Felt, or Cloath-hat.

Carolus, a broad piece of Gold, made by K. *Charles* I. for 20 Shillings, which in proportion to Guinea's paſſing at 21 *s.* 6 *d.* is worth 23 *s.* Alſo an old *French* Coin of Ten Deniers Value, or three Farthings *Engliſh.*

Caros, (*Gr.*) Surfeiting; alſo a Lethargy, or deep Sleep. See *Carus.*

Caros or **Caron**, the Herb Caraways.

Carota, (*Lat.*) the wild Carret.

Caroteel, a particular quantity of ſome Merchandizes; as *Of Cloves*, from four to five Hundred Weight: Of *Currans*, from 5 to 9 C. Of *Mace*, about 3 C. Of *Nutmegs*, from 6 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ C.

Carotides, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the Carotid Arteries which ſpring from the aſcending Trunk of the *Aorta*, or great Artery, and march up to the Brain; being ſo call'd, becauſe when tyed, or ſtopt, they immediately incline the Perſon to ſleep, or cauſe a Lethargy.

Carouſe, (*Fr.*) hard Drinking, an extraordinary Drinking-bout.

To **Carouſe**, to drink hand to fiſt; to quaff, or take large Draughts.

Carp, an excellent Freſh-water Fiſh.

To **Carp**, to cenſure, or blame; to cavil, to find fault with.

Carp-ſtone, a Stone of a triangular Figure, found in the Palate of a Carp.

Carpenter's-rule, an Inſtrument made of Box, a Foot or 18 Inches long, to ſhut with a Joynt, for the Meaſuring of Timber and Boards.

Carpentry, the Carpenter's Art, or Trade.

Carpentum, (*Lat.*) a Chariot, a Coach or Waggon. In *Aſtrology*, the Throne, or Seat of a Planet, when poſited, or ſet in a Place where it has moſt Dignities.

Carpeſium, (*Gr.*) Cubebs, a kind of Plant.

Carphos, the Herb Fenegreek.

Carpia, (*Lat.*) a Tent put into a Wound, or Ulcer to cleanſe it.

Carpinus, a kind of Oak, Plane-tree, or Maple, Hedge-beach, or Horn-beam.

Carpio, the Carp-fiſh.

Carpmeals, a kind of courſe Cloath made in the Northern Parts of *England.*

Carpobalſamum, the Fruit of the Balſam-tree.

Carpocratians, a Sect of Hereticks that had *Carpocrates* for their Ring-leader, *A.C.* 120. They deny'd the Divinity of Chriſt, and the Creation of the World.

Carpophyllon, a Shrub, call'd Laurel of *Alexandria.*

Carpus, the Wriſt, conſiſting of eight ſmall Bones, with which the Cubit, or Elbow is joyn'd to the Hand.

Carrack or **Carrick**, a great Ship, from the *Italian* Word *Carico*, or *Carco*, ſignifying a Burden.

Carrat or **Carect**, was formerly us'd for any Weight, or Burden; but is now only apply'd to the Weight of Gold, or precious Stones. See *Carat.*

Carre, (Country-word) woody, moiſt and boggy Ground.

Carrel, a Cloſet, or Pew in a Monaſtery, for Privacy and Retirement. In old Times, every Monk had his ſeveral Carrel to himſelf, and us'd to reſort thither after Dinner to Study.

Carreta or **Carrecta**, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Carriage, a Cart-load, or Waggon-load; as *Carreta fœni*, a Load of Hay.

Carriage, the carrying of Goods, or Merchandizes; alſo a kind of cover'd, or cloſe Waggon; alſo one's Meen, or Behaviour: In *Husbandry*, *Carriage* is taken for a ſort of Furrow cut on purpoſe for the conveying of Water to over-flow, or drown the Ground.

Carriages for Pieces of Ordinance, a kind of long, narrow Carts, each made to the proportion of the Gun it is to carry: When they ſtand upon Batteries they have only two Wheels, but when drawn, two other leſs Wheels are added beyond the Breech of the Piece.

Carriers-ſauce. See *Poor-man's Sauce.*

Carrion, the ſtinking Carcaſs, or Fleſh of a dead Beaſt.

Carrouſel, (*Fr.*) a magnificent Feſtival made by Princes, or Noble-men, upon ſome Occaſion of Publick Rejoycing, which conſiſts in a Cavalcade, or Solemn Riding on Horſe-back of great Perſonages richly clad, Courſes of Chariots and Horſes, Publick Shews, Games, *&c.*

Carruca, (*Lat.*) a Caroach, a Chariot, a Cart.

Carry, (in *Falconry*) ſignifies a Hawk's flying away with the Quarry.

To **Carry a Bone**, a Sea-phraſe. See *Bone.*

Carrying, is alſo a Term in *Hunting*: For when an Hare runs on rotten Ground, or ſometimes on Froſt, and it ſticks to her Feet, the Huntſmen ſay *She carries.*

Cartel, (*Fr.*) a Challenge to a Duel, a Letter of Defiance: Alſo a Regulation, or Agreement betwixt Parties at War, for the Exchanging and Redeeming of Priſoners.

Carteſian, belonging to, or one that follows the Opinions of the famous *French* Philoſopher *Carteſius*, or *Des Cartes.*

Carthamus, (*Lat.*) wild, or baſtard Saffron, whoſe Flowers are of a Saffron-colour, but the Leaves reſemble *Carduus Benedictus*: It is ſometimes us'd in *Phyſick*, and Purges very ſtrongly.

Carthiſmandua, a famous *Britiſh* Lady, Queen of the *Brigantes*, who caſting off her Husband *Venuſius*, Marry'd his Armour-bearer, and Crown'd him King.

Carthuſians or **Chartreux**, an order of Monks, Founded *A. D.* 1101. by one *Bruno* a Native of *Colen*, and Canon of *Rheims* in *France*, who retir'd from the Converſe of the World 1084, to a Place call'd *La Chartreuſe*, in the Mountains of *Dauphiné.*

Cartilage, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Griſtle, or Tendrel, as of the Ear, Noſe, *&c.* A Similar white Part, which is more hard and dry than a Ligament, but ſofter than a Bone: It renders the Articulation, or joynting of Bones more eaſy, and defends ſeveral Parts from outward Injuries.

Cartilaginous, belonging to, or full of Griſtles griſtly.

Cartoon, (in *Painting*) a Deſign, or Draught made upon Paper, to be afterwards drawn in freſco upon a Wall.

Cartridge, **Cartouch**, or **Cartooſe**, a Charge of Powder for a great, or ſmall Gun, put in a Caſe made of thick Paper, Paſte-board, Parchment, or Tin, and exactly fitted to the Bore of the Piece. *Cartridge* is alſo a kind of Ornament in Carving, or Painting.

Caruca, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Plough, from the *French* Word *Charrue*, which ſignifies the ſame thing.

Carucage or **Caruage**, a Term ſometimes us'd in *Husbandry*; the Ploughing of Ground, either ordinary for Grain, Hemp and Line, or extraordinary for Woad, Dyers-weed, Rape, Panick, *&c.* In a Law-ſenſe, a Tax heretofore laid on a *Carue* of Land; alſo an Exemption from, or a being quit of that Tribute.

Carucata, a Carue, or Plough-land, or as much Land as may be Till'd in a Year with one Plough: It is alſo ſometimes taken for a Cart-load; as *Carucata ligni*, a Cart-load of Wood.

Carucata Boum, a Team of Oxen for Drawing, or Ploughing.

Carucatarius, one that held Lands in Carue, or Plough-Tenure.

Carve or **Carue of Land**, the ſame with *Carucata*; which See.

Carvel. See *Caravel.*

Carvist, (among *Falconers*) a Hawk is ſo call'd in the beginning of the Year, from its being carry'd on the Fiſt.

Caruncula, (*Lat.*) a Caruncle, or little piece of Fleſh, a Fleſh-kernel.

Carunculæ Lachrymales, or **Carunculæ Oculi**, (in *Anat*) the Caruncles of the Eye, certain Glandules or Kernels plac'd at each Corner of the Eye, which ſeparate Matter for the moiſtening of it, the ſame with Tears.

Carunculæ Myrtiformes, the Wrinklings of the Orifice of the *Vagina* or Womb-Paſſage, which in Women with Child, and after Child-birth, are ſo defac'd, that they cannot be perceiv'd.

Carunculæ Papillares, are ten ſmall Bodies in the Reins or Kidneys, which receive the Humour call'd *Serum*, from the little Channels, and convey it into the *Pelvis.*

Carus or **Caros**, (*Gr.*) a Sleep, in which the Perſon affected, being pull'd, pinch'd, and call'd, ſcarce ſhews any Sign either of Feeling or Hearing: This Diſtemper is without a Feaver, being in Degree greater than a Lethargy, but leſs than an Apoplexy.

Caryatides, (in *Architect.*) an Order of Pillars ſhap'd like the Bodies of Women, with their Arms cut off, and cloath'd in a Robe reaching down to their Feet. Theſe Figures ſupport the Entablature, and were at firſt made to repreſent the Women of *Carya* in *Peloponneſus*, who were made captive by the *Greeks*, and carry'd in Triumph, after all the Male Inhabitants were put to the Sword, and their City burnt, for treacherouſly joyning with the *Perſians* agaiſt their own Country.

Carpitis, a kind of Spurge; an Herb.

Caryocoſtinum, an Electuary, ſo call'd from its Ingredients, which are Cloves and *Coſtos*; it is chiefly us'd for the Gout and Pains in the Limbs.

Caryocatactes, the Nut-breaker, or Nut-jobber; a ſort of Bird.

Caryon, any kind of Nut, more eſpecially the Walnut. *Caryon myriſticon*, a Nutmeg.

Caryophyllata, Avens, an Herb of a ſomewhat binding Quality, chiefly us'd inwardly to cure Rheums, and for quickening the Bloud.

Caryophylleus Flos, a Pink-flower.

Caryophyllum, the Clove-Gilliflower.

Caryophyllum aromaticum, the Clove, an *Indian* Spice.

Caryota, a kind of Date as big as a Walnut.

Caſcabel, the Pummel, or hindermoſt round Knob at the Breech of a great Gun, by ſome call'd the *Caſcabel-deck.*

Caſcade, (*Ital.*) a Fall of Waters from a Rock into a low Place, or an artificial Water-fall, ſuch as is made in ſome Gentlemens Gardens.

Caſcan, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a Hole, or hollow Place in Form of a Well, from whence a Gallery digged in like manner under Ground, is convey'd to give Air to the Enemies Mine.

Caſcarilla, (*Lat.*) the Bark of an *Indian* Tree.

Caſe, Thing, Matter, Queſtion, Occaſion, Condition: Among Printers, a Frame divided into little Boxes, wherein the caſt Letters of the Alphabet are put, in order to be pick'd out for the compoſing of Words, *&c.*

Caſe of Conſcience, a Scruple or Queſtion about ſome Matter of Religion, which the diſſatisfy'd Party is deſirous to have reſolved.

Caſe of Normandy-Glaſs, a Quantity conſiſting of 120 Foot.

Caſes, (in *Grammar*) are choſe Accidents of a Noun, which ſhew how it is vary'd in its Conſtruction: Theſe are ſix in Number; *viz.* the *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accuſative*, *Vocative*, and *Ablative*; which See in their proper Places.

Caſe-ſhot or **Burrel-ſhot**, (in *Gunnery*) ſmall Bullets, Nails, Pieces of old Iron, Stones, *&c.* put into Caſes, to be ſhot out of the Ordinance or Murdering-Pieces.

Caſemate, (in *Fortif.*) a Well with its ſeveral Branches under Ground digged in the Paſſage of the Baſtion till the Miner is heard at Work, and Air given to the Mine: Alſo a Vault made of Maſons-Work, in that Part of the Flank of a Baſtion, which is next the Courtin, on purpoſe to fire upon the Enemy, and to defend the Face of the oppoſite Baſtion with the Moat: Alſo a Loop-hole in a Wall to ſhoot through.

Caſement, part of a Window that opens to let in the Air, *&c.* Alſo a Term in *Architecture*, the ſame as *Trochilus*; which See.

Caſern, (*Fr.* in *Fortificat.*) a little Building, Room, or Lodgment rais'd between the Rampart and the Houſes of a fortify'd Town, to ſerve as an Apartment or Lodging for the Soldiers of the Garriſon.

Caſh, a Term us'd by Merchants for ready Money.

Caſhier, a Caſh-keeper.

To **Caſhire**, to disband or break up a Regiment or Company; to turn a Soldier with Diſgrace out of a Company.

Caſhou, the Juice or Gum of a Tree in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Caſings or **Cow-blakes**, (Country-Word) dry'd Cow-Dung for Fewel.

Caſk, a kind of Veſſel; alſo an Head-piece.

Caſk of Almonds, a Barrel containing about three hundred Weight: Of *Sugar*, from 8 to 11 C.

Caſket, a little Coffer, or Cabinet.

Caſkets, (in a Ship) are ſmall Strings made of *Sinnet*, and fix'd to the upper part of the Yards in little Rings call'd *Grommets*, to make faſt the Sails to the Yards, when they are to be furl'd up. The biggeſt and longeſt of theſe, termed the *Breaſt-Caſket*, is in the middle of the Yard, juſt between the *Ties*.

Caſs-weed, a kind of Herb.

Caſſatum or **Caſſata**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Houſe with Land ſufficient to maintain one Family.

Caſſade, a Root very common in *America*, the Juice of which is rank Poiſon, but the dry Subſtance, after the Juice is ſqueez'd out, is the general Bread of that Country.

Caſſawary or **Emeu**, a large Fowl, about the Bigneſs of an Oſtridge, with Feathers reſembling Camels-Hair.

Caſſerole, (*Fr.*) a Copper-Pan: In *Cookery*, a Loaf ſtuff'd with a Haſh of roaſted Pullets, Chickens, *&c.* and dreſs'd in a Stew-Pan of the ſame Bigneſs with the Loaf: Alſo a kind of Soop or Potage of Rice, *&c.* with a Ragoo.

Caſſia Fiſtula, (*Lat.*) Caſſia in the Pipe or Cane, a kind of Reed or Shrub that grows in *India* and *Africa*, bearing black, round and long Cods, in which is contain'd a ſoft black Subſtance, ſweet like Honey, and of a purging Quality.

Caſſia Lignea, the ſweet Wood of a Tree, very much like Cinnamon.

Caſſidony, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd *Caſt-me-down*, and *French* Lavender.

Caſſine, a ſort of Country Farm-Houſe in *Italy*, ſuch as are often fortify'd by the Parties engag'd in the preſent War, to maintain a particular Poſt, or upon ſome other Occaſion.

Caſſiopea or **Caſſiopeia**, a Northern Conſtellation, conſiſting of 25 fixed Stars, and plac'd oppoſite to the Great Bear on the other Side of the Pole-Star.

Caſſique, a Soveraign Lord, King, or chief Governour in ſome Parts of the *Weſt-Indies*.

Caſſiteron, (*Gr.*) Tin, white Lead.

Caſſitias, a kind of Gum growing on the Larch or Firr-tree.

Caſſock, a ſort of Gown, eſpecially ſuch as are worn by Clergy-men.

Caſſonade or **Caſtonade**, Cask-Sugar, Sugar put up into Casks or Cheſts, after the firſt Purification.

Caſſuta, (*Lat.*) the Weed Dodder, or Woodbind, winding about other Herbs.

Caſt, a Throw: In *Falconry*, a ſet or Couple of Hawks.

To Caſt a Hawk to the Pearch, is to put her upon it.

To Caſt a Point of Traverſe, (in *Navigat.*) to prick down on a Chart the Point of the Compaſs any Land bears from you, or to find on what Point the Ship bears at any inſtant, or what Way the Ship has made. See *Traverſe*.

Caſtaldick or **Caſtaldy**, (old Word) a Stewardſhip.

Caſtanea, (*Lat.*) the Cheſtnut-tree, and Fruit which is of a binding Quality.

Caſtanets, (*Fr.*) a ſort of Snappers which Dancers of Sarabands tie about their Fingers, to keep time with as they Dance.

Caſtellaine, a Keeper, Captain, or Conſtable of a Caſtle.

Caſtellany, the Manour, or Lordſhip belonging to a Caſtle, the extent of its Land and Juriſdiction.

Caſtellorum Operatio, (*Lat.*) Caſtle-work, a Service, or Labour formerly perform'd by Inferiour Tenants, for the Building and Upholding of Caſtles and other Publick Places of Defence.

Caſtigation, Chaſtiſement, Puniſhment, Correction.

Caſtigatory, that ſerves to Chaſtiſe.

Caſting, (in *Falconry*) any thing given to a Hawk to cleanſe and purge her Gorge, or Maw; as a Pellet of Hemp, Cotton, Feathers, *&c.*

Caſting-net, a Fiſhing-net, of which there are two ſorts, but much alike in uſe and manner of throwing out.

Caſtle, a Place ſtrong either by Nature or Art, in a City, or in the Country, to keep the People in Obedience.

To **Caſtle**, a Term us'd at Cheſs-play.

Caſtle-guard Rents, Rents paid by thoſe that dwell within the Precincts, or Bounds of a Caſtle, for maintaining Watch and Ward there.

Caſtle-ſteed, a Word anciently us'd for any Caſtle, Fort, or Bulwark.

Caſtleward, an Impoſition, or Tax upon ſuch as dwell within a certain Compaſs of any Caſtle towards the maintenance of thoſe that watch and ward the ſame: It is alſo taken for the Circuit it ſelf, inhabited by ſuch as are ſubject to this Service.

Caſtling, the Young of any Beaſt untimely brought forth.

Caſtonade. See *Caſſonade*.

Caſtor, (*Gr.*) the Beaver, a wild Beaſt: Alſo a fine ſort of Hat made of the Beaver's Furr. See *Beaver*.

Caſtor, a fixed Star of the Second Magnitude, or Light in *Gemini*, whoſe Longitude is 105 *Deg.* 41 *Min.* Latitude 10 *Deg.* 2 *Min.*

Caſtor and **Pollux**, the Sons of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, whoſe Embraces that Heathen God is feign'd to have enjoy'd under the Form of a Swan. In *Aſtronomy*, they are taken for a Conſtellation, or Company of fixed Stars, the ſame with *Gemini*, being one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*:

Alſo certain fiery Meteors which in great Tempeſts at Sea uſually appear ſometimes in ſwift Motion, and ſometimes ſettling on the Maſts, or other parts of the Ship, in the ſhape of Balls of Fire: Theſe Fires if double ſignify an approaching Calm, if ſingle the continuance of the Storm, and the latter is call'd *Helena*.

Caſtoreum, a Medicine againſt Convulſions, made of the Liquor contain'd in the little Bags that are next the Beaver's Groin, which is oily and of a ſtrong Scent.

Caſtrametation, the Art of encamping, or pitching a Camp, wherein to lodge an Army.

Caſtrata, a kind of red Wheat.

To **Caſtrate**, to Geld, or cut out the Stones of a Living-creature; alſo to take away, or leave out ſome part of an Author's Works in the publiſhing of them.

Caſtration, the Act of Caſtrating, or gelding; an Operation ſometimes perform'd by Surgeons, when there is a Mortification, or a fleſhy Rupture of the Teſticles.

Caſtrel or **Keſtrel**, a ſort of Hawk, which in Shape much reſembles the Lanner, but for ſize is like the *Hobby*: Her Game is the *Growſe*, a Fowl common in the North of *England* and elſewhere.

Caſtrenſian Crown. See *Corona Caſtrenſis.*

Caſual, (*Lat.*) accidental, happening by Chance.

Caſualty, an Accident that falls out meerly by Fortune, or Chance, neither foreſeen nor expected.

Caſu Conſimili, a Writ of Entry granted where a Tenant in Courteſy, or Tenant for Term of Life, or for the Life of another, alienates, or makes over Land in Fee, or in Tail, or for the Term of another's Life.

Caſu Proviſo, a Writ of Entry given by the Statute of *Glouceſter*, where a Tenant in Dower, aliens in Fee, or for Term of Life, or in Tail; and it lies for the Party in Reverſion againſt the Alienee.

Caſuiſt, one skill'd in reſolving Caſes of Conſcience.

Caſula or **Caſule**, a Maſs-Prieſt's Veſtment. See *Chaſuble*.

Cat, a well known Creature, bred in almoſt all Countries in the World; alſo a Sea-Term. See *Catt*.

Cat-barnt Pear, a ſort of Pear ripe in *October* and *November*.

Cat-fiſh, a kind of Fiſh in the *Weſt-Indies*, ſo call'd from its round Head and large glaring Eyes, by which they are diſcover'd in hollow Rocks.

Cat-mint or **Cats-mint**, an Herb which Cats much delight to eat, good for Stoppages of the Womb, Barrenneſs, *&c.*

Cat-pear, a kind of Pear ſhap'd like an Hen's Egg, and ripe in *October*.

Cats-foot, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Ale-hoof; which See.

Cats-tail or **Red-plum**, a long round Subſtance that grows in the Winter upon Nut-trees, Pines, *&c.* Alſo a kind of Reed bearing a Spike like a Cats-tail; ſome call it Reed-mace.

Catabaptiſt, (*Gr.*) one that is averſe from, or abuſes the Sacrament of Baptiſm.

Catabibazon, (*i. e.* deſcending) the South Node, or Dragon's Tail, ſometimes ſo call'd by Aſtronomers, becauſe it goes down exactly againſt the Dragon's Head.

Catacatharticks, Medicines that purge downwards.

Catacauſtick Curve or **Cauſtick by Reflection**, (in *Catoptricks*) is a curve or crooked Line, form'd by joyning the Points of Concourſe of ſeveral Reflected Rays.

Catachreſis, (*i. e. Abuſe*) a Rhetorical Figure, when one Word is abuſively put for another, an improper Expreſſion, when for want of a proper Word to explain a Thought, we take one that is near it, or even of a quite contrary Signification; as when we call a Man a *Parricide* that kills the King, or his Maſter, whereas a Parricide is ſtrictly one that kills his Father: Or when we ſay a *Silver Ink-horn*, &c.

Catacliva, (in *Anat.*) the Rib call'd the Subclavian.

Cataclyſmus, a general Floud, a Deluge a great Rain, or overflowing with Water.

Catacombs, the Tombs of the Martys ſo call'd in *Italy*, which the People go to viſit out of a Principle of Devotion. Theſe are certain Grottos, or Caves under Ground, about three Leagues from *Rome*, where the Primitive Chriſtians hid themſelves in times of Perſecution, and bury'd thoſe that ſuffer'd Martyrdom.

Catacouſticks or **Cataphonicks**, a Science which treats of reflected Sounds, or that explains the Nature and Properties of Echoes.

Catadioptrical Teleſcope, the ſame as the Reflecting Teleſcope. See *Teleſcope.*

Catadrome, an Engine like a Crane anciently us'd by Builders in heaving up, or letting down any great Weight: Alſo a Tilt-yard, or place where Horſes run for Prizes.

Catadupa or **Catadupi**, Places where the Waters of a River fall with a great Noiſe.

Catægis, a Stormy, or hollow Wind.

Catagma, a breaking, or Burſting: In *Surgery*, the breaking of Bones, or a ſeparation of Continuity in the hard Parts of the Body done by means of ſome hard Inſtrument.

Catagmaticks or **Catagmatick Medicines**, ſuch Remedies as are proper for the conſolidating, or kniting together of broken Bones.

Catagraphe, the firſt Draught or Deſign of a Picture.

Catalectick Verſe, a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, in which one Syllable is wanting, as *Mea renidet in domo Hor. lacunar.* Which Verſe only wants one Syllable to make it a perfect *Jambick*.

Catalepſis or **Catochus**, a Diſeaſe almoſt like an Apoplexy, by which all the Animal Functions are aboliſh'd, yet ſo as the Reſpiration, or Faculty of breathing remains entire, and the Patient keeps the ſame Habit of Body that he did before he was ſeiz'd with the Diſtemper.

Catalla, (*Lat.* Law-word) Catals, or Chattels.

Catallis captis nomine Diſtrictionis, a Writ that lies for Rent due in a Borough or Houſe, and warrants a Man to take the Gates, Doors, or Windows, by way of Diſtreſs.

Catallis reddendis, a Writ granted where Goods being deliver'd to any Perſon, to keep for ſome time, they are not deliver'd upon Demand at the Day appointed.

Catalogue, a Roll, or Liſt of Names, Titles of Books, *&c.*

Cataloticks, Medicines that bring an Eſcar upon Ulcers, or Sores.

Catamenia, Womens Monthly Courſes, or Terms.

Catamite, an Ingle, or Boy kept for Sodomy.

Catampo or **Catambo**, a kind of Play between two Perſons, toſſing ſomething one to another, as Shittle-cock, *&c.*

Catapaſma, a ſweet Powder to be ſtrew'd amidſt Clothes; alſo ſuch as are ſometimes apply'd to the Heart-pit to ſtrengthen the Stomach.

Cataphonicks. See *Catacouſticks.*

Cataphora, a Diſeaſe in the Head, which cauſes Heavineſs and deep Sleep: A general Name for all ſorts of drowſy Diſtempers that are not attended with a Feaver.

Cataphracta, a Breaſt-plate, or Coat of Mail; a Cuiraſs.

Cataphractarius, a Horſeman in compleat Armour, a *Cuiraſſier.*

Cataphrygians, a Sect of *Hereticks*, who baptiz'd their Dead, forbid ſecond Marriages, and held other extravagant Opinions broach'd by *Montanus* and *Apelles*, who were of the Country of *Phrygia*, A. C. 181.

Cataplaſm, a Medicine of the Conſiſtence of a Poultiſs made of proper Herbs, Roots, Seeds, Flowers, *&c.* either boil'd or otherwiſe, and apply'd to the diſeaſed Part.

Catapotium, a Medicine to be ſwallow'd without chewing, a purging Pill.

Cataptoſis, a Falling, a Fall, Ruin: Among ſome Writers in Phyſick, it is taken for a Symptom of the Falling-Sickneſs, when the Patient falls ſuddenly upon the Ground.

Catapulta, a warlike Engine, with which the Ancients us'd to caſt the larger ſort of Darts and Spears, ſome of which were 12 or 15 Foot long: In ſome old Records, it is taken for a Croſs-bow.

Cataputia, a ſort of Spurge; an Herb.

Cataract, a ſteep Place in the Channel of a River, caus'd by Rocks or other Obſtacles, ſtopping the Courſe of its Stream, ſo that the Water falls with great Force and Noiſe; as the Cataracts of the *Danube*, *Nile*, *Rhine*, &c. Alſo a Floud-Gate, a Sluce or Lock in a River: Alſo a Diſeaſe in the Eyes caus'd by a clotting of Phlegm between the Uveous Coat and the Cryſtalline Humour, which is of two ſorts, *viz.* either Incipient, or Confirmed.

The **Incipient** or **beginning Cataract**, is only a Suffuſion, when little Clouds, Motes and Flies ſeem to hover before the Eyes; but the *Confirmed Cataract* is, when the Apple of the Eye is either wholly or in part cover'd and over-ſpread with a little thin Skin, ſo that the Rays of Light cannot have due Admittance to the Eye.

Cataract, is alſo a Diſtemper in the Eyes of a Hawk, which proceeds from groſs Humours in the Head, that often not only dim, but quite extinguiſh and take away the Sight.

Catarracta or **Cataracta**, a Cataract, or great Fall of Water from an high Place: Alſo the Plungeon, a kind of Cormorant, ſo call'd, becauſe it violently flies down from on high to ſeize its Prey.

Catarrh, a Defluxion or Falling-down of Humours from the Head towards the lower Parts, as the Noſtrils, Mouth, Throat, Lungs, *&c.* Some diſtinguiſh it by the Name of *Coryza* when it falls on the Noſtrils, by that of *Bronchus* when on the Jaws, and by the Word *Rheum* when it lights on the Breaſt.

Catarrh of the Spinal Marrow, a Falling-out of the Marrow of the *Spine* or Back-Bone, which happens when certain Lymphatick Veſſels, which ſurround that Bone, are broken.

Catarrhus, (*Gr.*) a Catarrh, or falling Rheum.

Catarrhus Suffocatorius, a ſmothering Rheum, when the Glandules or Kernels about the Throat are ſwell'd, whereupon enſues a Difficulty of Breathing, and Danger of being ſtifled.

Cataſarca, a kind of Dropſy, the ſame as *Anaſarca*; which See.

Cataſta, (among the *Romans*) a Stage or Stall where they ſet Slaves to Sale, and on which Chriſtians us'd to be tormented.

Cataſtaſis, the third Act in a Comedy or Tragedy, in which Things are brought to full Perfection and Ripeneſs. In a Phyſical Senſe, the Diſpoſition of the Body, or of Time.

Cataſtema, State or Condition, particularly of the Air.

Cataſtrophe, the laſt Change, or chief Event in a Stage-Play; the End, or Iſſue of a Buſineſs; the fatal or tragical Concluſion of any Action, or of a Man's Life.

Catataſis, a Word us'd by ſome Authors that treat of Phyſick, for an Extenſion or Stretching out of an Animal Body towards the lower Parts.

Catatonium, a Term us'd in ancient *Architecture*, when the Chapiter of a Pillar is not of a Height proportionable to its Breadth.

Catch, Prize, or Booty; alſo a ſhort and witty Song: Alſo a kind of ſwift-ſailing Sea-Veſſel, leſſer than a Hoy, and ſo built that it will endure any Sea whatſoever.

Catches, are alſo thoſe Parts of a Clock that hold, by hooking and catching hold of.

Catch and Hold, a Term us'd by Wreſtlers for a Running-catching one of another.

To **Catch**, to lay hold of, to ſnatch, to overtake, to ſurprize or come upon unawares.

Catch-Fly, a pretty Flower, the Stalks of which are ſo clammy, that they ſometimes become a Trap to the Flies.

Catch-Land, ſome Grounds in *Norfolk* ſo call'd, where it is not certainly known to what Pariſh they belong; ſo that the Parſon, who firſt gets the Tithes, enjoys them for that Year.

Catch-Pole, a Sergeant of the Mace, or Bailiff appointed to arreſt Perſons for Debt, or upon any other Account: The Word, tho' now us'd in Contempt, was anciently without Reproach.

Catechetical, (*Gr.*) that belongs to Catechizing.

Catechiſm, an Inſtruction by Word of Mouth in the Principles and chief Points of the Chriſtian Religion.

Catechiſt, one that is employ'd in Catechizing.

To **Catechize**, to inſtruct Youth in the fundamental Articles of the Chriſtian Faith.

Catechu, a Juice preſs'd out of ſeveral ſorts of Fruits that are of a binding Quality, which is brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*, and otherwiſe call'd *Terra Japonica.*

Catechumens, (in the Primitive Church) Perſons inſtructed, for ſome conſiderable Time, in the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, before they were admitted to Baptiſm; Novices in Chriſtianity.

Categorema or **Categoria**, the ſame as *Prædicamentum* in Logick. See *Predicament.*

Categorematical, belonging to Logical Predicaments, as *A Categorematical Word*, *i. e.* a Word that ſignifies ſomething of it ſelf; as *a Man*, *a Living-Creature.*

Categorical, the ſame; alſo affirmative, poſitive, formal; ſaid in due Form, or to the Purpoſe, as *A Categorical Anſwer.*

Categorical Syllogiſm. See *Syllogiſm Categorical.*

Category, the ſame as *Predicament*; a Term in Logick, for Order or Rank.

Catenaria or **Funicularis**, (in Mechanical *Geometry*) is the Curve or crooked Line, which a Rope, hanging freely between two Points of Suſpenſion, forms it ſelf into.

To **Cater**, to provide Victuals, *&c.*

Caterer, a Purveyor, or Provider of Victuals and other Neceſſaries in a Nobleman's Houſe.

Caterpiller, a venomous Inſect, one of thoſe ſorts of Worms that eat up the Leaves, Buds and Bloſſoms of Trees and other Plants, and then change into Butter-flies. Whence envious Perſons, that do Miſchief without any Provocation, are call'd Caterpillers.

Caterpiller, is alſo a kind of Plant, only eſteem'd for its Seed-Veſſels, that are like green Worms or Caterpillers; ſome bigger, ſome leſſer.

Catharians, (*Gr.*) a Sect of Hereticks, who held themſelves altogether pure, or free from Sin, rejected Baptiſm, and deny'd Original Sin.

Catharine, a proper Name of Women, ſignifying in *Greek*, pure or chaſte.

St. **Catharine's Flower**, by ſome call'd *Biſhops-wort*, an Herb of great Virtue againſt the Phthiſick, Shortneſs of Breath, Rheums, &c.

Cathariſts, a Sort of Hereticks that were counted a Branch of the *Manichees*.

Catharpings, (in a Ship) are ſmall Ropes that run into little Blocks or Pullies from one Side of the Shrowds to the other near the Deck; their Uſe being to ſet the Shrowds taught or ſtiff, for the Eaſe and Safety of the Maſts when the Ship rolls.

Catharticks, a general Name for all purging Medicines.

Cathedral, a Church that is the Seat of a Biſhop or Archbiſhop.

Cathedratick, (Law-Word) the Summ of two Shillings paid to the Biſhop by the inferiour Clergy, in token of Subjection and Reſpect.

Cathemerina Febris, a Feaver or Ague that comes every Day.

Cathereticks, Medicines that take away Superfluities.

Catherplugs. See *Catharpings*.

Catheter, (*Gr.*) a kind of Probe, or hollow Inſtrument us'd by Surgeons to thruſt up the Yard, to provoke Urine when it is ſtopt by the Stone, or by Gravel lying in the Paſſage; or elſe for conveying another Inſtrument, call'd *Itinerarium*, to find out the Stone in the Bladder.

Catheteriſmus, the Operation of injecting or ſquirting any Medicinal Liquor into the Bladder by a Catheter or a Syringe.

Catheti, (in a Right-angled Triangle) are the Sides including the Right Angle.

Cathetus, (in *Geom.*) a Line that falls perpendicularly or downright upon another; more eſpecially the Perpendicular in a Triangle; the other Leg being call'd the *Hypothenuſal*, and the Bottom the *Baſe*.

In *Architecture*, **Cathetus** is taken for a Line ſuppoſed directly to traverſe the middle of a Cylindrical Body; as of a Balliſter or Pillar. In the *Ionick* Chapiter, it is alſo a Line falling perpendicularly, and paſſing through the Center or Eye of the *Voluta* or Scroll.

In *Catoptricks*, **Cathetus** ſignifies a Line drawn from the Point of Reflection, perpendicular to the Plane of the Glaſs or poliſhed Body.

Cathetus of Incidence, is a Right Line drawn from a Point of the Object, perpendicular to the Reflecting Line.

Cathetus of Reflection or **Cathetus of the Eye**, is a Right Line drawn from the Eye, perpendicular to the Reflecting Line.

Catholiciſm, the *Roman*-Catholick Profeſſion; a Mock-Word.

Catholick, Univerſal, General; as The *Catholick Church*: But the Church of *Rome*, which is only a Part of it, prepoſterouſly aſſumes the Title of Catholick, and the Papiſts are commonly call'd *Roman*-Catholicks: The Title of *Moſt Catholick Majeſty* is alſo attributed to the King of *Spain*. See *Church*.

Catholick Furnace, (in *Chymiſtry*) a little Furnace ſo diſpos'd as to be fit for all Operations, but thoſe that are perform'd with a violent Fire.

Catholicon, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) a purging Electuary, proper to diſperſe all ill Humours; an Univerſal Remedy, a Plaiſter for all Sores.

Cathozius, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) the Value of nine Kine; a Penalty or Fine ſet upon him that breaks the King's Peace.

Cathypnia, (*Gr.*) a profound or deep Sleep, ſuch as Men are in by taking Opiates, or by a Lethargy, &c.

Catini, an ancient People who liv'd about *Cathneſt* in *Scotland*.

Catkins or **Ragged Catkins**, a kind of Subſtance that grows on Nut-trees, Birch-trees, Pine-trees, &c. in the Winter-time, and falls off when the Trees begin to put forth their Leaves.

Catling, a ſort of Diſmembring-Knife, us'd in cutting off any corrupted Member or Part of the Body. *Catlings* are alſo the Down or Moſs that grows about Walnut-trees, reſembling a Cat's Hair. *Catlings* or *Catlins* are alſo a ſort of ſmall Cat-gut Strings for Muſical Inſtruments.

Catoblepas, (*Gr.*) a Beaſt with a great Head, which always hangs down, and kills at Sight, or rather with its venomous Breath.

Catocatharticks or **Catoreticks**, Medicines that work downwards, and purge by Stool only.

Catoche or **Catochus**, a Diſeaſe. See *Catalepſis*.

Ctochites, a precious Stone in *Corſica*, which is very clammy, like Gum; alſo a kind of Fig.

Catopſis, a Dimneſs of Sight, the ſame with *Myopia*.

Catoptricks, that Part of the Science of *Opticks* which ſhews after what manner Objects may be ſeen by Reflection; and alſo explains the Cauſes, Laws, and Properties of it.

Catoreticks. See *Catharticks*.

Catt or **Catt-head**, (Sea-Term) a large piece of Timber that is faſten'd aloft over the Hawſe, having two Shivers at one End, in which is put thro' a Rope with a Block or Pulley, and thereto is fix'd a great Iron-Hook, call'd the *Catt-hook*: Its Uſe is to triſe or hoiſe up the Anchor from the Hawſe to the Top of the Fore-caſtle.

Catt-holes, certain Holes above the Gun-room Port, through which upon Occaſion a Ship is heaved a-ſtern by means of a *Stern-faſt*, to which a Cable or Hawſer is brought for that Purpoſe.

Catt-rope, a Rope us'd in haling up the Catt.

Cattaria, the Herb Cat-mint, or Nep.

To **Catterwawl**, to cry and range about, as Cats do in the Night.

Cattieuchlani, (*Lat.*) an ancient People of great *Britain*, who liv'd in thoſe Parts which are now call'd *Buckingham*-ſhire, *Bedford*-ſhire, and *Hartford*-ſhire.

Catulus, a little Dog, a Whelp, or Puppey; the Young of all Beaſts; a Cub, a Kitling.

Catus, a Male, or Boar Cat.

Catzurus, (in old Records) a Hunting-horſe.

Cavalcade, (*Fr.*) a pompous riding on Horſeback of Courtiers and Perſons of Quality, upon ſome ſolemn Occaſion, to accompany and Honour their Prince.

Cavalier or **Cavaleer**, a Sword-Gentleman, a brave Warriour: The Word in *French* properly ſignifies a Horſe-man, or Trooper: In the Time of the Civil Wars under K. *Charl.* I. it was a Name by which the King's Party was diſtinguiſh'd.

In *Fortification*, **Cavalier** is a great Maſs, or heap of Earth, ſometimes round, and ſometimes a long Square, on the top of which is a Platform, with a Parapet, or Breaſt-work, to cover the Cannon planted on it: 'Tis rais'd in ſeveral Places, to oppoſe the Enemies commanding Works, to ſcour their Trenches, or the Field, *&c.*

Cavalry, Soldiers that ſerve and fight on Horſeback, a Body of Horſe in an Army.

Cava Vena. Se *Vena Cava.*

Cavazion, (in *Architect.*) the hollowing, or under-digging of the Earth for Cellerage, allow'd to be the ſixth part of the height of the whole Building.

Caucalis, (*Gr.*) an Herb like Fennel, with a white Flower, baſtard Parſley, Hedge-parſley.

Caucon, the Herb Horſe-tail.

Cauda, (*Lat.*) the Tail of a Beaſt, a Rump.

Cauda lucida, the Lion's Tail, a fixed Star of the firſt Magnitude, whoſe Longitude is 157 *d.* 53 *m.* Latitude 12 *d.* 16 *m.*

Cauda terræ, (in ancient Deeds) a Land's end; the bottom, or outmoſt part of a Ridge, or Furrow in Plough'd Lands.

Caudebec, (*Fr.*) a ſort of light Hat, firſt made at *Caudebec*, a Town of *Normandy* in *France.*

Cauder, (*Lat.*) the Stem, Trunk, or Body of a Tree.

Cave, a Den, or dark hollow Place under Ground.

To **Cave** or **Chave**, (Country-word) to ſeparate the larger Chaff from the Corn, or ſmall Chaff; alſo great Coals from leſſer, with a Rake, or ſome ſuch Iuſtrument.

Cavea, (*Lat.*) a Cave, or Pit. In *Chiromancy*, a hollow Place in the middle of the Palm of the Hand, in which three principal Lines, nam'd the *Cardiack*, *Hepatick* and *Cephalick* make a Triangle.

Caveat, a Caution, or Warning: Among *Civilians*, a Bill enter'd in the Eccleſiaſtical Court, to ſtop the Proceedings of thoſe who would prove a Will, to the Prejudice of another Party.

Cavern, a natural Cave, or hollow Place in a Rock, or Mountain, a Den, or Hole under Ground.

Cavernous, belonging to, or full of Caverns, Dens, or Holes.

Cavers, a Term us'd among the Miners, for Thieves that ſteal Oar out of the Mines.

Caveſon, a kind of falſe Rein, to hold, or lead a Horſe by.

Cauf, a Cheſt with Holes on the top, to keep Fiſh alive in the Water.

Caviary, (*Ital.*) a dainty Diſh made of the Roes of ſeveral Sorts of Fiſh Pickled, and eſpecially the Spawn of Sturgeon, catch'd in the River *Volga* in *Muſcovy*; which much reſembles green Soap, both in Colour and Subſtance.

Cavil, (*Lat.*) a captious Argument, a Quirk, a Shift.

To **Cavil**, to argue Captiouſly, to play the Sophiſter, to wrangle, to find fault with.

Cavillation, the Act of Cavilling, or Wrangling; a School-term for a Sophiſtical and falſe Argument, a particular manner of diſputing, grounded only upon Quirks and contentious Niceties.

Cavin, (*Fr.*) a hollow Way: In the Art of War, a hollow Place, proper to cover Troops, and favour their Approaches to a Fortreſs, ſo that they may advance therein under Shelter towards the Enemies, as it were in a Trench.

Cavity, (*Lat.*) Hollowneſs. Among *Anatomiſts*, *Cavities* are great hollow Spaces in the Body, which ſerve to contain one, or more principal Parts: as the Head for the Brain, the Cheſt for the Lungs, *&c.* The lower Belly for the Liver, Spleen, and other Bowels: The leſſer Cavities are the *Ventricles* of the Heart and Brain: *Cavities* are alſo taken for the hollow parts of Bones.

Cauldron, (*Fr.*) a kind of great Kettle.

Cauledon, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) a Fracture, or breaking of a Bone a-croſs, when the Parts of it are ſo ſeparated that they will not lye ſtraight.

Cauliferous Plants, (among *Herbaliſts*) are ſuch as have a true *Caulis*, or Stalk, which a great many have not.

Caulis, (*Lat.*) the Stalk of any Herb; the Stem, or Trunk of a Tree: It is alſo put for any kind of Pot-herb, eſpecially Coleworts, Colliflowers, *&c.*

To **Caulk**. See To *Calk.*

Caulodes, (*Gr.*) a kind of broad-leav'd Colewort.

Caupes or **Calpes**, (*Scotch* Law-term) any Gift that a Man gives in his own Life-time to his Patrons; eſpecially to the Head of the *Clan*, or Tribe, for his Maintenance and Protection.

Caurſins, certain *Italian* Merchants, ſo call'd from *Caorſi* a Town in *Lombardy*, where they firſt practis'd their Arts of Uſury and Extortion; whence ſpreading themſelves and their vile Trade thro' moſt parts of *Europe*, they were a common Plague to every Nation where they got footing, and were baniſh'd from *England* by K. *Henry* III. *A. D.* 1240.

Caurus or **Corus**, (*Lat.*) the Weſtern, or North-weſt Wind, which commonly blows out of the *Britiſh* Sea.

Cauſa Matrimonii prælocuti, a Writ which lies where a Woman gives Lands to a Man in Fee Simple, to the Intent he ſhould Marry her, and he refuſes ſo to do in reaſonable time, being requir'd thereto by the Woman.

Cauſal Propoſitions, are thoſe that contain two Propoſitions joyned together by a Conjunction of the Cauſe [*becauſe*, or *to the end that*] as *Woe to the Rich, becauſe they have their Felicity in this World.*

Cauſality, the Action, or Power of a Cauſe in producing its Effect; a being the Cauſe, or Original of a thing.

Cauſam nobis ſignifices, a Writ that lies to a Mayor of a Town, or City, who being formerly commanded by the Queen's Writ, to give the Queen's Grantee Poſſeſſion of any Lands or Tenements, forbears to do it, requiring him to ſhew Cauſe, why he ſo delays the Performance of his Charge.

Cauſative, (in *Grammar*) as Cauſative Particles, *i. e.* thoſe that expreſs a Cauſe, or Reaſon; as *for*, *becauſe*, *ſeeing that*, &c.

Cauſe, Principle, Occaſion, Motive, Reaſon, Subject. In a Law-ſenſe, any Tryal, or Action brought before a Judge to be Diſputed, Pleaded, or Examined.

In *Logick*, **Cauſe** is that which produces an Effect, and it is fourfold, *viz.* The *Efficient Cauſe*, i. e. That from which any thing proceeds; the *Material*, that of which any thing is made; the *Formal*, that by which any thing is what it is; and the *Final*, that for the ſake of which any thing is done.

Cauſey or **Cauſe-way**, (*Fr.*) a High-way, a Bank rais'd in Marſhy Ground for Foot-paſſage.

Cauſodes, (*Gr.*) a continual burning Feaver.

Cauſon or **Cauſus**, a Burning, or Scorching, an exceſſive Heat: Alſo a burning Feaver that is attended with a greater Heat than other continu'd Feavers, an intolerable Thirſt, and other extraordinary Symptoms.

Cauſtick, (in *Surgery*) that is of a burning Quality, fit to burn the Skin, or Fleſh, or to bring an Eſcar, or Cruſt over a Sore, *&c.* As *Cauſtick Medicines.*

Cauſtick Curves, a Term in *Geometry.* See *Catacauſtick.*

A **Cauſtick** or **Cauſtick Stone,** a Compoſition made of ſeveral Ingredients, in order to burn, or eat Holes in the Part to which it is apply'd. See *Cautery.*

Cauſticks or **Eſcharoticks,** are thoſe things which burn the Skin and Fleſh into an Eſcar, or hard Cruſt; as a hot Iron, burnt Braſs, unſlacked Lime, ſublimated *Mercury,* &c.

Cautelous, (*Lat.*) circumſpect, wary, heedful.

Cauterization, (*Gr.*) the Act of Cauterizing, an artificial Burning made by a *Cautery.*

To **Cauterize,** to apply a Cautery, to burn with a Searing-iron.

Cautery, a Term uſually diſtinguiſh'd by Surgeons into Actual and Potential.

Actual Cautery, is Fire, or an Inſtrument made of Gold, Silver, Copper, or Iron, which being heated, has an actual Power of burning into any thing, and has an immediate Operation.

Potential Cautery, is a Cauſtick Stone, or Compoſition made of quick Lime, Soap, calcin'd Tartar, Chimney-ſoot, *&c.* which produces the ſame Effect, but in a longer ſpace of Time.

Silver-Cautery, otherwiſe call'd the *Infernal Stone,* is the beſt ſort of Cautery, made of Silver, diſſolved with three times as much Spirit of Nitre, and prepared according to Art. This Cauſtick will continue for ever, if it be not expos'd to the Air, and may alſo be made of Copper, but it will not keep ſo well.

Cauting-iron, an Iron which Farriers make uſe of to Cauterize, or Sear thoſe Parts of an Horſe that require Burning.

Caution, (*Lat.*) Heed, Heedfulneſs, or Warineſs; Warning, or Notice before-hand.

Cautionary, given in Pledge, or Pawn, as *Cautionary Towns,* i. e. Towns deliver'd up as Security for Money Lent, or for Performance of Articles.

Cautione admittenda, a Writ that lies againſt a Biſhop, holding an Excommunicate Perſon in Priſon for Contempt, notwithſtanding that he offers ſufficient Caution, or Pledges to obey the Commands and Orders of the Church for the future.

Cautious, provident, heedful, wary, well adviſed.

Cawking-time, a Term us'd by *Falconers* for the Hawks Treading-time.

Caya, (in old *Latin* Records) a Key, or Water-lock. See *Kay.*

Cayagium, a Toll, or Duty paid to the King for Landing Goods at ſome Key, or Wharf.

Cayer or **Cahier,** (*Fr.*) ſeveral Sheets of Paper ſlightly tack'd together, to be carry'd at pleaſure.

Cayman, a kind of Crocodile.

Cazemate. See *Caſemate.*

Cazern. See *Caſern.*

Cazimi, (*Arab.*) the Center of the Sun. Among *Aſtrologers,* a Planet is ſaid *To be in Cazimi,* when it is not above 17 Degrees diſtant from the Sun's Body: So when *Saturn* is in 3 Degrees 14 *Min.* of *Taurus,* and the Sun in 3 *deg.* 31 *min.* of the ſame Sign, Saturn is in *Cazimi.*

To **Ceaſe,** (*Lat.*) to leave off, or give over, to forbear, or diſcontinue; to be at an end.

Cebratane, (*Fr.*) a Trunk to ſhoot at Birds with Clay-pellets.

Ceca, a certain Religious Houſe at *Corduba* in *Spain,* of which it is ſaid Proverbially, To go from *Ceca* to *Meca,* i.e. To turn *Turk,* or *Mahometan.*

Cedar, a large Tree that bears Berries like Juniper, and whoſe Wood is almoſt incorruptible, by reaſon of its Bitterneſs, which renders it diſtaſtful to Worms: This Tree is always green, and delights in cold and Mountainous Countries; but if the top of it be cut off it dies.

Cedmata, (*Gr.*) Humours falling down upon the Joynts, eſpecially about the Hips.

Cedre, (*Fr.*) a kind of Citron, or Lemmon.

Cedrelate, (*Gr.*) the great ſort of Cedar as big as a Firr-tree, and yielding Pitch as that does.

Cedria, the Pitch, or Roſin that runs out of the great Cedar.

Cedrium, a Liquor, or Oil iſſuing from the Cedar-tree, with which Books, and other things were anciently anointed, to keep them from Moths, Worms and Rottenneſs: It was alſo us'd in *Egypt,* for the Embalming of Dead Bodies.

Cedroſtis, the white Vine growing in Hedges; Bryony.

Cedrus, the Cedar-tree.

Ceginus, a fixed Star of the third Magnitude in the left Shoulder of *Bootes,* whoſe Longitude is 194 *Deg.* 5 *Min.* Latitude 49 *Deg.* 33 *Min.* Right Aſcenſion 215 *Deg.* 29 *Min.* Declination 39 *Deg.* 27 *Min.*

Celandine, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd Swallow-wort, from a Tradition that Swallows make uſe of it as a Medicine for the Eye-ſight.

Celaſtrus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Tree that always has Leaves, but bears Fruit very late.

Cele, a Tumour, or Swelling in any part of the Body, eſpecially the Groin.

To **Celebrate,** (*Lat.*) to commend, or praiſe greatly, to ſet forth, to ſpread abroad one's Fame, to Solemnize.

Celebrated, Solemnized, highly Honoured; alſo Famous, or Renowned.

Celebration, the Act of Celebrating, the doing a thing with Ceremony and Solemnity.

Celebrious, famous, eminent, noted.

Celebrity, Famouſneſs, Publick Repute, Magnificence, Pomp.

Celerity, Swiftneſs, Expedition, Speed.

Celerrimi Deſcenſus Linea, (*Lat.* in *Mathem.*) the Curve of the ſwifteſt Deſcent of any Natural Body, or that crooked Line in which an heavy Body deſcending by its own Gravity, or Weight, ſhould move from one given Point to another in the ſhorteſt time.

Celery, an Herb much us'd in Winter-ſallets.

Celeſtial, Heavenly, Divine, Excellent.

Celeſtial Globe. See *Globe.*

Celeſtines, an Order of Monks founded, *A. D.* 1244, by one *Peter a Samnite,* who was afterwards choſen Pope under the Name of *Celeſtine* V.

Celibacy or **Celibate,** the State, or Condition of unmarried Perſons; ſingle Life.

Cell, the Habitation, or Hut of a Hermit; the Partitions in Monaſteries where the Monks lie, are alſo call'd *Cells*: Alſo a Name given by Herbaliſts to the Partitions, or hollow Places in the Husks, or Pods of Plants wherein the Seed is contain'd.

Cellar, an Apartment in the loweſt part of a Building under the Ground.

Cellarage, Cellar-room, Conveniencies in a Cellar for the ſtowing of Goods; alſo a Duty paid for laying Wine in a Cellar.

Cellariſt, one that keeps the Cellar, or Buttery in a Religious Houſe; the Butler in a Monaſtery.

Cellula, (*Lat.*) a little Cellar, Cell, or Buttery.

Cellulæ Inteſtini Coli, (in *Anat.*) the Cavities, or hollow Spaces in the Gut *Colon*, where the Excrements lodge for ſome time, that they may cheriſh the Neighbouring Parts with their Heat, and digeſt any Crudities.

Celſitude, Highneſs, Nobility, Excellency; a Title of Honour ſometimes given to a Prince.

Cement, a ſtrong and cleaving ſort of Morter, or Sodder: In *Chymiſtry*, any Lute, or Loam by which Veſſels in Diſtillation are joyn'd, or as we commonly ſay, Cemented together: Alſo a particular manner of purifying Gold, by laying Beds over it with hard Paſte made of one part *Sal Armoniack*, two of common Salt, and four of Potters Earth, or Bricks powder'd, the whole moiſten'd with a ſufficient quantity of Urine; which Compoſition is call'd *Royal Cement*.

Cement, commonly pronounced *Simmon*, a Compound made of Pitch, Brick-duſt, Plaiſter of Paris, *&c.* us'd by Chacers, Repairers, and other Artificers, to put under their Work, that it may lie ſolid and firm, for the better receiving of the Impreſſion made by the Punches and other Tools.

To **Cement,** to Sodder, to joyn, or faſten together; to fill with Cement, or Simmon.

Cementation, a Cementing, or cloſe joyning with Cement: In *Chymiſtry*, the purifying of Gold made up into thin Plates with Layers, or Beds of Royal Cement.

Cenchrias, (*Gr.*) a ſort of ſpreading Inflammation that takes Name from its Figure reſembling the Seed of Millet, or Hirſe, being the ſame with *Herpes Miliaris*: In *Engliſh*, it is commonly call'd the *Shingles*, or *Wild-fire*.

Cenchris, a green venomous Serpent, ſo nam'd, becauſe it is mark'd with ſmall white Spots on the Belly; the various-colour'd Aſp: Alſo a kind of ſpeckled Hawk, the Keſtrel, or Stannel, the Wind-ſucker.

Cenchritis, a precious Stone all ſpeckled, as it were with Millet-ſeed.

Cenchros, Millet, or Hirſe; a kind of ſmall Grain.

Cendulæ, (in old *Latin* Records) Shendles, or Shingles, ſmall pieces of Wood to cover the Roof of a Houſe inſtead of Tiles.

Ceneangia, (*Gr.*) an emptying of the Veſſels, by opening a Vein; a letting Blood.

Cenellæ, (in ancient *Latin* Writers) Acorns; and *Peſſona Cenellarum*, the Pannage of Hogs, or running of Swine to feed on Acorns.

Cenoſis, (*Gr.*) an emptying, or voiding: In a Medicinal Senſe, a diſcharging of Humours out of the whole Body, or ſome part of it.

Cenotaphium, an empty Tomb ſet up in Honour of the Dead, eſpecially when [illegible] is bury'd in another Country.

Cenſaria, (in old *Latin* Records) a Farm, or Houſe let *ad Cenſum*, i. e. at a ſtanding Rent.

Cenſarii, (in Doomſday-book) ſuch Perſons as might be Aſſeſſed, or Taxed.

To **Cenſe,** to Perfume with Incence.

Cenſe-Money. See *Cenſure*.

Cenſer, a Veſſel in which the *Jewiſh* Prieſts us'd to burn Incenſe at any Sacrifice, or Religious Rites; a Perfuming-pan.

Cenſers. See *Cenſure*.

Cenſor, (among the *Romans*) a Magiſtrate, whoſe Office it was to take an exact View of the People of *Rome*, to Ceſs, and Value the Eſtate of every Citizen, and to reform Manners.

Cenſorious, apt to cenſure, find fault with, or reprove; critical, nice.

Cenſural, belonging to Valuations, or Aſſeſſments; as *A Cenſural Book, or Roll*, i. e. a Regiſter of Taxations.

Cenſure, Reproof, Correction, Reflection, Criticiſm, Judgment: Alſo a Cuſtom in ſeveral Manours in *Cornwall* and *Devon-ſhire*, where all the Inhabitants, above the Age of ſixteen Years, were ſummon'd to ſwear Fealty to the Lord, to pay eleven Pence *per Poll*, and one Penny *per An.* ever after as *Cenſe-Money*, or common Fine; and the Perſons thus ſworn were call'd *Cenſers*.

Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures, Puniſhments inflicted on Offenders according to the Church-laws.

To **Cenſure,** to Criticize, or Judge, to find fault with; to reprove, or Check.

Centaur, (*Gr.*) half a Man and half a Horſe, or half a Woman and half a Mare, a fabulous Monſter feign'd by the Poets, who have generally apply'd that Shape to the firſt Inventers of Riding, or the Art of Horſemanſhip: Alſo the Name of a Southern Conſtellation conſiſting of forty Stars.

Centaury or **Centory,** an Herb of wonderful Virtue againſt many Diſeaſes, eſpecially for thoſe of the Spleen and Liver.

Centenar or **Centar,** a Foreign Weight of 100, 112, 125, 128, 132, and 140 Pounds.

Centenary belonging to the Number one Hundred.

Center, the middle Point of any thing, eſpecially of a Circle, or Sphere; from whence all Lines drawn to the Circumference are equal. In *Maſonry*, a Wooden Mould to turn an Arch.

Center of the Body, is taken by ſome Writers in *Phyſick* for the Heart, from which, as it were a middle Point, the Blood continually circulates round all the other Parts.

Center of Magnitude of a Body, (in *Geom.*) a Point which is as equally diſtant as poſſible, from its Extremities, or Ends.

Center of Motion of a Body, (in *Mechanicks*) a Point about which a Body being faſten'd, or any ways joyn'd to it, may, or does move; as the middle of a Ballance hanged up, *&c.*

Center of a Dial, is that Point where the *Axis* of the World interſects, or cuts the Plane of the Dial, and from whence in thoſe Dials that have Centers, all the Hour-lines are drawn; for if the Dial-plane be parallel to the Axis of the World, it can have no Center at all, and all the Hour-lines will be parallel to the Style.

Center of the Equant, (in *Aſtron.*) is a Point in the Line of the *Aphelion*, exactly diſtant ſo far from the Center of the Eccentrick towards the *Aphilion*, as the Sun is from the Center of the Eccentrick towards the *Perihelion*.

Center of an Ellipſis or Oval, (in *Geom.*) a Point in that Figure where the two Diameters call'd the *Tranſverſe* and the *Conjugate*, interſect, or mutually one another.

Center of an Hyperbola, a Point in the middle of the *Tranſverſe Axis*, which is without the Figure, and common to the oppoſite Section.

Center of Gravity, (in *Mechan.*) a Point on which a Body being ſupported, or hung up from it, all its Parts will be in an equal Ballance one to another.

Center, (common) *of the Gravity of two Bodies*, is a Point in a Right-Line joyning their Centers together, and ſo plac'd in that Line, that their Diſtances from it ſhall be reciprocally as the Weight of thoſe Bodies: And if another Body be ſet in the ſame Right-Line, ſo that its Diſtance from any Point in it, be reciprocally as the Weight of both the former Bodies taken together; that Point ſhall be the common Center of Gravity of all three, *&c.*

Center of heavy Bodies, (in *our Globe*) is the ſame as the Center of the Earth, towards which all ſuch Bodies naturally endeavour to deſcend.

Center of Oſcillation. See *Oſcillation.*

Center of a regular Polygon or **regular Body,** is the ſame with the Center of a Circle, or Sphere drawn within ſuch a Body, ſo as to touch all its Sides.

To **Center,** to meet, as it were, in a Point; to terminate, or end in.

Center-fiſh, a kind of Sea-fiſh.

Centeſm, (in *Arithm.*) the hundredth Part of an Integer, or whole Number; a Term commonly made uſe of in the Decimal Diviſions of Degrees, Feet, *&c.*

Centinel. See *Sentinel.*

Centinody, an Herb having as it were a hundred Knots, Knot-graſs.

Cento, (*Lat.*) a patch'd Garment made up of divers Shreds; a Poem compos'd of ſeveral Pieces pick'd up and down from the Works of ſome other Poet.

Centonarii, (among the *Romans*) ſuch Officers as provided Tents and other Warlike Furniture call'd *Centones*; or elſe thoſe whoſe Buſineſs it was, to quench the Fires that the Enemies Engines kindled in the Camp.

Centory. See *Centaury.*

Central, belonging to, or ſeated in the Center or middle; as *Central Fire, i. e.* that Fire which Chymiſts believe to be in the Center of the Earth, the Fumes and Vapours of which make the Metals and Minerals; ſerving alſo to ripen and bring them to Perfection.

Central Eclipſe. See *Eclipſe.*

Central Rule, a Rule invented and eſtabliſh'd by Mr. *Tho. Baker,* to find the Center of a Circle deſign'd to cut the *Parabola* in as many Points as an Equation to be conſtructed has real Roots.

Centrifugal Force, (in *Philoſ.*) is that Force by which all Natural Bodies that move round any other Body in a Circle or an Oval, do endeavour to fly off from the Axis of their Motion in a Tangent to a Circumference of it.

Centrina, the prickly Hound-fiſh, a kind of Sea-fiſh.

Centripetal Force, (in *Philoſ.*) is that force by which any Body moving round another is drawn down, or tends towards the Center of its Orbit; and it is much the ſame with Gravity. See *Vis Centripeta.*

Centrobarycal, that relates to the Center of Gravity.

Centry, a Word Contracted from Sanctuary, a Place of Refuge for Malefactors: Alſo a Sentinel, or private Soldier: In *Architecture,* a Mould for an Arch.

Centumviri, (*Lat.*) the Court of a hundred Judges, certain *Roman* Magiſtrates anciently choſen out of the 35 Tribes, three out of each, to decide Differences among the People: They were at firſt 105 in Number, which was afterwards encreas'd to 180, and yet always kept the ſame Name.

Centunculus, a patch'd Coverlet, or Quilt for a Bed; alſo the Herb Cud-weed, or Chaff-weed, Periwinkle, Cotton-wood.

Centuple, a hundred fold.

Centuriata Comitia, thoſe ancient *Comitia,* or Aſſemblies of the People of *Rome,* by Centuries, where every one gave his Vote in his proper Century.

Centuriators, four eminent Proteſtant Divines of *Magdeburgh* in *Germany*; ſo call'd, becauſe they compil'd and divided the Univerſal Church-Hiſtory, by Centuries of Years.

Centurion, a Captain, or Military Officer among the *Romans,* who commanded a hundred Men.

Century, a part of a thing divided, or rank'd by Hundreds, particularly the ſpace of a Hundred Years.

Centuſſis (*Lat.*) a Roman Coin containing 100 *Aſſes,* and equal in Value, to 6 *s.* 3 *d.* Sterling.

Cepa or **Cepe,** (*Lat.*) the Onion, a well known Plant.

Cepea, a kind of Herb, as ſome ſay, Sea-purſlane; according to others, Brook-lime.

Cephalalgia, (*Gr.*) any pain in the Head; but it is more eſpecially taken for a new Head-ach; or one that proceeds from Intemperance, or an ill diſpoſition of the Parts.

Cephalarticks, Medicines that purge the Head.

Cephale, the Head, one of the principal parts of the Body.

Cephalea, an obſtinate Head-ach, a laſting Pain that ſeizes on the whole Head.

Cephalica, (in *Anat.*) the Cephalick Vein, the outermoſt Vein which creeps along the Arm, between the Skin and the Muſcles; and 'tis divided into two Branches, being ſo call'd, becauſe the Ancients us'd to open it in Diſeaſes of the Head, rather than any other; but ſince the knowledge of the Circulation of the Bloud, there is no difference whether one be blouded in the *Cephalica Mediana* or *Baſilica.*

Cephalick, belonging to the Head.

Cephalick Line, (in *Palmeſtry*) the Line of the Head, or Brain.

Cephalick Medicines, properly thoſe that are apply'd to Fractures of the Head, or Scull; but generally taken for all Medicines peculiar to that Part.

Cephalick Vein. See *Cephalica.*

Cephalicks, Spirituous Medicines us'd in Diſtempers of the Head.

Cephalon, the Date-tree.

Cephalopharyngæi, (in *Anat.*) the firſt pair of Muſcles of the upper part of the Gullet, which proceed from beſide the Head and Neck; and are beſtow'd more largely upon the Coat of the Gullet.

Cephalopharyngæum, a Muſcle which ariſes from that part, where the Head is joyn'd to the firſt *Vertebra* of the Neck, from whence matching down, it is ſpread about the *Pharynx,* with a large *Plexus,* or fold of Fibres, and ſeems to make its Membrane.

Cephalophonia, a Pain, or heavineſs in the Head.

Cephalus, a kind of Fiſh having a great Head, or Poll; a Pollard.

Cepheus, a Conſtellation in the Northern Hemiſphere, containing ſeventeen Stars.

Cepi Corpus, (*Lat.* Law-Term) a Return made by the Sheriff, that upon an Exigent, or other Proceſs, he has taken the Body of the Party ſued.

Cepionides, certain precious Stones as clear as Cryſtal, in which one may ſee his Face.

Cepites, a precious Stone of the Agate-kind.

Cepphus, (*Gr.*) the Puet, a Bird ſo light that it is carry'd away with every puff of Wind.

Cerachates, an Agate-Stone, of a Wax-colour.

Ceragium. See *Wax-ſhot.*

Ceramites, a precious Stone of the Colour of a Tile.

Ceraſtes, a Serpent in *Africa,* which has two Horns like a Snail; the horend Serpent.

Ceraſus, the Cherry-tree.

Ceratachates, a kind of Agate-Stone, the Veins of which reſemble the Shape of a Horn.

Ceratamalgama, a ſoftening Compoſition made of Wax and other Ingredients.

Cerate, a Medicine to be apply'd outwardly, made of Wax, Turpentine, Oil, *&c.* thicker than an Ointment, and ſofter than a Plaiſter; a Cere-cloth.

Ceratia, (*Gr.*) an Herb having but one Leaf, and a great Root full of Knots, Capers, or Cappers.

Ceratias, a horned Comet; ſometimes appearing bearded, and ſometimes with a Tail, or Train.

Ceratine Arguments, (in *Logick*) are ſophiſtical, Subtil, or intricate Arguments; as *What thou haſt not loſt thou ſtill haſt, thou haſt not loſt Horns, therefore thou haſt Horns.*

Ceration, (in *Chymiſtry*) the making of a Subſtance fit to be melted, or diſſolved.

Ceratitis, horned, Poppey, an Herb.

Ceratium, an Husk, or Shale; alſo the Fruit of the Carob-tree: Alſo a Carat, a kind of Weight, of which there are eighteen in a Dram.

Ceratodes, (in *Anat.*) the ſame with *Cornea Tunica*, or the horny Coat of the Eye.

Ceratogloſſum, the proper pair of Muſcles belonging to the Tongue, which proceed from the horns of the Bone call'd *Hyoides*, and are joyn'd to the Sides of the Tongue.

Ceratonia, the Carob-tree, or Bean-tree.

Ceratium, a *Roman* Silver-coin of two ſorts, the Single worth 5*d.* *Engliſh*, and the greater 7½*d.*

Ceratum, a Cerate, or Cere-cloth.

Ceraunias, the Thunder-ſtone.

Ceraunium, a kind of Puff, or Muſhroom, ſo call'd becauſe it grows plentifully after Thunder.

Ceraunochryſos, a ſort of Chymical Powder. See *Chryſoceraunius Pulvis.*

Cerchnos, a roughneſs in the Throat, which is felt as if there were Berries ſticking in it, and occaſions a little dry Cough.

Cercio, a ſort of *Indian* Mock-bird.

Cercis, (in *Anat.*) the Second Bone of the Elbow, otherwiſe call'd *Radius*, and both from its Shape reſembling, the Spoke of a Weaver's Shittle, or a Wheel.

Cercopithecus, the Monkey, or Marmoſet.

Cercoſis, a piece of Fleſh that grows out of the mouth of the Womb, and looks like a Tail.

Cerdoniſts, a Sect of Hereticks, whoſe Ringleader was one *Cerdo*, *A. C.* 150. They held that there were two contrary Principles in the Cauſe of every thing, *i. e.* a good God and a bad one.

Cerea, (*Lat.*) a kind of itching Scab, the ſame as *Achor*: Alſo the Horns of the Womb in Brutes, in which the *Fœtus*, or Young, is uſually formed.

Cereales. See *Frumentaceous Plants.*

Cerealia or **Cereales Ludi**, certain ſolemn Feaſts and Plays among the old *Romans*, appointed in honour of *Ceres* the Goddeſs of Corn.

Cerebellum, (in *Anat.*) the leſſer Brain, or the hinder part of the Brain, conſiſting as the Brain it ſelf of an Aſh-colour'd barky Subſtance, and a white Marrowy one; wherein the Animal Spirits that perform involuntary and meer natural Actions are ſuppos'd to be bred in a Humane Body, but not ſo in brute Beaſts.

Cerebrum, (*Lat.*) the Brain properly ſo call'd, which takes up the fore-part of the Cavity, or hollow of the Scull, and is divided by the Skins call'd *Meninges*, into the Right and Left Parts: Its Subſtance is of a ſort peculiar to it ſelf, wrought with many Turnings and Windings; and in it thoſe Animal Spirits are thought to breed, on which voluntary Actions do chiefly depend: It is alſo the Seat of Imagination, Judgment, Memory and Reminiſcence, and Sleep is likewiſe there managed.

Cerebrum Jovis, a Term us'd by ſome Chymiſts for burnt Tartar.

Cerelæum, an Ointment made of Honey and Wax.

Ceremonial, belonging to, or conſiſting of Ceremonies; as *The Ceremonial Law* among the *Jews.*

A **Ceremonial**, a Book containing the Ceremonies us'd in the *Roman* Church.

Ceremonious, full of Ceremonies, Formal, Complimental.

Ceremony, the outward part of Religion, a Sacred Rite, or Ordinance of the Church: Alſo Pomp, or State; Formality, or formal Compliment.

Cereviſia or **Cerviſia**, (*Lat.*) Drink made of Corn, or Malt; Ale, or Beer.

Cereviſia Medicata, Phyſick-drink, in which Medicines proper for any Diſeaſes have been ſteept for ſome time.

Cereus, a Taper, or Wax-light; alſo a ſort of Houſe-leek, an Herb.

Ceria, Drink made of Corn, Barley-water: Alſo a kind of cruſted Scab on the Head, the ſame with *Favus* and *Achor*; which See.

Cerilla, (in the Art of *Printing*) a Mark ſet under the Letter ç in *French* and *Spaniſh*, to ſhew that it is to be pronounc'd as an *s.*

Cerigon, a kind of wild Beaſt in *America*, having a Skin under the Belly like a Sack, which ſerves to carry its Young Ones, 'till they are able to travel.

Cerinthe, (*Gr.*) an Honey-Suckle that has the taſte of Honey and Wax; alſo an Herb whoſe Flowers are much coveted by Bees, Honeywort.

Cerinthians, a Sect of Hereticks that had their Riſe from one *Cerinthus*, *A. C.* 97. and held, That Chriſt at his ſecond Coming ſhould entertain his People, with all manner of Senſual Pleaſures.

Cerion, (*Gr.*) an Ulcer, or Botch like an Honey-comb, with yellow Matter in it.

Cerites, a precious Stone of a Wax-Colour.

Cernua, (*Lat.*) the Ruff, a River-fiſh.

Ceroma, (*Gr.*) a mixture of Oil and Wax, with which Wreſtlers anciently anointed themſelves, to make their Limbs more Sleek, pliable and fit for Exerciſe.

Ceroſtratum, a kind of Inlaying with Horn, Ivory, Wood, *&c.* in uſe among the Ancients.

Cerotum, a Plaiſter made moſt of Wax; a Cere-cloth. See *Cerate.*

Cerrus, (*Lat.*) a kind of Tree that bears Maſt like a Cheſnut; the Holm-tree.

Cert-Money, the Head-penny, Tribute, or Fine paid yearly by the Inhabitants and Tenants of ſeveral Manours to the Lords of them. *Pro certo Letæ*, i. e. for the certain keeping of the Court Leet. See *Common Fine.*

Certain, (*Lat.*) ſure, undoubted, confident, or aſſured; fixed, or ſettled, regular.

Certainty, full Aſſurance, Sureneſs.

Certhia, (*Lat.*) the Ox-eye Creeper, a little Bird ſomewhat leſs than a Wren.

Certificando de recognitione Stapulæ, a Writ directed to the Mayor of the Staple, *&c.* requiring him to certify the Chancellour, of a Statute of the Staple taken before him, between ſuch and ſuch, in caſe where the Party himſelf detains it and refuſes to bring it in.

Certificate, a Teſtimony given in Writing of the truth of a thing: In a Law-ſenſe, a Writing made in one Court, to give notice to another Court of the Proceedings therein.

Certification of Aſſize of novel Diſſeiſin, a Writ granted for the re-examining, or review of a Mat-a Matter paſs'd by Aſſize, before any Juſtices, and in *Latin* is termed *Certificatio novæ Diſſeiſinæ*.

To **Certify**, to aſcertain, declare for certain, or aſſure, to acquaint with a thing.

Certiorari, a Writ iſſuing out of the Chancery, to an inferiour Court, to call up the Records of a Cauſe depending there, upon Complaint made by Bill, That the Party ſeeking the ſaid Writ has received hard Uſage in the ſaid Court.

Certitude, Certainty, Aſſurance.

Certoe, a ſort of *French* Pear.

Cerva, (*Lat.*) the Hind, or Deer, a Beaſt of Chace.

Cervelas, (*Fr.*) a large kind of Sauſage, well ſeaſon'd, and eaten cold in Slices.

Cervicaria, (*Lat.*) the Herb Throat-wort.

Cervical, belonging to the Neck, as the *Cervical*, or *Vertebral Veſſels*, a Term us'd by Anatomiſts for the Arteries and Veins that paſs thro' the *Vertebræ*, or Turning-Joints and Muſcles of the Neck up to the Scull.

Cervicalis. See *Vertebralis*.

Cervix, the hinder part of the Neck.

Cerumen, the filth or Wax of the Ear, which ſerves to hinder Duſt, Motes, or any little Creatures from getting into it.

Cerura, (in ancient *Deeds*) a Mound, Fence, or Incloſure.

Ceruſs, white Lead, or *Spaniſh* White, which is made of thin Plates of Black Lead, hung for ſome time over the Steam of boiling-hot Vinegar.

Cervus, (*Lat.*) the Hart or Stag, a wild Beaſt. *Cervus Volans*, the horned Beetle, or Stag-fly; an Inſect.

To **Ceſs**, to Aſſeſs, or Tax.

The **Tenant Ceſſes**, *i. e.* ceaſes, or neglects to do what he ought; a Law-Expreſſion.

Ceſſation, (*Lat.*) a ceaſing, or giving over, a leaving off.

Ceſſavit, a Writ lying againſt one that has neglected to perform ſuch Service, or to pay ſuch Rent as he is bound to by his Tenure, and has not ſufficient Goods or Chattels to be diſtrained.

Ceſſe or **Ceaſſe**, (*Iriſh* Law-Term) an exacting of Victuals, or Proviſions, at a certain rate for the Deputy's Family and the Garriſon-Soldiers.

Ceſſus, a Word us'd in ſome old Statutes for Aſſeſſments or Taxes.

Ceſſion, a yielding, reſigning, or giving up: In a Law-ſenſe, 'tis when a Clergy-man is made a Biſhop, or when a Parſon takes another Benefice without Diſpenſation, or otherwiſe not qualify'd; in both which Caſes, their firſt Benefices are ſaid *To become void by Ceſſion*.

Ceſſionary Bankrupt, one that has reſign'd, or yielded up his Eſtate, to be divided amongſt his Creditors.

Ceſſor, an Aſſeſſor, or Impoſer of Taxes: In a Law-Senſe, one that ceaſes, or neglects ſo long to perform a Duty, that by his Ceſs, or Ceaſing, he is become liable to a Suit, and may have the Writ *Ceſſavit* brought againſt him.

Ceſſure or **Ceſſer**, (Law-Term) a giving over, or a giving of Place.

Ceſtron, (*Gr.*) the Herb Betony.

Ceſtroſphendone, a kind of Sling, or Warlike Engine anciently made uſe of to caſt Darts.

Ceſtus, a Marriage-girdle, that in old times, a Bride us'd to wear, and which was looſed by the Bride-groom the firſt Night.

Ceſtui qui truſt, (*Fr.* in Common Law) a Perſon that has a Truſt in Lands, or Tenements, committed to him for the Benefit of another.

Ceſtui qui vie, one for whoſe Life any Land, or Tenement is granted.

Ceſtui qui uſe, he to whoſe Uſe another Man is infeoffed in, or admitted to the Poſſeſſion of any Lands, or Tenements.

Cetaceous, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Whale, that is of the Whale-kind.

Ceterach, an Herb ſomewhat like Fern, or Milt-wort, running up Walls and Rocks, very good for the Spleen.

Cetorum Dux, (*Lat.*) the Whale's Guide, a ſort of Fiſh.

Cetus, (*Lat.*) the Whale, or any other monſtrous Sea-fiſh: Alſo a Southern Conſtellation conſiſting of 23 Stars.

Ceyx, a ſort of Bird, a King-fiſher.

Cha, the Leaf of a Tree in *China*, which being ſteept in Water, ſerves for the Ordinary Drink of the Inhabitants.

Chace, a Station for wild Beaſts of the Foreſt, from which it differs only, that it may be in the poſſeſſion of a Subject, which a Foreſt cannot, and from a Park, for that it is of a larger Compaſs; having a greater variety of Game, and more Overſeers, or Keepers.

At Tennis-play, **Chace**, is a fall of the Ball in a certain part of the Court, beyond which the oppoſite Party muſt ſtrike the Ball next time, to gain the Stroke: In *Gunnery*, the whole Bore, or length of a piece of Ordinance, on the in-ſide, alſo the Gutter of a Croſs-bow.

In Sea-Language, it ſignifies a Purſuit; as **To give a Ship the Chace**, *i. e.* to follow and fetch her up, to come up with her, alſo the Ship it ſelf ſo chaſed. A Ship is likewiſe ſaid *To have a good Chace*, when ſhe is ſo built forwards on, or a-ſtern, as to carry many Guns, to ſhoot right forward, or backward. *To lye with a Ship's fore-foot in Chace*, is to Sail the neareſt Courſe to meet her, and to croſs her in her Way.

Chace-Guns or **Chace-Pieces**, are thoſe Guns that lie either in the Head of the Ship, and then they are us'd in the chaſing of others, or elſe in the Stern, which are only uſeful when ſhe is chas'd or purſued by another Ship, *&c.*

Chackſhirs or **Shackſhirs**, a kind of Breeches in Uſe among the *Turks*, that reach from the Waſte to the Heel.

Chaconne or **Chacoon**, (*Fr.* in *Muſick*) a kind of Saraband-Dance, whoſe Meaſure is always triple Time.

Chad, a ſort of Fiſh.

Chærephyllum, (*Gr.*) the Herb Chervil, or ſweet Cicely, good againſt the Stone, alſo to provoke Urine, and the Courſes.

To **Chafe**, (*Fr.*) to heat, or warm, to rub with one's Hand; to grow hot or angry, to fly into a Paſſion, to fret or fume. Among Seamen, a Rope is ſaid *To Chafe*, when it galls or frets by rubbing againſt any rough and hard Thing: Thus they ſay, *The Cable is chafed in the Hawſe*, when it is fretted, or begins to wear out there.

Chafe-Wax, an Officer in Chancery, that prepares the Wax for the ſealing of Writs, and ſuch other Inſtruments as are to be ſent out.

Chafer, a ſort of Beetle, an Inſect.

Chafery, a Forge in an Iron-Mill, where the Iron is wrought into compleat Bars, and brought to Perfection.

Chaff, the Refuſe, or Duſt in winnowing Corn.

Chaff-Weed, a kind of Herb.

Chaffers, (old Law-Word) Wares, or Merchandize.

To **Chaffer**, to buy and ſell, to trade, or traffick.

Chaffern, a Veſſel to heat Water in.

Chaffinch, a Bird ſo call'd, becauſe it delights in Chaff, and by ſome much admir'd for its Song.

Chagrin. See *Shagreen*.

Chain, a long piece of Iron, conſiſting of ſeveral Rings, or Links one within another, ſuch as ſerve for the barring up of Doors, Bridges, Rivers, Harbours, *&c.* Alſo the Irons put about the Legs or Arms of Malefactors and Galley-ſlaves: Alſo an Inſtrument conſiſting of Links of good hard Wire, and generally us'd in Surveying, to meaſure Land with: In *Fortification*, certain Wire-links of an equal Length, contriv'd for ſetting out Works on the Ground. *Chains* are alſo figuratively us'd for Bonds, Bondage, or Slavery.

In *Sea-Affairs*, **Chains**, are ſtrong Iron-Plates, bolted into the Ship's Sides by the Timbers call'd *Chain-Wales*, to which the Shrowds of the Maſts are faſten'd.

Chain-Pumps, a ſort of Ship-Pumps, ſo nam'd from their Chain of Burrs, or Spunges going in a Wheel: Theſe Pumps deliver moſt Water with the greateſt Eaſe, and are the ſooneſt mended.

Chain-Shot, two Bullets, or rather half Bullets, with a Chain between them, commonly us'd in a cloſe Fight at Sea, to ſhoot down Yards, or Maſts, to cut the Shrowds, or other Rigging.

Chain-Wales, broad Timbers jutting out of a Ship's Sides, which ſerve to ſpread out the Shrowds, that they may the better hold up the Maſts; being ſo call'd becauſe the Shrowds are made faſt to them by Chains.

Chair, a Seat to ſit in, a Sedan. *To ſit in the Chair of a Biſhop*, is to ſucceed him in his See; ſo the Pope is ſaid *To ſit* in St. *Peter's Chair*.

Chair-man, the Preſident, or Head of a Committee, Society, or Club; alſo one that carries People in a Chair, or Sedan; alſo one that mends Matted Chairs about the Streets.

Chalaſticks or **Chalaſtick Medicines**, (*Gr.*) ſuch Medicines as are of a looſening, or ſoftening Quality.

Chalaza, the Meteor call'd Hail; alſo a kind of ſmall tranſparent Swellings, ſpread about the Skin like Hail: Alſo the Treadle of an Egg, that in Shape and Colour reſembles a Hail-ſtone; alſo a Diſeaſe that happens to Swine.

Chalazias, a kind of Stone like Hail, ſaid to be ſo cold, that no Fire can heat it.

Chalazion, a Stithe, a ſmall Pimple, or Wart on the Eye-lid.

Chalbot or **Chabot**, (in *Heraldry*) a Fiſh having a great Head, commonly call'd a Bull-head, or Miller's-Thumb.

Chalcanthum, (*Gr.*) Vitriol, or Copperas, Shoomakers-Black, the Water of Copper, or Braſs.

Chalcanthum rubefactum, (among Chymiſts) is only Vitriol calcined till it takes a red Colour.

Chalcedon, a City of *Bithynia* in the leſſer *Aſia*, now call'd *Scutari*, where the fourth General Council was held againſt the *Neſtorian* Hereſy. *A. C.* 453.

Chalcedony, a kind of Agate of a colour between Yellow and Blew, proper for engraving; alſo a ſort of *Onyx*-ſtone, ſo call'd from the City of *Chalcedon*: Among Jewellers, it is alſo taken for a defect, or flaw in precious Stones, when in turning to the Light, they find white Spots in them.

Chalcis, a Newt, or Evet, a venomous Serpent ſo call'd from the braſs-colour'd Streaks on its Back: Alſo a certain Fiſh of the Turbot-kind; alſo a Night-hawk, an Enemy to the Eagle.

Chalcites, a precious Stone of the Colour of Braſs.

Chalcitis, Braſs-oar, the Stone out of which Braſs is tried; alſo red Vitriol.

Chalcographus, an Engraver upon Braſs, or Copper.

Chalcolibanum, a ſort of fine Braſs.

Chalcophonos, a black Stone that ſounds like Braſs.

Chalcoſmaragdus, the Baſtard Emerald.

Chalcus, the thirty ſixth part of a Dram, among the *Athenians*: Alſo a Coin of ſeven Mites, or a *Holland*-Penny in Value.

Chaldæa, a Country of the leſſer *Aſia*, the People of which have been ever famous for Aſtrology and Magick.

Chaldæans, the Inhabitants of *Chaldæa*, commonly taken for Sooth-ſayers, Fortune-tellers, or Gypſies.

Chaldern or **Chaldron**, a Meaſure of Coals, *&c.* containing 4 Quarters, or 36 Buſhels heap'd up according to the Seal'd Buſhel kept at *Guild-Hall*, *London*. Alſo part of the Entrails of a Calf, commonly call'd *a Calve's Chaldron*.

Chalice, (*Lat.*) a Communion-Cup, us'd at the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Challenge, a Summons to fight a Duel, a Defiance; a Pretenſion, or Claim. In Common Law, an Exception againſt Perſons, or Things; as a Priſoner at the Bar may except againſt the partial Impannelling of a Jury, or againſt the Inſufficiency of the Jurors.

To **Challenge**, to make a Challenge, or Defiance; to except againſt, to accuſe, to claim. Among *Hunters*, when Hounds, or Beagles, at firſt finding the Scent of their Game, preſently open, or cry, they are ſaid *To Challenge*.

Challenged Cock-fight, is generally to meet with ten Staves of Cocks, and to make out of them twenty one Battels, more or leſs, the odd Battel to have Maſtery.

Chaloup. See *Shallop*.

Chalybeate, (*Gr.*) that is of the Temper, or Quality of Steel, belonging to Steel; as *Chalybeate Water*, i. e. Water in which a hot Iron, or Steel has been quench'd.

Chalybeate Cryſtals of *Tartar*. See *Cream* of *Tartar*.

Chalybeates or **Chalybeate Medicines**, are Medicines prepar'd with Steel, or Iron, or in which Steel is the principal Ingredient.

Chalybs, a kind of moſt hard and fine Iron, ſo call'd from the *Chalybes*, a People of *Pontus* in in the leſſer *Aſia*, whoſe Country affords great ſtore of that Metal.

Cham or **Chan**, the Title of the Monarch, or Soveraign Prince among the *Tartars*, which anſwers to the King, or Emperour with us: For he is uſually ſtyl'd *The Great Cham, or Chan of Tartary.*

Chamade, (*Fr.* in the Art of War) a Signal made by the Enemy, by beat of Drum, or ſound of Trumpet, when they have any Matter to propoſe, which is otherwiſe call'd a *Parley*; as *The Beſieged beat the Chamade and Capitulated.*

Chamæ, (*Gr.*) Cockles, or Shell-fiſh, of which there are are ſeveral ſorts.

Chamæacte, a kind of low Elder-tree; alſo the Herb Wall-wort, or Dane-wort.

Chamæbalanus, Peaſe, or Earth-nut.

Chamæbatos, a low Buſh, the Heath-bramble, the Fruit, of which are Dew-berries.

Chamæcedrys, Female Southern-wood; an Herb.

Chamæceraſus, a dwarf Cherry-tree.

Chamæciſtus, the Herb Ground-ivy, or as ſome ſay, Hares-foot, or as others, Periwinkle.

Chamæcypariſſus, dwarf Cypreſs-tree, or Heath-cypreſs, or the Herb Lavender-cotton.

Chamædaphne, a ſort of Laurel, or Lowry; alſo the Herb Periwinkle.

Chamædrys, the Herb Germander, or *Engliſh* Treacle.

Chamælæa, Spurge-Olive, a kind of Shrub with ſlender Twigs about a Cubit long, and Leaves like the Olive-tree, but leſſer: Alſo an Herb call'd Five-finger'd Graſs.

Chamæleon, the Cameleon, a little Beaſt like a Lizard, that lives by the Air for the moſt part, or Flies, *&c.* Alſo a ſort of Thiſtle which changes Colour with the Earth it grows in, like the Living-Creature of the ſame Name. See *Cameleon.*

Chamæleuce, the Herb Colts-foot, or Aſſes-foot, growing in Corn-fields, and elſewhere.

Chamæmelon, (*i. e.* Ground-apple) the Herb Camomile, which is of a looſening and ſoftening Quality, eaſes Pain, provokes Urine, *&c.*

Chamæmyrſine, the Ruſh of which Bruſhes are made, Butchers-Broom, Holly, Holm, wild Meurt.

Chamæpeuce, an Herb good againſt the Pain in the Back.

Chamæpitys, the Herb Ground-pine, which ſtrengthens the Sinews, provokes Urine and the Courſes, *&c.* Alſo Field-cypreſs to be ſet in Pots, or the Herb St. *John*'s-Wort.

Chamæplatanus, the dwarf Plane-tree, or Water-alder.

Chamærops, an Herb, which drunk in Wine is good to cure the Pain in the Sides, or Reins and Ruptures; Germander.

Chamæſyce, a dwarf Fig-tree.

Chamætrachea, a kind of Sea-crab, a Fiſh.

Chamæzelon, an Herb, with the Leaves of which Bed-ticks, *&c.* were ſtuff'd; ſome take it for Cinque-foil.

Chamber, an Apartment, or Room in a Houſe. In *Gunnery*, part of a Piece of Ordinance, as far as the Powder and Shot reach when it is loaded: Alſo a Charge made of Braſs, or Iron, to be put in at the Breech of a Sling, or Murdering-piece.

Chamber of a Mine. See *Mine.*

To **Chamber a Gun**, is to make a Chamber in her.

Chambers of the King, the Ports, or Havens of *England*, ſo call'd in ancient Records.

Chamberer, a Word us'd in ſome old Statutes for a Chamber-maid.

Chambering, (a Scripture-word) Debauchery, Riotouſneſs, Luxury.

Chamberdekins or **Chaumberdakins**, (*q. d.* Chamber-deacons) certain *Iriſh* Beggars, who being cloath'd in the Habit of poor Scholars in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, often committed Robberies and Murders in the Night, and were baniſh'd by *Stat.* 1 *Henry* 5.

Chamberlain, the Name of ſeveral Officers mentioned in our Chronicles, Laws and Statutes; as,

The **Lord Great Chamberlain of England**, an high Officer, to whom belongs the Government of the whole Palace of *Weſtminſter*; as alſo the Care of providing all Things in the Houſe of Lords in the Time of Parliament, with Livery and Lodging in the Queen's-Court.

Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Houſhold, whoſe Office is to look to the Queen's Chambers and Wardrobe, and to govern the Under-Officers thereto belonging: He has alſo the Overſight of the Sergeants at Arms, Chaplains, Phyſicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, *&c.*

Chamberlains of the Exchequer, two Officers that us'd to have the Controlment of the Pells of Receipts and Payments, and kept certain Keys of the Treaſury and Records.

Chamberlain of London, the Keeper of the Publick Treaſury laid up in that Place, which is call'd *The Chamber of London.* The like Officer is at *Cheſter*, who is impower'd to receive and return all Writs brought thither out of any of the King's or Queen's Courts, when there is no Prince of *Wales*, and Earl of *Cheſter*.

Chamberlaria or **Chamberlangeria**, (in old *Latin* Records) Chamberlainſhip, or the Office of Chamberlain.

Chambranle, (*Fr.*) an Ornament in Maſonry and Joyners-Work, which borders the three Sides of Doors, Windows, and Chimneys. It is different according to the ſeveral Orders of Architecture, and is made up of three Parts, *viz.* the Top call'd the *Traverſe*, and the two Sides the *Aſcendants.*

Chamelot or **Chamblot**, a kind of water'd Stuff mixed with Camels-hair.

Chamfer or **Chamfret**, (in *Architect.*) a ſmall Gutter, or Furrow upon a Pillar, *&c.*

To **Chamfer**, to channel, or make hollow after ſuch a Manner: Among Herbaliſts, the Stalks of certain Plants are alſo ſaid *To be Chamfer'd*, when they have Impreſſions upon them like ſuch Furrows.

Chamois. See *Shamoy.*

To **Champ**, to chew; as a Horſe that champs the Bit.

Champain or **Champagne**, (*Fr.*) a large Plain, open Downs, or Fields, without any Incloſure, Woods, or Hedges.

A **Point Champain**, (in *Heraldry*) an Abatement, or Mark of Diſhonour in the Coat of one that inhumanly kills a Priſoner of War in the Field, after he has cry'd Quarter.

Champarty or **Champerty**, (in Common Law) the Maintenance of a Perſon in a Suit depending, upon Condition to have part of the Lands, or Goods, when they are recover'd.

Champertors, thoſe that move Law-ſuits at their proper Coſts, to have part of the Things ſued for, or part of the Gain.

Champian or **Champion**, open, plain, even, not encloſed; as *A Champian Country.*

Champian-Lychnis, a ſort of Roſe, of a red, or white Colour.

Champion, (*Fr.*) one that fights a Duel for another, as it were in Camp-fight: In a Law-ſenſe, it ſignifies as well one that tries the Combat in his own Caſe, as one that engages in another's Quarrel, or Place.

Champion of the Queen, one whoſe Office is to ride armed at the Queen's Coronation-day into *Weſtminſter-hall*, and by a Herald to challenge any that ſhall deny Her Majeſty's Title to the Crown; whereupon the Queen drinks to him, and ſends him a gilded Cup with a Cover full of Wine, which he has for his Fee. This Office ever ſince the Coronation of K. *Richard* II. has continu'd in the Family of the *Dymocks*, who hold the Manour of *Scrivelsby* in *Lincoln-ſhire* by the ſame Tenure.

Chan. See *Cham.*

Chance, Hazard, or Fortnne.

Chance-medley, (Law-term) the accidental killing of a Man, not altogether without the Killer's fault, but without an evil Intent: It is alſo call'd *Man-ſlaughter by Miſadventure*, for which the Offender ſhall have his Pardon of Courſe, in caſe he was doing a Lawful Act, but if the Act were unlawful it is Felony.

Chancel, (*Lat.*) properly an encloſed, or ſeparated Place ſurrounded with Bars, to defend Judges and other Officers from the Preſs, or Crowd uf the People.

Chancel of a Church, that part which is next the Altar, or Communion-table, uſually encompaſs'd with Balliſters, or Rails.

Chancellour, an Officer of great Dignity and Power; as

The **Lord High Chancellour of England**, the chief Perſon next to the Soveraign for Matter of Juſtice in Civil Affairs, having abſolute Power to moderate and temper the written Law according to Equity: He is made by the King's or Queen's delivering of the Great Seal to him, and by his taking an Oath.

Chancellour of the Exchequer, an high Officer appointed to qualify Extremities, and order Matters in that Court, he has alſo Power with others, to Compound for Forfeitures upon Penal Statutes, Bonds and Recognizances acknowledged to the Queen.

Chancellour of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, the chief Officer in that Court, appointed to Judge and Determine all Controverſies between the Queen and the Tenants of the Dutchy-land, and otherwiſe to direct all the Queen's Affairs belonging thereto.

There is alſo the **Chancellour**, if the Order of the Garter, a Chancellour of the Univerſities, a Chancellour of the firſt Fruits, a Chancellour of Courts, a Chancellour of the Dioceſs, *&c.*

Chancery or **Chancery-court**, the Court of Equity and Conſcience, which moderates the Severity of other Courts that are more ſtrictly ty'd to the Rigour of the Law: The Officers belonging to this Court are the Lord Chancellour of *England*, who is the chief Judge, or elſe the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; twelve Maſters of Chancery, of whom the Maſter of the Rolls is Chief; the Clerk of the Crown, the ſix Clerks, and many others.

Chandelier, (*Fr.*) a Chandler, a Tallow-chandler; alſo a Candleſtick: In *Fortification*, *Chandeliers* are wooden Frames, conſiſting of two upright Stakes ſix Foot high, which ſupport ſeveral Planks laid a-croſs one another, or Bavins fill'd with Earth: Theſe are generally made uſe of in Approaches, Mines and Galleries, to cover the Work-men, and hinder the Beſieged from forcing them to quit their Labour.

Chandler, a Seller of neceſſary Wares; as Candles, Soap, Butter, Cheeſe, *&c.*

Chandry, an Apartment in a Prince's, or Noble-man's Houſe, where the Candles, *&c.* are kept; as *The Yeoman of the Chandry.*

Change, Alteration, Variety, Turning: Among *Hunters*, it is when a Stag met by Chance, is taken for that which was diſlodged and purſu'd ſome time before.

Changeable, apt to change, or alter; uncertain, inconſtant, fickle.

Changeling, a Child chang'd, or put in the place of another; alſo a Fool, Sot, or ſilly Fellow.

Changer, an Officer in the Royal Mint, whoſe Buſineſs is to exchange Coin for Bullion, brought in by Merchants, or others.

Changer or **Money-changer**, a Banker, one that deals in the Receipt and Payment of Money.

Channe, (*Gr.*) a Sea-fiſh like a Pearch breeding of it ſelf; the Gaper, or Gin-fiſh.

Channel, (*Lat.*) the middle, or deepeſt part of any Sea, Harbour, or River; alſo a Straight between two Lands, eſpecially the narrow Seas between *England* and *France*, and that of St. *George* between *England* and *Ireland*: Alſo a Gutter, or Furrow in a Pillar.

In the *Ionick* Chapiter, the **Channel** is a Part that lies ſomewhat hollow under the *Abacus*, and open upon the *Echinus*; having its *Contours*, or Turnings on each Side, to make the *Voluta's*, or Scrolls.

To **Chant**, (*Fr.*) to Sing.

Chanter, the chief Singer in a Cathedral Church, or Chappel, the Maſter of the Quire.

Chanticleer, a Name ſometimes given to a Cock, upon account of its clear Voice.

Chantry, a Chappel formerly joyn'd to ſome Cathedral, or Pariſh-church, and endow'd with Yearly Revenues, for the Maintenance of one, or more Prieſts daily to ſing Maſs for the Souls of the Founders, and others: Of theſe Chantries there were no leſs than forty ſeven within St. *Paul's* Church, *London*.

Chaos, (*Gr.*) a Gap: Among the *Heathen Philoſophers*, a dark and rude Maſs of Matter, or an irregular Syſtem of the Elements and all ſorts of Particles mingled together, out of which they ſuppos'd the World to be at firſt formed; a confuſed and diſorderly heap of things.

To **Chap**, to gape, or open as the Ground does in a great Drought; to chink, crack, or flaw.

Chape, the Steel, or Silver-caſe that ſtrengthens the end of a Sword-ſcabbard: Among *Hunters*, the tip at the end of a Fox's Tail.

Chapeau, (*Fr.*) a Hat, a Cardinal's Cap: In *Heraldry*, a Cap of State us'd to be worn by Dukes; being of a ſcarlet colour lined with Ermines: On this Cap as on a Wreath, the *Creſt* of Noblemen's Coats of Arms is born, and parted by it from the *Helmet*, which no Creſt muſt touch immediately.

Chaperon, (*Fr.*) a Word formerly us'd for a Hood, or Cap, eſpecially that worn by the Knights of the Garter, being part of the Habit of that Noble Order: In *Heraldry*, a little Eſcutcheon fixt on the Fore-heads of the Horſes that draw the Hearſe at a Funeral.

Chapin, (*Span.*) a high Cork-heal'd Shooe.

Chapiter, (in *Architect.*) the Head, Crown, or upper part of a Pillar: Thoſe that have no Ornaments are call'd *Chapiters with Mouldings*, as the *Tuſcan* and *Dorick*; but thoſe that are ſet off with Leaves and carved Works, are termed *Chapiters with Sculptures*, and the fineſt of them is the *Corinthian*.

In Common Law, **Chapiters**, are certain Articles, containing a Summary, or ſhort Account of ſuch Matters as are to be enquir'd of, or preſented before Juſtices in Eyre, Juſtices of Aſſize, or of the Peace in their Seſſions.

Chaplain or **Chapellaine**, one that performs Divine Service in a Chappel, eſpecially in a Law-ſenſe, one that attends upon the Queen, or other Perſon of Quality for the Inſtruction of him and his Family in Matters of Religion.

Chaplet, a Wreath, or Garland, or the Tuft of Feathers on a Peacock's Head: Alſo a certain number of Beads threaded like a Bracelet, by which the Papiſts count their daily *Pater-noſters* and *Ave-maria's*: Alſo a Fillet, a kind of Ornament in Architecture.

Chapman, a Buyer, or Cuſtomer.

Chapournet, (*Fr.*) a little Hood, the Figure of which is taken by Heralds for a Bearing in a Coat of Arms; as *A Chief Or, charged with a Chapournet Ermin.*

Chappe, a Term in *Heraldry* for a kind of Partition of an Eſcutcheon; as *A Chappe Or and Vert.*

Chappel, a Building which either adjoyns to a Church, and is a part thereof, or elſe ſtands ſeparate from it where the Pariſh is of a large Extent: The latter is commonly call'd *a Chappel of*

Eaſe, becauſe it is built for the Eaſe of the Pariſhioners that live at a great diſtance from the Mother-church, and is ſerv'd by a Curate at their Charge.

Free Chappel; that which is endow'd with perpetual Revenues and Maintenance for a Curate, without the Charge of the Rector, or Pariſh.

Chappel, is alſo a Term us'd among Printers for the Body, or whole Company of Work-men in a particular Houſe; ſo call'd, becauſe the firſt Printing-houſe was ſet up in a Chappel.

Chappelonians, the Members of a Printer's Chappel.

Chappelry, the Precinct, Bounds, or Juriſdiction of a Chappel.

Chapter, a Diviſion, or part of a Book: In the Common and Canon Law, it ſignifies the whole Body of Clergy-men belonging to a Cathedral, Conventual, or Collegiate Church; or the Place where they are Aſſembled.

Chapter-houſe, a Building adjoyning to, or near a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church, where the Chapter is held.

Character, (*Gr.*) a Mark, Sign, Seal, or Print, a Deſcription of a Thing, a Letter, or Figure; a particular Way or Humour, Title or Quality: *Characters* are alſo taken for certain Marks, or Signs of things invented by Artiſts, and peculiar to ſeveral Sciences; as *Algebra*, *Geometry*, *Chymiſtry*, &c. By which the knowledge of the things themſelves is more expeditiouſly and clearly convey'd to the Learner.

Characteriſm, the Deſcription, or ſetting out of a Perſon by a Character.

Characteriſtick, belonging to a Character.

Characteriſtick Letter, (in *Grammar*) is that Conſonant in a *Greek* Verb which immediately precedes the varying Termination.

Characteriſtick of a Logarithm. See *Index*, or *Exponent*.

To **Characterize**, to give a Character of, to deſcribe.

Charadrius, (*Gr.*) a Bird ſo call'd, becauſe it keeps about the Channels and gaping Banks of Rivers, the ſeeing of which is ſaid to cure thoſe that have the Jaundice.

Charcoal, a ſort of Coal made of the Wood of Oak, Alder, Lime-tree, *&c.* cut into convenient Lengths, and pil'd up like a Pyramid in a deep Pit made for that purpoſe under Ground, having a little Hole to put in the Fire, which is to be ſtopt up when the Wood is half conſum'd.

Chards of Artichokes, (among *Gardiners*) the Leaves of fair Artichoke-plants, ty'd and wrapt up in Straw in Autumn and Winter; which being cover'd all over, but at the very top grow white, and by that means loſe a little of their Bitterneſs: They are otherwiſe call'd *Coſtons*, and when boil'd are ſerv'd up like *Spaniſh* Cardoons.

Chards of Beets, Plants of white Beets tranſplanted in a well prepar'd Bed, where they produce great Tops, having in the middle a large, white, thick, and downy, or Cotton-like main Shoot, much us'd in Cookery for Potages and Intermeſſes.

Chare, a kind of Fiſh. See *Charr*; alſo a Job, or ſmall piece of Work.

Chare-woman, a Woman hired by the Day, to do the Drudgery of a Houſe.

To **Chare or Care**, (in *Husbandry*) to ſeparate the larger Chaff from the Corn, or ſmaller Chaff, with a large Rake, or ſuch like Inſtrument.

Charea, (in old *Latin* Records) a Charr, Carr, or Cart.

Charge, (*Fr.*) Burden or Load, Management or Care; Office, Employ, or Truſt; Expence, or Coſt: Alſo an Accuſation, or Impeachment for any Offence; an Engagement, Fight, or Onſet: In *Gunnery*, a certain Meaſure of Powder, proportionable to the ſize of the Fire-arms, for which it is allotted.

Among Farriers, **Charge** is taken for an outward Remedy apply'd to the Body of a Horſe, or other Beaſt, and theſe are prepared ſeveral ways, according to the nature of the reſpective Diſtempers; as *To make a Charge for a Wrench, or Slip.*

In *Heraldry*, **Charge** ſignifies whatever is born in the Field of an Eſcutcheon, whether it be a Living-creature, Plant, or any other Repreſentation, or Figure: But ſome call thoſe *Charges* that ſerve to expreſs certain Rewards, or Additions of Honour, in a Coat of Arms; as *Cantons*, *Quarters*, *Gyrons*, *Flasks*, &c.

Among Sailers, a Veſſel is call'd a **Ship of Charge**, when ſhe draws much Water, or ſwims deep in the Sea, and ſometimes it is us'd for an unwieldy Ship that will not ware, or Steer; for ſuch a one, they ſay likewiſe is a Ship of Charge.

To **Charge**, to Load or Burden, to Command or give Orders; to lay to one's Charge, or Accuſe. To *Charge the Subject with Impoſitions*, is to lay heavy Taxes upon them. To *Charge an Enemy*, to Encounter, Attack, or fall upon him.

Chargeable, Burdenſome, Coſtly.

Charged Cylinder, (in *Gunnery*) that part of a Cannon, or Piece of Ordinance which contains the Powder and Shot; the ſame as the *Chamber*.

Charger, a kind of great Diſh.

Charientiſmus, (*Gr.*) Gracefulneſs, or good Grace in Speaking, Pleaſantneſs of Speech: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, in which a taunting Expreſſion is ſoften'd with a Jeſt, or pleaſant piece of Raillery.

Charily, with a great deal of Regard and Care; as *To keep a thing Charily.*

Charlock, a kind of Herb.

Chariot, a light ſort of Coach.

Charioteer, a Chariot-driver.

Chariſtolochia, (*Gr.*) the Herb Mugwort.

Charitable, (*Lat.*) loving, kind, bountiful, liberal.

Charity, Love, natural Affection, Kindneſs; In Divinity, the Love of God and one's Neighbour; alſo Alms, or Bounty to the Poor.

To **Chark** or **Charr**, to burn Wood for the making of Charcoal.

Charks, a Word us'd in *Worceſter-ſhire* for Pit-coal chark'd, or charr'd, which about *Newcaſtle* and elſewhere is call'd *Coke*.

Charlatan, (*Fr.*) a Mountebank, or Quack; a coakſing Cheat.

Charlatanerie, wheedling, cheating, or cogging; Quirks, Tricks, fair Words.

Charles, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying all noble, or being of a Maſculine Spirit.

Charles-wain, a cluſter of ſeven Stars in the *Urſa Major*, or greater Bear; ſo call'd from its ſuppoſed Figure reſembling a Chariot.

Charlock, a Weed growing amidſt Corn, with a yellow Flower: Some call its Seed *Rump-ſeed*, and *Clown's Muſtard-ſeed*, becauſe ſome ignorant People make a kind of Muſtard of it.

Charm, (*Fr.*) Inchantment, Spell, Allurement, Bait: *Charms* are alſo certain Verſes, or Expreſſions which are thought to have a bewitching Power; alſo certain particular Graces, or Elegances in Writing, *&c.* as *Charms of Poetry, or Eloquence.*

To **Charm**, to bewitch, to pleaſe, or delight extremely, to tickle the Ear; to appeaſe, or allay Pain.

Charmer, one that charms, or bewitches; one that pretends to conjure by Spells, and muttering ſtrange Words.

Charnel-houſe, a Place where the Sculls and Bones of the Dead are laid.

To **Charr.** See to *Chark.*

Charre or **Chare,** a kind of Fiſh like a Trout that breeds only in *Winnander-mere* Lake in *Weſtmoreland* and ſome few other Places of the North: They are uſually bak'd in Pots and ſent up to *London* and other Parts, where they are receiv'd as an acceptable Preſent.

Charre of Lead, a Quantity that conſiſts of 30 Pigs, each Pig containing ſix Stone wanting two Pounds, and every Stone being 12 Pounds.

Charts, (*Lat. i. e.* Papers) Deſcriptions, or Draughts of any Place; which are of ſeveral ſorts, *viz.*

Chorographick Charts, a Deſcription of a particular Country.

Geographick Chart, a general Draught of the whole Globe of the Earth, upon a Plane, which is thence ſometimes call'd a *Planiſphere,* but commonly *a Map of the World.*

Heliographick Charts, Deſcriptions of the Sun's Body, and of its *Maculæ,* or Spots.

Hydrographick, Marine, or **Sea-Charts,** large Sheets of Paper on which ſeveral parts of the Land and Sea are deſcribed, with their reſpective Coaſts, Harbours, Soundings, Flats, Shelves, Lands, Rocks, *&c.* as alſo the Longitude and Latitude of each Place, and the Points of the Compaſs *Chart,* is alſo ſometimes taken for the Mariner's Compaſs.

Selenographick Charts, particular Deſcriptions of the Parts, Appearances and Spots of the Moon.

Topographick Charts, are Draughts of ſome ſmall parts of the Earth, or of ſome particular Place, without regard to its relative Situation; as of *London, Paris, Amſterdam,* &c.

Charta, (*Lat.*) Paper, or any Material fit to write upon: In old *Records,* a Charter, or Deed in Writing; alſo any Signal, or Token by which an Eſtate was held.

Charta Emporetica or **Bibula,** a ſort of Paper made without Glue, which is very full of Pores, and ſerves for the ſtraining of Liquors, *&c.* Cap-paper, Brown-Paper, Blotting-Paper.

Charta Pardonationis ſe defendendo, is the Form of a Pardon for killing another Man in his own Defence.

Charta Pardonationis Utlagariæ, the Form of a Pardon for a Man that is out-law'd.

Charta Simplex, a Deed-poll, a ſingle Deed, or Inſtrument.

Chartel, a Letter of Defiance, or Challenge to a Duel, in Uſe heretofore, when Combats were allow'd for the determining of difficult Controverſies in Law. See *Cartel.*

Charter, (in *Common Law*) an Inſtrument, or written Evidence of things done between one Party and another; eſpecially a Writing whereby the Queen paſſes any Grant, or Privilege to one, or more Perſons, or to a Corporation, Town, *&c.*

Charter of the Foreſt, an Inſtrument in which the Foreſt-Laws are compris'd and particularly expreſs'd.

Charter of Pardon, a Deed by which one is forgiven a Felony, or other Offence, committed againſt the Queen's Crown and Dignity.

Charter-houſe, anciently the *Chartreuſe,* or Convent of *Carthuſian* Monks, now a famous College, a little without the Walls of *London,* founded and richly endow'd by *Thomas Sutton* Eſq; who dy'd there *Decemb.* 12. 1611. This Hoſpital conſiſts of a Maſter, or Governour, a Chaplain and ſeveral other Officers; alſo a School-maſter and Uſher to teach 44 Scholars; beſides 80 decay'd Gentlemen, who have all a plentiful Maintenance of Diet, Lodging, Cloaths, *&c.*

Charter-land, (*Law-Term*) ſuch Land as a Man holds by Charter, *i. e.* evidence in Writing, otherwiſe call'd *Free-hold.*

Charter-party, an Indenture, or Writing between Merchants and Sea-faring Men touching their Affairs, or between Owners of Ships and the Maſters, or Commanders, containing the ſeveral Articles, or Particulars of their reſpective Covenants and Agreements.

Charterer, a Word us'd in *Cheſhire* for a *Freeholder.*

Chartis Reddendis, a Writ lying againſt one that is intruſted with the keeping of Charters of Feoffment, and refuſes to deliver them.

Chartreux, an Order of Monks that live very auſterely in cloſe and Solitary Confinement. See *Carthuſians.*

Chartulary, a Keeper of a Regiſter-Roll, or Reckoning-Book.

Charvil. See *Chervil.*

Charybdis, a dangerous Gulph in the Bay of *Sicily,* full of Whirl-pools, over againſt which is the Rock *Scylla.* See *Scylla.*

Chaſe, (of a *Gun*) is its whole length. See *Chace.*

To **Chaſe,** (*Fr.*) to hunt, to purſue, to drive or fright away; alſo to work Plate, as Goldſmiths, Repairers, and other Artificers do: In a Law-ſenſe, to drive Cattel to or from a Place: Among Mariners, *To Chaſe, or give Chace,* is to purſue a Ship at Sea.

Chaſm, (*Gr.*) a wide Gap, or opening of the Earth, or Firmament; an empty ſpace.

Chaſſery or **Beſidery Sandry,** a kind of Pear, that ripens in *November* and *December,* and ſometimes in *January.*

Chaſte, (*Lat.*) continent, uncorrupted, undefiled, pure.

Chaſte Plant. See *Senſible Plant.*

Chaſte-wood, a kind of Herb.

Chaſtelet, the Name of the Seſſions-houſe and common Goal of the City of *Paris* in *France.*

Chaſtelyn, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for a Gentle-man, or Gentle-woman of a Noble Family.

To **Chaſten,** the ſame as To *Chaſtiſe*; a Scripture-Word.

To **Chaſtiſe,** to correct, or puniſh thoſe that have committed a Fault, *&c.*

Chaſtiſement, Puniſhment inflicted upon Offenders.

Chaſtity or **Chaſtneſs,** (*Lat.*) a being chaſte and pure; a Chriſtian and Moral Vertue, in abſtaining from the unlawful Pleaſures of the Fleſh, and uſing thoſe that are lawful with Moderation.

Chaſuble, (*Fr.*) a kind of Cope, or ſhort Veſtment without Sleeves, which a Popiſh Prieſt wears at Maſs; the ſame as *Caſule.*

Chat, prating, or idle Talk.

Chat-wood, little Sticks fit for Fuel.

Chattels, (*Fr.* in *Common Law*) all Goods moveable and immoveable, but ſuch as are in the nature of a Free-hold or parcel thereof; and theſe are either Perſonal, or Real.

Chattels Perſonal, are thoſe Goods which being wrongfully with-held, cannot be recover'd but by Perſonal Action, or ſuch as belong immediately to a Man's Perſon; as a Horſe, a Bow, *&c.*

Chattels Real, ſuch Goods as do not appertain to the Perſon, but depend upon ſome other thing; as a Box with Charters of Land, Apples upon a Tree, *&c.* Or elſe ſuch as iſſue out of ſome immoveable thing to a Perſon; as a Leaſe, or Rent for Term of Years.

To **Chatter**, to make a Noiſe as Birds do; to prate, or pratle.

Chatter-pie, a kind of Bird.

Chaud-mille, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) an Offence committed in a ſudden Tumult, or Uproar.

Chaude-piſſe, (*Fr.*) the running of the Reins, a Venereal Diſeaſe, the Signs of which are a painfull ſtretching out of the Yard, and a ſcalding Pain in making Water; the Urine being Pale, whitiſh, and full of Filaments, or little Threads.

To **Chave.** See To *Cave*.

Chavender or **Chevin**, a Fiſh otherwiſe call'd a *Chub*.

Chaumond, the name of an ancient and noble Family in *Cornwall*.

Chauſſe or **a res de Chauſſe**, (*Fr.*) a Term in Fortification, for the level of the Field, the plain Ground.

Chauſſe-trapes. See *Caltrops*.

Chaworths, a noble Family of *Aylesbury* in *Buckingham-ſhire*.

Cheap-gild, (old *Law-word*) a reſtitution made by the Hundred, or County, for any Wrong done by one that was *in plegio*; or for whoſe good Behaviour Sureties were put in.

To **Cheapen**, to ask, or to beat down the Price of a Commodity.

Chear, Gladneſs, Joy, Courage, Heart.

Chearful, brisk, lively, pleaſant.

Cheary, ſomewhat chearful.

Cheat, Deceit, Sham, Knavery; alſo a deceitful Perſon that makes it his Buſineſs to cheat, chowſe, or cozen.

Chechinquamins, an *Indian* Fruit that reſembles a Cheſnut.

Check, Loſs, fatal Blow, Misfortune; Cenſure, or Reproof, remorſe of Conſcience; alſo a Term at Cheſs-play: In Falconry *Check*, is when Rooks, Pies, or other Birds come within view of the Hawk, and ſhe forſakes her natural Flight to follow them.

Clerk of the Check, an Officer at Court ſo call'd, becauſe he has the check and controlment of the Yeomen of the Guard, and all Uſhers belonging to the King, Queen, or Prince.

To **Check**, to reſtrain or curb, to interrupt; to chide, or taunt.

Check-mate, a Term us'd at Cheſs-play, when the King is ſo cloſe ſhut up, that there is no Way left for his Eſcape, by which means an end is put to the Game.

Check-roll or **Checker-roll**, a Roll, or Book containing the Names of ſuch as are Attendants, and in Pay to the Queen or other great Perſonages, as their Houſehold-Servants.

Checker-work, Work that is checker'd, or ſet out with divers Colours.

Checkerelli Panni, (in old *Latin* Records) Cloath checker'd or diverſify'd in the Weaving.

Checky, a Term in *Heraldry* for a Bordure, or Ordinary that has more than two Rows of Checkers; for if it have only two, 'tis call'd *Counter-componed*.

Checui, a Major-domo, or Steward of an Houſehold among the *Turks* and *Perſians*.

Chedder-Cheeſe, a ſort of Cheeſe ſo call'd from a Place near the City of *Wells* in *Somerſet-ſhire*: They are ſo large as ſometimes to require more than one Man to ſet them on the Table.

Cheek, a part of the Face, the Side-beam of a Preſs, the handle of a Ballance or pair of Scales, *&c.*

Cheeks, (in a *Ship*) are two pieces of Timber on each ſide of the Maſt, which ſerve to ſtrengthen it at the top: Alſo the uppermoſt Rail, or piece of Timber in the Beak, and thoſe on each ſide the *Trail-board*, are call'd *the upper and lower Cheek*. The *Knees* or crooked pieces of Wood that faſten the Beak-head to the Bows of a Ship, as alſo termed *Cheeks*; the Sides of every Block or Pulley have likewiſe the ſame Name, and the Sides of a Ship-Carriage for a piece of Ordinance.

Cheer, Entertainment, good Fare.

Cheeſe-bowls, a kind of Flower.

Cheeſlip or **Cheeſely-bag**, (*Country-word*) the Bag in which Houſewives prepare and keep their Rennet for Cheeſe; the Stomach-bag of a Young ſucking Calf, that never taſtes any other Food than Milk, where the Curd lies undigeſted.

Cheeſe-running, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Ladies Bed-ſtraw.

Cheeſlip, the ſame as the Sow, or Hog-louſe; an Inſect.

Cheilocace. See *Chilocace*.

Chekelaton, a ſort of motley Stuff. *Chaucer*.

Chelandri, a Word likewiſe us'd by that Poet for a Gold-finch.

Chelidon, (*Gr.*) the Swallow, a well known Bird; alſo the hollow of a Horſe's Hoof.

Chelidonia, Celandine or Swallow-wort, an Herb that clears the Sight and purges Choler.

Chelidonias, the Weſt-wind, ſo call'd towards the latter end of *February*, as coming in with the Swallow.

Chelidonius, the Swallow-ſtone; a kind of little Stone ſaid to be found in the Stomach of that Bird.

Chelone, the Tortoiſe, of which there are ſeveral ſorts. See *Terrapine*.

Chelonitis, a precious Stone like the Eye of an *Indian* Tortoiſe, which Magicians anciently made uſe of to appeaſe Storms and Tempeſts.

Chelonophagi, a certain People living on the Borders of *Carmania*, who feed only upon Tortoiſes, and cover their Houſes with the Shells of them, which are ſaid to be ſo large, that one of them will ſerve to make a Ship, or Boat.

Chelſey-College, a Royal Hoſpital at *Chelſey*, one Mile diſtant from *London*, founded by K. *Charles* II. carry'd on by *James* II. and compleated by *William* III. for the maintenance of maimed and diſabled Soldiers. The number of Penſioners is 476, who have all red Coats lin'd with blew, with all other Cloaths, plentiful Diet, neat Lodging, Waſhing, Fireing, and one Day's Pay in every Week for Spending-money.

Chelydrus, (*Gr.*) a Water-ſnake like a Tortoiſe.

Chema or **Cheme**, a Meaſure among the Ancients, containing two ſmall Spoonfulls: Alſo a Weight of two Drams, one Scruple, four Grains, and four fifth Parts of a Grain.

Chemia, the ſame with *Chymia*, the Art of *Chymiſtry*.

Chemin, (*Fr.*) Way, or Road.

Chemin des Rondes, (in *Fortif.*) the Way of the Rounds, a ſpace between the Rampart and the low Parapet, or Breaſt-work under it, for the Rounds to go about; being the ſame as the *Falſe Bray*.

Chemiſe, (*Fr.*) a Shirt, or Shift; a lining, or caſing with Stone: In *Fortification*, a Wall with which a Baſtion, or any other Work of Earth is fac'd or lin'd for its greater Support and Strength: Alſo the ſolidity of the Wall from the *Talus*, or Slope to the Stone-row.

Chemoſis, (*Gr.*) a ſwelling of the *Albuginea Tunica*, or White Coat of the Eye, which makes the Black of it appear hollow; being a very great Inflammation, with vehement Pain, ſo that the Eye-lids are turn'd the inſide out, and the Eyes can ſcarce be cover'd with them.

Chenalopex, a Fowl of the Gooſe-kind call'd a *Birgander*, or Barnacle.

Chenopus, the Herb Gooſe-foot, a ſort of Orrach.

Cheriff, a Title of Dignity among the *Saracens* and *Moors*; one that was to ſucceed the Califf, or Soveraign Prince; as a Coadjutor does a Biſhop in *Germany*.

Cheriſaunie, an old Word for Comfort.

To **Cheriſh**, to make much of, to maintain, to nouriſh, to keep warm.

Chermes, a kind of Berry. See *Kermes*.

Chernites, (*Gr.*) a Stone like Ivory anciently us'd to preſerve dead Bodies in.

Cherſet. See *Churcheſſet*.

Cherſetum, (in old *Latin* Records) any cuſtomary Offering made to the Pariſh-Prieſt, or to the Appropriators of the Benefice.

Cherſina, (*Gr.*) the Land-ſnail; an Inſect.

Cherſoneſus or **Cherſoneſe**, (in *Geogr.*) a Peninſula, a Tract of Land almoſt encompaſs'd with the Sea; as *The Taurick Cherſoneſe*.

Cherſydros, a kind of Serpent that lives both on Land, and in the Water.

Chert or **Cheort**, (old Word) Love, Jealouſy.

Chertes, merry People. *Chaucer*.

Cherub or **Cherubin**, (*Heb. i. e.* Fulneſs of Knowledge) the ſecond of the nine Orders of Angels.

Chervil, an Herb proper for many Uſes, eſpecially Sallet-furniture.

Cheſlip, a kind of ſmall Vermin that lies under Stones and Tiles.

Cheſnut, the Fruit of a large Tree, cover'd with a prickly Burr, and under that a Skin with a Husk, which being taken off, the white Pulp appears good to eat.

Cheſs, a ſort of Game.

Cheſs-trees, (Sea-Term) two ſmall pieces of Timber on each Side of a Ship, a little before her Loof; having a Hole in them, thro' which the Main Tack runs, and whereto it is haled down.

Cheſt, the Breaſt, that hollow Part of a Humane Body, which contains the Heart and Lungs: Alſo a kind of Coffer, Box, or Trunk.

Cheſt, is alſo taken for an uncertain Quantity of ſome Merchandizes; as of *Sugar*, from 10 to 15 Hundred Weight: Of *Caſtle-ſoap*, from 2½ to 3 C. Of *Indigo*, from 1½ to 2 C. five Score to the Hundred: Of *Glaſs*, from 200 to 300 Foot.

Cheſt-found'ring. See *Found'ring*.

Cheſt-rope, (among Sea-men) a Rope added to the *Breaſt-rope*, when the Boat is tow'd at the Ship's Stern, to keep her from ſhearing, or ſwinging to and again.

Cheſt-traps, a kind of Boxes, or Traps, us'd to take Pole-cats, Fitchets, Marterns, and the like Vermin that are hurtful to Warrens, Dove-Houſes, or Hen-rooſts.

Chevage, **Chivage**, or **Chieſage**, (*Fr. q. d.* the Service of the Head) a Law-Term, ſignifying a Sum of Money paid by Villains to their Lords, as an Acknowledgment of their Villenage, or Subjection.

Chevantia, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Loan, or Advance of Money upon Credit.

Chevaux de Friſe, (*Fr. i. e.* Friſeland-Horſes) are large Joiſts, or pieces of Timber, ten, or twelve Foot in Length, with ſix Sides, into which are driven a great Number of wooden Pins about ſix Foot long, croſſing one another, and having their Ends arm'd with Iron-Points. Their chief Uſe is to ſtop up Breaches, or to ſecure the Paſſages of a Camp from the Inroads both of Horſe and Foot; They are ſo call'd becauſe firſt made Uſe of at *Groeningen*, a City of *Friſeland*, and are much the ſame with *Turn-pikes*.

To **Cheve**, (old Word) to thrive.

Cheveril-Leather, a kind of ſoft tender Leather made of the Skin of wild Goats.

Cheverillus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Cockling, or young Cock.

Cheveſal, the Cargo, or Fraight of a Ship. *Chaucer*.

To **Chevice**, (old Word) to redeem.

Chevils, ſmall pieces of Timber nail'd to the In-ſide of a Ship, to *belay*, or faſten the Ropes call'd *Sheats* and *Tacks*.

Chevin or **Chub-fiſh**, a Freſh-water Fiſh, having a great Head.

Cheviſance, (*Fr.*) a Law-word for a Contract, or Bargain: Alſo an unlawful Contract in point of Uſury, or a Compoſition between Debtor and Creditor.

Chevitiæ or **Cheviſæ**, (in old *Latin* Records) Heads of plough'd Lands.

Chevron or **Cheveron**, (*Fr.* in *Architect.*) a ſtrong Rafter and Chief; ſuch as thoſe that meet at the Top of an Houſe, and hold up the Roof. In *Heraldry*, one of the Honourable Ordinaries, which repreſents two Rafters ſet up after that manner, and was anciently the Form of a Prieſteſs's Head-attire: Thus *He bears Gules, a Chevron Argent*.

Chevronel, is the Moiety, or half of a Chevron.

Chewing-balls, (among Farriers) little Balls made of ſeveral ſorts of Druggs, to be chew'd by Horſes, in order to recover their Appetite.

Chiaus, an Officer in the *Ottoman* Port, that performs the Duty of an Uſher; out of the Number of whom the Grand Seignior chooſes his Ambaſſadours to foreign Princes and States.

Chibbol, a kind of ſmall Onion.

Chicane or **Chicanerie**, (*Fr.*) a Quirk, Cavil, Trick, Shift, or Fetch at Law, the perplexing, or ſplitting of a Cauſe; pettifogging, a tricking and deceitful Practice of the Law.

Chichar or **Kichar**, a Sum of Money among the *Hebrews*, commonly tranſlated *Talent*, and valuable in Gold at 4500 Pounds Sterling; in Silver at 375 Pounds.

Chichlings, Pulſe, otherwiſe call'd everlaſting Peaſe.

Chick-weed, an Herb very good for all Impoſtumes, Redneſs of the Face, Wheals, Puſhes, Itch, Scab, &c.

Chickling, a ſort of Herb.

To **Chide**, to rebuke, or taunt at, to brawl, or brangle.

Chief, Firſt, Principal, Soveraign.

A **Chief**, (in warlike Affairs) a Commander in Chief, or General: Alſo a Common-Law Term, as *Lands held in chief*. See *Capite*.

In *Heraldry*, a **Chief**, is one of the eight Honourable Ordinaries, which takes up a third part of the Field, and is bounded by a Line, either ſtraight, or crooked, *i. e. Invected, Engrailed*, &c. Drawn thro' the Chief, or upper part of the Eſcutcheon: Thus, *the Field is Gules a Chief Argent*; or *He bears Gules a Chief Crenele*, or *embatteled Argent*.

Chief Point, the uppermoſt part of an Eſcutcheon, which is threefold, *viz.* The *Dexter Middle*, and *Siniſter Chief Points*.

Chief Pledge, the ſame with *Headborough*; which See.

Chiego, a ſmall Creature that gets into the Feet of thoſe that live in the Iſland of *Barbadoes*, and makes them very uneaſy.

Chieves. See *Chives.*

Chilblain, a kind of Swelling in the Hands, Heels, or Feet, occaſioned by Cold. See *Kibe.*

Childermas-day. See *Innocents-Day.*

Childing, Child-bearing, or bringing forth Children: Alſo a Term apply'd to ſeveral Plants, when their Off-ſpring exceeds the Number of the ordinary Kind; as *Childing Daiſies*, *Childing Mercury*, &c.

Childwit, (*Sax.* Law-Term) a Power to take a Fine of one's Bond-woman, gotten with Child without his Conſent. Within the Manour of *Writtle* in *Eſſex*, every reputed Father of a Baſtard begot there, pays to the Lord for a Fine three Shillings and four Pence; and the Cuſtom is alſo call'd *Childwit*.

Chiliad, (*Gr.*) the Number of a Thouſand, whence the Tables of Logarithms are often call'd *Chiliads*.

Chiliarchus or **Chiliarcha**, a Commander of a thouſand Men; a Colonel.

Chiliaſts, a Sect otherwiſe call'd Millenaries, who hold, That Chriſt ſhall come and reign perſonally upon Earth with his Saints a thouſand Years.

Chiliodyname, an Herb that has a thouſand Virtues; a kind of Gentian.

Chiliogon, (in *Geom.*) a regular plain Figure, conſiſting of a thouſand Sides and Angles; of which tho' the Eye can have no diſtinct View, yet a clear Idea of it may be form'd in the Mind, and the Summ of all its Angles may be eaſily demonſtrated to be equal to 1996 Right ones.

Chiliophyllon, the Herb Milfoil, or Yarrow.

Chilo, one that has great Lips, blubber-lipped.

Chilocace, a Canker of the Mouth, a Diſeaſe which often happens to young Children, and is otherwiſe call'd *Labroſulcium*.

Chill or **Chilly**, cold, ſenſible of Cold.

Chilonian or **Chilonick**, compendious, brief, either in Speaking, or Writing; as *A Chilonick Style*, ſo call'd from *Chilo*, a *Lacedemonian* Philoſopher, and one of the ſeven Wiſe-Men of *Greece*, whoſe Sentences were very ſhort and pithy.

Chiltern, the hilly part of *Buckingham*-ſhire, ſo nam'd upon Account of its Coldneſs, with reſpect to the neighbouring Valleys.

Chimbe, the outermoſt part of a Barrel. *Chaucer.*

Chime, a Tune ſet upon Bells, or in a Clock.

Chimæra or **Chimera**, (*Gr.*) a Fire-belching Monſter, feign'd by the Poets to have the Head of a Lion, the Belly of a Goat, and the Tail of a Serpent: Whence the Word is commonly us'd for a Caſtle in the Air, a meer Whimſey, or idle Fancy.

Chimerical, belonging to ſuch a Chimera, that has no Ground of Truth; imaginary.

Chimethlum, a Kibe, or Chilblain.

Chimin, (*Fr.*) a Law-word for a Way, and it is either the Queen's High-way, through which all her Subjects have a free Paſſage; tho' the Property of the Soil on each Side may belong to a private Perſon: Or elſe, a Private Way, by which one Man, or more, have Liberty to paſs by Preſcription, or by Charter thro' another Man's Ground.

Chiminage, a Toll for Way-faring, or Paſſage thro' a Foreſt.

Chimmar or **Simar**, a black Sleeveleſs Veſtment, worn by Biſhops between their Rochet and Gown.

Chimney-money or **Hearth-money**, a Tax of two Shillings *per annum*, laid by *Stat.* 14 *Car.* 2. upon every Fire-hearth, Stove, *&c.* and formerly payable to the King, but now quite taken away.

Chin-ſcab, a ſcabby Diſeaſe in Sheep, that runs on the Skin, and is commonly call'd the *Dartars* among Shepherds.

China, the moſt Eaſtern Part of *Aſia*, a vaſt Kingdom, or Empire, containing 600 Cities, 2000 walled Towns, and 4000 unwalled.

China or **China-ware**, a fine ſort of earthen Ware made in thoſe Parts.

China-root, a kind of Medicinal Root of a ſpungy light Subſtance, and reddiſh Colour, brought from the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*: It is good for the Gout, *French* Pox, and other obſtinate Diſeaſes.

Chincery, Niggardlineſs, Stingineſs; a Word us'd by *Chaucer*.

Chinch, a kind of Inſect, otherwiſe call'd a Bug, Wood-louſe, or Wall-louſe.

Chine, the Back-bone.

To **Chine one**, to cut him quite through the Back.

Chine-cough vulgò **Chin-cough**, a violent ſort of Cough that often ſeizes on young Children.

Chink, a Cleft in a Wall, or in the Earth, occaſion'd by Drought: Alſo a kind of *Indian* painted Callico-cloth.

To **Chink**, to gape, or chap like the parched Earth; to ſound, or ring as Money does.

Chique, a ſort of Weight us'd at *Smyrna*, for the weighing of Goats-wooll, which contains 2 Okes of 400 Drams each, or 5 Pounds, 7 Ounces, and 10 Drams each.

Chiragra, (*Gr.*) the Hand-gout; a ſort of Gout in the Hands, or Fingers.

Chirgemote, **Circgemot** or **Chirchgemot**, a *Saxon* Term, ſignifying an Eccleſiaſtical Court.

Chirking, (old Word) a chattering Noiſe.

Chirographer, (*Gr.*) an Officer belonging to the common Pleas, who engroſſes Fines acknowledged in that Court into a perpetual Record, writes and delivers the Indentures, one for the Buyer, and another for the Seller, and cauſes all the Fines to be proclaimed in the Court every Term.

Chirographum, a Hand-writing, a Bond, or Bill under one's Hand: Alſo a Term us'd by our *Engliſh Saxons* for a Publick Deed of Gift, or Conveyance made authentick by the Subſcription and Croſſes of the Witneſſes that were preſent.

Chirology, a talking by Signs made with the Hands.

Chiromancer, one skill'd in the Art of Chiromancy.

Chiromancy, otherwiſe call'd *Palmeſtry*, a kind of Divination, or pretended Art of diſcovering the Conſtitutions and Tempers of Perſons, and telling their Fortunes, by looking on the Lines and Marks of the Hand, or obſerving the Wrinkles and Strokes of the Skin.

Chiromantical, belonging to Chiromancy, or Palmeſtry.

Chiron, one of the Centaurs, who was Tutor to *Achilles*, and famous for his Skill in Phyſick and Surgery.

Chirones, a ſort of Wheals that ariſe in the Palms of the Hands. See *Sirones.*

Chironia Vitis, the wild, or black Vine, Briony; a Plant ſo nam'd from *Chiron*, its Inventer.

Chironion, the Herb Centaury, good for Wounds; both which Names took riſe from *Chiron* the *Centaur*, who firſt found out that Plant.

Chironium Ulcus, a Boil, or Sore which comes eſpecially to the Thighs and Feet, ſo call'd becauſe it has need of ſuch a one, as *Chiron* was, to heal it.

To **Chirp**, to ſing, warble, or peep, as a Bird does.

To take a chirping Cup, is to cheer up one's Spirits with a Draught of ſtrong Liquor.

Chirrichote, a *Spaniſh* Word, us'd in Deriſion of the *French*-men that pronounce *Chirry* for *Kyry*.

Chirurgery. See *Surgery*.

Chirurgical, (*Gr.*) belonging to the Art of Surgery.

Chirurgion. See *Surgeon*.

Chiſel or **Chizzel**, a Tool us'd by Carpenters, Joyners, Carvers, and other Artificers.

Chit, a ſnotty, ſnivelling little Boy, or Girl; a Kitling, or young Cat; alſo a Freckle in the Face.

To **Chit**, (among Husbandmen) any Seed is ſaid *To chit*, when it firſt ſhoots its ſmall Root into the Earth.

Chit-lark, a ſort of Bird.

Chitte, (old Word) a Shift, Shirt, or Shrowd.

Chitterlings, Hogs-guts well cleans'd and boil'd; alſo a kind of Pudding, or Sauſage.

Chitty-face, a puny Child with a little Face, one that has a pitiful, ſneaking Look.

Chivage. See *Chevage*.

Chivalry, (*Fr.*) Knighthood, Horſe-manſhip, Valour; as *Deeds of Chivalry*, i. e. mighty Feats at Arms, notable Exploits. In a Law-ſenſe, it is a particular manner of holding Lands, whereby the Tenant is bound to perform ſome Noble, or Military Office to his Lord; a Tenure by Knight Service.

Chives or **Chieves**, (among *Herbaliſts*) the fine Threads in Flowers; or according to ſome, the ſmall Knobs that grow on the top of thoſe Threads.

Chives tipt with Pendants, is when the Horn, or Thread of a Flower has a Seed hanging and ſhaking at the point of it, as in Tulips, *&c.*

Chives or **Cives**, a ſmall ſort of Onion.

Chiurts, a ſort of People among the *Turks*, very expert in Horſemanſhip, and ſuppos'd to be the Off-ſpring of the ancient *Gordii*.

Chleuaſmus, (*Gr.*) a laughing to Scorn, a mocking, ſcoffing or jeering; alſo a Figure in *Rhetorick* us'd to that purpoſe.

Chlorion or **Chlorio**, a green or yellow Bird of the bigneſs of a Turtle, never ſeen but in Summer, the Witwal or Loriot; the Yellow-hamber.

Chloris, the green Finch or the Canary-bird.

Chlorites, a precious Stone green like Graſs.

Chloropus, the Moor-hen, a Water-fowl.

Chloroſis, the Green-Sickneſs, a Diſeaſe in young Virgins, which ſeems to be a kind of Phlegmatick Dropſy, proceeding from a Stoppage of the Courſes, Want of Fermentation in the Blood, *&c.* It is otherwiſe call'd *Icterus Albus & Morbus Virgineus*.

Choanæ, a Tunnel or Funnel for pouring of Liquor out of one Veſſel into another: Among Anatomical Writers, a kind of Tunnel in the *Baſis* of the Brain, by which the ſerous Excrements are brought down from the Ventricles to the Pituitary Glandule: Alſo the *Pelvis* or Baſon of the Reins. See *Pelvis*.

Choaſpites, a precious Stone of a green Colour, glittering like Gold.

Chocolate, a ſort of Compound and a nouriſhing Liquor made of it, whoſe chief Ingredient is the *Indian Cacao*-Nut.

Chœnix, (*Gr.*) a Meaſure in uſe among the Ancients, containing two Sextaries, or three *Engliſh* Pints: Some take it for the Meaſure of a Servant's Food for one Day.

Chœras, a little Sow, a young Pig: Alſo the King's-evil Swelling; a hard Kernel under the Arm-pits, Throat, *&c.* a Wen.

Chœrogryllus, an Hedge-hog.

Choir, the Quire of a Church, that part of it where Divine Service is ſaid, or ſung.

To **Choke**, to ſtrangle or ſtifle, to ſtop up.

Choke-pear, a rough ſort of Pear; whence it is figuratively taken for a ſhock, or rub in one's Way.

Choke-vetch or **Choke-weed**, a kind of Herb.

Cholagoga or **Cholagogues**, (*Gr.*) Medicines that diſcharge, or purge Choler and ſulphureous Humours; as Rhubarb, Senna, *&c.*

Choledochus Ductus, (in *Anat.*) is the uniting of the *Ductus* or *Porus Biliaricus*, with the *Ductus Cyſticus* into one Paſſage, thence termed the *Ductus Communis Choledochus*: This Paſſage goes obliquely to the lower end of the Gut *Duodenum*, or the beginning of the *Jejunum*, and conveys the Gall to thoſe Parts.

Choler, a hot and dry yellow Humour, contain'd in the Gall-bladder, which is of great uſe for the Fermentation of the Juice nam'd *Chyle*, and bringing it to Perfection: In a Figurative Senſe, it is taken for Paſſion, Anger, or Wrath.

Cholera, (*Gr.*) the Choler, or Bile: Alſo a Diſeaſe in the Stomach and Guts, whereby the Dregs of that Humour are voided in great abundance, both upwards and downwards; a Vomiting and Looſeneſs.

Cholerick, abounding with, or full of Choler; alſo paſſionate, haſty, apt to be angry, peeviſh.

Choliambi, a kind of Iambick Verſes that have a Spondee in the ſixth, or laſt Place.

Cholmondley, a Town in *Cheſhire*, which gave Name and Place of Abode to the Noble Family of the *Cholmondleys*, or *Chomleys*.

Chondrilla, (*Gr.*) an Herb like Succory, Ruſh-ſuccory, or Gum-ſuccory, wild Endive.

Chondris, an Herb call'd falſe Dittany.

Chondros, a Grain as of Salt, Maſtich, Frankinſcence, *&c.* Alſo a kind of *Italian* Wheat. In *Anatomy*, a Cartilage, or Griſtle, the moſt earthy and ſolid part of the Body next to a Bone.

Chondroſyndeſmus, a Cartilaginous Ligament; or the joyning of Bones together by means of a Cartilage, or Griſtle.

Choner or **Corus**, an *Hebrew* Meaſure, containin 75 Wine-Gallons.

To **Chop**, to cut, to mince, or cut ſmall; to truck, or make an Exchange.

Chop-church, (old Law-word) an Exchanging of Churches, as when two Parſons of ſeveral Churches change their Benefices, and reſign them to the Ordinary for that Purpoſe.

Choragium, (*Gr*, among the *Ancients*) the Tiring, or Dreſſing-room in Play-houſes; alſo the Actors Apparel and Furniture of the Stage; and in general, all kind of Furniture, Equipage, Train, or Dreſs.

Choragus, the Maſter, or Setter forth of Plays; the Leader of the Dance, the Maſter of the Revels who was to look to the Muſick, or to furniſh the Attire.

Choral, belonging to the Choir of Church; as a *Vicar Choral*, i. e. one that by virtue of any of the Orders of the Clergy, was admitted to ſit and ſerve God in the Quire; of theſe there were formerly ſix belonging to St. *Paul*'s Cathedral.

Chord, (in *Geom.*) a Right-line that joins the two ends of any Arch, or Portion of a Circle, and is otherwiſe call'd a *Subtenſe*; Alſo a Term in Muſick. See *Cord*.

Chorda, (*Gr.*) a Bowel, a Gut, the String of a Muſical Inſtrument made of a Gut; a Tendon or Nerve: Alſo a painful Stretching out of the *Penis* or Yard towards the *Perinæum*.

Chorda Membranæ Tympani, a certain Nerve that comes from the third Branch of the fifth Pair, and is extended above the Membrane of the *Tympanum* or Drum of the Ear.

Chordapſus, the wringing or griping Pains of the Small Guts, when they are twiſted, or when their *Periſtaltick*, or Worm-like Motion is inverted, ſo that the Ordure is thrown up at the Mouth only: This Diſeaſe is otherwiſe call'd *Ileus Iliaca Paſſio, Miſerere mei & Volvulus.*

Chordata Gonorrhœa. See *Gonorrhœa Cordata.*

Chorea, a Dance where many People dance together; a Ball.

Chorea Sancti Viti, a ſort of Madneſs which was formerly very common among ſome People, wherein the Perſons affected ran up and down dancing Night and Day to the laſt Gaſp, if they were not forcibly hinder'd: This Frenzy was ſo call'd, becauſe it often ſeiz'd on thoſe that us'd to pay a yearly Viſit to the Chappel of St *Vitus*, near the City of *Ulm* in *Sweden.*

Chorepiſcopus, a Suffragan or Rural Biſhop formerly appointed by the chief Biſhop of the Dioceſs, to ſupply his Place in Country-Towns and Villages.

Choreus, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of three ſhort Syllables, the ſame with *Tribrachus*; or elſe of two Syllables, the firſt long, and the other ſhort, the ſame as the *Trochee.*

Choriambus, a Foot compounded of a *Choreus* and an *Iambus*, which conſiſts of four Syllables, two long ones at each end, and two ſhort ones in the middle; as *Ebrietas.*

Chorion, (in *Anat.*) the outmoſt Membrane or Skin that covers the *Fœtus* or Child in the Womb, being pretty thick and ſmooth within, but rough on the out-ſide where the *Placenta* ſticks.

Choriſter. See *Quiriſter.*

Chorobates, a Meaſure 20 Foot long, anciently made uſe of to meaſure the Height of Walls or Turrets, or the depth of Waters.

Chorographer, one skill'd in *Chorography.*

Chorographick Charts. See *Charts Chorographick.*

Chorography, a Part of Geography, which delivers the Deſcription of particular Countries; as of *England*, *France*, &c. or of any County, Shire, or Province in them.

Choroides, (in *Anat.*) the Folding of the Carotidal Artery in the Brain, in which is the *Glandula Pinealis*: Alſo the *Uvea Tunica*, or Grape-like Coat that makes the Apple of the Eye.

Chorus, the Company of Singers and Dancers in a Stage-play, or of Perſons Singing together in Conſort; a Choir, or Quire.

Choſe, (*Fr.*) a Law-word for a Thing: Ex. *Choſe local*, i. e. ſuch a thing as is fixt to a Place; as a Mill, *&c.* *Choſe Tranſitory*, a thing that is moveable, or may be carry'd from one Place to another. *Choſe in Action*, a Thing without a Body, and only a Right; as an Annuity, a Covenant, a Bond, *&c.*

Chough, a ſort of Bird.

A **Chowſe**, a Cheat, Trick, or Sham: Alſo a fooliſh Fellow that may be eaſily put upon; a Nizy, a Bubble.

To **Chowſe**, to Cozen, or Cheat.

To **Chowter**, to mutter and mumble, as froward Children are apt to do.

Chriſm, (*Gr.* i. e. Ointment) a mixture of Oil and Balſam, conſecrated by a Popiſh Biſhop, to be us'd in the Ceremonies of Baptiſm, Confirmation, extreme Unction, Coronation of Kings, *&c.*

Chriſmale, (in old *Records*) a Chryſmal, or Chriſom-cloath laid over a Child's Face at Baptiſm; which of old was a cuſtomary due to the Pariſh-Prieſt.

Chriſmatis Denarii, Chriſom-pence, Money formerly paid to the Biſhop of the Dioceſs, or his Suffragan, by the Pariſh-clergy for their Chriſm, Conſecrated about *Eaſter* for the Uſes of the enſuing Year. This Cuſtomary Payment being made in Lent, near *Eaſter*, was therefore in ſome Places call'd *Quadrageſimals*, in others *Paſchals* and *Eaſter-pence.*

Chriſmatory, the Veſſel in which the Chriſm, or hallow'd Oil is kept.

Chriſom or **Chriſom-cloth**, the Face-cloth, or piece of Linnen put upon the Head of a Child newly Baptiz'd.

Chriſoms or **Criſoms**, Infants that die within the Month of Birth, or at the time of their wearing the Chriſom-cloath.

Chriſom-calf, a Word us'd in ſome Parts of *England*, for a Calf kill'd before it is a Month old.

CHRIST, (*Gr.* i. e. Anointed) the proper Name of the Ever-bleſſed Redeemer of the World.

Chriſt's Hoſpital in *London*, formerly a Monaſtery of Gray Friers, which was diſſolv'd by K. *Henry* VIII. and chang'd by *Edward* VI into an Hoſpital for poor Children: It is call'd by ſome *Blew-coat Hoſpital*, in regard that all the Boys and Girls are there Cloath'd in Blew Coats, and provided with all other ſuitable Neceſſaries.

Chriſt-thorn, the Name of a certain Shrub.

Chriſt-wort, a kind of Herb.

To **Chriſten**, to admit into the Communion of the Chriſtian Church, to Baptize.

Chriſtendom, a Word us'd to denote all the Countries throughout the World, where the Chriſtian Religion is profeſs'd.

Chriſtian, belonging to Chriſt, or his Doctrine; alſo a proper Name of ſeveral Men and Women.

Chriſtian Name, that Name which is given to a Perſon at Baptiſm.

A **Chriſtian**, a Profeſſour of Chriſtianity.

Chriſtianitatis Curia, (*Latin* old Law-term) the Court Chriſtian, or Eccleſiaſtical Judicature, oppoſed to the Civil Court, or Lay-Tribunal, call'd *Curia Domini Regis*: Theſe Courts were not only held by Biſhops in Synods, and their Arch-deacons and Chancellours in Conſiſtories; but alſo in the Rural Chapters, where the Rural Dean, or *Decanus Chriſtianitatis* preſided, and the Pariſh-Prieſts were Aſſeſſours, or Aſſiſtants.

Chriſtianity, the Chriſtian Principles, Doctrine, or Religion.

Chriſti Manus. See *Manus Chriſti.*

Chriſtmas, a Feſtival kept *December* 25, in Remembrance and Honour of Chriſt's Birth.

Chriſtopher, (*i. e.* Chriſt-carrier) a proper Name of Men, particularly of a famous Saint in the *Roman* Calendar; It was alſo the Chriſtian Name of the renowned *Columbus*, or *Colon* the *Genoeſe*, who firſt diſcover'd the New World, call'd *America.*

Chriſtophoriana, the Herb St. *Chriſtopher.*

Chroma, (*Gr.*) Colour: In *Rhetorick*, a Colour, Set-off, or fair Pretence: In *Muſick*, the graceful Way of Singing with Quavers and Trilloes.

Chromaticks, a pleaſant and delightful ſort of Muſick, which conſiſts in keeping the Intervals cloſe, by an ingenious Artifice ſo as to make the Melody ſweeter and ſofter. See *Diatonick* and *Enharmoniack*.

Chromatiſmus, (*Phyſical-Term*) the natural Tincture or Colour, as of Urine, Spittle, Bloud, *&c.*

Chromis, the Grunter, a Sea-fiſh.

Chronical, belonging To time, or that is of a Long Continuance.

Chronical Diſeaſes, are Diſtempers that do not come preſently to a Height; but in which the Patient lingers out, and lives many Years, or at leaſt for ſome conſiderable time; as the Gout, Stone, Dropſy, *&c.* and in this reſpect they are oppoſed to *Acute Diſeaſes*; which See.

Chronicle, an Hiſtory according to the Order of Times, or of things done from time to time.

Chronicled, recorded, or ſet down in a Chronicle or Hiſtory.

Chronicler, a Writer of Chronicles.

Chronodix, a kind of Dial or Inſtrument, to ſhew how the time paſſes away.

Chronogram, a Verſe in which the Figurative Letters being joyn'd together, make the Year of our Lord.

Chronologer or **Chronologiſt**, one skill'd in *Chronology*.

Chronological, belonging to that Science.

Chronology, the Art of reckoning Time, from the Creation of the World, for Hiſtorical Uſes and keeping an Account of remarkable things and Tranſactions; ſo as truly to Date the Beginnings and Ends of Princes Reigns, the Revolutions of Empires and Kingdoms, Signal Battels, Sieges, *&c.*

Chronometrum or **Chronoſcopium Perpendiculum**, the ſame as a Pendulum to meaſure Time with. See *Pendulum*.

Chryſalis, a Worm, or Grub that turns to the Butter-fly.

Chryſanthemum, a Name given to ſeveral Herbs that have yellow ſhining Flowers; as Crow-foot, or Gold-knaps, yellow Camomile, *&c.*

Chryſelectrum, Amber of a golden, or yellow Colour.

Chryſeus, a kind of Comet of a Gold-Colour. See *Diſcens*.

Chryſitis, Gold-foam; the Foam that ariſes from refined Lead, being of a yellow Colour like Gold: Alſo the Herb Milfoil, or Yarrow.

Chryſoberyllus, a ſort of Cryſtal-ſtone that ſhines like Gold.

Chryſocarpum, a kind of Ivy, ſo call'd from the golden Colour of its Berries.

Chryſoceraunius Pulvis, a Chymical Powder made of Gold, the ſame with *Aurum Fulminans*; which See.

Chryſocolla, Gold-Sodder, a Mineral like a Pumice-Stone, found in Mines of Copper, and ſometimes in thoſe of Gold, Silver, and Lead; one kind of it is call'd *Borax*, and us'd by Gold-ſmiths for the ſoddering of Gold.

Chryſocome, the Herb Milfoil, or Yarrow, with golden Locks.

Chryſolachanum, a kind of Orrach.

Chryſolampis, a precious Stone that ſhines like Fire by Night, and looks pale by Day; whence it may be call'd the Glow-worm Stone.

Chryſolithos, the Chryſolite, a precious Stone of a tranſparent Gold-colour mixt with Green; ſome will have it to be a kind of Jaſper.

Chryſomelum, an Apple of a golden Colour, a yellow Quince.

Chryſomitris, the Gold-finch, a Singing-bird.

Chryſopaſtus, a precious Stone ſprinkled as it were with Gold-Sand.

Chryſophrys, a Fiſh ſo call'd for the Gold-colour it has over the Eyes.

Cryſopis, a precious Stone like Gold.

Chryſopœia, (among *Alchymiſts*) the Art of making Gold.

Chryſopraſus, a precious Stone found in *Aſia*, of a greeniſh Colour, yielding a Golden Luſtre.

Chryſopterus, a kind of Topaz.

Chryſos, Gold the moſt valuable of all Metals; alſo the Gilt-head, a Sea-fiſh.

Chryſoſtom, (*i. e.* having a golden Mouth) the Name of an ancient Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, famous for his Eloquence.

Chryſothales, the leſſer ſort of Wall Penny-wort; an Herb.

Chryſtal. See *Cryſtal*.

Chryſulca, the Water with which Refiners waſh Gold off, when mixt with other Metals: Alſo a Chymical Liquor that diſſolves Gold. See *Aqua Regalis*.

Chub, a kind of Fiſh having a great Head; alſo a Jolt-head, or clowniſh Fellow.

Chub-checked, that has full Cheeks.

To **Chuck**, to ſtroke under the Chin; alſo to cry as a Patridge does.

To **Chuckle**, to break out now and then into Laughter, to laugh by fits.

Chuff, a Country-clown.

Chuffy, clowniſh, rough, rude.

Chump, a thick and ſhort Log, or Block of Wood.

Church, a Place ſet a-part for Divine Worſhip: Alſo a particular Congregation, or Aſſembly of Chriſtian People, govern'd by a lawful Miniſter.

The **Catholick** or **Univerſal Church**, the whole Body of the Faithful, throughout all the Parts of the habitable Earth of which Chriſt is the Head.

Church-Reve, (*Sax.*) the Guardian, or Overſeer of the Church; as *Shire-reve*, or Sheriff, is of the County; a Church-Warden.

Church-Wardens, Officers yearly choſen by Conſent of the Miniſter and Veſtry, to look to the Church, Church-yard, Pariſh-Accounts, *&c.* as alſo to obſerve the Behaviour of the Pariſhioners, and to preſent thoſe that commit ſuch Offences as belong to the Juriſdiction and Cenſure of the Eccleſiaſtical Court.

Churcheſſet, (*Sax. q. d.* Churches Seed) a certain Meaſure of Wheat, which in old Times every Man us'd to give to the Church on St. *Martin*'s Day. It is otherwiſe expreſs'd *Chirſet*, *Curcſet*, and *Ciricſceat*.

Churl or **Carl**, a Clown, a Country-bumpkin; a covetous Hunks: The Word was us'd among our *Saxon* Anceſtours, for a free Tenant at Will, that held Lands of the Thane, or Earl, upon account of certain Rents and Services.

Churliſh, clowniſh, ſurly, ill-natur'd.

Churr-worm, an Inſect, otherwiſe call'd a Fen-cricket.

Churſcot, (*Sax.*) Church-ſcot, *i. e.* certain cuſtomary Duties, anciently paid to the Pariſh-Prieſt; from which thoſe that liv'd in a Monaſtery, or Religious Houſe, ſometimes purchas'd an Exemption for themſelves and their Tenants.

Chus, (*Gr.*) the ſame Meaſure among the *Grecians*, as *Congius* with the *Romans*, containing ſix of our Pints.

Chyle, a white Juice in the Stomach and Bowels, proceeding from a light diſſolution and fermentation of the Victuals; which Juice mingling and fermenting with the Gall and Pancreatick Juice, paſſes the Lacteal Veins, *&c.* and at laſt is imbodied with the Bloud.

Chyliferus Ductus. See *Ductus Chyliferus.*

Chylification, the natural Act or Faculty of changing the Nouriſhment, or Food, into Chyle.

Chyli Receptaculum. See *Receptaculum Chyli.*

Chyloſis, the ſame as *Chilification.*

Chymere, a kind of Coat, or Jacket; alſo a Herald's Coat of Arms.

Chymica, or **Chymicalia,** ſuch Medicines as are prepar'd by Chymiſts.

Chymical, belongiig to Chymiſtry.

Chymical Digeſtion. See *Digeſtion.*

Chymiſt, one that practiſes, or is ſkill'd in that Art.

Chymiſtry, an Art which teaches how to ſeparate the different Subſtances that are found in Mixt Bodies, as Metals, Minerals, Plants and Living-Creatures, and to reduce them to their firſt Principles; from the *Greek* Word *Chymos,* a Juice, or *Cheein* to melt: It is otherwiſe call'd *Alchymy,* as alſo the *Hermetick, Pyrotechnick* and *Spagirick* Art; the Reaſons of which Names are accounted for under thoſe Articles.

Chymoſis or **Chemoſis,** a diſtortion, or drawing awry of the Eye-lids, occaſion'd by an Inflammation: Alſo an Inflammation in the *Tunica Cornea,* or horny Coat of the Eye. See *Chemoſis.*

Chymus, any kind of Juice, eſpecially that of Meat after the ſecond Digeſtion, which is mixt with the Bloud, and running thro' the Veins, repairs the waſte of every Part.

Ciboire, (*Fr.*) the Box, or Cup in which the Hoſt, or conſecrated Bread at the Communion is kept in Popiſh Countries.

Cibol, Ciboule, or **Chibbol,** a kind of ſmall degenerate Onion.

Ciboulet, a young Chibbol.

Cicada, (*Lat.*) the Cigal, an Inſect that makes a great din thro' *Italy* and *Greece* in the Summer-time, and is falſely taken for the Graſs-hopper.

Cicatrice, (in *Surgery*) a Scar, Seam, or Mark left after a great Wound or Ulcer is heal'd. Some are Simple, others accompany'd with Cavities, or Dents, and loſs of Subſtance in the Part affected.

Cicatricula, a little Scar: Among Naturaliſts, it is taken for that ſmall whitiſh Speck in the Coat of the Yolk of an Egg, where the firſt Changes towards the formation of the Chick appear in a hatched Egg; and which is commonly call'd *the Treddle.*

Cicatrizantia, cicatrizing Medicines that fill up Sores with Fleſh, and cover them with a Skin.

To **Cicatrize,** to cloſe up a Wound, to bring it to a Scar.

Cicatrix, (*Lat.*) a Cicatrice, Scar, or Seam of a Wound.

Ciceley, a proper Name of Women.

Ciceley or **Sweet Ciceley,** a ſort of Herb.

Cicer, (*Lat.*) a ſmall ſort of Pulſe leſs than Peaſe; Chiches, or Vetches.

Cicera, a kind of Pulſe like Chichlings, good for Fodder.

Cicera Tartari, Pills made of Turpentine and Cream of Tartar.

Cicerbita, a ſort of Sow-thiſtle, an Herb.

Cicercula, little Chiches, Chichlings.

Cicero, the Name of a famous Orator and Philoſopher among the *Romans.* Whence

Ciceronian Style, a Rhetorical, eloquent and pure ſtyle, or manner of Expreſſion.

Cich or **Cich-peaſe,** a kind of Pulſe.

Cichlings, petty Ciches.

Cichorium, (*Gr.*) Cichory, or Succory, an Herb good againſt Stoppages of the Liver and Spleen, Feavers, *&c.*

Cicindela, (*Lat.*) an Inſect that ſhines by Night; the Glow-bird, or Glow-worm.

Ciconia, the Stork, a Water-fowl.

Cicuta, an Herb much like our Hemlock, the Juice of which through extreme Cold, is Poiſon; and therefore the *Athenians* made uſe of it to put Malefactors to Death.

Cicutaria, common Hemlock, Ciceley, or Cow-weed; the Leaves of which are like the former, but broader, and of a pale green Colour.

Cid, a Word us'd by the *Spaniards,* for a valiant Man, or great Captain.

Cidaris, a Cap of State among the ancient *Perſians,* ſaid to be worn by their Kings and Prieſts, and probably not much different from the Turbant now in Uſe.

Cider, an excellent Drink made of Apples.

Cideriſt, one that deals in Cider.

Ciderkin or **Purre,** a Liquor made of the Murk or groſs Matter left after the Cider is preſs'd out and a convenient quantity of boil'd Water added to it; the whole infuſing for about 48 Hours: This Liquor may ſupply the place of ſmall Beer in a Family, and to many is more agreeable.

Cierge, (*Fr.*) a Wax-taper, Wax-candle, or Lamp; a Word us'd by *Chaucer.*

Cignet. See *Cygnet.*

Cilery, (in *Architect.*) the Drapery, Foliage, or branched Work on the heads of Pillars.

Cilia, the Eye-brows, or Eye-lids. See *Cilium* and *Supercilium.*

Ciliare Ligamentum or **Proceſſus Ciliaris,** (in *Anat.*) is a Collection of ſmall ſlender Filaments or Threads which take riſe from the inner part of the *Tunica Uvea* in the Eye, and thence run towards the bunching out part of the *Cryſtalline Humour,* which they compaſs in and joyn to the *Uvea.*

Cilium, the Eye-lid, or the Cover of the Eye; properly the utmoſt edge of the Eye-lid, out of which the Hairs grow.

Cilo, one that has a Head, with a Sharp Crown like a Sugar-loaf, or that has a great Fore-head.

Cimeliarches or **Cimeliarcha,** (*Gr.*) a chief Keeper of the Plate, Veſtments, and other rich things belonging to a Church; a Church-Warden: Alſo the Maſter of a Treaſury, or Jewel-houſe.

Cimeter, a kind of broad Back-ſword much us'd in *Turkey* and *Perſia.*

Cimex, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Fly, or Worm, breeding in Wood, Paper, or Chaff; a Wall-louſe, Bug, or Chinch.

Cimex Sylveſtris, the Knolſter, or flying Puneez.

Cimicaria, the Herb Flea-bane.

Cimmerians, a certain People of *Scythia,* whoſe Country was compaſs'd about with Woods, and always cover'd with thick Clouds: Whence *Cimmerian Darkneſs* is Proverbially taken for a very great Obſcurity.

Cina Cinæ, the ſame as *Quinquina,* or the Jeſuits Bark; which See.

Cinara or **Cynara,** (*Gr.*) the Artichoke; a well known Plant.

Cincater or **Cincanter,** as An *old Cincater, i. e.* a Man aged fifty Years.

Cinclus, (*Lat.*) a Bird call'd the long-bill'd Wag-tail, or Half-ſnipe, and by ſome the Water-ſwallow.

Cincon, an admirable Bird in the Kingdom of *Mexico* in the *Weſt-Indies,* no bigger than a Beetle, yet beautify'd with delicate Feathers: It lives upon the Dew and the ſmell of Flowers, and Sleeps in the hollow of a Tree 'till the Month of *April.*

Cincture, (*Lat.*) a girding: In *Architecture*, that part which makes the middle of a Pillar.

Cinefaction or **Cineration**, (among ſome *Chymiſts*) is taken for Calcination, or the burning of any thing to Aſhes.

Cineres, Cinders, Aſhes, Embers.

Cineres Clavellati, gravelled Aſhes, a Chymical Term for the Aſhes that are made of *Tartar*, or the Lees of Wine Burnt.

Cineritia, the outward, ſoft; glandulous Subſtance of the Brain, ſo call'd from its Aſh Colour; and *Subſtantia Corticalis.* See *Cortical part of the Brain.*

Cingle, a Girth for a Horſe.

Cingulum, (*Lat.*) a Girdle, Girth, or Band; alſo an Herb in the Sea growing like a Girdle; Sea-belt.

Cingulum Veneris, (in *Palmeſtry*) the Girdle of *Venus*, the Figure of a Semicircle drawn from a Space betwixt the Fore-finger and Middle-finger to the Space between the Ring-finger and Little-finger.

Ciniphes, certain little Flies, but cruelly ſtinging, which made one of the Plagues of *Egypt*.

Cinnabar or **Cinoper**, red Lead, a kind of Mineral conſiſting of Sulphur and Mercury; and it is either Natural, termed *Native Cinnabar*, or elſe Artificial, which is a Mixture of Brimſtone and Quick-ſilver ſublimed together: This Mineral is browniſh when in the Lump, but being reduc'd to a fine Powder, it is of a very high red Colour, and call'd *Vermilion*.

Cinnabar of Antimony, a mixture of equal Parts of powder'd Antimony, and ſublimate Corroſive Chymically prepar'd, which is counted a good Medicine for the Falling-ſickneſs and Diſtempers of the Head.

Cinnamon, a ſort of Spice, being the ſecond Bark of a Tree, as large as the Olive; its Leaves like thoſe of a Lemmon-tree, but much greener; the Flowers White, and very ſweet ſcented; the Fruit round, black, and of the bigneſs of a Nut.

Cinoper. See *Cinnabar*.

Cinquain, (*Fr.* in the *Art of War*) an ancient Order of Battel, to draw up five Battallions, ſo as to make three Lines, *i. e.* Van, Main-Body and Rear: Thus the ſecond and fourth Battallions advancing make the Van; the firſt and fifth form the Main-Body; and the third falls back for the Rear-guard, or Body of Reſerve.

Cinquanteniere, a Captain, or Commander of the Militia, or Trained Bands of a Town in *France*: Alſo a particular Officer in the City of *Paris*.

Cinque-foil or **Five-leav'd Graſs**, an Herb that takes Name from the Number of Leaves that grow together in a Tuft.

Cinque-port, a ſort of Fiſhing-net, ſo call'd from the five Entrances into it; being of excellent Uſe for any River, or Pond of ſwift or ſtanding Water.

Cinque-Ports, five remarkable Havens, which lie towards *France* on the Eaſt Part of *England*, viz. *Haſtings*, *Dover*, *Hithe*, *Romney* and *Sandwich*; to which *Rye* and *Winchelſea* are added as Appendants: They are under the Juriſdiction of the Conſtable of *Dover-Caſtle*, and were firſt eſtabliſh'd by K. *William* the Conquerour, for the better ſecurity of the Coaſt. The Inhabitants of theſe Ports have many Privileges and Immunities above others; they pay no Subſidies; Suits at Law are commenc'd and anſwer'd within their own Liberties; their Mayors and Barons carry the Canopy over the King and Queen at the Coronation; and for their greater Dignity, they are plac'd at a Table on the King's Right Hand.

Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, an eſpecial Governour of thoſe noted Havens, who has the Authority of an Admiral among them, and ſends out Writs in his own Name.

Cion, a young Shoot, Sprig, or Sucker of a Tree: In *Anatomy*, the ſame with the *Uvula*; which See.

Ciperous, a kind of Bulruſh.

Cipher, (in *Arithm.*) a Note or Character, which ſignifies nothing of it ſelf, yet being ſet after any of the other Figures, it encreaſes their Value by Tens; which it alſo does in Decimal Fractions, when ſet before any Figure: A *Cypher* is alſo a flouriſh of Letters compriſing the Name of a Perſon, or ſome ſhort Sentence: Alſo a ſecret Character agreed on between two Parties, for the writing of Letters, Intelligence, *&c.*

To **Cipher**, to caſt Accounts.

Cipreſs. See *Cypreſs*.

Cippus, (*Lat.*) a Pillar with an Inſcription, a Grave-ſtone: In old *Records*, a pair of Stocks, or Pillory.

Circenſian Games, the Plays of the *Circus* much us'd at *Rome* in imitation of the Olympick Games in *Greece*, and dedicated to *Conſus* the God of Counſels.

Circius, (*Lat.*) a boiſt'rous South-wind, or Hurricane, which blows out of *France* thro' *Italy*.

Circle, a Compaſs, a Ring; as *A Circle of fine Ladies*. In *Geometry*, a plain Figure, comprehended only under one Curve, or crooked Line, and having a Point in the middle of it call'd the *Center*, from which all the Right-lines that can be drawn to the Circumference are equal one to another.

Circle of the Equant, (in the *Ptolemaick Aſtronomy*) is a Circle deſcribed on the Center of the *Equant*, and its chief Uſe is to find the Variation of the firſt Inequality.

Circle of Inclination, a great Circle about the Sun in the Sphere of the fixed Stars; falling right upon the *Ecliptick*.

Circle of perpetual Apparition, is one of the leſſer Circles parallel to the *Equator*, ſo nam'd in regard that all the Stars which are included in it, never ſet, but are always viſible above the *Horizon*.

Circle of perpetual Occultation, is another Circle at a like diſtance from the Equator, which contains all thoſe Stars that never appear in our Hemiſphere: But the Stars Situated between theſe Circles, continually riſe and ſet at certain times.

Circles of Altitude. See *Almicanters*.

Circles of Declination, (on the *Globe*) ſo ſome Writers call the Meridians, on which the Declination, or Diſtance from the *Equator* of any Planet, or Star is counted.

Circles of Longitude, are great Circles, that paſs thro' the Star and the Pole of the *Ecliptick*, where they determine the Star's Longitude, reckon'd from the beginning of *Aries*: The Meridians are likewiſe ſo call'd, becauſe they ſerve to mark out the Longitude of Places.

Circles of Poſition, are Circles that paſs by the Common Points, where the *Horizon* and *Meridian* mutually cut one another, and thro' any Degree of the *Ecliptick*, or Point in the Heavens, or the Center of any Star; their Uſe being to find out how ſuch a Star is Situated with reſpect to the Globe of the Earth. The Twelve Aſtrological Houſes are alſo diſtinguiſh'd by Semicircles of Poſition.

Circles of the Empire, are certain large Provinces, or Countries into which the Empire of *Germany* is divided; being Ten in Number, *viz.* The Circles of the Upper and Lower *Saxony*, *Weſtphalia*, the Upper and Lower *Rhine*, *Franconia*, *Suabia*, *Bavaria*, *Auſtria* and *Burgundy*; which laſt is now known by the Name of *The Seventeen Provinces of the Netherlands.*

Circlet, a Roll made of Pewter, or other Metal to ſet and turn a Diſh on at Table.

Circocele, (*Gr.*) a Swelling of the Seed-veſſels in the *Scrotum.*

Circuit, (*Lat.*) a going about, a Compaſs: Alſo the travelling of the Judges twice a Year, to adminiſter Juſtice in ſeveral Counties.

Circuition, a fetching a Compaſs, or going about.

Circuitus, (*Lat.*) a Circuit, or Compaſs: Alſo the Courſe of a Feaver, or Ague; the ſame with *Periodus* and *Typus*; which See.

Circuity of Action, (*Law-Term*) a longer Courſe of Proceeding than is needful to recover the thing ſued for.

Circular, that is in form of a Circle, round.

Circular or **Spherical Numbers**, (in *Arithm.*) are ſuch whoſe Powers end in the Roots themſelves: As for Inſtance, 5 and 6, all the Powers of which do end in 5 and 6; as the Square of 5 is 25, the Cube 125; the Sqare of 6 is 36, the Gube 216, *&c.*

To **Circulate**, to go, or move round.

Circulation, the Motion of that which Circulates: In *Chymiſtry*, a Motion given to Liquors contain'd in a Double Veſſel, that is, when the Necks of two Veſſels are very well luted together; which Motion is ſtirr'd up by Fire, and cauſes the Vapours to riſe and fall to and fro: This Operation ſerves either to make the Liquors more ſubtil, or to open ſome hard Body that is mixed with them.

Circulation of the Blood, a continual Motion of that Humour paſſing from the Heart thro' the Arteries, and returning back to the Heart through the Veins.

Circulatory, that circulates, or goes round.

Circulatory Letters, are Letters ſent into all Parts of a Kingdom by general Commiſſioners, or by an Arbhbiſhop into the Several Parts of his Province, upon particular Occaſions.

Ciculatory Veſſels, (in *Chymiſtry*) ſuch as ſerve to diſtill by Circulation.

A **Circulatory**, a Glaſs-Veſſel in which the Steam of the diſtilled Liquor, by its riſing and falling rolls about as it were in a Circle: There are ſeveral ſorts of theſe Veſſels, but two are chiefly us'd, and call'd the *Pelican*, or *Blind Alembick*, and the *Diota.*

Circulatum Minus, a Term us'd by ſome Chymiſts for Spirit of Wine.

Circulus, (*Lat.*) a Circle or Compaſs, a Ring, a Hoop: Among Chymiſts, a round Inſtrument made of Iron, for cutting off the Necks of Retorts, Cucurbits, or other Glaſs-Veſſels; which is done by applying the Inſtrument heated to the Glaſs-Veſſel, and holding it there 'till it grow hot, then with ſome drops of cold Water, or a cold Blaſt, it flies in pieces.

Circulus Decennovennalis. See *Cycle of the Moon.*

Circumagentes Muſculi, (in *Anat.*) are certain oblique Muſcles of the Eyes, ſo nam'd from their helping to Wind, and turn the Eyes round about.

Circumaggeration, a heaping round about.

Circumambient, encompaſſing, or flowing about; an Epithet proper for the Air and apply'd to other natural Bodies.

Circumambulation, a walking about.

Circumcellio, a Vagabond, or Wanderer, one that goes up and down, having no certain Abode; a haunter of Ale-houſes, Coffee-houſes, *&c.* a begging Frier.

Circumcelliones, were alſo certain abominable Hereticks that ſtroll'd about from one Place to another, and to get repute laid violent Hands upon themſelves.

Circumciſion, (*i. e.* a cutting about) a Ceremony heretofore us'd among the *Jews*, and now among the *Turks*, *viz.* a cutting off the Foreskin from their Male Children, as ſoon as they are eight Days old.

Circumduction, a leading about.

Circumference, Circuit, or Compaſs: In *Geometry*, that Line which goes about, and encloſes the Area, or Content of a Circle; it is alſo ſometimes taken for the outermoſt bounding Line of any other Plain Figure.

Circumferentor, a Mathematical Inſtrument us'd by Geometricians and Surveyors, and made of Wood 8 Inches in length and 4 in breadth: About the middle of the Upper Side is a round Hole $3\frac{1}{2}$ Inches about, and half an Inch deep, in which is fixed a Card divided into 120 equal Parts, a Dial being drawn on the Card to know the Hour of the Day, *&c.*

Circumflex, (in *Grammar*) a ſort of Accent ſet over a long or contracted Syllable, which is marked (^) and in *Greek* (˜)

Circumfluous or **Circumfluent**, flowing about.

Circumforaneous, that is carry'd about the Market, or Court.

Circumfuſion, a pouring about.

Circumgyration, a fetching a great Circuit about, a whirling, or turning about; the wheeling Motion of any Natural Body round a Center.

Circumjacent, lying round about.

Circuminceſſion, a Word us'd by Divines to expreſs the reciprocal Exiſtence of the three Perſons of the Holy Trinity in each other.

Circumligation, a binding, or tying about.

Circumlocution, a Fetch, or Compaſs of Words, made uſe of when a proper Word cannot be found to expreſs a thing.

Circumplication, a folding, rolling, or winding about.

Circum-Polar Stars, (in *Aſtron.*) are ſuch Stars as being pretty near the North-Pole, move round it; and in our Latitude, never ſet or go below the *Horizon.*

Circumpoſition, a putting, or laying about: In the Art of Gardening, a kind of Laying, when the Mould is born up to the Bough; which is to be taken off by an old Hat, Boot, or ſtrong piece of old courſe Cloth.

Circumpulſion, (in *Philoſ.*) the thruſting forward of Bodies, which are mov'd by thoſe that lye round about them.

Circumrotation, a wheeling about.

To **Circumſcribe**, to limit, bound, or ſtint. In *Geometry*, a Figure is ſaid *To be circumſcribed*, when either the Angles, Sides, or Planes of the outward Figure, touch all the Angles of the Figure that is inſcribed or drawn within it.

Circumſcription, the Act of Circumſcribing. In *Philoſophy*, the Termination, certain Limits, or Bounds of any Natural Body; and it is External, or Internal.

Circumſcription External, is otherwiſe termed *Local*, upon Account of its being referr'd to the Place within which any Body is confin'd: Thus a Body is ſaid *To be circumſcribed locally*, or *To be* *in a Place circumſcriptively*, when it has a certain and determinate *Ubi*, or Place with reſpect to the circum-ambient, or encompaſſing Bodies.

Circumſcription Internal, is that which belongs to the Eſſence and Quality of every Body, whereby it has a certain determinate Extenſion, Bounds and Figure.

Circumſpect, wary, wiſe, conſiderate, prudent.

Circumſpection, Warineſs, Diſcretion.

Circumſtance, (*i. e.* ſtanding about) a Quality that accompanies any thing; as Time, Place, *&c.*

Circumſtanced, that is under, or attended with Circumſtances.

Circumſtantial, relating, or belonging to Circumſtances.

To **Circumſtantiate**, to deſcribe a Thing with its Circumſtances.

De **Circumſtantibus**, (*i. e.* of the Byſtanders) a Law-Term, us'd for the Number of Jurors ſupply'd or made up out of thoſe that are preſent, or ſtanding by, when any impannell'd do not appear, or appearing are challenged by either Party.

Circumvallation, or **The Line of Circumvallation**, (in *Fortif.*) is a Line, or Trench cut by the Beſiegers, and bordered with a Parapet, or Breaſt-work, encompaſſing all their Camp, to defend it againſt any Army that may attempt to relieve the Place, and to ſtop Deſerters. This Line is uſually about ſeven Foot deep, and twelve broad. See *Contravallation.*

Circumvection, a carrying about.

To **Circumvent**, (*i. e.* as it were to come about one) to over-reach, to cozen, or deceive.

Circumvention, Over-reaching, Cheating; Cozenage, Deceit.

Circumvolution, a Rolling, Wheeling, or Turning about.

Circus, (*Lat.*) a Circle, or Rundle, a Ring: Alſo a ſort of large Building of a round, or oval Figure, rais'd by the ancient *Romans*, for Shews, Games, and Publick Exerciſes; ſome Ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen at *Rome*, *Niſmes*, and elſewhere: Alſo a kind of Hawk, or Bird of Prey call'd a Cryer; the Falcon-gentle.

Ciris, a ſort of creſted Lark, or a Bird which the *French* call *Une Egrette*.

Cirrus, a Tuft, or Lock of Hair curled, a Curl, or Frizzle; the Creſt of Feathers on the Head of certain Birds, as the Lark, Crane, *&c.* Among Herbaliſts, *Cirri* are taken for thoſe fine Strings, or Hairs, by which ſome Plants faſten themſelves, in order to their Support in creeping along; as Ivy, *&c.*

Cirſocele, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) a ſwelling of the Veſſels about the Teſticles, that prepare the *Semen*; ſo that it ſometimes appears like a third Teſticle.

Cirſos, a crooked ſwoln Vein, a kind of Swelling, when a Vein, by reaſon of the Softneſs of its Coat is ſtretch'd out with much thick Bloud, and looks as if it would burſt. It is otherwiſe call'd *Varix*.

Cis, a kind of Worm breeding in Corn; a Weevil.

Ciſalpine Countries, thoſe Countries that are ſituated on the hither Side of the Mountains call'd *Alps*.

Ciſſanthemus, a ſort of Withwind, or Sowbread, the Herb Briony, or Wild Vine.

Ciſſites, a white and ſhining precious Stone, that has the Figure of Ivy-leaves all over it.

Ciſſoid, (in *Geom.*) the Name of a certain Curve, or crooked Line invented by *Diocles*.

Ciſſos, the Herb Ivy, eſpecially that which grows alone without a Stay.

Ciſtercian Monks, an Order of Friers founded by *Robert*, Abbot of *Ciſteaux* in *France*, *A. D.* 1098.

Ciſtern, (*Lat.*) a Place under Ground, for the keeping of Rain-water; or a Veſſel made of Lead to hold a Stock of Water for Houſehold-Uſes; alſo one made of Silver, Copper, or other Metal, to put Bottles, or Glaſſes in. The Confectioners *Ciſtern*, is a portable Inſtrument in form of a Box, into which Jellies, Creams, and other Liquors are put, in order to be iced.

Ciſtophorus, an ancient Coin in Value ſomewhat more than half of the *Denarius*, and as much as three *Oboli* and a half, or two Pence Farthing.

Ciſtus, a ſhrubby Plant, of which there are two Sorts, one call'd the Dog-roſe, and the other having on its Leaves about Midſummer a kind of clammy ſweet Dew, that ſerves to make the Gum call'd *Ladanum*.

Citadel, (*Ital.*) a Fort with four, five, or ſix Baſtions, rais'd on the moſt advantageous Ground about a City, the better to defend it, or to command it in caſe of a Rebellion.

Citation, (*Lat.*) a Citing, or Quoting.

To **Cite**, to alledge, or quote an Authority, or Paſſage in a Book; alſo to ſummon to appear before an Eccleſiaſtical Judge.

Cithara, (*Gr.*) a Harp, a Cittern, or Guittar: Alſo the Dab, a Sea-fiſh, ſo call'd by Reaſon of certain Lines, which reach from the Top of the Head to the Tail, and reſemble the Strings of a Muſical Inſtrument.

Citizen, a Free-man, or Inhabitant of a City.

Citrago, (*Lat.*) the Herb Balm, or Balm-gentle.

Citreum, a Citron, or Lemmon: Alſo Citron-wood, or Oil of Citron, put among Cloaths to kill the Moths, or to perfume them.

Citriale, a Word us'd by *Chaucer*, for a Cittern, or Guittar.

Citrine or **Citron-Colour**, the Colour of a Pomecitron, or golden Colour; which the Chymiſts undertake to give to ſome Metals, to make them look like Gold, and call it the *Grand Mineral Tincture*.

Citrinella, the Yellow-hamber; a Bird.

Citron, a kind of great Lemmon.

Citrull, a ſort of Cucumber, or Pumpkin of a Citron-Colour.

Citrus, (*Gr.*) the Citron-tree, a kind of Tree growing in *Africa*, the Wood of which was curiouſly grain'd, and highly valu'd by the *Romans*, who made Tables, and inlaid their Doors and Beds with it: Alſo another ſort that bears the Citron, or great Lemmon.

City, a great walled Town; but it is more eſpecially apply'd to a Town Corporate, that has a Biſhop's-See, and a Cathedral Church.

Citta, (*Gr.*) a Fault in the Appetite, as when Women long for things that are not fit to be eaten; as Lime, Coals, Shells, Sand, *&c.* the Green Sickneſs: Alſo the Longing of Women with Child; the ſame as *Pica*.

Cittadel. See *Citadel.*

Cittern, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument.

Cittoſis, (*Gr.*) a Fault in Vines, when Grapes fall from the Cluſters, and periſh.

Cives, a ſort of wild Leaks, whoſe Leaves are us'd for Sallet-furniture.

Civet, a Perfume like Musk made of the Excrement of the Civet-Cat, alſo a kind of Sallet-herb. In *French* Cookery, *Civet*, is a particular Way of dreſſing Chickens, Hares, and other ſorts of Veniſon, firſt frying them brown in Lard, and afterwards ſtewing them in Broth.

Civick Crown, (among the *Romans*) a Garland made of Oak-branches, with Acorns, or of

Ground-oak, and given as a Reward to ſuch as had ſav'd a Citizen's Life in Battel, having defended him, and kill'd his Enemy.

Civil, (*Lat.*) courteous, kind, well-bred; honeſt, chaſte: Alſo Political, belonging to the Citizens, City, or State; alſo a Term oppos'd to *Criminal* and *Eccleſiaſtical*.

Civil Days, (in *Aſtron.*) contain juſt twenty four Hours a-piece, reckon'd from twelve a Clock at Noon, or Night on one Day, to the ſame time the next Day; in which ſpace of Time the Equinoctial makes one Daily Revolution on the Poles of the World. See *Days*.

Civil Death, when a Perſon is cut off from Civil Society, by being ſentenc'd to perpetual Baniſhment, to working in the Mines, or to the Galleys, *&c.*

Civil Law, is properly the peculiar Law of any State, Country, or City: But it is generally taken for a Body of Laws compos'd out of the beſt of the *Roman* and *Grecian* Laws, which in the Main was receiv'd throughout all the *Roman* Dominions for above 1200 Years, and is ſtill obſerv'd in ſeveral Parts of *Europe*. This Body of the Civil Law is divided into three Volumes; *viz.* the *Pandects* or *Digeſts*, the *Code*, and the *Inſtitutes*; and to theſe are added the *Authenticks*, or Conſtitutions of the Emperour *Juſtinian*, otherwiſe call'd *Novellæ*; all which See in their proper Places.

Civil Year, the Legal Year, appointed by every State to be us'd within its own Dominions; and ſo call'd in Contradiſtinction to the *Natural* Year, which is exactly meaſur'd by the Revolution of the Heavenly Bodies: Thus the Year with us begins *March* 25, and always contains 365 Civil Days, except in Leap-year, when it has 366. See *Year*.

Civilian, a Doctour, Profeſſour, or Student in the Civil Law.

Civility, Courteſy, Obligingneſs, good Breeding.

To **Civilize**, to make civil, courteous, or tractable; to ſoften, or poliſh Manners.

To **Clack**, to ſnap, rattle, or make a kind of ſhrill Noiſe.

To **Clack Wooll**, is to cut off the Sheep's Mark, which makes it weigh leſs, and yield leſs Cuſtom.

Clack-gooſes. See *Barnacle*.

Cladus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Wattle, or Hurdle.

Claim, Challenge, or Demand: In a Law-ſenſe, a Challenge of Intereſt in any thing that is out of one's Poſſeſſion; as Claim by Charter, or Deſcent, *&c.*

To **Claim**, to lay Claim to, to challenge.

Clam or **Clamp**, a ſort of Shell-fiſh in ſome Part of the *Weſt-Indies*, which much reſembles our Muſcle, but is of a white Colour.

To **Clamber**, to climb, or get up.

Clamea admittenda in itinere Attornatum, a Writ whereby the Queen commands the Juſtices *Eyre*, to admit of one's Claim by Attorney, that is employ'd in the Queen's Service, and cannot come in his own Perſon.

Clammed, (old Word) ſtarved with Hunger.

Clammy, gluiſh, ſticking.

Clamorous, (*Lat.*) full of Clamour, noiſy.

Clamour, Noiſe, Out-cry, a loud and tumultuous Cry.

To **Clamour**, to make a Noiſe, to cry out againſt.

Clamp, (in Joyner's-Work) a particular manner of letting Boards one into another. *Clamps* in a Ship are thoſe thick Timbers which lye under the Beams of the firſt *Orlope*, or uppermoſt Deck, and bear them up at each End.

Clan, a Tribe, or Family in *Scotland*; as *Clan Mackduff*, *i. e.* the Family of *Mackduff*.

Clancular, (*Lat.*) privy, ſecret.

Clandeſtine, done in private, or hugger-mugger, without the Knowledge of Parents, Tutours, or Superiours, or contrary to the Prohibitions of the Law.

To **Clang**, to ſound as a Trumpet does.

Clap, a Crack, a Blow; alſo a Venereous, or pocky Diſeaſe. In *Falconry*, the neither part of a Hawk's Beak is call'd *the Clap*.

Clap-net and **Looking-glaſs**, a Device to catch Larks with, which is otherwiſe call'd *Daring*, or *Doring*.

Clapboard, a Board cut in order to make Caſks or Veſſels.

Clapper of Coneys, a Place under Ground, where Rabbets, or Coneys are bred.

Clara, a proper Name of Women, ſignifying in *Latin*, clear, or bright.

Clare, a Town of *Suffolk*, which gave Name to the ancient Family of the *Clares*.

Clarencieux, the Title of the ſecond King at Arms, appointed by K. *Edward* IV, upon the Death of his Brother *George*, Duke of *Clarence*: His Office is to marſhal and diſpoſe the Funerals of all Knights and Eſquires throughout the Realm, on the South-ſide of the River *Trent*.

Claret, a Name generally given to the red Wines of *France*.

Claret-wine Apple, a ſort of fair white Apple, that yields a pleaſant ſharp Juice, whence it has its Name, and of which a rich vinous Liquour is made, excelling moſt other Ciders, eſpecially when mixt with ſweet Apples.

Claretum, (in old *Lat.* Writers) a Liquor made of Wine and Honey, clarify'd by boiling; Wine, in which Spice, Sugar, and other Ingredients have been infus'd for ſome time; *Hippocras*.

Claricords, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument.

Clarification, the Act of clarifying, as when Juices, or thick Liquors are made clearer, or finer, which is done by letting the Dregs ſink of themſelves, or by Fermentation, or by putting in Vinegar, the white of an Egg, or Milk, *&c.* either to force down the Dregs to the Bottom, or to gather them in a Scum on the Top.

To **Clarify**, to make, or to grow clear, with reſpect to Juices, Syrups, or others Liquors.

Clarigatio, (*Lat.* in the *Roman* Law) a Demand of Satisfaction for an Injury done, as by Out-cry, and a proclaiming of War thereupon; a Reprizal, or Letter of Mart, an Arreſt, or Seizure of Perſons, or Goods.

Clarion, a kind of ſhrill Trumpet: Alſo a Bearing in *Heraldry*, which repreſents the Figure of ſuch an old-faſhion'd Trumpet; or as ſome ſay, the Rudder of a Ship; or according to others, the Reſt for a Lance: Thus *Ruby, three Clarions Topaz* are the Arms of the Earl of *Bath*, by the Name of *Greenvile*.

Clark. See *Clerk*.

Clarmarthen, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) the warranting of ſtoln Cattel, or Goods.

Clary, a Plant ſaid to be a Friend to the Eyes, and a Strengthener of the Back: Alſo a ſort of ſtrong-Water made of that Herb.

To **Claſh**, to make a confuſed Noiſe, to beat againſt; to wrangle, to diſagree.

Claſp, a ſort of Buckle; alſo a kind of Tendrel, young Shoot, or Sprig of a Tree.

To **Claſp**, to buckle, to embrace.

Claſpers, (among Herbaliſts) the twiſted Ligaments, or Threads, with which certain Shrubs and Herbs, as Vines, Briony, Cucumbers, Ivy, *&c.* take hold of Trees, or Plants that grow about them.

Claſs or **Claſſis**, (*Lat.*) a Form in a School; alſo Rank, or Order.

Claſſical or **Claſſick**, as *A Claſſical Author*, *i. e.* an approved Writer, one of good Credit and Authority in the Schools.

To **Clatter**, to make a Noiſe, to chatter, or prattle; to diſpute, or brangle.

Claud, an old *Britiſh* Word for a Ditch.

Claudent, (*Lat.*) ſhutting, or cloſing; as the **Claudent Muſcles**, *i. e.* certain Muſcles that ſhut the Eye-lids, being plac'd between the inner Membrane of that Part and the Fleſhy Membrane, and otherwiſe call'd *Semi-circular*.

Claudere, to ſhut, or incloſe; to finiſh, or conclude: In ſome ancient Deeds, to turn open Fields into Cloſes, or Incloſures.

Clavecymbal or **Clavicymbal**, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument with Wire-ſtrings, which ſome take for the Harpſichord, or Virginals.

Claver or **Clover-graſs**, a ſort of three-leav'd Graſs.

Claves Inſulæ, (*Lat. i. e.* the Keys of the Iſland) a Term of Art us'd in the Iſle of *Man*, for thoſe twelve Perſons, to whom all doubtful and weighty Caſes are reſerv'd.

Clavia, (in old Records) a Mace, or Club; as *Serjantia Clavia*, i. e. the Sergeancy, or Service of the Clovery, or Mace.

Clavicula, a little Key, or ſmall Club: Alſo the Tendrel, or young Shoot of a Vine, with which it takes hold of every thing, and climbs up by it.

Claviculæ, (in *Anat.*) the Clavicles, or Channel-bones, two ſmall Bones which faſten the Shoulder-bones, and Breaſt-bone, as it were a Key, being ſituated at the Baſis, or bottom of the Neck above the Breaſt, on each Side one.

Clavis, a Key, a Lock, or Bolt: The Word is commonly us'd in *Engliſh*, for the Expoſition of a Cipher, or any ſecret Writing.

Clavola, a ſlip of a Tree, a Graff, a Cion, or young Set.

Clauſe, an Article, or Concluſion, a particular Proviſoe, or Condition made in a Contract, or put into any Inſtrument, or Deed.

Clauſe-Rolls, certain Rolls preſerv'd in the *Tower* of *London*, and containing ſuch Records as were committed to cloſe Writs.

Clauſick or **Clauſike**, (old Word) the Claw-ſickneſs, or Foot-rot in Sheep.

Clauſtral, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Cloiſter.

Clauſtura, (in ancient Deeds) Bruſh-wood for Hedges, or Fences.

Clauſum fregit, a Law-term, ſignifying as much as an Action of Treſpaſs, and ſo call'd; becauſe in the Writ, ſuch a one is ſummon'd to anſwer, *Quare Clauſum fregit*, that is, why he did ſuch a Treſpaſs?

Clauſum Paſchæ, (in old Statutes) the *Utas*, or eighth Day after *Eaſter*, ſo termed, becauſe it cloſes that Feſtival.

Clauſura Heyæ, the Incloſure of a Hedge.

Clavus, a Nail or Spike, a Pin or Wedge; alſo a Wart, or Corn in the Finger, or Toe; a little hard Swelling in the corner of the Eye: Alſo a brawny Swelling of the Foot, like the Head of a Nail, the ſame with *Helos*: Alſo a Pain in the Eye-brow, which ſeems as if that part of the Head were bor'd thro' with an Awger, or Wimble: Dr. *Sydenham* calls ſuch a Pain on the top of the Head of Perſons troubled with Fits of the Mother, *Clavus Hyſtericus*.

Clawa, (in old *Records*) a Cloſe, or ſmall Incloſure.

Claye, (*Fr.*) a Hurdle of Rods wattled together: In *Fortification*, *Clayes* are Wattles made of ſtrong Stakes interwoven with Oſiers, or other ſmall Twigs to cover Lodgments, with Earth heap'd on them: They are alſo laid in Ditches that have been drain'd, and upon Marſhy Grounds, to make them firm and paſſable.

Clear, fair, fine, ſound, pure: In *Architecture*, the Inſide-work; as *A Cloſet in the Clear*.

To **Clear**, to make clear: In the Art of War, *To clear the Trenches*, is to beat out thoſe that guard them, with a vigorous Salley from the Place Beſieged.

Clear-ſighted, that has a quick Sight; alſo that is of a ſharp, ready Wit, or of a piercing Judgment and Fore-ſight.

Clear Viſion, a Term in *Opticks*. See *Viſion*.

Clear Walk, a Term that relates to Game-cocks, and ſignifies the Place that the Fighting-cock is in.

Cleat, (among Sea-men) a ſmall Wedge, or piece of Wood faſten'd on the Yard-arms of a Ship, to keep the Ropes from ſlipping off the Yard.

Cleaver, a ſort of Chopping-knife us'd by Butchers, *&c.*

Cleavers, a kind of Herb.

Cleche, (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when any Ordinary is pierced through with the ſame Figure, as *He bears Gules a Saltier Cleche*, i. e. one pierc'd thro' with another.

Cleides, (*Gr.*) Keys: In *Anatomy*, the Clavicles, or Channel-bones, joyn'd on each Side to the top of the Breaſt, and to the Shoulder-blade; the Neck-bone, or Throat-bone.

Clema or **Clematis**, a Twig, or Spray of a Tree; a Shoot, or young Branch: Among *Herbaliſts*, it is more eſpecially apply'd to ſeveral Plants that are full of Twigs, as the Vine, *&c.*

Clematis Daphnoides, the Herb Periwinkle, good for Wounds, Bleeding at Noſe, Looſeneſs, Bloody-flux, *&c.*

Clematis Paſſiflora, the Paſſion-Flower.

Clematitis, a ſort of Birth-wort, an Herb whoſe Leaves are like Ivy, growing in the Fields, Vine-yards, Woods and hot Places.

Clemency, (*Lat.*) Gentleneſs, Graciouſneſs, Mercifulneſs.

Clement, Mild, Gentle, Courteous; alſo a proper Name of Men.

Clements-Inn. See *Inns of Chancery*.

Clementines, a part of the Body of the Canon-law, being certain Decretals, or Conſtitutions of Pope *Clement* V. Enacted in the Council of *Vienna*, and added to the end of the third Volume, call'd *Sextum*.

Clench-bolts, (in a Ship) a ſort of Iron-pins, clenched, or made faſt at the ends where they come through.

Clep, (*Scotch* Law-word) a Form of Claim, Libel, or Petition.

Clep'd, (old Word) called, or named.

Clepſydra, (*Gr.*) an Inſtrument anciently made uſe of to meaſure Time, by the gentle running of Water thro' a narrow Paſſage out of one Veſſel into another; an Hour-glaſs

Clergion, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for a Clerk, or Clergy-man.

Clergy, the whole Body of Church-men, that take upon them the Miniſterial Functions: Alſo a Clerk's Appeal, or Plea to an Indictment; for in old Times a Clergy-man being Convicted of Felony before a Secular Judge, had liberty to *pray his Clergy*, i. e. to pray that he might be deliver'd to his Ordinary to clear himſelf: But now all Men are allow'd the ſame Privilege, when found guilty of ſuch Felony, as this Benefit is granted for. See *Benefit of the Clergy*.

Clerical, belonging to the Clergy.

Clerico admittendo, a Writ directed to the Biſhop, for the admitting of a Clerk to a Benefice, upon a *Re-admittas* try'd and found for the Party that procur'd the Writ.

Clerico capto per Statutum Mercatorum, *&c.* A Writ directed to the Biſhop, for the Delivery of a Clerk out of Priſon, that is in Cuſtody, upon the Breach of a Statute-Merchant.

Clerico Convicto Commiſſo Gaolæ in defectu Ordinarii deliberando, *&c.* A Writ for the Delivering of a Clerk to his Ordinary, that formerly was convicted of Felony, by reaſon his Ordinary did not challenge him according to the Privileges of Clerks.

Clerico infra Sacros Ordines conſtituto non eligendo in Officium, is a Writ directed to the Bailiffs, *&c.* That have thruſt a Bailiwick, or Beadleſhip upon one in Holy Orders, charging them to releaſe him again.

Clericus, a Clerk, or a Clergy-man: The Word was alſo ſome time us'd for a Secular Prieſt, as diſtinguiſh'd from a Religious, or Regular one.

Clericus Sacerdotis, a Pariſh-Clerk, or inferiour Aſſiſtant to the Prieſt, who formerly us'd to take an Oath of Fidelity from ſuch a Servant.

Clerk, a Title appropriated, 1. To Clergymen, or Miniſters of the Church; and, 2. To ſuch as by their Function, or Courſe of Life, uſe their Pen in any Courts, or elſewhere; as *Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of the Rolls of Parliament, Clerks of Chancery,* and many others; which See under thoſe reſpective Articles.

Clerk Attaint, (Law-term) is a Clerk who has his Clergy allow'd him, having pray'd it after Judgment: And *Clerk Convict,* is one that prays his Clergy before Judgment.

Cleromancy, (*Gr.*) a Sooth-ſaying, or Fortune-telling by Lots, or the throwing of Dice.

Clever, that has the knack of doing, or deviſing a thing, skilful, ingenious, neat-handed.

Clew, a bottom of Thread, Silk, *&c.*

Clew of a Sail, (in Sea-language) is the lower Corner of it which reaches down to that part, where the Tackles and Sheat-ropes are made faſt: Thus a Sail is ſaid *To have a great Clew,* when it comes goaring, or ſloping off by degrees, and is broader at the Clew than the *Earing,* which is the end of the Bolt-rope in which the Sail is ſow'd. And a *Ship ſpredds a great Clew* when ſhe has a very long Yard, and ſo takes up much Canvas in her Sails.

Clew-Garnet, a Rope that is made faſt to the Clew of the Sail, and from thence runs in a Block, or Pulley faſten'd to the middle of the Main and Fore-yard; its uſe being to hale up the Clew of the Sail cloſe to the middle of the Yard, in order to its being furled.

Clew-line, is the ſame to the Top-ſails, Top-gallant Sails and Sprit-ſails, that the *Clew-garnet* is to the Main and Fore-ſail, and of the very ſame Uſe.

Cley, (Country-word) a Hurdle for Penning, or Folding Sheep.

To **Click** or **To go Click-clack,** a Word commonly made uſe of to expreſs the Noiſe of a Watch, *&c.*

Clicket, the Knocker of a Door; but *Chaucer* uſes it for a Key; alſo a Lizard's Clapper.

Clicketting, (among *Hunters*) a Fox, when deſirous of Copulation, is ſaid *To go to his Clicketting.*

Client, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) was a Citizen that put himſelf under the Protection of ſome great Man, who upon that account was ſtyl'd a Patron. The Word is now alſo us'd for a Perſon that retains a Lawyer, or Proctor to Plead his Cauſe.

Cliff or **Clift,** the Side, or Pitch of a Hill; a cragged Mountain, or broken Rock on the Sea-coaſts.

Cliff or **Cleave,** (in *Muſick*) is a certain Character, or Mark from the Seat of which the proper Places of all the other Notes in any Song, or Leſſon, are diſcover'd by proving the ſaid Notes from thence, according to the Scale of the *Gam-ut,* in which are contain'd three Septenaries of Letters, *viz.* G. A. B. C. D. E. F. which ſeven Letters of the Alphabet ſet at the beginning of every Rule and Space, ſerve to expreſs as many *Cliffs,* or Keys: But of theſe four are only us'd, and generally plac'd at the beginning of the Staves of every Leſſon, either Vocal or Inſtrumental, *viz.*

The firſt call'd *F-fa-ut,* being only proper for the Baſs, or loweſt Part, and marked thus 𝄢 The ſecond is *C-ſol-fa-ut,* peculiar to the inner, or middle Parts, as the Tenor and Counter-tenor, and known by this Mark 𝄡 The third is *G-ſol-re-ut,* which belongs only to the Treble, or higheſt Part, and is thus mark'd on the lowermoſt Line but one 𝄞 The fourth is nam'd the *B-cliff,* or *B-fa-be-mi* Cliff, and apply'd to all Parts indifferently; its Property being only to ſhew, when Notes are to be ſung, or play'd Flat, and when Sharp. The *B-fa,* or *B-flat* is diſtinguiſhed by this Character (b) and the *B-mi,* or *B* Sharp is thus expreſs'd ♯

Clifford's-inn. See *Inns of Chancery.*

Climacterical, (*Gr.*) belonging to the Steps, or Rounds of a Ladder: As *Climacterical Years,* i. e. certain remarkable Years, whereby Man's Life gets up as it were to its appointed Period, and which are thought to be attended with ſome great Change of Life, or Fortune: Thus every Seventh and Ninth Year is ſaid *To be Climacterical,* wherein if any Sickneſs, or Diſaſter happen, it is counted very dangerous, eſpecially the 63 *d,* and 81 *ſt,* which are held moſt hazardous of all, and termed *Grand Climactericks.*

Climate or **Clime,** (in *Geog.*) a Portion of the Earth contain'd between two Circles parallel to the *Equator*; in which Space counted from the beginning of one Climate, to that of another next to it, there is half an Hour's difference in the length of the Day: And for the diſtinction of Places, and different Temperature of Air, according to their Situation, the whole Globe is divided into 24 Northern, and as many Southern Climates; according to the ſaid Increaſe of half an Hour in the longeſt Summer-day.

Climatias, a kind of Earthquake that moves ſide-long, and lays flat what is before it.

Climax, a Ladder, the Step of a Ladder, a Stile: In *Rhetorick,* a Figure call'd *Gradatio* in *Latin*; a proceeding by degrees from one thing to another; as *Mars videt hanc, viſamque cupit, potiturque cupita.* Ovid.

Climers or **Climbers,** a ſort of Herb.

Climer of Virginia or **Virginia-Ivy,** a Shrub.

Clinch, a ſmart and witty Expreſſion.

Clinch of a Cable, (in Sea-affairs) that part of a Cable which is ſeized, or made faſt to the Ring of the Anchor.

Clincher, a witty, or ingenious Perſon that makes ſmart Repartees: Alſo a ſmall Ship, Bark, or Boat, whoſe Planks are laid one over another.

Clinching, (Sea-word) the ſlight Calking of a Veſſel when foul Weather is expected about the Harbour; which is done by driving a little Oakam into the Seams to keep out the Water.

To **Cling**, to ſtick cloſe to.

Clingy, apt to cling, clammy.

Clinice, (*Gr.*) that part of Phyſick, which orders the Diet, and looks after the Cure of bed-rid People.

Clinicus, a Phyſician that attends ſuch Patients; alſo a Bearer that carries the Dead to the Grave.

To **Clink**, to ring, or ſound, as Metal does.

Clinket, (old Word) a Key-hole.

Clinoides Apophyſes, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) are four Proceſſes in the inſide of the *Os Sphenoides*, or Wedge-like Bone, forming a Cavity, or hollow Space call'd *Sella Turcica*, in the middle of that Bone in which the *Glandula Pituitaria* is ſeated.

Clinopodion, the Herb Puliol-mountain, Horſe-time, or wild Baſil.

Clio, one of the Nine Muſes, ſaid to be the firſt Inventreſs of Hiſtory and Heroick Poetry, for ſetting forth the Praiſe of renowned Men.

Clitoris, (in *Anat.*) a Part in the *Pudendum Muliebre*, about the bigneſs of the *Uvula*, which is ſeated before, and whoſe Subſtance conſiſts of two Spungy Bodies like thoſe of the *Penis*; the end of it being likewiſe call'd its *Præputium*.

Clivers, a kind of Herb.

Cloaca, (*Lat.*) the Kennel, Sink, or Common-ſhore of a Town, by which all filthy things paſs; a Wy-draught a Jakes: In *old Records*, the cloſeſt Ward, or naſtieſt part of a Priſon.

Cloacarius, the Keeper of a Jakes, an Office in ſome Religious Houſes impos'd on an offending Brother, or voluntarily choſen by him, for an exerciſe of Humility and Mortification; and in ſome of our *Engliſh* Convents beyond the Seas, this ſweet Officer is call'd *Count of Holt*.

To **Cloath**, to furniſh, or cover with Cloaths, to dreſs. Among Sea-men, a Maſt is ſaid *To be cloathed*, when the Sail is ſo long as to reach down to the Gratings of the Hatches, ſo that no Wind can blow below the Sail; and they ſay, *A Ship ſpreads much Cloth*, when She has broad Sails.

Clock, a well known Inſtrument, or Device to meaſure Time with; alſo a ſort of Beetle, an Inſect. See *Dores*.

Clod-Salt, a Term us'd in the Boilaries at *Nantwich*, *Droitwich*, &c. Signifying a Cake which ſticks to the bottom of the Pan, and is taken out once in 24 Hours, otherwiſe it would cauſe the Salt to melt.

Cloere, (old Word) a Priſon, or Dungeon.

Cloggs, a ſort of Pattens without Rings: Alſo pieces of Wood, or the like faſten'd about the Necks, or Legs of Beaſts, to keep them from running away: Whence *Clog*, is figuratively taken for any Load, Let, or Hind'rance.

Cloiſter, a Place in a Monaſtery with Piazza's round it, or the Monaſtery it ſelf.

To **Cloiſter up**, to ſhut, or pen up; to confine in a Place.

Cloff, that wherein any Goods are put, for the convenience of Carriage; as Pepper into a Bag; Butter, Soap, Pitch, &c. in Barrels. See *Tare*.

Cloke, a well known Garment; in a Figurative Senſe, a Blind, Colour, or Pretence.

Cloſe, thick, near as Houſes are; dark, hidden, reſerved: Among *Heralds*, when any Bird is born in a Coat of Arms, with its Wings ſtraight down about it, and in a ſtanding Poſture, it is expreſs'd by the Word *Cloſe*; but if it be flying, or have its Wings ſpread out, 'tis call'd *Volant*.

A **Cloſe**, a Concluſion, End, or Iſſue; alſo a piece of Ground hedged, or fenced about.

In *Muſick*, a **Cloſe**, is either the end of a Strain, or that place in a Compoſition, where all the Parts meet before they end, which is mark'd with a Single Bar, and call'd an *Imperfect Cloſe*: Or elſe the end of a Tune or Leſſon, mark'd thus 𝄐 or thus 𝄑 and termed a *Perfect Cloſe*.

To **Cloſe**, to ſhut up, to conclude, or end, to agree with; alſo to heal up, or tend to healing, as a Wound does.

To **Cloſe an Account**, is to make an end of, or ſhut it up, by drawing a Line, &c. when no more is to be added.

Cloſet, a little Apartment in a Room: In *Heraldry*, the half of a *Bar*, or ſmaller *Feſſe*, which *Bar* ought to contain one fifth part of the Eſcutcheon, as the *Feſſe* does the Third.

Cloſetting, private Conſultations, or Intrigues of the Cabinet-Council of a Prince.

Cloſh, a Game forbidden by ſeveral Statutes, and now commonly call'd Nine-pins.

Cloſh or **Founder**, a Diſtemper in the Feet of Cattel, which is occaſion'd by ſome Cold after a great Heat, or vehement Travel, and will ſuddenly fret or gall the Hoofs, &c.

Clot-burr, a ſort of Plant.

To **Clotter**, to curdle, or grow thick as Cream does, or Bloud when it is cold.

To **Clouds**, a Maſs of Watery Particles, which are drawn or ſent out of the Earth in Vapours, into the middle Region of the Air, and fall down again in Rain: It is alſo ſaid of any darkening of the Air occaſion'd by Smoke or Duſt, rais'd by the trampling of vaſt Numbers of Men or Beaſts.

Cloudsberry, a Plant that grows on *Pendle-hill* in *Lancaſhire*, and is ſo call'd, as if it came out of the Clouds.

Cloves, the Fruit of a Tree, as big as the Laurel-tree, growing wild in the *Molucca*-Iſlands in the *Eaſt-Indies*: The Bark of it is very much like Cinnamon, but taſtes like the Clove it ſelf.

Clove, is alſo a Term us'd in Weights, and with reſpect to Wooll 7 Pounds make a Clove; but in *Eſſex* eight Pounds of Cheeſe and Butter go the Clove, and 31 Cloves, or 256 Pounds to the *Weight*. In *Suffolk*, 42 of thoſe Cloves, or 336 Pounds are allow'd to the Weight.

Clove-tongue, a kind of Herb.

Clover-graſs, the beſt ſort of Graſs, both for its great Increaſe, and upon account of its excellency for food of Cattel.

Clough, a Word us'd in Doomſday-book for a Valley: Alſo the Draught or Allowance of two Pounds at every three Hundred Weight, for the turn of the Scale, that the Commodity may hold out when ſold by Retail.

Clown, a Country-Fellow.

Clowniſh, Clown-like, ungenteel, courſe, rude.

Clowns-muſtard. See *Charlock*.

To **Cloy**, to fill, to give one his fill; to ſatisfy, to glut.

Cloyed, (in *Gunnery*) a Piece of Ordinance is ſaid *To be Cloy'd* or *Poiſon'd*, when any thing is got into the Touch-hole; ſo that the Priming-iron cannot make way for the Powder, in order to give Fire. See To *Nail Cannon*.

Cloyed or **Accloyed**, (among *Farriers*) a Term us'd when a Horſe is pricked with a Nail in Shooing.

To **Cluck**, to cry as a Hen does in calling together her Chickens.

Clumperton, an old Word for a Clown.

Clumſey, thick and ſhort, aukward, unhandy.

Clunch or **Blew Clunch**, a kind of Subſtance found next the Coal upon ſinking the Coal-pits at *Wedneſbury* in *Stafford-ſhire*.

Clung, Stuck cloſe together, withered as Fruits may be.

To **Clung**, to dry as Wood does, when laid up after it is cut.

Cluniack Monks, an Order of Friers firſt founded by *Berno* Abbot of *Cluny* in *Burgundy* a Province of *France* about *A. C.* 900; and re-eſtabliſh'd by *Odo* Abbot of the ſame Monaſtery.

Clunis, (*Lat.*) a Buttock or Haunch, a Crupper.

Clupea, the Shad, a ſort of Fiſh.

Cluſh and ſwollen Neck, a Diſtemper in Cattel, when the Neck is ſwell'd and raw.

Cluſter, a bunch of Grapes, Figs, &c. a heap of ſeveral things.

Cluſtery, full of Cluſters.

Cluta, (in old *Latin* Records) clouted Shoes, Horſe-ſhoes, or Stakes of Iron, with which Cart-wheels are ſhod.

Clutarium, a Smithy, or Forge, where ſuch Iron-ſhoes are made.

To **Clutch**, to clinch the Fiſt, to hold a thing faſt.

Clutter, Throng or Crowd, Buſtle or Stir, great Noiſe.

Clydon, (*Gr.*) a Surge, Billow, or Wave of the Sea: In a Medicinal Senſe, a floating in the Stomach.

Clymenos or **Clymenon**, an Herb with a Stalk like a Bean, Water-betony; alſo Sope-wort, Tutſan, or Park-leaves.

Clypeal Cartilage. See *Thyroides*.

Clypeiformis, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Comet reſembling the Figure of a Shield, the ſame as *Diſcus*; which See.

Clyſma or **Clyſmus**, (*Gr.*) a Purgation, or Waſhing; a Gliſter.

Clyſſus, (among *Chymiſts*) a long digeſting and uniting of oily Spirits, eſpecially Mineral ones, in order to make a Compound or exact Mixture of them: Sometimes it is alſo taken for a Quinteſſence, or an extraction of the more Subtil Parts of any Plant; ſometimes for a Medicine made of the moſt active and effectual Parts of any Ingredients.

Clyſter, a Gliſter, or fluid Medicine convey'd into the Bowels, by the Fundament.

Clyto, a Title of Honour, anciently given in *England*, to the King's Sons, in the ſame Senſe as the *Saxon* Word *Ætheling* was us'd.

Cnicus, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd Saffron of the Garden, Baſtard Saffron, or mock Saffron.

Cnide, the ſtinging Nettle.

Cnipulus or **Knipulus**, a Word us'd for a Knife, in ſome old *Latin* Records.

Cniſmus, (*Gr.*) an itching, or tickling; an Itch.

Cniſſoregmia, the Heart-burning; a Pain in the Stomach.

Cnouts-Delf, otherwiſe call'd **Steeds-dike**, a certain Ditch which *Canute* the *Dane* caus'd to be made between *Ramſey* and *Whittleſey*, to abate the Fury of the Sea in thoſe Parts, where in a great Storm, his Sons and Servants had like to have been caſt away: It was alſo call'd *Swerdeſdelf*, becauſe it was marked out with their Swords.

To **Coacervate**, (*Lat.* in *Philoſ.*) to heap up together, to gather, or raiſe on Heaps.

Coacervate Vacuum. See *Vacuum*.

Coach, a well known ſort of Carriage; alſo the Council-Chamber on board a Flag-ſhip.

† **Coaction**, Compulſion, Conſtraint, Force.

Coadjutor, a Fellow-helper, an Aſſiſtant: In *Germany*, a dignify'd Clergy-man, who is joyn'd to a Biſhop, to aſſiſt him in his Epiſcopal Functions, and ſucceeds him by virtue of that Title.

† **Coadunation**, a gathering, or joyning together into one.

Coagmentation, a cementing, joyning, or gluing together. Among *Chymiſts*, a melting of any Matter by caſting in diſſolving Powders, and afterwards making it Concrete or Solid, by laying it in a Cold Place, or cauſing its Moiſture to fly out in Vapours.

To **Coagulate**, to congeal, to thicken, to curdle, or turn into Curds: In *Chymiſtry*, to give a Conſiſtence to Liquids, by drawing out ſome part of them into Vapours, over the Fire; or elſe by mingling Liquors together that are of a different Nature.

Coagulation, a coagulating, thickening, or curdling together; the coming of Cheeſe, or Butter: In a Chymical Senſe, the reducing of any Liquor to a thicker Subſtance.

Coagulum, (*Lat.*) a Curd, Rennet that turns Milk; whatever ſerves to joyn things together: In *Surgery*, a kind of curdled Subſtance that grows in the cavity, or hollow of a disjoynted Bone, and hinders the ſetting of it in its proper Place.

To **Coaks**, to ſooth up, to flatter, or fawn upon.

Coal-fire, (in *Huſbandry*) a parcel of Fire-wood, ſet up for Sale, or Uſe, containing when it is burnt, the quantity of a Load of Coals.

Coal-mouſe, a ſort of Bird.

Coaleſcence or **Coaleſcency**, (in *Philoſ.*) the gathering together and uniting into ſenſible Maſſes the fine ſmall Parts that compoſe any Concrete, or Natural Body: In *Surgery*, the re-union, or growing together again of Parts before ſeparated, the cloſing of a Wound, &c.

Coalition, the ſame as Coale Scence, a joyning together; as *It was debated how to make a Coalition of Counſels between them and Scotland.*

Coamings or **Comings of the Hatches**, (in a *Ship*) are thoſe Planks, or that Frame which raiſes up the Hatches above Decks, and keeps the Water from running down there: In theſe *Coamings*, Loop-holes are uſually made for Muſkets to Shoot out at, in order to clear the Deck of the Enemy, when the Ship is boarded.

Coarctation, (*Lat.*) a ſtraightening, or preſſing together.

Coarticulation, a joynting of Bones.

Coaſt, (*Fr.*) the Sea-ſhore, a Country lying on the Sea.

To **Coaſt along**, to Sail along the Sea-coaſt.

In *Huſbandry*, **Coaſting**, upon the tranſplanting of a Tree, is when the ſame ſide of the Tree is plac'd to the South-Eaſt, &c. as formerly grew that Way, where it ſtood before.

Coat, a Garment; alſo a Cottage, or Hut: Among *Anatomiſts*, it is taken for a Membranous, or skinny Cover of any part of the Body; as the Coats of the Eyes, Arteries, Veins, Nerves, &c.

Coats, (in a *Ship*) are pieces of tarred Canvas put about the Maſts at the *Partners*; as alſo about the Pumps at the Decks, that no Water may go down there; and they are likewiſe us'd at the Rudders-head.

Coat of Mail, (among the *Ancients*) was a piece of Armour, made in form of a Shirt, and wrought over with many Iron-rings.

Cob, a rich and covetous Wretch; alſo a Foreign Coin, the ſame with *Piaſter*; which See.

Cob or **Sea-Cob**, a kind of Bird.

Cobs, are alſo round Balls, or Pellets, with which Fowls are uſually crammed.

Cob-iron, an Iron on which a Spit turns.

Cobaltum, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Mineral of a blackiſh Colour and cauſtick Quality.

Cobion, a kind of Spurge; an Herb.

Cobites, the Groundel, a River-fiſh.

Coca or **Coquia**, (in ancient *Writers*) a Cogge, or little Boat. See *Coggle*.

Cocao-Nut or **Cacao-Nut**, an *Indian* Nut like an Almond; which is the principal Ingredient in the making of Chocolate. See *Cacao*.

Coccigria, (*Gr.*) a Mountain-Shrub, the Roots of which ſerve to Dye Wooll of a Purple Colour.

Coccimelea, a ſort of Plum-tree.

Coccothrauſtes, the Groſs-beak; a Bird.

Coccus or **Coccus baphica**, the Berry with which Scarlet-cloth is dy'd in Grain.

Coccygis Os, (in *Anat*) a kind of griſtly Bone joyn'd to the *Os Sacrum*, and ſo nam'd, becauſe its Shape is ſomewhat like a *Cuckoe*'s Bill: It conſiſts of three or four Bones, of which the lower is ſtill leſſer than the upper, 'till the laſt ends in a ſmall Cartilage, or Griſtle; and it reſembles a little Tail turn'd inwards.

Coccyx, the Cuckoe, a known Bird; alſo the Gurnard, a Fiſh; alſo the Rump, or utmoſt end of the Back-bone, the ſame with *Os Coccygis*.

Cocheneal or **Cutcheneal**, a coſtly Grain, much us'd in the dying of Scarlet, which ſome hold to be the Head, or Berry of an *Indian* Tree, that reſembles the Holm-tree; others ſay, 'tis made of certain little Worms, breeding in the Fruit of that Tree.

Cocherings, a kind of Tribute, or Tax, in *Ireland*. See *Bonaght*.

Cochlea, (*Lat.*) the Cockle, a Shell-fiſh; the Sea-ſnail, or Periwinkle: Alſo a Screw, one of the Six Mechanick Powers, or Principles; alſo a winding Stair-caſe: In *Anatomy*, the Cavity, or Hollow of the inner part of the Ear, ſo call'd from its Windings and Turnings.

Cochleare, a Spoon; alſo the leaſt Meaſure of Liquid things; a Spoonful.

Cochlearia, the Herb Spoon-wort, or Scurvy-graſs.

Cock, a well known Fowl, the moſt manly and ſtately of all others: Alſo the Pin of a Sun-dial, or Gun, the needle of a Ballance, the Peg of a Water-pipe, *&c.* In a Clock or Watch, the *Cock* is the wrought Piece that covers the Ballance, and in which the upper Pevet of the Ballance plays.

Among *Sea-men*, **Cocks**, are little ſquare pieces of Braſs, with Holes in them, put into the middle of great Wooden Shivers, to keep them from ſplitting and galling by the Pin of the Block, or Pulley on which they turn.

Cock-a-hoop, that is all upon the Spur, ſtanding upon high Terms; alſo tranſported with Mirth and Jollity.

Cock-brained, hair-brained, giddy-brained, raſh, heady.

Cock-feather, (in *Archery*) that Feather of the Shaft, which ſtands upright in due Nocking, and if it be not obſerv'd, the other Feathers running on the Bow, will ſpoil the Shot.

Cock-pit, a Place made for Cocks to fight in, being uſually a Houſe, or Hovel cover'd and built of a round Form, about which there are Seats for the Spectators of three Heights, or more, one above another.

In a Man of War, the **Cock-pit**, is a Place on the lower Floor or Deck behind the Main Capſtan, lying between the Platform, or Orlope, and the Stewards Room, where are Subdiviſions or Partitions, for the Purſer, the Surgeon and his Mates.

Cock-roads, a ſort of Net contriv'd chiefly for the taking of Wood-Cocks.

Cock-roches, a kind of Inſect.

Cock-ſwain or **Cockſon**, an Officer in a Ship, whoſe Buſineſs it is to take care of the Cock-boat, Barge, or Shallop, with all its Furniture, and to be ready with his Gang, or Crew, to man the Boat upon all Occaſions.

Cock-weed, a kind of Herb.

Cocks-comb, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Yellow Rattle-graſs.

Cocks-walk, is the Place where a Cock is bred, and to which uſually no other Cock comes.

Cockal, a ſort of Play.

Cockatrice, a Serpent otherwiſe call'd a *Baſilisk*, bred as ſome ſay, from a Cock's Egg.

To **Cocker**, to dandle, to make much, or be over fond of.

Cocket or **Coket**, a Seal belonging to the Queen's Cuſtom-houſe: Alſo a Scroll of Parchment ſeal'd and deliver'd by the Officers of the Cuſtom-houſe, to the Merchants, upon the entry of their Goods, as a Warrant that they are cuſtomed.

Cocket-bread, the fineſt ſort of Wheaten Bread; one of the Terms us'd in the Statute of Bread and Ale, made 51 *H.* 3. the others being *Waſtel-bread*, *Bread of Treet, and Bread of Common Wheat.*

Cockettata Lana, (in old *Latin* Records) Wooll duly enter'd at the Cuſtom-houſe, and *Cocketted*, or allow'd to be tranſported.

Cockettum or **Coketum**, the Cuſtom-houſe, or Office, where Goods to be exported were enter'd, and having paid Cuſtom, had a Cocket, or Certificate of Diſcharge.

Cocking-cloth, (among *Fowlers*) a Device, or Frame made of courſe Canvas tanned, and two Sticks ſet croſs-wiſe to keep it out, with a Hole to look out of, and to put the Nozzle of a ſhort Gun thro', for the Shooting of Pheaſants, *&c.*

Cockle, a kind of Shell-fiſh; alſo a Weed otherwiſe call'd Corn-roſe, Darnel, and Field-nigella.

To **Cockle**, to pucker, wrinkle, or ſhrink, as ſome Cloth does.

Cockle-ſtairs, (in *Architect.*) winding-Stairs.

Cockney, a Nick-name commonly given to one born and bred in the City of *London*: Alſo a fondling Child tenderly brought up and cocker'd.

Cockrel, a young Cock bred for fighting.

Coco, a Tree in the *Indies* much reſembling a Date-tree, but the Trunk and Branches are a great deal larger: Out of the Trunk iſſues forth a Sheath, as big as a Man's Arm, which being open'd ſhews a Cluſter of 80 or 100 Nuts, but above 13 or 14 ſeldom come to Perfection: When the Nut is green, it contains a Glaſs-full of Liquor fit to drink, the Conſiſtence of which afterwards becomes like ſweet Milk, or Cream; the Pulp of it when ripe is pleaſing to the Taſte, but hard of Digeſtion. The outward Rind being black and ſtringy, is a Material for large Cables for Ships, ſtronger than thoſe of Hemp, and the inner Rind may be eaten like Artichokes.

Cocquet, (*Fr.*) a Beau, a Gallant, a general Lover; alſo a wanton Girl that ſpeaks fair to ſeveral Lovers at once.

Coctanum or **Cottanum**, (*Gr.*) a ſort of ſmall Figs that were brought from *Syria*.

Coction, (*Lat.*) a ſeething, or boiling; alſo a Digeſtion of Meat in the Stomach.

Cocula or **Coculum**, (in ancient *Writers*) a little Drinking-cup in ſhape of a Boat; whence a *Cogue* of Brandy, or other Strong-waters.

Coculus Indæ, an *Indian* Fruit, for bigneſs and ſhape like a Laurel-berry, the Powder of which is made uſe of to deſtroy Lice.

Cod, a Husk or Shale; alſo a ſort of Sea-fiſh: *Cods*, are alſo the Teſticles of a Man.

Cod-ware, (in *Husbandry*) Seed or Grain, contain'd in Cods; as Peaſe, Beans, *&c.*

Codatremula, (*Lat.*) the Wag-tail, a Bird.

Code, the Second Volume of the Civil-Law, containing the Ordinances and Determinations of 56 Emperours and their Councils, with the Pleas and Anſwers of the ancient Lawyers, all which the Emperour *Juſtinian* collected together, and reduc'd into one Code or Volume, divided into Twelve Books.

There is alſo another Volume call'd the **Theodoſian Code**, from the Emperour of that Name, which is of great uſe for explaining the former Code, and was heretofore of ſuch Authority, that it was us'd for ſeveral hundred Years in the Weſtern Parts of *Europe*.

Codebecs, a ſort of *French* Hats. See *Caudebec*.

Codex, (*Lat.*) the Trunk, Stock, or Body of a Tree; alſo a Volume, or Book, ſo call'd, becauſe Books were anciently made of Wood, or Bark, and the Leaves were almoſt like thoſe of our preſent Table-books; whence one of the Volumes of the Civil-Law is call'd the *Code*, by way of Eminence.

Codia, (*Gr.*) the tops of Poppies, the chief Ingredient of the famous Syrup call'd *Diacodium*.

Codicil, (*Lat.* in the *Civil-Law*) a Supplement to a Will or other Writing; eſpecially an Addition to a Teſtament, when any thing is omitted, which the Teſtator would add, explain, alter, or recall.

Codiniac, (*Fr.*) Quiddeny, or Marmalate made of Quinces.

Codlin, a kind of Apple that is proper to be codled, or Stewed, and makes good Summer-Cider.

Coe, a Word us'd among Miners, for the little Lodgment they make for themſelves, under Ground, as they work lower and lower.

Coefficient, (*Lat.*) that makes, cauſes, or brings to paſs, together with another.

Coefficient of any generating Term, (in *Geometrical Fluctions*) is the Quantity which ariſes by dividing that Term, by the generated Quantity.

In *Algebra*, **Coefficients** are ſuch Numbers as are ſet before any Species or Letters, into which Letters they are ſuppos'd to be Multiplied; and therefore with thoſe Letters, or the Quantities repreſented by them, do make a Rectangle, or Product: Thus *cab* implies that the Quantity expreſs'd, by *ac* is multiplied into the Coefficient *c*, and that out of thoſe two the Product *cab* is formed.

Cœlia, (*Gr.*) the Belly, or Paunch: In *Anatomy*, a great Cavity, or hollow Space in the Body; as thoſe of the Head, Breaſt, and lower Belly.

Cœliack Artery, that which ariſes from the Trunk of the *Aorta*, or great Artery, after it enters the *Abdomen* or lower Belly, and ſpreads into two Branches, *viz.* the firſt on the Right-hand, nam'd *Gaſtrica Dextra*, and the other on the Left-hand by ſome call'd *Splenica*, becauſe it goes towards the *Spleen*.

Cœliack Paſſion or **Affection**, is a kind of Flux, or Looſeneſs, when the Meat either wholly chang'd, or only in part, is voided by Stool, without making any Juice call'd *Chyle*: And this Diſtemper is alſo call'd *Lienteria*.

Cœliack Vein, a Vein that runs into the *Inteſtinum Cæcum*, or Blind-gut.

Cœloma, a hollow round Ulcer in the *Tunica Cornea*, or horny Coat of the Eye.

Cœlophthalmus, hollow-eyed.

Cœlum, (*Lat.*) Heaven, the Firmament, the Weather; alſo a Graving-tool: In *Anatomy*, the Cavity, or Hollow of the Eye towards the Corners; ſome take it for the Palate or Roof of the Mouth.

Coemption, (*Lat.*) a buying up of things: Alſo a Solemnity of the *Roman* Law, whereby the Husband and Wife ſeem'd to buy one another; by which means they had a Right to one another's Goods.

Coequal, equal one to another, as Fellows and Partners are.

Coercion, Reſtraint, a keeping in Subjection and good Order.

Coercive, that is capable of reſtraining, or withholding.

Cœruleum, a Word us'd by ſome Chymiſts for the blew Ruſt of Silver.

Coeſſential, that is of the ſame Eſſence.

Coetaneous, being of the ſame Age; that live together at the ſame Time, though of different Years.

Coeternal, that is from all Eternity with another.

Coexiſtent, having a Being together at the ſame time.

Cofra, (in old *Latin* Records) a Coffer, Cheſt, or Trunk.

Coffee, a well known Drink made of a Berry, or Bean of the ſame Name; which grows only in *Arabia*.

Coffer, (*Fr.*) a Trunk, or Cheſt: In *Fortification*, a hollow Lodgment, or Trench cut in the bottom of a dry Ditch, the upper part being made of Joiſts rais'd two Foot above the Level of the Moat, and having Hurdles laden with Earth for its Covering, ſo that it ſerves inſtead of a Breaſt-work: The Breadth of the Coffer is about 15 or 18 Foot, and the Depth 6 or 7; its Uſe being to Fire on the Beſiegers, when they attempt to croſs the Ditch.

The **Coffer** is only diſtinguiſh'd by its length from a *Caponniere*, which is likewiſe ſomewhat leſs in Breadth; and it is alſo taken for the ſame as *Cabon*, or *Bom-cheſt*: In *Architecture*, *Coffer* is the lowermoſt part of the Cornice.

Cofferer of the Queen's Houſehold, a Principal Officer at Court, next under the Controller, who in the Counting-houſe, or elſewhere, has a ſpecial Charge over the other Officers of the Houſehold for their good Demeanour, *&c.* and pays them their Wages.

To **Cog**, to Sooth up or Flatter, to cheat at Dice-play.

Cogs, the Teeth of a Mill-wheel; alſo a kind of Boats us'd on the Rivers *Ouſe* and *Humber*.

Cog-ware, certain courſe Cloaths, anciently made in the North of *England*.

Cogent, (*Lat.*) preſſing, enforcing, forcible.

Cogga or **Coggo**, (in ancient Writers) a kind of Ship, or Sea-veſſel.

Coggle or **Cobble**, a Word us'd in ſome of the Coaſts of *York-ſhire* and elſewhere for a ſmall Fiſhing-boat.

Coggygria, (*Gr.*) a Tree having the property to loſe its Fruit in the ſoft Down, or Cotton which it bears; *Venice*-Sumach, or Silk-Sumach.

Cogitation, the Act of Thinking, or Thought, the Reflection of the Mind: But the *Carteſians* take it for whatever a Man experiences in himſelf, and of which he is Conſcious; as all the Operations of the Underſtanding, Will, Imagination and Senſes.

Cognation, Kindred, Affinity, Alliance: In the Civil Law, the Line of Parentage between Males and Females, both deſcended from the ſame Father.

Cognatione, the Name of a Writ, the ſame as *Coſenage*; which See.

Cogniſance, a Badge of Arms on a Serving-man's, or Waterman's Sleeve, ſhewing that he belongs to a particular Maſter, or Society: In *Heraldry*, it is the ſame with the *Creſt*, which in any Atchievment helps to marſhal and ſet off a Coat of Arms. In a Law-ſenſe, an Acknowledgment of a Fine, or Confeſſion of a thing done; alſo an Audience, or hearing of a Matter Judicially.

Cogniſance of a Plea, a Privilege that a City, or Town Corporate has by the Queen's Grant, to hold a Plea of all Contracts, and of Land within the Bounds of the Franchiſe; ſo that when any Man is impleaded upon ſuch an Account at the Queen's Court, the Mayors, or Bailiffs of ſuch Franchiſes may ask Cogniſance of the Plea, *i. e.* that the Matter be determined before them.

Cogniſee or **Connuſee**, the Perſon to whom a Fine is acknowledged.

Cogniſor or **Connuſor**, he that acknowledges, or paſſes a Fine of Lands, or Tenements to another.

Cognitio Præjudicialis. See *Enterpleader*, and to *Interplead*.

Cognitionibus admittendis, a Writ to a Juſtice, or other Perſon, who has Power to take a Fine, and having actually taken acknowledgment thereof, defers to certify it into the Court of Common-Pleas, requiring him to do it.

Cognomen, a Sir name: Among the *Romans*, it was properly the Name that diſtinguiſh'd the Lines of a Pedigree in the ſame Race: So when 'tis ſaid, *The Family of the* Cæſar*'s was of the* Julian *Race*, *Julian* is the general Name of the Race, and *Cæſar* is that of the Family.

Cognoſcence, a Philoſophical Word for Knowledge.

Cognoſcitive, belonging to Knowledge; as *The Cognoſcitive Faculty*.

Cogrital Line. See *Line Cogrital*.

To **Cohabit**, to dwell, or live together, eſpecially as a Man and his Wife does.

Cohabitation, ſuch a Cohabiting, or Dwelling.

Coheir, a joynt Heir with another.

Coheireſs, a Woman that ſhares an Inheritance with another.

To **Cohere**, to hang well together, to agree, to be all of a piece.

Coherence or **Coherency**, a ſticking, or cleaving together, an agreeing, or hanging together; ſaid of Propoſitions, or Diſcourſes that have ſome Relation, or Agreement one with another.

Coheſion of the Parts of Matter, (in *Philoſ.*) is that Quality, from whence ſoever ariſing, by which the Parts of all Solid Bodies adhere, or ſtick cloſe to one another.

Cohibition, a reſtraining, or keeping back.

To **Cohobate**, (in *Chymiſtry*) is to repeat the Diſtillation of the ſame Liquor, after having pour'd it again upon the Dregs, or Matter that remains in the Veſſel.

Cohobation, the Act of Cohobating, a repeated Diſtillation, which is uſually perform'd to open Mixt Bodies, or to make Spirits Volatile.

Cohort, (among the *Romans*) was the tenth Part of a Legion, or Regiment, and contain'd five Hundred Foot-Soldiers.

Cohortation, an Exhorting, or Encouraging.

Coif, (*Fr.*) a kind of Hood, or Cap for the Head.

Sergeants of the Coif, a Title given to Sergeants at Law, from the Lawn-Coif they wear on their Heads under their Cap, when they are firſt Created, and always after.

Coil, Noiſe, Clutter, Buſtle; alſo the Breech of a great Gun.

To **Coil a Cable**, (Sea-Phraſe) to wind it about in form of a Ring; the ſeveral Circles lying one upon another.

Coiling of the Stud, (among *Husband-men*) is the firſt making choice of a Colt, or young Horſe for any Service.

Coin, (*Fr.*) any ſort of ſtamped Money.

Coinage, the Coining, or Minting of Money: Alſo the Weighing and Stamping of Tin after it is Caſt and Wrought; which is otherwiſe written *Cunage*.

Coincidence, (*Lat.*) a falling, or meeting together; as *The Coincidence of two Lines*.

Coincident, falling out together, happening at the ſame time.

Coindications, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) are Signs which do not indicate, or diſcover by themſelves alone, but together with other Things, Circumſtances, *&c.* Help the Phyſician to form a Judgment about the Diſeaſe.

Coins or **Quines**, (in *Architect.*) the Corners of Walls.

Ruſtick Coins, Stones that ſtick out of a Wall, for new Buildings to be joyn'd to it.

Coins or **Quoins**, (in *Gunnery*) great wooden Wedges with a little Handle at the end, for the levelling, raiſing, or lowering of a Piece of Ordinance at pleaſure. Alſo certain ſmall Wedges, or Pins us'd by Printers to faſten the whole Compoſure of Letters in the Chace, or Frame.

Coins or **Canting-coins**, (in a Ship) are little ſhort pieces of Wood, cut with a ſharp Ridge, to lie between the Casks, and keep them from rolling one againſt another.

Standing Coins, Billets, or Pipe-ſtaves to make the Casks faſt, and keep them from jogging, or giving way.

Coint, (old Word) ſtrange.

Coiſt or **Queeſt**, a kind of Bird.

Coiſtrel, (old Word) a Young Lad.

Coition, properly an Aſſembling or Meeting together; Carnal Copulation, or Company with a Woman: It is alſo ſometimes taken for that mutual drawing Faculty, or Tendency towards each other, which is found between Iron and the Load-ſtone.

Coition of the Moon, (in *Aſtrol.*) a Term us'd when the Moon is in the ſame Sign and Degree of the *Zodiack* with the Sun.

Coits or **Quoits**, a ſort of Play.

Coke, (Country-word) Pit-coal, or Sea-coal burnt or changed into the Nature of Char-coal.

Coker, a Boat-man, or Waterman: *Cokers*, are alſo a ſort of Fiſher-mens Boots.

Cokes, a meer Fool, or Ninny.

Coket. See *Cocket*.

Coketratio, (in old *Latin* Records) the Cocketting, or taking an account of Goods to be tranſported; in order to receive the due Cuſtom, and give the Ticket of Diſcharge.

Colation, a ſtraining through a Strainer, or Sieve: In *Chymiſtry*, a putting of things into any convenient Liquor, and afterwards paſſing them thro' a Strainer of Linnen.

Colatorium, a Strainer. See *Cribrum Benedictum*.

Colature, that Liquor which after the boiling or infuſing of any Ingredients is ſtrain'd thro' a Sieve, Cloth, or woollen Bag call'd *Hippocrates's Sleeve*.

Colcotal, (in *Chymiſtry*) the dry red Lees, or Dregs that remain in the Retort after the Diſtillation of Vitriol.

Colcothar, Vitriol calcin'd, or burnt a good while over a ſtrong Fire; which is effectual for ſtanching Bloud, when apply'd to a Wound, *&c.*

Cold, one of the Qualities of Natural Bodies call'd *Primary*, which happens when the ſmall and inſenſible parts of a Body are come to ſuch a State, as that they are more ſlowly or faintly ſtirr'd about than thoſe of our Fingers or other Organs of Feeling.

Coldneſs Potential. See *Potential Coldneſs.*

Cole or **Cale**, a Country-word for Coleworts; a known Plant.

Cole-flower. See *Colly-flower.*

Colen or **Cologne**, one of the chief Cities of *Germany*, on the River *Rhine*.

Colens-Earth, a ſort of Colour us'd in Painting.

Colias, (*Gr.*) the baſtard Tunney, a kind of Fiſh.

Coliberts or **Colliberts**, (*Law-Term*) a middle ſort of Tenants between Servile and Free, or ſuch as held their freedom of Tenure, upon condition of performing certain cuſtomary Services for the Lord of the Manour: In the Civil Law, they who were made free together, by their Patron or Lord at the ſame time.

Colibus, the Humming-bird, a Bird in the *Weſt-Indies*, ſo call'd, becauſe in its Flight it makes a Noiſe like a Whirl-wind, tho' 'tis no bigger than a large Fly: It feeds on Dew, the Colours of its Feathers are admirable, and the Smell as ſweet-ſcented as Musk, or Amber-greece.

Colica or **Colice**, (*Gr.*) the *Colick*, a Diſeaſe.

Colick, a violent Pain in the *Abdomen* or Lower Belly, that takes its Name from the Part chiefly affected, *viz.* the Gut *Colon*, which is ſtretch'd, prick'd and gall'd by Winds or excrementitious Humours, either remaining within its Cavity, or elſe ſticking to its very Coat.

Coliſeum, (*Lat.*) a Name peculiar to a famous Amphitheater built by the Emperour *Veſpaſian*, the Remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen at *Rome*.

To **Coll**, to embrace about the Neck.

Collapſed, fallen to decay, ruined; as *A Callapſed Eſtate*.

Collar, the upper part of a Doublet or Band: Alſo a kind of Harneſs made of Canvas and Leather ſtuff'd with Straw or Wooll, for a Draught or Cart-horſe: Alſo a Ring made of any Metal, to be put about the Neck of a Slave, Dog, *&c.*

In a Ship, the **Collar**, is a Rope made faſt about her Beak-head, whereto a Block or Pulley nam'd a *Dead-man's Eye* is fixt, into which the Main-ſtay is faſten'd: Alſo another Rope about the Main-maſt Head, call'd the *Collar* or *Garland*, which is wound about there to ſave the Shrowds from galling.

Collar of S S, an Ornament for the Neck, belonging to the Knights of the Garter.

To **Collar**, (in *Wreſtling*) is to fix or hold on the Adverſary's Collar.

Collar-days, certain Feſtival-Days, on which the Companions of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, appear with their Collars.

Collarage, a Fine or Tax impos'd for the Collars worn by Wine-drawing Horſes.

To **Collate**, to beſtow a Spiritual Living, to compare or examine.

To **Collate** or **Collation a Book**, (among *Book-ſellers* and *Printers*) is to examine the Signatures, or Letters of Direction at the bottom of the Pages, ſo as to find out, whether any Sheets or Leaves be wanting or not: Alſo to compare the Copy of a Book with the Original.

Collateral, that hangs and depends on the Sides, or comes Side-ways; as *The Cardinal and Collateral Winds*.

Collateral Diſcent. See *Diſcent*.

Collateral Relations, are Brothers or Siſters Children, and thoſe that deſcend from them.

Collateral Security, (*Law-Term*) that which is given over and above the Deed it ſelf: Thus if a Man covenants with another, and enters into a Bond for the performance of his Covenants, the Bond is termed *Collateral Aſſurance*.

Collation, a Collating, or Comparing: In a *Logical Senſe*, a comparing of one thing well with another: It is alſo commonly taken for an Entertainment or Banquet between Meals; a handſome Treat.

Collation of a Benefice, the beſtowing of a Church-Living by a Biſhop, who has it in his own Gift or Patronage; whereas *Inſtitution into a Benefice*, is perform'd by the Biſhop at the Motion, or Preſentation of another, who is Patron of the Place, or has the Patron's Right for the time.

Collation of Seals, (in ancient Deeds) when one Seal was ſet on the Reverſe, or Back of another upon the ſame Ribbon, or Label.

To **Collation**. See To *Collate*.

Collatione facta uni poſt mortem alterius, a Writ directed to the Juſtices of the Common-Pleas, enjoyning them to ſend out their Writ to a Biſhop, for the admitting a Clerk in the Place of another, preſented by the King, who dy'd during the Suit between the King and the Biſhop's Clerk.

Collatione Heremitagii, a Writ by which the King us'd to confer the keeping of an Hermitage upon a Clerk.

Collativum, (among the *Romans*) a Sacrifice made from the Offerings of ſeveral Perſons, or an unanimous Contribution of the People towards the carrying on of any Publick Work: Alſo a Subſidy, or Royal Aid.

Colleague, a Fellow, Companion, or Copartner in an Office; a Joynt-Commiſſioner, a Partner in any Charge, or Buſineſs.

Collect, a ſhort Prayer, particularly ſuch as thoſe that are appointed with the Epiſtles and Goſpels, for certain Days in the Publick Service of the Church of *England*.

To **Collect**, to gather, to pick up; to levy, or raiſe Taxes.

Collectaneous, gathered and ſcraped up together, pickt up out of divers Works.

Collection, the Act of Collecting, or Gathering, a Compiling. In *Logick*, a Concluſion, or Inference.

Collection of Light, (in *Aſtrol.*) is when two principal *Significators* do not behold each other, but both caſt their ſeveral Aſpects to a more weighty Planet than themſelves, whom they both receive in ſome of their Eſſential Dignities: So that the Planet which thus collects both their Lights, ſignifies the accompliſhing of a Buſineſs in Hand between two Perſons by the Mediation of a third.

Collectitious, gathered up of all Sorts, pickt up and down.

Collective, that relates to gathering, apt to gather, comprehenſive: In *Grammar*, a *Collective Noun*, is a Word that comprehends many Perſons, or Things in the Singular Number; as *A Multitude*, *a Company*, *a Troop*, &c.

College, a Name anciently given to certain Societies, Corporations, or Companies of Workmen, Trades-men, and other Callings, which were firſt founded by *Numa Pompilius*, the Second King of *Rome*; and had their reſpective Patrons and Governours: The Word is ſtill us'd for a Company, or Society of thoſe that are of the ſame Profeſſion, eſpecially Students in an Univerſity; the Places, or Publick Buildings where they live together, are alſo call'd Colleges.

College of Heralds. See *Heralds College.*

College of Phyſicians, a noted Corporation of Phyſicians, who by Virtue of ſeveral Charters and Acts of Parliament, have certain Privileges, as to ſurvey and govern all thoſe that practiſe Phyſick in *London*, or within ſeven Miles round about; alſo to fine and impriſon any Offenders at Diſcretion, to make By-laws, to purchaſe Lands, *&c.* This College conſiſts of a Preſident, 4 Cenſors, 12 Electors, and 80 Fellows.

Colleger or **Collegiate**, a Member, Fellow, or Student of a College.

Collegiate Church, a Church built and endow'd for a Society, or Body Corporate of a Dean, or other Preſident, and ſeveral Canons, or Prebendaries; as thoſe of *Weſtminſter*, *Windſor*, *Rippon*, &c.

Collery, a Store-houſe of Coals.

Collet or **Bezil**, that part of a Ring in which the Stone is ſet.

Colleticks, (*Gr.*) Medicines that are of a gluing, or cloſing Faculty, which ſerve to faſten the Parts, and make them firm.

Colliciæ, (*Lat.*) Gutter-tiles, Water-furrows, Gutters, or Drains in Fields; Pipes, or Troughs to convey Water: In *Anatomy*, the joyning of the *Puncta Lachrymalia* into one Paſſage on both Sides, for conveying the Moiſture of the Eye into the Cavity, or Hollow of the Noſtrils.

Collier, one that works, or deals in Coals.

Colliquans Febris, a burning Feaver, which by its exceſſive Heat is ſaid ſuddenly to melt the Fat, Fleſh, and Subſtance of the ſolid Parts of the Patient's Body; nay it ſometimes diſſolves the very Bloud in the Veins, as ſome ſay, and diſcharges it by Sweat, Urine, or Stool, *&c.*

Colliquated, a Chymical Word for melted: Thus 'tis ſaid, Silver and Lead being colliquated over a ſtrong Fire, will mingle *per minima*, i. e. unite thoroughly together.

Colliquation, a diſſolving, or melting of Metals, *&c.* alſo a kind of dangerous Flux, or Scouring.

Colliſion, (in *Philoſ.*) a knocking, daſhing, or rubbing together of two Bodies with Violence.

Colliſtrigium or **Colliſtridium**, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) a Pillory, or a pair of Stocks.

Collocation, a placing, ſetting, or diſpoſing in Order.

Collock, an old Word for a Pail.

To **Collogue**, to decoy with fair Words, to flatter or ſooth up, to fawn upon.

Collop, a Cut, or Slice of Meat.

Colloquy, (*Lat.*) a feigned Conference, Diſcourſe, or Talking together of ſeveral Perſons, as *Eraſmus's Colloquies.*

Colluctation, a Wreſtling, or Struggling together.

Collum, (*Lat.*) the Neck, the Crag.

Collum Uteri, the Neck of the Womb.

Collurio, the little Lanar, a kind of Hawk; but ſome take it for a Field-fare.

Colluſion, a juggling, or playing Booty; a hunting with the Hound, and running with the Hair: In Common Law, a deceitful Compact, or Agreement between ſeveral Parties, for one to bring an Action againſt the other, for ſome evil Purpoſe, as to defraud a third Perſon of his Right, *&c.*

Collutio, (*Lat.*) a waſhing of the Mouth, to clean or faſten bad or looſe Teeth; to free the Gums from Ulcers, *&c.*

Colly, the Black that ſticks on the out-ſide of a Pot, or Kettle.

To **Colly**, to dawb with Colly, to ſmut: Among Falconers, a Hawk is ſaid *To colly*, when ſhe ſtretches out her Neck ſtraight forward.

Colly-Flower, the fineſt ſort of Cabbage-Plant that well deſerves a Place in the Kitchen-Garden.

Collybiſta or **Collybiſtes**, (*Gr.*) a Banker, or Money-changer; one that pays Bills of Exchange.

Collyrium, any liquid Medicine deſigned to cure Diſeaſes in the Eyes: It was alſo anciently taken for a Tent to dreſs Fiſtula's with; a Peſſary, or Suppoſitory.

Colobium, a kind of ſhort Coat reaching to the Knees, a Jacket, or Jerkin without Sleeves; us'd by the ancient *Romans*, as alſo by Monks and Hermits.

Coloboma, a growing together of the Lips, Eyelids, or Noſtrils, or a preternatural ſticking of the Ears to the Head, *&c.*

Colocaſia, the *Egyptian* Bean, which us'd to bear ſuch great Leaves, that Pots and Cups were often made of them.

Colocynthis, a kind of wild Gourd purging Phlegm, the Apple, or Fruit of which is call'd *Coloquintida.*

Coloiers. See *Coloyers.*

Colomeſtrum, the Herb Dog-bane, or Wolfbane.

Colon, a Member of the Body, eſpecially the Foot, or Arm: In *Grammar*, the middle Point of Diſtinction, between a *Comma*, or the leaſt Reſt in a Sentence, and a *Period*, or full Stop; which is generally marked thus (:)

In *Anatomy*, **Colon**, is one of the thick Guts, and the largeſt of all; being about eight or nine Hands-breadths long, and full of little Cells, which are ſometimes ſtuff'd with Wind and other Matters that cauſe the Pains of the *Colick.*

Colonel, the Commander in chief of a Regiment of Horſe, Dragoons, or Foot, in *England*; but in *France* and *Spain*, the Colonels of Horſe are call'd *Maſters de Camp.*

Colony, (*Lat.*) a Plantation, a Company of People removed from one Country or City to another, with an Allowance of Land for Tillage, *&c.* Alſo the Place where they are ſo ſettled and thrive.

Colophonia, the Herb *Scammony*, ſo call'd from *Colophon* a City of *Ionia.* Among *Chymiſts*, the *Caput mortuum*, or groſs Subſtance of Turpentine, the more liquid part being diſtilled into Oil; which is of good Uſe in making Salves and drying Plaiſters.

Colophonia Reſina, a kind of Roſin that iſſues out of the Pine-tree.

Coloquintida, the Fruit of a wild Gourd of a very bitter Taſte.

Coloration, (*Lat.*) a Colouring: In *Chymiſtry*, the bright'ning of Gold, or Silver, when it is ſully'd by any Sulphureous Vapour.

Coloſs or **Coloſſus**, (*Gr.*) a Statue of a prodigious Size, as that of *Apollo*, or the Sun in the Harbour of *Rhodes*, counted one of the ſeven Wonders of the World, as being 70 Cubits, or 105 Foot high; ſo that Ships paſs'd with full Sails between its Legs. This vaſt Statue was overthrown by an Earthquake 56 Years after it was ſet up, having taken up 12 in the building; and 900 Camels were loaded with the Braſs of which it was made.

Coloſtratio, (*Lat.*) a Diſeaſe that happens to young Ones ſucking the Dam's Milk, within two Days after the Birth.

Colour, a Quality belonging to Natural Bodies that are ſaid to be ſo and ſo coloured; or an Accident that happens to them by the reflection of Light: Alſo Complexion or Looks, Pretence or Shew. In a *Law-ſenſe*, a probable Plea, but really falſe put in with an intent to draw the tryal of the Cauſe from the Jury to the Judges.

Colours, the Standard, Enſign, or Banner of a Company of Soldiers: In *Sea-affairs*, the Enſigns plac'd on the Sterns or Poops of Ships, to ſhew of what Part and Country they are.

Colours Emphatical. See *Emphatical*.

Colour of Office, (*Law-Phraſe*) an evil or unjuſt Act done by the countenance of an Office.

To **Colour**, to give a Colour, to cloke or excuſe, to bluſh.

To **Colour Strangers Goods**, is when a Freeman or Deniſon permits a Foreigner to enter Goods at the Cuſtom-houſe in his Name, by which means the latter pays but ſingle Duty, when he ought to pay double.

Colourable, plauſible, fair; as *A colourable Pretence*.

Colpare arbores, (in old *Latin* Records) to lop, or top Trees.

Colpatura or **Culpatura**, the cutting or lopping of Trees; a Treſpaſs within the Foreſt.

Colpicia, Samplars, or young Poles in a Wood, which being cut down make Leavers, or Lifters, ſuch as in *Warwick-ſhire* are call'd *Colpices* to this Day.

Colpindach or **Cowdach**, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) a young Cow, or Heifer.

Colpos, (*Gr.*) that part of the Paps which has the Milk in it; the Boſom.

Colt, a young Horſe, Mare, or Aſs.

Colt-evil, a Diſeaſe in Horſes or Geldings; being a preternatural Swelling of the Pizzle and Cods.

Colts-foot, an Herb good for Diſtempers of the Lungs, *&c.*

Coluber, (*Lat.*) the Snake, or Adder; a Serpent.

Calubrina, the Herb Briony, or white Vine.

Columba, a Dove, or Pigeon.

† **Columbary**, a Dove-houſe, or Pigeon-houſe.

Columbina, (*Lat.*) an Herb call'd baſe, or flat Vervein.

Columbine, a Plant which bears a pretty Flower of ſeveral Colours; as blew, white, purple and red.

Columella, (*Lat.*) a little Pillar: In *Anatomy*, a ſmall piece of Fleſh in the Roof of the Mouth otherwiſe call'd *Uvula*, or the ſwelling of it.

Column, (in *Architect.*) a round Pillar to bear up, or beautify a Building, or elſe rais'd by it ſelf to ſerve for a Monument to Poſterity, or for ſome other Ornamental Uſe: In a proper and ſtrict Senſe, 'tis that long round Cylinder or part of a Pillar, which is call'd the *Shaft* or *Trunk*, and contains the Body of it from the Spire to the Baſe, or from the Aſtragal of the Baſe to the Chapiter.

In the Art of War, it is the long File, or row of Troops, or of the Baggage of an Army on its March: **Thus to march in a Column**, is to march a great Depth, or in a long File, inſtead of making a large Front: An Army Marches in one, two, three, or more *Columns*, according as the Ground will allow, and the General ſees it moſt expedient.

Among Printers, **Column**, is taken for half a Page, when divided into two equal Parts, by a Rule or Line paſſing through the middle, from the top to the bottom.

Columna, (*Lat.*) a Column, a round Pillar, or Poſt.

Columna Naſi, (in *Anat.*) the fleſhy part of the Noſe, jutting out in the middle near the upper Lip.

Columna Oris, the *Uvula*, or little piece of red Fleſh in the Palate of the Mouth.

Columnæ Cordis, the Muſcles and Tendons by which the *Ventricles* and *Auricles* of the Heart are ſtraighten'd and widen'd.

Columnæ Herculis or **Hercules's Pillars**, two Mountains oppoſite one to another, at the Mouth of the Straight of *Gibraltar*, one anciently call'd *Calpe*, near *Cadiz*, and the other *Abyla*, near *Ceuta*: Theſe Pillars are ſaid to have been ſet up by *Hercules*, to ſerve for Limits of his Exploits, and the Boundaries of the Weſtern World.

Colures, (*Gr.* in *Aſtron.*) are two great Circles, which paſſing thro' the Poles of the World, and the four principal Points of the *Zodiack*, mutually cut one another, and divide the Globe into equal Parts; ſo as to ſhew the four Chief Points of the *Zodiack*, to which the Sun coming diſtinguiſhes each Quarter of the Year: Thus,

The **Colure of the Equinoxes**, paſſing thro' the North and South-Poles, with the firſt Degrees of *Aries* and *Libra*, makes the Seaſons of *Spring* and *Autumn*, and is ſo call'd, becauſe it marks the Equinoctial Points on the *Ecliptick*.

The **Colure of the Solſtices**, likewiſe ſhewing the Solſtitial Points, cuts the beginning of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, in order to make Summer and Winter: Theſe Circles take Name from their being as it were maimed in the Tail, becauſe they appear imperfect to all thoſe Inhabitants of the World that do not live under the Equinoctial Line.

Colus, (*Lat.*) a Diſtaff or Rock, a Whorl; Alſo a Beaſt of a whitiſh Colour, that has a Head like a Hog, and drinks in Water thro' the Noſtrils.

Colus ruſtica, wild baſtard Saffron, an Herb.

Colutea, (*Gr.*) a kind of Tree that grows much in *France*; Hather, or Trifoly-tree; alſo a Tree that bears Bladder-nuts, baſtard Senna.

Colymbades, pickled Olives ſo light that they ſwim in the Pickle.

Colymbus major, the great Arſe-foot, Didapper, or Douker; a Water-fowl: *Colymbus minor*, the Dab-chick, call'd in *Cornwall*, the diving Killegrew.

Coma or **Coma Somnolentum**, a deep Sleep leſs than a Lethargy and without a Feaver, wherein the Patient being awaken'd, anſwers to any Queſtions that are ask'd, but falls into a profound Sleep again, with his Mouth open and his under Jaw fallen.

Coma Vigil, waking Drowſineſs, a Diſeaſe in which the Patient is continually inclin'd to Sleep, but can ſcarce do ſo; being troubled with a great drowſineſs in the Head, a Stupidity in all the Senſes and Faculties, and often with a *Delirium*, or Frenzy.

Comarus, the Wilding, or Crab-tree.

Comb, a well known Inſtrument to cleanſe Hair: In a *Ship*, a ſmall Piece of Timber ſet under the Lower part of the Beak-head, and near the middle, with two Holes in it, to bring the Ropes call'd *Fore-tacks* aboard: Alſo a certain Meaſure containing four Buſhels.

Comb or **Combe**, (*Sax.*) a Valley, or low Plain between two Hills, or a Hill between Valleys: The Word is ſtill uſ'd in *Devon-ſhire* and *Cornwall*; and many Places in ſeveral Parts of *England*, have taken Name from their Situation in ſuch a *Comb*; as *Compton*, *Combwell*, *Swancomb*, &c.

Comba or **Cumba terræ**, (in old *Charters*) a low piece of Ground.

Combarones, (old *Law-Term*) the Fellow-Barons, or Commonalty of the Cinque-Ports: But *Combaron* is now taken for a Fellow-Member, as *The Baron and his Combaron*.

Combatant, (*Fr.*) a Champion, or Fighting Man: In *Heraldry*, a Figure drawn like a Sword-player ſtanding upon his Guard; it is alſo apply'd to that of two Lions born in a Coat of Arms, rampant, or in a fighting Poſture, with their Faces towards each other. See *Endorſed*.

Combate, a Fight, or Battel: In our *Ancient Law*, it was a formal Tryal of a Doubtful Caſe, by the Swords, or Battoons of two Champions.

To **Combate**, to fight, to oppoſe; to withſtand, or reſiſt.

Combination, (*Lat.*) a Combining, or coupling together. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when the ſame Word is immediately repeated; as *Me me adſum*, &c. *Virg.* In a *Law-Senſe*, it is the ent'ring of ſeveral Perſons into a Conſpiracy, to perform any unlawful Deſign: In *Arithmetick*, **Combination**, is the Art of finding how many different Ways a certain given Number of things may be vary'd, or taken by one and one, two and two, three and three, *&c.*

To **Combine**, to joyn or be joyned together, to plot together.

Comburgeſs, a Fellow-Citizen.

Combuſt, (*Lat. i. e.* burnt or Scorch'd) Among *Aſtrologers*, when a Planet is not above 8 Degrees and 30 Minutes diſtant from the Sun, either before or after it, 'tis ſaid *To be Combuſt*, or in *Combuſtion*; which ſhews that the Party ſignify'd thereby is in great Fear, and much overpower'd by ſome great Perſon.

Combuſt Way, the Space in the ſecond half of *Libra*, and thro' the whole Sign of *Scorpio*, being about 45 Degr. in Longitude; ſo call'd, by reaſon of ſeveral violent and ill-boding fixed Stars there plac'd: So that it is counted unfortunate, and to weaken any Planet that happens to be in it.

Combuſtion, a burning; an Uproar, or Hurly-burly: In *Aſtrology*, a Planet's being under the Sun, which continues 'till it be fully remov'd ſeventeen Degrees. See *Combuſt*.

Combuſtion of Money, the old way of trying mixt and baſe Money by melting it down, upon Payments into the Exchequer.

Come, a Word us'd by *Husband-men*, for the ſmall ſtings or tails of Malt, upon its firſt ſhooting forth.

Come, (*Lat.*) an Herb call'd Goats-beard.

Comedian, (*Gr.*) a Writer, or Actor of Comedies; a Stage-player.

Comedy, a ſort of Play artificially compoſ'd, either in Proſe, or Verſe, to make an agreeable Repreſentation of the Actions of Humane Life; ſo call'd from the *Greek* Words *Come*, *i. e.* a Village, and *Ode*, a Song; becauſe it was firſt acted in ſome Country-Villages.

Comes, (*Lat.*) a Title at firſt given to Perſons who waited on the Magiſtrates in Provinces, as Treaſurers, Lieutenants, Secretaries, Regiſters, *&c.* but in the Emperours Time, it was apply'd to thoſe that were of the Prince's Family, or Attendance; a Count, or Earl.

Comes Caſtrenſis Palatii, the Lord High Steward of the Prince's Houſhold, who took care of his Table, and commanded all the Officers and waiting Gentlemen of the Houſe.

Comes Conſiſtorianus, a Councellour of State.

Comes Domeſticorum Equitum & Peditum, a Colonel of the Archers of the Emperour's Guards, eſtabliſhed by the Younger *Gordian*.

Comes Orientis, the Governour of the Eaſt, who had fifteen Provinces under his Juriſdiction; and the Overſight of the particular Governours.

Comes Patrimonii, the Treaſurer of the Demeans, who receiv'd the Revenues for the Prince's Maintenance.

Comes privatarum rerum Domus Divinæ, the Treaſurer of the Caſual Forfeitures, whoſe Buſineſs was to gather the Money that fell to the Prince by Chance; as Fines, Eſcheats, Goods of Mortmain, *&c.*

Comes rei militaris, an Officer who Commanded the Soldiers in the Armies, and had an equal Authority with the Captains of the Provinces.

Comes Sacrarum Largitionum, the Treaſurer of the Gifts, Bounty-money, and Alms of the Prince, which he diſtributed among the Soldiers and the People.

Comes Scholarum, an Officer who was employ'd about the Prince's Affairs in the Provinces and the Armies, and had check over all the Subaltern Officers of the Empire.

Comes Stabuli, the great Maſter of the Horſe, who was to take care that the Horſes ſhould be deliver'd which were charged on the Provinces every Year, for the Emperour's Uſe: This Officer was very much reſpected in the *Roman* Empire, as the *Great Conſtable* was formerly in *France*, or the *Maſter of the Horſe* is now in *England*.

Comet, (*Gr.*) a Blazing-ſtar, an imperfect Subſtance, conſiſting of a thick fat Vapour, ſuppoſ'd to be ſet on Fire in the upper Region of the Air, and generally fore-boding ſome Publick Calamity.

Cometographia, a Deſcription or Diſcourſe of Comets.

Comfits, (*Fr.*) Sweet-meats, Fruits and other things preſerv'd dry.

Comfrey, an Herb uſeful both for Diet and Phyſick; being very good to knit broken Bones, cloſe up Fleſh, ſtop Fluxes, *&c.*

Comical, belonging to, or fit for Comedy, pleaſant, merry, jocoſe.

Comings of the Hatches. See *Coamings*.

Comitatu & Caſtro Commiſſo, (*Lat.*) a Writ by which the charge of a County, together with the keeping of a Caſtle is committed to the Sheriff.

Comitatu Commiſſo, a Writ, or Commiſſion, by virtue of which the Sheriff is authoriz'd to take upon him the Command of the County.

Comitatus, a retinue, or Train of Attendants, or Followers; a Prince's Court: In *Common Law*, a County or Shire; alſo a Roll or Liſt of Dead Farms and Deſperate Debts formerly made every Year and read upon the Account of Sheriffs in their reſpective Counties.

Comitia, a Name anciently given to the Aſſemblies of the People of *Rome*, for the chuſing of Magiſtrates, making Laws, and diſpatching other Publick Buſineſs.

Comitialis Morbus, the Falling-ſickneſs, ſo call'd, becauſe if any Man was ſeiz'd with it in the midſt of the Publick Aſſemblies, the Council was thereupon broke up for that time.

Comma, (*Gr.*) a cutting, a little piece or paring cut off from any thing: In *Grammar*, the ſhorteſt Point of Diſtinction, ſet on part of a Sentence, which only implies a ſmall Reſt, or little Pauſe, and is thus marked (,)

In *Muſick*, **Comma**, is the ninth part of a Tone or the Interval whereby a Semi-tone, or a Perfect Tone exceeds the Imperfect: This Term is us'd only in Theorical Muſick, to ſhew the exact Proportion between Concords.

Command. See *Word of Command.*

To **Command**, to order, charge, or bid; to have the Management, Government, or Rule of.

Commander, one that has Command, a General, or Chief Officer; alſo the Governour of a Commandry, or Order of Religious Knights: Alſo a kind of Rammer, or Paving-beetle.

Commanding-Ground, (in *Fortif.*) is a Riſing-ground that overlooks any Poſt, or Strong Place, and of which there are three ſorts. 1. *A Front Commanding-ground, i. e.* a Height which is oppoſite to the Face of the Poſt, and plays upon its Front. 2. *A Reverſe Commanding-ground*, an high Place that can play upon the back of any Poſt. 3. *An Enfilade Commanding-ground*, or *Courtin Commanding-ground*, a Height which with its Shot Scours, or Sweeps all the length of a Straight Line.

Commanding Signs, the firſt Six Signs of the *Zodiack*, viz. *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo* and *Virgo*; ſo counted and call'd by *Aſtrologers.*

Commandment, a Divine Precept, Ordinance, or Law; as *The Ten Commandments*, *i. e.* the Ten chief Precepts of Revealed Religion.

In *Common Law*, **Commandment**, is when the Queen or the Juſtices commit a Man to Priſon, upon their own Authority: It is alſo taken for the Offence of him that induces another to tranſgreſs the Law; as to commit Murder, Theft, *&c.* In *Fortification*, it is a Height of nine Foot, which one Place has above another.

Commandry, was a Manour, or chief Meſſuage, with Lands and Tenements belonging to the Priory of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, near *London*, and he that had the Government of any ſuch Manour, or Houſe, was ſtyl'd *a Commander*, tho' he could not diſpoſe of it but to the uſe of the ſaid Priory: Thus *New Eagle* in *Lincoln-ſhire* is ſtill call'd *The Commandry of New Eagle*, as anciently depending on that Priory.

Commaterial, (*Lat.*) that is made of the ſame Matter or Subſtance with another.

Commeatura, (in ancient *Writers*) a Commandry or Portion of Houſe and Lands, ſet apart for the Uſe of ſome Religious Order, eſpecially the Knights Templar.

To **Commemorate**, to celebrate the Memory and Acts of a worthy Perſon, *&c.*

Commemoration, the Act of Commemorating, a Solemn remembrance of ſome remarkable Actions.

To **Commence**, (*Fr.*) To begin, or enter upon: In a *Law-Senſe*, to proceed in an Action, or Suit againſt one; alſo to take a Degree in the Univerſities.

Commencement, the Time when Degrees are taken in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, anſwering to the *Act* at *Oxford*. See *Act*.

To **Commend**, (*Lat.*) to praiſe or ſet forth, to ſet off with advantage; to commit or give in charge, to commit to one's Favour, Protection, or Care. *Commend me to ſuch a Friend*, i. e. let him know I am his humble Servant.

Commendable, that is to be Commended, praiſe-worthy.

Commendadore, (*Span.*) a Conſul or Preſident in the *Indies*, or any foreign Place of Traffick. The Deputy-Governours under the King of *Spain*, who is Soveraign Maſter of the Knights of *Calatrava* and other Orders; are alſo call'd *Commendadores*; and the Places appointed for their Maintenance and Revenue, are termed *Commendatures*; to which our *Commandries* were anſwerable, but only that they were ſolely appropriated to the Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*.

Commendam, *Law-Term* us'd when a void Benefice is Commended to the Care of ſome able Clerk, to be ſupply'd 'till it may be conveniently provided of a Miniſter: Alſo when a Parſon is made a Biſhop, his Benefice is reſign'd by the Promotion, but if the Queen impowers him to retain his Benefice, he ſtill continues Parſon, and is ſaid *To hold it in Commendam.*

Commendati or **Commendati Homines**, (in old *Latin* Records) Perſons who by voluntary Homage, put themſelves under the Protection of any Superiour Lord.

Commendati Dimidii, Perſons who depended on two ſeveral Lords, and were to pay one half of their Homage to each.

Commendation, Commending, Praiſe: *Commendations*, is alſo taken for Reſpects, or Service convey'd to one.

Commendatory, that ſerves to recommend; as *Commendatory Letters*, *i. e.* Letters of Recommendation.

A **Commendatory**, a Clerk that has a Benefice in Commendam.

Commendature. See *Commendadore* and *Commandry.*

Commenſalis, (*Lat.*) a Companion at the Table, a Boarder, or Tabler; a Fellow-Commoner.

Commenſurable Magnitudes or **Quantities**, (in *Geom.*) are ſuch as may be meaſur'd by one and the ſame common Meaſure.

Commenſurable Numbers, (in *Arithm.*) are any whole Numbers, or Fractions that have ſome other Number which will meaſure, or divide them without a Remainder: Thus 6 and 8, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ are reſpectively Commenſurable Numbers.

Commenſurable in Power, Among Geometricians, Right-lines are ſaid *To be Commenſurable in Power*, when their Squares may be meaſur'd by one and the ſame Space, or Superficies.

Commenſurable Surds, (in *Algebra*) ſuch Surds as being reduc'd to their leaſt Terms, become true Figurative Quantities of their Kind, and are therefore as a Rational Quantity to a Rational.

Commenſurate, proportionable.

Commenſuration, a meaſuring one thing with another.

Comment, an Expoſition of an Author's Text, an Interpretation, or Gloſs.

To **Comment**, to write Notes upon, to expound, or gloſs; to criticize, or find fault with.

Commentary, a continued Interpretation, or Gloſs upon the obſcure and difficult Paſſages of an Author, to render them more intelligible: It is alſo apply'd to ſome Hiſtories written by thoſe who had the greateſt Share in the Actions therein particularly related.

Commentator, a Maker of Commentaries.

Commentitious, deviſed at Pleaſure, feigned, forged, counterfeit.

Commerce, Trade, or Traffick in buying and ſelling: Alſo Intercourſe of Society, Converſe, or Correſpondence.

Commigration, a removing of Quarters from one Place to another.

Commination, a ſevere and vehement Threat'ning.

Comminution, a breaking, or bruiſing to pieces; the dividing of a thing into very ſmall Parts, or Particles: Alſo a Term us'd in *Surgery*, when a Bone is broken into many ſmall Parts.

To **Commiſerate**, to take Pity of.

Commiſeration, Compaſſion, Pity.

Commiſſary, (in the Civil Law) an Officer that ſupplies the Biſhop's Place in the Exerciſe of Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, in the Out-parts of his Dioceſs; or elſe in ſuch Pariſhes as are peculiar to the Biſhop, and exempted from the Arch-Deacon's Viſitation. In an Army, there are two ſorts of Commiſſaries, *viz.*

Commiſſary General of the Muſters, otherwiſe call'd *Muſter-Maſter General*, who takes a particular Account of the Strength of every Regiment, and reviews them; obſerving that the Horſe be well mounted, and all the Men well armed and accoutred.

Commiſſary General of Proviſions, an Officer that has the Charge of furniſhing and diſtributing all ſorts of Proviſions belonging to the Army and Garriſons.

Commiſſion, a Warrant for an Office, or Place; a Charge to buy, or do any other Act for another: In a Law-ſenſe, a Delegation, or Warrant by Letters Patent, for the hearing, or determining of any Cauſe, or Action: In Military Affairs, the Authority by which every Officer acts in his Poſt, ſign'd by the Queen, or her General. Alſo Wages, or Allowance made to a Factor.

Commiſſion of Anticipation, was a Commiſſion under the great Seal, to collect a Subſidy, or Tax before the time appointed.

Commiſſion of Aſſociation, a Commiſſion likewiſe under the Broad Seal, to aſſociate, or joyn two, or more Learned Perſons with the Juſtices, in the ſeveral Circuits and Counties in *Wales*.

Commiſſion of Bankrupt, a Commiſſionu nder the Great Seal of *England*, directed to five, or more Commiſſioners, to enquire into the particular Circumſtances of a Bankrupt, or Trader that is fail'd, or broke: Theſe Commiſſioners are appointed to act for the Benefit of the Creditors, and to proceed according to ſeveral Statutes made for that Purpoſe.

Commiſſion of Rebellion, a Writ ſent out againſt a Man that has not appear'd after Proclamation made by the Sheriff, upon an Order of Chancery, to preſent himſelf to the Court at a certain Day; to cauſe the Party to be apprehended as a Rebel and Deſpiſer of the Queen's Laws, wherever he be found.

Commiſſion to a Factor, (in *Traffick*) the Conditions, or Orders given him for Buying, or Selling any Commodity, according to which he is oblig'd to act.

Commiſſion or **Commiſſion-Money**, the Wages of a Factor. See *Factorage*.

Commiſſion-Officers. See *Officers*.

To **Commiſſion** or **Commiſſionate**, to give a Commiſſion; to appoint, or impower one to act for another.

Commiſſioner, one that has receiv'd a Commiſſion, or acts by Virtue of it. In a Legal Senſe, one that has Commiſſion, as Letters Patent, or any other Lawful Warrant, to execute any Publick Office; as *Commiſſioners of the Office of Fines and Licences*, *Commiſſioners in Eyre*, &c.

The **Queen's High Commiſſioner in Scotland**, a Title given to a Nobleman, who repreſents the Perſon of the Queen of *England*, in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and preſides in the Parliament in her Behalf.

Commiſſioners of Sewers. See *Sewers*.

Commiſſure, a joyning cloſe, or couching of Things together; a Cloſure, or Seam: In *Anatomy*, the Mould of the Head, where the Parts of the Scull are united: In *Architecture*, a cloſe joyning of Planks, Stones, or any other Materials.

Commiſſures, is alſo a Term often us'd by Writers that treat of Natural Philoſophy, for the ſmall Pores of a Body, or the little Cavities, Spaces, or Clefts that are between the Particles of any Body, eſpecially when thoſe Particles are broadiſh, or flattiſh, and lye cloſe one to another, like very thin Plates.

To **Commit**, to act or do, to put; to refer, or leave a Buſineſs to.

Committee, one, or more Perſons to whom the Conſideration, Examination, or Ordering of any Matter is referr'd by ſome Court, or Conſent of Parties to whom it belongs.

Committee of the King, the Widow of the King's Tenant, formerly ſo call'd, as being committed by the ancient Law of the Land, to the King's Care and Protection.

Commixtion or **Commixture**, a mingling together.

Commode, a ſort of ſet Head-dreſs for Women.

Commodious, fit, convenient, uſeful.

Commodity, Conveniency, Profit, Advantage; alſo Merchandize, or Ware.

Commodore, a kind of Admiral, or Commander in Chief of a Squadron of Ships at Sea.

Commoigne, (old Law-word) a Brother-Monk reſiding in the ſame Convent.

Common, Ordinary, Uſeful, Publick.

A **Common**, Common Paſture-ground: According to the Law-definition, that Soil of Water, the uſe of which is common to a particular Town, or Lordſhip, as *Common of Paſture* for the feeding of Cattel, *Common of Fiſhing*, for the taking of Fiſh, and *Common of Turbary*, i. e. a Liberty of digging Turf. See *Turbary*.

Common Axis, a Term in *Opticks*. See *Axis Common*, or *Mean*.

Common Bench, the Court of Common-Pleas, ſometimes ſo call'd from the Pleas, or Controverſies try'd there between Common Perſons.

Common Council. See *Council*.

Common Diviſor, (in *Arithm.*) is that Number which exactly divides any two other Numbers, without leaving any Remainder.

Common Fine, a certain Summ of Money which the Inhabitants of a Manour are oblig'd to pay to the Lord, towards the Charge in maintaining a Court-Leet.

Common-Hunt, the chief Huntſman to the Lord Mayor and City of *London*.

Common Intendment, a Law-phraſe for common Meaning; ſo *a Bar to Common Intendment*, is an ordinary, or general Bar, which commonly diſables the Plaintiff's Declaration. Of Common Intendment, a Will ſhall not be ſuppos'd to be made by Colluſion.

Common Law is taken in a three-fold Senſe, *viz.* 1. For the Laws of *England*, ſimply conſider'd, without the addition of any other Law or Cuſtomary whatever; as when 'tis diſputed what ought of Right to be determin'd by the Common Law, and what by the Civil Law or Admiralty-court, *&c.* 2. It is taken for the Queen's Courts, as the Queen's Bench or Common Pleas, to diſtinguiſh them from Baſe Courts, as Courts Baron, County-courts, Piepowders, *&c.* 3. And moſt uſually, by the Common Law, is underſtood ſuch Laws as were generally receiv'd as the Laws of the Realm, before any Statute was made to alter them.

Common Pleas, one of the Courts held in *Weſtminſter-hall*, but in ancient Time moveable: It was appointed by K. *Henry* III. for the Trying of all Civil Cauſes, both Real and Perſonal; the Principal Judge of which is ſtyl'd *Lord Chief Juſtice*

ſtice of the Common Pleas, and aſſiſted by three or four Aſſociates: The reſt of the Officers are the *Cuſtos Brevium*, three Protonotaries, a Chirographer, four Exigenters, fourteen Filacers, ſeveral ſorts of Clerks, &c.

Common Ray, in Opticks. See *Ray*.

Common Receptacle, (in *Anat.*) is a certain Veſſel ſo termed, becauſe it receives the Juices *Chyle* and *Lympha*, promiſcuouſly, tho' ſome falſly call it the Receptacle of the *Chyle* in particular.

Common Recovery. See *Recovery feigned*.

Common Senſory, the Common Perception of all Senſations; or that Faculty which receives the Images of ſenſible Things, or the Impreſſion made by the Objects upon the Nerves; ſo that according to theſe Impulſes, it determines the Will, and performs other Animal Actions.

Common Signs, (in *Aſtrol.*) are *Gemini*, *Virgo*, *Sagittarius* and *Piſces*, ſo call'd, becauſe that being at the end of each Quarter of the Year, they partake more or leſs of both Quarters; as the Sun in *Piſces* not only ends the Winter, but alſo begins the Spring.

Common-wealth, any State, or Government in General, eſpecially as it is diſtinguiſh'd from a Monarchy; the chief of which in *Europe*, are thoſe of *Venice*, *Genoa*, *Holland*, *Switzerland*, &c.

Common-wealths-man, a Member of a Common-wealth; alſo a Stickler for the Government by way of a Common-wealth.

Commonalty, the Common People: In a Law-ſenſe, the middle ſort of the Queen's Subjects, ſuch of the Commons, as being rais'd above the ordinary Peaſants, come to have the managing of Offices, and are one Degree under Burgeſſes.

Commoner, a Member of the Houſe of Commons in Parliament, or of a College in an Univerſity.

Commons, a certain Proportion of Victuals, eſpecially the regular Diet of a College or Society.

The **Commons of England**, one of the three Eſtates of the Realm.

Houſe of Commons, the lower Houſe of Parliament, ſo call'd, becauſe the Commons of the Realm, *i. e.* the Knights of Shires, Citizens and Burgeſſes ſit there.

Commoſis, (*Gr.*) the firſt Ground-work of Bees in their making Honey, which is of a Gummy Subſtance.

Commote or **Commoith**, (in *Wales*) ſignifies a part of a Shire, a Cantred or Hundred, containing fifty Villages: For the whole Country was anciently divided into three Provinces, *North-Wales*, *South-Wales* and *Weſt-Wales*; each of theſe again were ſubdivided into *Cantreds*, and every *Cantred* into *Commotes*: The Word is alſo taken for a great Seigniory, or Lordſhip, which may include one, or ſeveral Manours.

Commotion, (*Lat.*) Tumult, Uproar, Hurly-burly.

Communa or **Communia Paſturæ**, (Law-word) the Common of Paſture.

Communance or **Commaunce**, a Title formerly given to the Commoners, or Tenants and Inhabitants that had the Right of Common, or Commoning in open Fields, or Woods.

Communare, (old *Latin* Law-term) to enjoy the Right of Common.

Commune, the ſame as *Commonalty*. Which See.

To **Commune**, to talk, or diſcourſe together.

Commune Concilium Regni Angliæ, the Common Council of the King or Queen and People of *England* Aſſembled in Parliament. See *Parliament*.

Communia Placita non tenenda in Scaccario, a Writ directed to the Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer, forbidding them to hold Plea between two common Perſons in that Court, where neither of them belong to it.

Communicable, that may be communicated, or imparted.

Communicant, one that receives the Communion, or the Lord's Supper.

To **Communicate**, to partake of that Holy Sacrament, to be of the ſame Communion: Alſo to impart to, to tell or ſhew, to diſcover or reveal.

Communication, the Act of Communicating; Intercourſe, Converſe, Conference. In a Law-ſenſe, a Diſcourſe between two, or more Parties, without coming to any perfect Agreement, upon which no Action can be grounded.

Communicative, ready to Communicate, ſociable, free and open to diſcloſe one's Heart.

Communi Cuſtodia, was a Writ which lay for a Lord, whoſe Tenant holding by Knight-Service, happen'd to die and leave his eldeſt Son under Age, againſt a Stranger that ſhould enter the Land and obtain the Ward of the Body: But this Writ is now become of no Uſe, ſince Wardſhips with their Dependances are taken away by Stat. 12 *Car.* 2.

Communion, the Union of ſeveral Perſons in the ſame Faith, Fellowſhip; alſo the Bleſſed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Communitas Regni, (in our ancient Hiſtorians and Records) the Community of the Kingdom; that is to ſay, the Barons and Tenants *in Capite*, or Military Men, who in old Times were ſolely comprehended under that Title.

Community, the having things in Common; Partnerſhip: Alſo a Body of Men united in Civil Society for their mutual Advantage; as a Corporation, the Inhabitants of a Town, the Companies of Tradeſmen, &c.

Commutation, a bartering, or changing one thing for another: Alſo a Figure in *Rhetorick*; as *We muſt eat to live, not live to eat.*

Commutative, belonging to the Way of Exchange; as *Commutative Juſtice*, i.e. That Juſtice which ought to be done in Buying and Selling, Borrowing and Lending, performing Covenants, &c.

To **Commute a Puniſhment**, to change it for a Mulct, or Fine paid in Money; as it is practis'd in the Spiritual Court.

Comorth, (in old *Statutes*) a Contribution, or Collection of Money, formerly made at Marriages, and when young Prieſts ſaid their firſt Maſſes; alſo ſometimes to make Satiſfaction for Murders, or Felonies.

Compact, (*Lat.*) cloſe, well ſet, or joyn'd; alſo brief and pithy; as *A compact Diſcourſe.*

A **Compact**, a Covenant, a Bargain or Agreement.

To **Compact**, to clap cloſe together.

Compaction, a compacting, or joyning cloſe: In *Philoſophy*, the contracting, drawing together, or ſtraight'ning of a Subſtance, or Body, by its having leſs Parts, or by the more cloſe ſticking together of the Parts; and it is uſually oppos'd to *Diffuſion*.

Companage, (in old *Records*) any Meat, or other Victuals that is eaten with Bread.

Companion, (*Fr.*) Fellow, Mate, Partner.

Companion or **Knight Companion of the Garter**, a Member of that moſt Honourable Order of Knighthood.

Company, an Aſſembly, or Meeting, a Society, or Corporate Body: In the Art of War, a ſmall Body of Foot Commanded by a Captain.

Independent Company or **Troop**, a Company of Foot-Soldiers, or a Troop of Horſe that is not imbody'd in a Regiment.

Companies of Merchants, are either, 1. Societies in Joynt-ſtocks; as the *Morea*-Company, *Eaſt-India* Company, and *Greenland*-Company: Or 2 regulated Companies; as thoſe of *Hamburgh*, *Turkey*, *Eaſtland* and *Muſcovy*.

Comparable, that may be compared; like.

Comparates, (in *Logick*) things compar'd one with another; as *Man is like a Bubble*.

Comparative, capable of, or that implies Compariſon.

Comparative Degree, (in *Grammar*.) is the middle Degree of Compariſon, being that which exceeds the *Poſitive*, but comes ſhort of the *Superlative*, which is often expreſs'd in *Engliſh*, by adding the Word *More* to the Adjective in its natural, or ordinary Signification; as *Pulchrior*, fairer or more fair, *Sapientior* wiſer, or more wiſe, *&c.*

To **Compare**, to examine one thing by another, to liken.

Compariſon, a Comparing; alſo Proportion, Reſemblance, Agreeableneſs: In *Grammar*, a varying the Senſe of an Adjective, with reſpect to Degree; thus, *good*, *better*, *beſt*, are the three Degrees of Compariſon of that Word.

Compartment or **Compartiment**, (*Ital.*) an equal, or proportionable Diviſion in Building, a particular Square, or ſome Device mark'd out in ſome ornamental Part of a Building: Alſo a regular, orderly Diſpoſition of agreeable Figures about any Picture, Map, Draught, *&c.* for its better Ornament: Alſo a Bed, Border, or Knot in a Garden.

Compaſs, the extent of a thing round about, or on all Sides.

Compaſs or **Mariners-Compaſs**, a moveable Inſtrument of vaſt Uſe in Navigation, Surveying, Dialling, and many other Parts of the Mathematicks: It is a Circle drawn on a round piece of Paſte-board, call'd the *Fly*, and divided into four Quadrants repreſenting the four Cardinal Winds, or principal Points, *viz.* *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, *North*, and *South*, and each Quarter ſubdivided into eight other equal Parts, making in all 32 *Rhumbs*, or Points: This Card hangs Horizontally on a Pin ſet upright, and under it is fix'd a Needle, or Iron-wire touch'd with a Load-ſtone, which keeps the *Lilly*, or Northern Point always towards the North, and thereby directs the Steers-man how to keep the Ship in her Courſe.

Of theſe Inſtruments there are three ſorts in Uſe at Sea, *viz.* 1. The *Meridional Compaſs*, which is the common one, 2. The *Dark Compaſs*, which is us'd in ſteering by Candle-light, becauſe its Fly has the Points mark'd in Black and White, without any other Colours. 3. The *Variation-Compaſs*, which ſhews how much the Common Compaſs varies from the exact Points of North and South.

To **Compaſs**, to ſurround, to go about; to gain, or bring about, to contrive.

Compaſs-Callipers, an Inſtrument us'd by Gunners, which reſembles two Semi-circles, having a Handle and Joynt like a pair of Compaſſes; but the Points are blunt, and may be open'd at Pleaſure, for the diſparting of a piece of Ordinance: Alſo an Inſtrument made Uſe of by Gagers. See *Callipers*.

Compaſs-Dial, a kind of ſmall Dial fitted in a Box for the Pocket, which ſhews the Hour of the Day by the Direction of a touch'd Needle; the Dial being turn'd about, till the Style, or Cock ſtand directly over the Needle, and point up to the Northward; but theſe can never be very exact by reaſon of the Variation of the Needle it ſelf.

Compaſſes or **Pair of Compaſſes**, a Mathematical Inſtrument, commonly made Uſe of in the drawing of Figures, eſpecially Circles.

Compaſſes of Proportion, an Inſtrument that ſerves to divide Lines and Circles into proportional Parts at one opening, and is very uſeful for the reducing, or inlarging of Maps, or Draughts. The *French* ſometimes call a *Sector* by this Name, the Compaſs of Proportion.

Beam-Compaſſes, and **Draught-Compaſſes**. See *Beam* and *Draught*.

Compaſſion, (*Lat.*) Fellow-feeling, Pity, Mercy.

Compaſſionate, apt to be mov'd with Compaſſion.

Compatibility, (*Fr.*) Agreeableneſs.

Compatible, that can agree, or ſubſiſt with another thing.

Compatriot, (*Lat.*) one of the ſame Country, a Fellow-Citizen.

Compeer, (*Fr.*) a Companion, or Fellow, a Goſſip, or Godfather. In ſome Parts of *England*, young Men invited together to Weddings, are alſo call'd *Compeers*.

To **Compel**, (*Lat.*) to conſtrain, or force.

Compellation, a calling by Name, a friendly Salutation.

Compendious, abridged, ſhort or brief.

Compendium, an Abridgment, or ſhort Abſtract.

To **Compenſate**, to recompence, or make Amends for.

Compenſation, Recompence, Satisfaction, or Requital.

Comperendination, a deferring, or putting off from Day to Day: In the *Roman* Law, a Delay of the Action, or Pleading, till the third Day following: An Adjournment, or putting off till further time.

Compertorium, (*Lat.*) a Judicial Inqueſt in the Civil Law made by Delegates, or Commiſſioners, to find out, or relate the Truth of a Cauſe.

Competence or **Competency**, a ſufficient Eſtate, Stock of Learning, *&c.* In a Law-ſenſe, the Power, or Capacity of a Judge, for the taking Cogniſance of a Matter.

Competent, convenient, ſufficient, proper for the Purpoſe, duly qualified.

Competible, ſuitable, fit, or agreeable to.

Competition, canvaſſing, or ſuing for an Office, *&c.* Rivalſhip.

Competitour, a Rival, one who ſues for the ſame thing that another does.

Compilation or **Compilement**, Compiling, Collection.

To **Compile**, to collect or gather from ſeveral Authors, to amaſs or heap together; as *To compile a Dictionary*.

Compitalia, (*Lat.*) certain Feaſts kept by the old *Romans* in the Months of *January* and *May*; during which they offer'd Sacrifices in all the Croſs-ways, both of the City and Country, to the *Lares*, or Houſehold-Gods, the Protectors of their Families.

Complacency, a being well pleas'd with, or taking Delight in a thing.

Complainant, one that prefers a Complaint, a Plaintiff at Law.

Complaiſance, (*Fr.*) a pleaſing Behaviour, or obliging Carriage; a courteous Compliance, or Submiſſion to the Judgment, or Will of another.

Complaiſant, that is of an obliging Humour, civil, courteous.

Complement, (*Lat.*) a filling up, or perfecting that which wants; a Supply, an Accompliſhment, the Number which a whole Summ amounts to.

Complement of any Arch of a Circle or **of any Angle**, (in *Geom.*) is ſo much as that Arch, or Angle wants of 90 Degrees, to make it a Quadrant.

Complement of the Courſe, (in *Navigat.*) is the Number of Points the Courſe wants of 90 Degrees, or eight Points, *viz.* of a Quarter of the Compaſs.

Complement of the Courtin, (in *Fortif.*) is that part of the Courtin, which, being wanting, is the *Demi-gorge*, or the Remainder of the Courtin, after its Flank is taken away, to the Angle of the *Gorge*.

Complement of the Line of Defence, is the Remainder of the Line of Defence, after you have taken away the Angle of the Flank.

Complements in a Parallelogram, the two leſſer Parallelograms, which are made by drawing two Right-lines parallel to each Side of the Figure, through a given Point in the Diagonal.

Complete or **Compleat**, perfect, full, accompliſhed; alſo fine, neat, ſpruce.

To **Complete**, to make complete, or perfect.

Completion, an Accompliſhing, Fulfilling, or Finiſhing; Performance.

Complex, compound, gathered or joyned together; as *A Complex Body of Laws*: In *Logick*, it is the uniting of ſeveral Notions; and the Truth or Falſehood of thoſe Notions ſo united is ſaid *To be complex.*

Complex Diſeaſes, are Diſtempers that cannot be ſeparated, as the Pleuriſy and Feaver.

Complex Terms, (in *Logick*) ſuch as are compounded of ſimple, or ſingle ones, which are call'd *Incomplex Terms.*

Complexio, or **Complicatio**, (*Lat.*) a Rhetorical Figure, the ſame as *Symploce*; which See.

Complexion, the Colour of the Face, the Natural Conſtitution, or Temperature of the Body.

Complexional, belonging to the Complexion.

Complexioned, tempered; as A Body well complexioned.

Complexure, a joyning, or gathering together.

Complexus, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Head, which ſerves to move it backwards, and is alſo call'd *Trigeminus*, becauſe it apparently has a threefold Beginning. See *Trigeminus.*

Complicated, wrapt up together, intermingled or joyned with.

Complicated Wound. See *Wound.*

Complication, a Mixture, Collection, or Maſs of Things joyned together; as *A Complication of Crimes, Miſeries, Figures,* &c.

Complication of Diſeaſes, a Collection of ſeveral Diſtempers that ſeize on the Body at the ſame time, eſpecially if they depend one upon another.

Complice or **Accomplice**, a Partner in an ill Action, a Fellow-Rogue.

Compliments, (*Fr.*) kind obliging Words and Expreſſions, with other Civilities in Behaviour.

Complines, the laſt of the Canonical Hours among the *Romaniſts*, the cloſing Prayers of their Evening-Service.

To **Complot**, to plot together, to combine, or conſpire.

To **Comply**, to yield, or ſubmit to.

Componed, a Term in *Heraldry*, for Compounded. See *Counter-componed.*

To **Comport**, to agree, to demean or behave one's ſelf.

Comportment, Carriage, or Behaviour.

To **Compoſe**, (*Lat.*) to put together, to make or frame, to appeaſe or quiet; to repoſe or refreſh, to adjuſt or ſettle, to Compound or make up: In the Art of *Printing*, to ſet the Letters or Characters in order, according to the Original Copy: In *Muſick*, to make or ſet Tunes, Airs, &c.

Compoſed Baſtion. See *Baſtion.*

Compoſita, (*Lat.* in *Phyſick*), Medicines Compounded, or made up of ſeveral Simple Ones; as Electuaries, Ointments, Opiates, Plaiſters, Syrups, Waters, &c.

Compoſite, a Term in *Grammar*; as A Compoſite, or Compounded Word.

Compoſite or **Compound Order**, the fifth Order of *Architecture*, ſo nam'd, becauſe it is Compoſed or made up of the four other Orders, *viz. Tuſcan, Dorick, Ionick* and *Corinthian*: It is alſo call'd *Italick* and *Roman*, as being the Invention of the ancient *Romans.*

Compoſite Number. See *Number.*

Compoſitio, (*Lat.*) a Gramatical Figure, the ſame as *Syntheſis*; which See.

Compoſition, a Work compoſed in any Art or Science; the Compounding of Words in *Grammar*, a School-boy's Exerciſe: Alſo an Accommodation or Agreement, a coming to capitulate in War; alſo a mixture of ſeveral things, eſpecially of Drugs in a Medicine.

In the way of Trade, **Compoſition**, is when a Debtor, not being able to diſcharge his whole Debt, Compounds or Agrees with the Creditor, to pay him a certain Sum of Money to be taken inſtead of all that is due; for which part he obtains a Receipt in full, as for the whole Debt.

Compoſition Mathematical, or **The Synthetical Method**, is that which proceeds by certain Degrees or Steps, from known Quantities in the ſearch of unknown, and then Demonſtrates, That the Quantity ſo found will ſatisfy the Propoſition. See *Syntheſis* and *Synthetical Method.*

In *Painting*, **Compoſition**, is us'd in the ſame Senſe with Invention and Deſign. See *Deſign.*

Compoſition of Motion, (in *Mechanicks*) is the Compoſition of the ſeveral Directions or Declivities of Motion, whether equable or unequable.

Compoſition of Proportion, (in *Mathem.*) is the comparing the Sum of the Antecedent and Conſequent; with the Conſequent in two equal *Ratio's*; as ſuppoſe 4 . 8 : : 3 . 6 which is expreſs'd by Compoſition of Proportion, 12 . 8 : : as 9 to 6.

Compoſitor, a Printer's Compoſer; he that Compoſes the Characters and Matter, and makes all ready for the Preſs.

Compoſſible, an old barbarous Word taken to ſignify things that are capable of exiſting or being together; whereas ſuch as cannot exiſt together, are termed *Incompoſſible things.*

Compoſt or **Compas**, (in *Huſbandry*) Soil, or Dung for improving Land, Trees, &c.

Compoſure, any thing that is compoſed, or made up; alſo Compoſedneſs, or Calmneſs of Mind.

Compotation a Carouſing, or Drinking one with another.

Compote, (*Fr.* among *Confectioners*) Stewed Fruit; eſpecially Apples, Pears, Plums, &c. In *Cookery*, it is likewiſe a particular Way of Stewing Meat; as *A Compote of Pigeons*, &c.

Compound, (in *Grammar*) a Compounded Word.

Compound Addition. See *Addition.*

Compound Intereſt. See *Intereſt.*

Compound Number, (in *Arithm.*) is that which ſome Number, or Numbers may Meaſure beſides Unity; as 15 which is meaſur'd by 5 and 3; or 18 by 9 and 6 &c.

Compound Parts. See *Diſſimilar Parts.*

Compound Quantities, (in *Algebra*) ſuch as are joyn'd together by the Signs + and — and are expreſs'd either by more Letters than one, or elſe by the ſame Letters unequally repeated: Thus $a+b-c$ and $bd-b$ are Compound Quantities.

To **Compound**, to gather, or make up of ſeveral things or Ingredients; to come to an Agreement, eſpecially with Creditors for Debt.

Compounded, Compoſite, or Aggregated Flower of a Plant, is by the *Herbaliſts* counted ſuch a one as conſiſts of many little Flowers meeting together to make up one whole one; each of which has its *Stylus*, *Stamina*, and Sticking Seed, all contain'd within one and the ſame *Calyx*, or Cup.

To **Comprehend**, (*Lat.*) to contain, or include; to underſtand, perceive, or have the Knowledge of.

Comprehenſible, that may be comprehended.

Comprehenſion, the Comprehending, or Underſtanding of a thing: Alſo Compriſal, Compaſs; as *An Act of Comprehenſion, i. e.* an Act of Parliament that takes in all Parties.

Comprehenſive, containing much, large, very Significant, full.

Compreſs, (in *Surgery*) a kind of Bolſter made of folded Linnen, to be laid on a Wound, or the Orifice of a Vein, &c.

Compreſſion, a preſſing, ſqueezing, or thruſting cloſe.

To **Comprint**, (*Law-Term*) the Word properly ſignifies to print together; but is commonly taken for the Deceitful Printing of another's Copy, or Book, by Stealth, to the Prejudice of the rightful Proprietor.

To **Compriſe**, to contain, include, compaſs, or take in.

Comprobation, (*Lat.*) a mutual allowing, or approving.

Compromiſe, (*Law-word*) a mutual Promiſe of ſeveral Parties, to refer the ending of their Controverſy, to the Judgment of Arbitrators; a Bond, or Engagement to ſtand to the Arbitration, or Award of the Umpire.

To **Compromiſe**, to conſent to a Reference: In a Figurative Senſe, to put to the hazard of being cenſur'd; as *It behov'd him not to compromiſe his Honour and Reputation.*

Compt, (*Lat.*) polite, fine, neat; as *A compt Diſcourſe.*

To **Comptroll.** See *To Controll.*

Compulſion, Conſtraint, or Force.

Compunction, Pricking, Remorſe or trouble of Mind, for an Offence or Fault committed.

Compurgator, (*Law-word*) one that by Oath juſtifies another's Innocency.

Computation, a computing, or reckoning; an Account: In *Common Law*, it is us'd for the true and indifferent Conſtruction of Time; ſo that neither Party ſhall do wrong to each other, nor the Determination of Times referred at large, be taken one way or other, but be Computed according to the juſt Cenſure of the Law.

To **Compute**, to reckon, or caſt up.

Computiſt, an Accountant.

Computo reddendo, a Writ forcing a Bailiff, Chamberlain, or Receiver, to give up his Accounts: It alſo lies for the Executors of Executors, and againſt the Guardian in Socage, for Waſte made during the Heir's Nonage.

Comrade. See *Camarade.*

Conabel, and old *Law-word* for convenient, or fit.

Conarium or **Glandula Pinealis**, (in *Anat.*) a part of the Brain that hangs in the ſmall Cavity call'd the *Anus*, in the hinder part of the third Ventricle, and takes Name from its Shape reſembling a Pine-cone.

Conatus recedendi ab axe motus, (in *Philoſ.* and *Mechan.*) is the endeavour which any Natural Body moved circularly has to recede or fly off from the Center, or Axis of its Motion.

Concani, a People that anciently inhabited the Province of *Conaught* in *Ireland.*

Concatenation, a chaining, or linking together; as *A Concatenation of Cauſes*, a Term us'd in *Philoſophy*, to expreſs that an Effect is the reſult of a long Chain of Cauſes linked to, or depending one upon another.

Concave, hollow on the in-ſide, or vaulted like an Oven: It is alſo ſometimes taken for Hollowneſs; and in *Gunnery*, for the Bore of a piece of Ordinance.

Concave Cylinder. See *Cylinder.*

Concave Glaſſes, ſuch as are ground hollow, and are uſually of a Spherical or Round Figure, tho' they may be of any other; as Parabolical, &c.

Concavity, the in-ſide Hollowneſs of a round Body.

To **Conceal**, to keep cloſe, or ſecret.

Concealers, a *Law-Term*, ſignifying by *Antiphraſis*, or contrary ſpeaking, Men that find out conceal'd Lands, which are privily kept from the Queen, or State, by Common Perſons, who have nothing to ſhew for them.

Concealment, the Act of Concealing.

To **Concede**, to yield, grant, or allow.

Conceit, Opinion, or Fancy.

Conceited, affected, fantaſtical, proud, puffed up.

Conceivable, that may be conceived.

To **Conceive**, to be with Child or to breed, to imagine or apprehend, to Comprehend or Underſtand, to frame an Idea.

Concent, a Conſort of Voices, an Accord, or Agreement of Parts in *Muſick*; a Singing in Tune.

To **Concenter**, to meet in the ſame Center.

Concentration, (according to Dr. *Grew*) is the higheſt Degree of Mixture, as when two or more Atoms or Particles of the Mixture, do touch by the receiving and thruſting of one into the other.

Concentrick, that has one and the ſame Common Center; as Concentrick Circles, or other Figures.

Concentrick Orbs. See *Orbs Concentrick.*

Concept, a ſet Form; a Term us'd in Publick Acts.

Conceptio, (*Lat.*) a Grammatical Figure otherwiſe call'd *Syllepſis*; which See.

Conception, the Product of the Mind, as a Thought, Notion, or Principle; the Simple *Idea* or apprehenſion that a Man has of any Thing, without proceeding to affirm or deny any Point relating thereto; alſo a Conceiving with Child, or breeding.

Falſe Conception. See *Falſe.*

Concern, Affair or Buſineſs, a matter of Importance; alſo a being concerned and affected.

To **Concern**, to regard or belong to, to intereſt or trouble one's ſelf with.

Concerned, intereſted, troubled, affected with.

Concernment, the ſame as *Concern*.

To **Concert**, to Contrive, or Debate together about a Buſineſs, to lay Deſigns in order to bring it to paſs.

Conceſſio, a Rhetorical Figure. See *Synchoreſis*.

Conceſſion, a granting, or yielding; a Grant, Permiſſion, or Allowance.

Concha, (*Gr.*) a Shell-fiſh with two Shells; as an Oiſter, a Scallop, *&c.* Alſo a little Meaſure containing two Spoonfuls, or ſix Drams. In *Anatomy*, the winding of the Cavity, or Hollow of the inner part of the Ear.

Conchites, a Stone reſembling a Shell-fiſh.

Conchoid, (in *Geom.*) the Name of a certain Curve, or crooked Line, firſt Invented by *Nicomedes*.

Conchyle or **Conchylium**, all ſorts of Shell-fiſh.

To **Conciliate**, to get, to procure, to gain, or win; as *This ſingle Action conciliated to him the Love of all good Men.*

Conciliatio, (*Lat.*) a Figure in Rhetorick. See *Synœceoſis*.

Conciliatory, apt to conciliate.

Concionator, a Preacher, or Publick Diſcourſer: In our ancient Writers, a Common Council-man, a Mot-worthy, a Freeman call'd to the Hall or Aſſembly.

Conciſe, ſhort, brief.

Conciſion, a Scripture-Word us'd Sarcaſtically, or by way of Scoffing for Circumciſion. *Phil.* 3. 2.

Conclave, originally ſignifies an inner Chamber or Cloſet, and is more eſpecially taken for that Room in the Vatican, where the *Roman* Cardinals meet to chuſe a Pope; or the whole Aſſembly of Cardinals ſhut up there for that purpoſe.

Conclaviſt, one that attends a Cardinal, during his abode in the Conclave.

To **Conclude**, to finiſh, make an end of, or cloſe; to infer, gather by Reaſon, or draw a Conſequence, to reſolve upon, or Determine.

Concluſion, the end, cloſe, or Iſſue of a thing; a Conſequence or Inference: In *Logick*, the laſt of the three Propoſitions of a Syllogiſm: Alſo a Term us'd in Law, when a Man by his own Act upon Record, has concluded, or charg'd himſelf with a Duty, or other thing: It is alſo taken for the end or latter part of any Declaration, Bar, Replication, *&c.*

Concluſive, that ſerves to conclude.

Concomitant, accompanying, going along with.

A **Concomitant**, a Companion, Attendant, or Follower.

Concord, Agreement, Union, good Underſtanding: In *Common Law*, an Agreement between Parties that intend the levying of a Fine of Lands one to another, in what manner the Land ſhall paſs: Alſo an Agreement made upon any Treſpaſs committed between ſeveral Parties.

In *Muſick*, **Concords**, are certain Intervals, or Diſtances between Sounds, which delight the Ear, when heard at the ſame time: Theſe Concords are the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth, together with their *Octaves*, as the Tenth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, *&c.* They are alſo of two ſorts, *viz.* Perfect and Imperfect.

Perfect Concords, are the Fifth and Eighth with all their Octaves. *Imperfect Concords*, are the Third and Sixth with their Octaves: The Imperfect ones are likewiſe diſtinguiſh'd into the greater and leſſer Third; as alſo the greater and leſſer Sixth.

To **Concord**, to agree together.

Concordance, a general Index, or Table, in Alphabetical Order, of all the Words contain'd in the Holy Bible.

Concordant, agreeing together.

Concordat, an Agreement made in all manner of Eccleſiaſtical Matters, eſpecially upon the Reſignation or Exchange of Benefices.

To **Concorporate**, to mix or mingle together in one Body, to incorporate, or imbody.

Concourſe, a running, or reſort of People to a Place; a meeting, or coming together.

Concrete Numbers, (in *Arithm.*) are thoſe that are apply'd to expreſs any particular Subject; as 3 Men, 4 Pounds $\frac{2}{3}$ of a Shilling, *&c.* whereas if nothing be joyn'd with the Number, 'tis taken abſtractedly or univerſally: Thus 4 Signifies an Aggregate, or Summ of four Unites, let thoſe Unites be Men, Pounds, Horſes, or what you pleaſe.

A **Concrete**, a thing grown together, or made up of ſeveral Ingredients: In *Logick*, any Quality conſider'd with its Subject; as *Album* a white thing: Thus if we ſay Snow is white, then we ſpeak of Whiteneſs in the Concrete: And in this reſpect it is contradiſtinguiſh'd from *Abſtract*, when the Quality is taken into Conſideration ſeparately; as *Albedo*, Whiteneſs, which may be in Paper, in Ivory, and in other things, as well as in Snow.

In *Natural Philoſophy* and *Chimiſtry*, **Concrete**, implies a Body made up of different Principles and is therefore much of the ſame Signification as the Word *Mix'd*: Thus *Antimony* is a *Natural Concrete*, or a Mix'd Body Compounded in the Bowels of the Earth; and Soap is a *Factitious Concrete*, or a Body mix'd together by Art.

Concreted, congealed, or clotted.

Concretion, a growing, or gathering together; a congealing or thickning, a growing hard: In a *Philoſophical Senſe*, the Uniting together of ſeveral very ſmall Parts of a Natural Body into Concrete or ſenſible Maſſes, by which means it becomes ſo and ſo figured and determined, and is endued with ſuch and ſuch Properties: In *Pharmacy*, or the Apothecaries Art, *Concretion*, is a thick'ning of any boil'd Liquor or Juice into a more Solid Maſs.

Concubaria, (in old *Latin* Records) a Fold, a Penn, or Place where Cattel lie together.

Concubinage, the keeping of a Concubine, or Miſs; Fornication, Whoredom. In a *Legal Senſe*, an Exception againſt a Woman that Sues for her Dower, whereby it is alledg'd, That She is not a Wife lawfully marry'd to the Party, in whoſe Lands She ſeeks to be endow'd but his Concubine.

Concubine, a Woman that lies and lives with a Man, as if ſhe were his lawful Wife; an Harlot, or Strumpet.

† **Conculcation**, a ſtamping upon, a treading, or trampling under Foot.

Concupiſcence, an over-eager, or earneſt Deſire, a coveting; eſpecially an inordinate Deſire of the Fleſh.

Concupiſcible, as *The Concupiſcible Appetite* or *Faculty*, *i. e.* that affection of the Mind, which ſtirs up to covet or deſire any thing.

To **Concur**, (properly to run with others) to conſpire, to help, to agree with one in ſomething, to give one's Conſent.

Concurrence, Meeting, Aſſiſtance, Approbation.

Concurrent, joyntly conſenting, or agreeing to.

A **Concurrent**, a Competitour, or Rival, one that ſtands for a thing with another,

Concurring or **Congruent Figures**, (in *Geom.*) are ſuch as being laid one upon another, will exactly meet and cover one another. Thus it is a received Axiom, with reſpect to Plain, or Superficial Figures, *Quod quæ ſibi mutuo congruunt ſunt æqualia*, i. e. thoſe Figures which will exactly cover one another are equal.

Concuſſion, a ſhaking, or jumbling together: Alſo Publick Extortion, when an Officer, or Magiſtrate pillages the People, by Threats, or Pretence of Authority.

Concuſſionary, an Extortioner, one that practiſes ſuch kind of Extortion, or Violence.

To **Cond** or **Conn**, (*Sea-term*) to conduct, or guide a Ship in the right Courſe; for he that Conns ſtands a-loft with a Compaſs before him, and gives the Word of Direction to the Man at the Helm how to Steer.

If the Ship go before the Wind, or betwixt two Sheats, the Words of Art are, *Port the Helm*, i. e. put the Helm on the Left-hand, or Left-ſide of the Ship; or *Starboard the Helm*, i. e. put it to the Right; and then the Ship will always go the contrary Way. If the Conder ſay, *Helm a Mid-ſhip*, he would have the Ship go right before the Wind, or directly between her two Sheats. If the Ship Sail by a Wind, or on a Quarter-wind, the Word is *a-loof*! *keep your Loof*! *fall not off*! *veer no more*! *keep her too*! *touch the Wind*! *have a care of the Lee-latch*! All which Expreſſions are of the ſame Signification, only imply that the Steers-man ſhould keep the Ship near the Wind: On the contrary, to make her go more large, or more before the Wind, the uſual Phraſes are, *Eaſe the Helm*! *No near*! *Bear up*! But if the Conder ſay *Steady*, his meaning is that the Ship ſhould he kept from making Yaws, or going in and out; and when he would have her go juſt as ſhe does, he cries *Keep her thus*, *thus*! &c.

To **Condemn**, (*Lat.*) to Sentence one to Death; to blame, diſapprove, or diſlike.

Condemnable, that deſerves to be Condemned.

Condemnation, Condemning, Sentence.

Condenſantia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that are of a thickening Quality.

Condenſation, the Act of Condenſing, thickening, or hardening: In a *Philoſophical Senſe*, it is, when a Natural Body takes up leſs Space, or is confined within leſs Dimenſions than it was before.

To **Condenſate** or **Condenſe**, to thicken, to make thick, or to grow thick: In *Philoſophy*, to bring the Parts of a Body into a narrower Compaſs; the oppoſite Term being to *Rarify*.

Conder, one that *Conds*, or gives Directions to the Stears-man for the Guiding, or Governing of a Ship. *Conders* are alſo thoſe that ſtand upon high Places near the Sea-coaſt, to make Signs to the Fiſhers, with Boughs, *&c.* in their Hands, ſhewing which way the Shole of Herrings paſſes; which they can more eaſily diſcern from thence, by a kind of Blew Colour the Fiſh make in the Water, than thoſe that are in the Ships and Boats: They are otherwiſe call'd *Hewers* and *Balkers*.

To **Condeſcend**, (*Lat.*) to comply, ſubmit, or yield to, to vouchſafe.

Condeſcendency, the Act of Condeſcending, or Complying; Complaiſance, or Compliance.

Condign, that is according to Merit, Worthy, Suitable, Befitting.

Condiſciple, a School-fellow, or Fellow-ſtudent.

Condited, ſeaſoned.

Conditement, a Compoſition of Conſerves, Powders and Spice, made up in form of an Electuary, with a convenient quantity of Syrup.

Condition, the Nature, State, or Circumſtances of a Perſon, or Thing; Quality, or Degree; alſo an Article, Clauſe, or Proviſo of a Covenant, Treaty, *&c.* According to the Law-Definition, it is a Bridle, or Reſtraint joyn'd to a thing; ſo that by the Non-performance of it, the Party ſhall receive Prejudice and Loſs, but by the Performance, Benefit and Advantage.

To **Condition with one**, to make a Bargain, or Agreement with him.

Conditional, belonging to, or implying certain Conditions, or Terms.

Conditional Propoſitions, (in *Logick*) are ſuch as conſiſt of two Parts joyn'd together by the Particle *if*, of which the firſt, including the Condition, is call'd the *Antecedent*, and the other the *Conſequent*: Thus, *If the Soul be Spiritual*, *it is Immortal*, is a Conditional Propoſition, in which the Clauſe, *If the Soul be Spiritual*, is the Antecedent, and the other *It is Immortal*, is the Conſequent.

Conditioned, endued with certain Conditions, or Qualities.

To **Condole**, to expreſs one's Sorrow to another, for ſome Loſs of his.

Condolency, the Act of Condoling, or taking ſhare in another's Grief.

Condonation, a Pardoning, or Forgiving.

Condrillæ or **Condrillon**, (*Gr.*) an Herb in Stalk and Flower like wild Endive; wild Succory, Dandelion.

To **Conduce**, (*Lat.*) to avail, to help, to contribute to.

Conducible or **Conducive**, that conduces, profitable, advantageous.

Conduct, Manage, or Management, the Command of an Army; Fore-caſt or Diſcretion, Deportment, or Behaviour.

To **Conduct**, to guide, lead, bring along, or carry.

Conductor or **Conductreſs**, he, or ſhe that Conducts, a Leader, or Guide; a Manager.

Conductor, (*Lat.*) a Tenant that Rents a Houſe, or Land; an Undertaker of Work for Hire: Alſo a hollow Inſtrument which Surgeons thruſt into the Bladder, to direct another Inſtrument into it, for drawing out the Stone.

Conduit, (*Fr.*) a Water-courſe, a Paſſage, or Pipe, for conveying Water to ſeveral Places.

Condyloma, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the knitting, or joyning of the Joints of an Animal Body: Alſo a kind of hard brawny Swelling in the Fundament, which proceeds from black Humours ſettling in that Part, and is ſometimes accompany'd with an Inflammation.

Condylus, a Knuckle, a Joynt in the Elbow, Knee, Ancle, *&c.* *Condyli* are alſo the ſmall Riſings, or Knobs of Bones, otherwiſe call'd *Productions*.

Cone, (in *Geom.*) a Solid Figure, conſiſting of ſtraight Lines that ariſe from a Circular Baſe, and grow narrow by Degrees, till they end in a Point at the top, directly over the Center of the Baſe. This Figure is produc'd by the turning of the Plane of a Right-angled Triangle, round the Perpendicular *Axis*, or Leg: So that if the Leg be equal to the Baſe, the Solid produced is a *Right-Cone*; if it be leſs, it is an *Acute-angled Cone*; and when greater, an *Obtuſe-angled Cone*.

A **Cone** is alſo ſaid to be *Right*, with reſpect to the Poſition of its *Axis*, i. e. when it is Perpendicular to the *Horizon*; but if the *Axis* be not ſo, 'tis call'd an *Oblique Cone*: And a Cone is termed ed *Scalenous*, when one Side of it is longer than the other.

Cone of Rays, (in *Opticks*) the Rays of Light that fall from a certain Point in any Object on the whole Surface of a Glaſs, and have the Glaſs for its Baſe.

Cone or **Coine**, (*Sax.*) an Account, or Reckoning: Whence a young Woman at Fourteen, or Fifteen Years, is judg'd by the Law, to be of a competent Age, to keep *Cone and Key of the Houſe*, i. e. to take upon her the Management of Houſhold-affairs.

To **Confabulate**, to talk together, to tell Stories.

Confabulation, Confabulating, familiar Diſcourſing, or Talking together.

Confarreatio, (*Lat.*) a Ceremony in Eating together a Cake of Wheat, anciently us'd among the *Romans* at Marriages.

Confecta, Confits, as Seeds, Almonds, Cinnamon, &c. Cruſted over with Powder-ſugar.

Confection, a Phyſical Compoſition of Powders, Gums, Sugar, Honey, Syrups, &c. made up into one Subſtance; either dry as Lozenges, or wet, as Opiated Conſerves, Antidotes, &c.

Confectioner, a Comfit-maker, a Maker or Seller of Sweet-meats.

Confederacy or **Confederation**, the ent'ring into an Alliance, or League, or the League it ſelf. In a *Law-ſenſe*, it is when two, or more Perſons joyn together, to do any Hurt, or Dammage to another, or to do any Unlawful Act.

To **Confederate**, to Unite into a Confederacy, to Combine, or Plot together.

Confederates or **Allies**, Princes, or States enter'd into a ſtrict Union one with another for their mutual Defence.

To **Confer**, to Diſcourſe, Talk, or Adviſe together, to Communicate; to Collate, Give, or Beſtow, to Compare.

Conference, a Diſcourſe between ſeveral Perſons, about any Affair, a Talking together, a Parley.

To **Confeſs**, to acknowledge, own, or allow; to hear the Confeſſion of a Penitent, to declare one's Sins in Order to Abſolution.

Confeſſion, Confeſſing, Acknowledgment, Declaration: *Auricular Confeſſion*, a Confeſſion of Sins made to a Prieſt.

Confeſſion of Offence, (in *Common Law*) is when a Priſoner Arraign'd at the Bar for Treaſon, or Felony, owns the Indictment to be true, and pleads Guilty. There is alſo another kind of Confeſſion made by a Felon before a Coroner in a Church, or other Privileged Place; upon which the Offender by the ancient Law was to abjure the Realm.

Confeſſionary, the Confeſſion-chair, or Seat, in which a Prieſt ſits to hear Confeſſion.

Confeſſour, (among the *Primitive Chriſtians*) a Perſon that conſtantly made Confeſſion of the Faith, even in the midſt of the moſt cruel Perſecutions.

Confeſſour or **Father-Confeſſour**, a Popiſh Prieſt that has Power to hear the Confeſſions of Penitents, and to give them Abſolution.

To **Confide**, to Truſt, or put Truſt in; to Rely, or Depend upon.

Confidence, Boldneſs, Aſſurance, Sturdineſs, Preſumption.

Confident, Bold, Daring, Preſumptuous.

A **Confident**, a truſty Boſom-friend that may be confided in, and entruſted with the greateſt Secrets.

Configuration, a forming, faſhioning, or making of a like Figure. In *Aſtrology*, the Conjunction, or Mutual Aſpects of Stars.

To **Confine**, to tie to a certain Place, to Impriſon, to Reſtrain or Curb; to border upon, to abut to.

Confinement, Impriſonment, Slavery, Reſtraint.

Confines, the Limits, Marches, Frontiers, or Borders of a Country, &c.

To **Confirm**, to ſtrengthen, or eſtabliſh, to aſcertain, or make good, to back with new Proofs, or Reaſons; alſo to Adminiſter the Church-Rite of Confirmation.

Confirmation, the Act of Confirming, Strengthning, making good, &c. Alſo a Holy Rite, or Ceremony of the Church, by which Baptized Perſons are Confirmed in the State of Grace. In a *Law-ſenſe*, a Conveyance of an Eſtate, or Right, by which a voidable Eſtate is made ſure, or unavoidable, or whereby a particular Eſtate is encreas'd.

Confirmed Cataract. See *Cataract.*

Confiſcate, a *Law-word*, ſignifying forfeited to the Publick *Fiſque*, or Royal Treaſury; for among the *Romans*, the Emperour's Treaſure was kept in Hampers, or Baskets, which in *Latin* are call'd *Fiſci*.

To **Confiſcate**, to ſeize upon, or take away Goods, as forfeited to the Queen's Exchequer, or Publick Treaſury.

Confiſcation, the Act of Confiſcating.

Confits. See Comfits.

Conflagration, a great Fire, or burning of Houſes.

Conflict, Fight, Skirmiſh, Bickering, Diſpute.

Confluence, Concourſe, or Reſort of People: Alſo the meeting of two Rivers, or the Place where they meet and mingle their Waters.

Conflux, a flowing together of the Humours of the Body, &c.

Conform, conformably, agreeably; as *Conform to that*.

To **Conform**, to make like to, to frame, faſhion, or ſuit; to comply with.

Conformable, that is of the like Form, or Faſhion, agreeable, ſuitable.

Conformatio Membrorum, (*Lat.*) a Rhetorical Figure, when a Perſon abſent, or dead, or any thing to which Nature has deny'd Speech is brought in ſpeaking.

Conformation, properly the ſhaping, faſhioning, framing, or ordering of a thing. In *Anatomy*, it is taken for the Figure, or Diſpoſition of the Parts of a Humane Body; and by ſome Writers in the Art of *Phyſick*, for an Eſſential Property of Health, or Sickneſs.

Conformiſt, one that conforms, more eſpecially to the Government and Diſcipline of the Church of *England*.

Conformity, Conformableneſs, Agreeableneſs, Reſemblance; alſo Compliance, chiefly with the Diſcipline and Ceremonies of the Eſtabliſhed Church.

Confortativa, (*Lat.*) Medicines that comfort and ſtrengthen the Heart.

To **Confound**, to mingle, jumble, or huddle together; to diſorder, to confute, puzzle, or perplex; to abaſh, or put out of Countenance; to diſmay, or make aſhamed; to deſtroy, or waſte.

Confoundedly, horribly, after a terrible manner.

Confratry, (*Fr.*) a Fraternity, Brotherhood, or Society, united together, eſpecially upon a Religious Account.

Confreres, (in old *Statutes*) Brothers in a Religious Houſe, Fellows of one Society.

To **Confront**, to bring Face to Face, to oppoſe, to compare.

Confuſed, mixed together, Perplexed, put out of Order.

Confuſed Viſion. See *Viſion*.

Confuſion, a Jumbling together, Diſorder, Hurly-burly, or Diſturbance, a being Abaſhed, or out of Countenance; Ruin, or Deſtruction: In a *Chymical Senſe*, a mixture of Liquors, or fluid Things.

Confutation, a Confuting, or Diſproving of what was ſpoken.

To **Confute**, to Convince in Reaſoning; to Diſprove, to Anſwer Objections, to Overthrow, or Baffle.

Conge, (*Fr.*) Licenſe, Permiſſion, Leave: In *Architecture*, *Conges*, are the Rings, or Ferrels heretofore us'd about the Ends of Wooden Pillars, to keep them from ſplitting, and afterwards imitated in Stone-work. See *Apophyge*.

Conge d' accorder, leave to Accord, or Agree; an Expreſſion us'd in the Statute of Fines. 18 *E.* 3.

Conge d' eſlire, (in *Common Law*) is the King's Royal Permiſſion to a Dean and Chapter, in time of Vacation, to chooſe a Biſhop; or to an Abbey, or Priory of his own Foundation, to chooſe the Abbot, or Prior.

Congeable, Lawful, Lawfully done, or done with Leave; as *The Entry of the Diſſeiſee is Congeable*.

To **Congeal**, to Freez or be Frozen, to thicken, or to grow thick as Ice does. In *Chymiſtry*, to let ſome Matter that is melted fix, or grow into a Conſiſtence; as when Metal is ſuffer'd to cool, after it has been melted in a Crucible: Or elſe when Wax, Fat, Butter, *&c.* are taken from the Fire, and ſet by to cool.

Congealable, that may be Congealed.

Congee, a low Bow, or Reverence.

Congelation, a Congealing, or Freezing; a Thickening, or Settling.

Congenial, that is of the ſame Stock, or Kind.

Congeniality, a likeneſs of *Genius*, Inſtinct, or natural Diſpoſition.

† **Congeon**, a Dwarf, a Perſon of low Stature.

Conger or **Congrus**, (*Gr.*) the Conger, a great kind of Sea-eel, which is of a hard Subſtance and Digeſtion.

Congers. See *Congreſs*.

Congeries, (*Lat.*) a Heap, a Pile, a Hoard: In *Natural Philoſophy*, a Collection, or joyning together of many Bodies, or Particles in one Maſs, or Lump.

Congeſtion, (*Lat.*) a heaping, or gathering together: In *Surgery*, a ſettling of Humours in any part of the Body, which produces a Tumour, or Swelling by little and little, and almoſt inſenſibly, by reaſon of the ſlow Progreſs and Thickneſs of the Matter.

Congiarium, (*Lat.*) a certain Summ of Money which the *Roman* Emperours us'd to diſtribute from time to time, among the People by way of Largeſs.

Congius, an ancient Meaſure, containing about nine Pints, a Gallon.

Congius Romanus. See *Metretes Syrius.*

Conglobate or **Conglobated**, heaped, or gathered round together; a Term apply'd by *Anatomiſts* to ſuch *Glands*, or Kernels in an Animal Body, as are ſmooth in their Surface, and ſeem to be made up of one continued Subſtance; as thoſe of the *Meſentery*, and all others that ſerve to ſeparate the Juice, call'd *Lympha* from the Arterious Blood, and to return it by proper Veſſels.

Conglobation, a gathering round, or coming together in a Maſs, or Lump.

Conglomerate or **Conglomerated**, heaped, or wound up together: In *Anatomy*, *Conglomerate Glands* are thoſe that are uneven in their Surface, and made up as it were of many leſſer Kernels: Their Uſe is to ſeparate ſeveral ſorts of Juices from the Blood, as alſo to work and alter them, and to convey them by proper Channels to their peculiar Receptacles, or Apartments; as the *Parotides*, and Maxillary Glands which ſeparate the *Saliva*, or Spittle, and bring it into the Mouth.

Conglomeration, a rolling up into a Heap, a winding upon a Bottom.

To **Conglutinate**, to glue, knit, or joyn together.

Conglutination, a Conglutinating or Gluing, a Knitting, *&c.* In a *Phyſical Senſe*, a joyning of Bodies, by means of their oily, ſticky, and clammy Parts.

To **Congratulate**, to rejoyce with one for his good Fortune, to bid him Joy.

Congratulation, the Act of Congratulating.

Congregation, an Aſſembly, or Meeting together of People, more eſpecially for the performing of Divine Service: It is alſo apply'd to an Aſſembly of Cardinals appointed by the Pope, for the Management of any Affair: Alſo a Term made uſe of by Dr. *Grew*, to expreſs the leaſt Degree of Mixture, in which the Parts of the Mixt Body are inconſiſtent, and touch each other but in a Point; which Property, as he ſays, is peculiar to the Particles of Water, and all other Fluids.

Congregational, belonging to a Congregation.

Congreſs, a coming together, Meeting, or Rencounter; an Encount'ring: It is now generally taken for the Aſſembly, or Meeting together of the Deputies, or Plenipotentiaries of ſeveral Princes, to Treat about a Peace, or any other important Affair.

Congreſs or **Congers**, a particular Society of Book-ſellers, who put in Joynt Stocks for the Buying and Printing of Copies, and Trading for their common Advantage.

Congruence or **Congruity**, Conformity, Suitableneſs, Agreeableneſs; 'tis properly ſaid of a Theme, or Diſcourſe, in which there is no Fault committed contrary to Grammar-Rules.

Congruent, agreeable, ſuitable.

Congruity, (among *Naturaliſts*) is taken for a Relative Property of a Fluid Body, whereby any part of it is readily united with any other part, either of it ſelf, or of any other Similar Fluid, or Solid Body: And *Incongruity* is a Property by which it is hinder'd from uniting with any Solid, or Fluid Body that is Diſſimilar to it.

Congruity of Geometrical Figures. See *Concurring*.

Congruous, convenient, proper, meet, or fit.

Conical, (*Gr.* in *Geom.*) belonging to the Figure of a Cone; as *Conick Sections*, i. e. the three Sections, or Diviſions of a Cone, call'd *Ellipſis*, *Hyperbola* and *Parabola*; which ſee under thoſe Articles.

Conjectural, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or made up of Conjectures; that is only grounded upon Appearances, or upon probable Arguments.

Conjecture, Gueſs, probable Opinion, or Suppoſition.

To **Conjecture**, to judge, or gueſs at random, without any Demonſtration.

Coniferous, bearing Cones, or Clogs, a Term apply'd by *Herbaliſts*, to ſuch Trees, Shrubs, or Plants as bear a ſcaly Fruit of a Woody Subſtance, and of a kind of Conical Figure, containing many Seeds, which being ripe drop out of the ſeveral Cells, or Partitions of the Cone that then gape, or open for that purpoſe: Such are the *Scotch*,

Scotch Firr, the Pine, the common Alder, the Beech-tree, *&c.*

Coningeria, (in *old Latin* Records) a Coney-borough or Warren for Rabbets.

Coniſterium, (*Gr.* among the Ancients) a Place where Wreſtlers, after they were anointed with Oil, were beſprinkled with Duſt, that they might take the ſurer hold one of another.

To **Conjoyn**, (*Lat.*) to joyn or put together.

Coniſance. See *Cognizance*.

Conjugal, belonging to a marry'd Couple.

Conjugate Diameter, (in *Geom.*) is the ſhorteſt *Axis* or *Diameter* in an *Ellipſis* or Oval Figure.

Conjugate of the Hyperbola, is a Line drawn parallel to the Ordinates and thro' the Center or middle Point of the *Tranſverſe Axis*; which is ſometimes call'd the *Second Axis*, or *Diameter*.

To **Conjugate**, a Grammatical Term; as To *Conjugate a Verb*, *i. e.* to form or vary it according to its ſeveral Moods, Tenſes and Perſons; the Word properly ſignifies to Yoke, or Couple together.

Conjugates, (in *Rhetorick*) thoſe things that are derived from the ſame Original; as *Juſtice*, *Juſt*, *Juſtly*: Alſo a Logical Term, when from one Word, we argue to another of the ſame Origination; as *if Laughter be Joy, then to laugh is to rejoice*.

Conjugation, a Yoking or Coupling together in Pairs, a Term us'd in *Aſtronomy*: Among *Grammarians*, the Method of Conjugating *Verbs*, or a Derivation of Words being of one kind.

Conjunction, a joyning or meeting together, Union. In *Grammar*, a Particle or little Word that ſerves to joyn other Words or Sentences together; as *and*, *but*, *if*, &c.

Conjunction of Planets, (in *Aſtron.*) is when two Planets or Stars meet in the ſame Degree of the *Zodiack*, paſſing one under the other ſo as to make one Right-line, with reſpect to ſome part of the Earth; and this Conjunction may be either Apparent or True.

Apparent Conjunction, is when the Right-line that is ſuppoſed to be drawn thro' the Centers of the two Planets does not paſs thro' the Center of the Earth: And *Real or True Conjunction*, is when that Right-line being prolonged or lengthen'd paſſes alſo thro' the Earth's Center.

Conjunctiva Tunica, (*Lat* in *Anat.*) a Coat of the Eye, ſo call'd from its ſticking cloſe to it; the ſame with the *Adnata Tunica*; which See.

Conjunctive, that ſerves to conjoyn.

Conjunctive Mood. See *Subjunctive Mood*.

Conjuncture, the State or Circumſtances of Affairs.

Conjuration, a Conſpiracy, Plot, ſecret League or Cabal to do any publick Harm; as to attempt the Life of a Prince, to ſubvert the Government, *&c.* In Common Law, it is more eſpecially taken for a Perſonal Conference with the Devil or evil Spirits, to know any Secret, or to compaſs any Deſign.

To **Conjure**, to charge upon the Sacredneſs of an Oath; to deſire earneſtly, or to entreat with the moſt ardent Importunity; alſo to conſpire, or plot together.

Conjure or **Conjer**, to practiſe Conjuration, to raiſe or lay Spirits.

To **Conn**, to learn or get without Book; alſo a Sea-term. See To *Cond*.

Connatural, (*Lat.*) that is natural to ſeveral things with others.

Connected, joyned, tied, or faſten'd together.

Connex, (*i. e.* knit together) In *Logick*, thoſe things are ſaid *To be Connex* which are joyn'd one to another, without any Dependance or Sequence.

Connexion, a hanging or being linked together.

Connexity, that by which one thing is joyn'd to another.

To **Connive**, to wink at, to take no notice of.

Connivence, a Feigning not to ſee, a Winking at a Fault.

Conniventes Glandulæ, (in *Anat.*) thoſe Wrinkles which are found in the in-ſide of the *Inteſtinum Ileum & Jejunum*: For the inner Coat of thoſe Guts being longer than the middle or outward, it wrinkles or bags out in many places; by which means the Paſſages for the Matter contained therein become ſtraighten'd, and the Lacteal Veſſels have the more time to ſoak in the Chyle.

Connubial, belonging to Wedlock or Marriage.

Conoid, (*Gr.* in *Geom.*) a Solid which is produc'd by the Circumvolution or Turning of any Section of the Cone about its *Axis*, and conſequently is of three ſorts, *viz.* *Hyperbolical*, *Parabolical* and *Elliptical*, which laſt is alſo call'd a *Spheroid*.

Conoides, (in *Anat.*) a particular Gland or Kernel in the Brain; the ſame as *Conarium* and *Glandula Pinealis*.

Conquaſſatio, (*Lat.*) properly a Shaking as with an Earthquake, a Daſhing or Breaking in pieces: In *Pharmacy*, or the Apothecaries-Art, the Beating of Herbs or Fruits with a Peſtle, to get their Juice.

To **Conquer**, (*Fr.*) to bring under, to gain or get by Force of Arms; to maſter; to gain or win Peoples Hearts or Affections.

Conquerour, one that has conquer'd, a Subduer.

Conqueſt, the Act of Conquering or the thing conquer'd: Alſo a Term in the Practick of *Scotland*, which differs from *Heritage* in this reſpect, that the latter ſignifies Lands and Goods belonging to any Perſon, as Succeſſour to his Father or any other Predeceſſour, whereas *Conqueſt* is taken for thoſe which a Man poſſeſſes by his own private Title or by Gift, or by any other ſimple Contract.

Conrad, (*Germ. i. e.* able Counſel) a proper Name of Men.

Conreata Pellis, (in old *Latin* Records) a Hide or Skin dreſs'd, *a Conreatore*, *i. e.* by the Currier.

Conſanguinity, (*Lat.*) Kindred by Blood, or Birth.

Conſcience, the Teſtimony or Witneſs of one's own Mind, the inward Knowledge of a thing; a Scruple.

Conſcientious, that has a good Conſcience, juſt and upright in dealing.

Conſcionable, the ſame as conſcientious; alſo equitable, reaſonable.

Conſcious, that knows one's ſelf to be guilty of, or privy to.

Conſcribed, a Term in *Geometry*, the ſame as Circumſcribed. See *To Circumſcribe*.

Conſcript, an Addition or Title anciently given to the Senatours of *Rome*, who were ſtyl'd *Patres Conſcripti* or *Conſcript Fathers*, becauſe their Names were inroll'd in the Regiſter of the Senate.

To **Conſecrate**, to hallow, to appoint or ſet apart to an Holy Uſe, to dedicate or devote, to immortalize, or give everlaſting Continuance to one's Memory.

Conſecration, the Act of Conſecrating.

Conſectary, that which follows upon the Demonſtration of an Argument, a Conſequence drawn from a fore-going Propoſition; an additional Inference or Deduction, being the ſame with Corollary.

Conſecutive, immediately following one after another.

Conſent, Approbation, Accord or Agreement: In a Medicinal Senſe, it ſignifies 1 the depending of one Diſtemper upon another; thus a Difficulty of Breathing is ſaid *To proceed by Conſent from a Pleuriſy*, and in that caſe ceaſes as ſoon as the Diſeaſe on which it depends is removed: Or 2 the mutual Sympathy or Correſpondence between the ſeveral Parts of the Body; as when one Nerve is affected with the hurt of another, or when the Inflammation of the Membrane or Skin call'd *Pleura* is communicated to the Lungs, *&c.*

To **Conſent,** to agree or accord, to approve or allow of.

Conſentaneous, agreeable.

Conſentient, conſenting, willing.

Conſequence, an orderly Following, Concluſion, Inference; the Reſult of any Action or Thing; alſo Importance, Moment, or Weight.

Conſequence or **Conſequentia,** a Term in Aſtronomy. See *Antecedence* and *Succeſſion of the Signs*.

Conſequent, following, ſucceeding, enſuing.

A **Conſequent,** that which follows upon ſomething. In *Logick*, the laſt Part of an Argument, oppoſed to the *Antecedent*. See *Conditional Propoſitions*.

Conſequent of a Ratio or Reaſon, (in *Mathem.*) is the latter of two Terms of Proportion, or the Term between which and the *Antecedent*, a Compariſon is made; as in the Reaſon or Proportion of the Number 2 to 3; 3 is the Conſequent with which the Antecedent 2 is compared. Again if the Proportion were of the Magnitude or Quantity *A* to *B*; *B* is ſaid To be the Conſequent. See *Antecedent*.

Conſervation, a preſerving, keeping, or maintaining.

Conſervator, (*Lat.*) a Protector or Defender; a Keeper or Maintainer; a Preſerver: In ſome of our ancient Writers, an Umpire choſen or appointed to compoſe Differences between two other Parties.

Conſervator of the Peace, one that has ſpecial Charge by virtue of his Office, to ſee the King's Peace kept; ſuch were the *Wardens of the Peace* before the eſtabliſhing of Juſtices under King *Edward* III. and Petty Conſtables are ſo counted by the Common Law. The Corporation of the great Level of the Fens conſiſts of a Governour, ſix Bailiffs, twenty *Conſervators*, and Commonalty.

Conſervator of the Truce and ſafe Conducts, an Officer formerly appointed in every Sea-port, to enquire of all Offences done againſt the King's Truce and ſafe Conducts upon the main Sea; out of the Liberties of the Cinque Ports: He was authoriz'd by the King's Letters Patent, and had a Salary of forty Pounds *per annum*.

Conſervatory, a Place to lay up ſafe, or keep any thing in, eſpecially a Store-houſe for Plants, Fruits, *&c.* a Green-houſe.

Conſerve, a ſort of Compoſition made of Sugar and the Paſte of Flowers, or Herbs, ſo that it may be kept ſeveral Years: Alſo a Term in Fortification. See *Counter-guard* and *Envelope*.

To **Conſerve,** to defend or maintain, to preſerve or keep.

To **Conſider,** to mind, to think of, to meditate upon, to regard, to have a reſpect for.

Conſiderable, that deſerves to be conſider'd, remarkable.

Conſiderate, circumſpect, wiſe, adviſed, diſcreet.

Conſideration, a bethinking one's ſelf, a Motive or forcible Reaſon, Reſpect, or Regard, Requital: In a *Law-Senſe*, it is the material Cauſe of a Contract or Bargain, without which it would not be effectual or binding, being either expreſs'd, as when a Man bargains to give a certain Summ of Money for any thing; or elſe imply'd as when the Law enforces a Conſideration.

To **Conſign,** to appoint, to make over, to deliver.

In the way of Trade, Goods are ſaid **To be conſigned to a Factor,** when they are ſent him by his Employer to be ſold, *&c.* Again when a Factor returns Goods to his Employer, they are ſaid *To be conſigned* to that Employer.

Conſignation, the Act of Conſigning, making over, *&c.* In a *Law-ſenſe*, the putting of a Summ of Money, or of Bills and Bonds into ſure Hands 'till the Deciſion of ſome Controverſy that hinders the delivery of the ſaid Truſts.

Conſiligo, (*Lat.*) an Herb ſo call'd, becauſe often found growing amidſt Rie, Bears-foot, or Setter-wort.

To **Conſiſt,** to be made up of, to hang, or agree together.

Conſiſtence, Eſſence, the way or manner of Being; Relation or Agreement; alſo the thickneſs of Liquid things.

Conſiſtent, ſuitable, or agreeable to, that has a Conſiſtence, or is not fluid.

Conſiſtent Bodies, a Term us'd by Mr. *Boyle*, for ſolid or firm ones, *i. e.* ſuch whoſe Parts are cloſely united together, ſo that they cannot ſlide over one another's Surfaces as eaſily as the parts of fluid Bodies do.

Conſiſtorial, belonging to a Conſiſtory; as *A Conſiſtorial Decree.*

Conſiſtory, a ſolemn Meeting of the Pope and Cardinals; alſo an Aſſembly of the Miniſters and Elders of the Reformed Church, eſpecially among the *French* Proteſtants: In a *Law-ſenſe*, the Tribunal or Place of Juſtice in the Spiritual Courts, belonging to the Archbiſhops, or Biſhops.

† To **Conſociate,** to unite or joyn together in mutual Society or Fellowſhip: See *To Aſſociate.*

Conſolation, Comfort, an eaſing of Grief.

Conſolatory, that gives or affords Comfort, comfortable.

Conſole, (*Fr.* in *Maſonry*) a kind of Bracket or Shouldering-piece that juts out, and ſerves to ſupport a Cornice, or to bear up Figures, Butts, Veſſels and other Ornaments of the like Nature.

Conſolida, (*Lat.*) the Herb Conſound, or Comfrey, of great Virtue for curing Wounds; looſeneſs of the Belly, Sharpneſs of Humours, Conſumptions, *&c.*

Conſolidantia, conſolidating Remedies, *i. e.* ſuch as cleanſe and cloſe up Wounds.

To **Conſolidate,** to make whole, or to cloſe; to be ſtrongly united, or joyn'd together; a Term us'd by Surgeons in ſpeaking of Wounds or broken Bones: Thus they ſay, *The Parts begin to conſolidate*, i. e. to joyn together in one Piece, *as they were before the Fracture, or the Solution of Continuity.*

Conſolidation, the Act of Conſolidating: Among the *Civilians*, it is an uniting of the Poſſeſſion and Profits with the Property; as if a Man have the Profits of certain Lands by Legacy, and afterwards buys the Property or Fee Simple of the Heir; See *Unity of Poſſeſſion.* In Common Law, *Conſolidation* is a joyning of two Benefices or Spiritual Livings into one; and in *Surgery*, an uniting of broken or disjoynted Bones, or a cloſing the Lips of a Wound, when it begins to come to a Scar.

Conſonance, Conformity, Agreeableneſs, or Suitableneſs: In *Muſick*, the Agreement of *Grave* and *Acute* Sounds, ſo proportionably order'd as to make a pleaſing Harmony.

Conſonance of Words, is when two Words ſound much alike at the end, rhiming, or chiming.

Conſonant, conformable, agreeable.

A **Conſonant**, (in *Grammar*) a Letter that has no Sound of it ſelf, unleſs it be joyn'd to ſome Vowel.

Conſort, a partaker of the ſame Condition; a Companion, or Mate; the Wife of a Soveraign Prince, or other great Perſon: Alſo the Harmony made by ſeveral Voices or Muſical Inſtruments; a Muſick-meeting.

To **Conſort**, to keep Company, or Society with.

Conſound or **Comfrey**, an Herb by ſome call'd Back-wort, for its great efficacy in ſtrength'ning the Back. See *Conſolida* and *Comfrey*.

† **Conſperſion**, a ſtrewing, or ſprinkling about.

Conſpicuous, eaſy to be ſeen, clear, manifeſt; eminent, famous, remarkable.

Conſpiracy, a Combination or Plot, properly an Agreement of Parties to do any thing either good or bad: But in *Common-Law*, it is always taken in the worſt Senſe, and ſignifies an Agreement of ſuch as bind themſelves by Covenant, Oath, or otherwiſe, that every one of them ſhall aſſiſt the other maliciouſly to indict, or cauſe ſome Perſon to be indicted of Felony, or falſely to move and maintain Pleas, *&c.*

Conſpiratione, a Writ that lies againſt Conſpirators.

Conſpirator, one that has conſpir'd for ſome ill Deſign, or that has had a hand in a Plot, a Plotter.

To **Conſpire**, to ſuit or agree together, to complot or bandy together.

Conſtable, *qu. Comes Stabuli*, *i. e.* Maſter of the Horſe, or as others will have it deriv'd from the *Saxon* Words *Koning* and *Stable*, i. e. the Stay or Prop of the King: a Term diverſly us'd in our Common Law, *viz.*

The **Conſtable** or **Lord High Conſtable of England**, an Officer anciently of ſuch Power, that it was thought too great for any Subject, having the ſame Juriſdiction, as the Earl Marſhal, and taking Place of him, as a chief Judge in the Marſhal's Court: So that a Lord High Conſtable has only been made for a long time, at ſolemn Tryals by Combate, or upon a Coronation, as that of K. *Charles* II.

It was alſo heretofore a Title belonging to the Lords of certain Manours, and at laſt others were appointed of an inferiour Rank, as Conſtables of Hundreds or Franchiſes, commonly call'd **High Conſtables**, and under thoſe the *Petty Conſtables* of every Town or Pariſh. There are alſo other Officers of particular Places ſo ſtyl'd; as the Conſtable of the Tower, of *Dover*-Caſtle, *&c.*

Conſtable of the Tower, a Nobleman who had the Government of that Fort, ſometimes for Life, and ſometimes during the King's Pleaſure: He uſually reſided in the Royal Palace, and ſometimes had the keeping of the Armories, Stores, and Victuals. *William* Lord *Allington* was the laſt Conſtable that enjoy'd this Dignity and Office, *A. D.* 1679.

Conſtancy, (*Lat.*) Firmneſs, Reſolution, Perſeverance, Stedfaſtneſs.

Conſtant, ſteady, reſolute, continuing in one's Purpoſe; durable or laſting; certain or ſure.

Conſtat, (*Law-Term*) a Certificate taken out of the Exchequer-Court of what is there upon Record, relating to any Matter in Queſtion: Alſo an Exemplification or Copy of the Inrolment of Letters Patent.

Conſtellation, a company or cluſter of fixed Stars imagin'd to repreſent ſome Figure or Creature, and commonly call'd by the Name of it: Of theſe there are 21 Northern and 12 Southern. See *Aſteriſm*.

Conſternation, great Fright, Amazement or Aſtoniſhment, upon ſome ſudden Affliction, or Publick Calamity.

To **Conſtipate**, to bind or make coſtive; properly to thwack together, to cram or ram cloſe.

Conſtipation, the Act of Conſtipating: Alſo a Term us'd in *Philoſophy*, when the Parts of a Natural Body acquire a cloſer Texture than what they had before.

Conſtituent, that conſtitutes, or makes up.

To **Conſtitute**, to ordain, appoint, or aſſign; to eſtabliſh or make.

Conſtitution, Ordinance, Decree, Law, Statute; a Regulation or Settlement made by Order of a Prince: Alſo the temper of the Body, or a Natural Diſpoſition.

Conſtitutions Baſilick. See *Baſilick Conſtitutions*.

Conſtitutive, that is proper, or fit to Conſtitute.

To **Conſtrain**, (*Fr.*) to force or oblige by force, to reſtrain or keep in.

Conſtraint, Compulſion, Force, Violence.

Conſtriction, a binding faſt, or tying hard: In a *Philoſophical Senſe*, a crowding the Parts of any Natural Body, in order to Condenſation or making it more thick.

Conſtrictor Labiorum Sphincter & Orbicularis Labiorum, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle that encompaſſes the Lips with orbicular or round Fibres; which when it acts, purſes or draws them up, and is therefore termed by ſome *Oſculatorius*.

Conſtrictores alarum naſi, ac Depreſſores labii ſuperioris, are Muſcles that ariſe from the fourth Bone of the Upper Jaw, and are inſerted to the Roots of the *Alæ naſi* and ſuperiour parts of the Upper Lip; ſo that they ſerve to draw the Upper Lip and *Alæ* downwards.

Conſtruction, a building, framing, or making: In *Grammar*, the regular and due joyning of Words together in a Sentence or Diſcourſe; alſo Interpretation, Senſe, or Meaning: In *Geometry*, the drawing of ſuch Lines as are neceſſary before hand, for the making any Demonſtration appear the more plain and undeniable.

Conſtruction of Equations, (in *Algebra*) is the contriving ſuch Figures and Lines as may demonſtrate the Equation, Canon, or Theorem to be true, according to the Principles of *Geometry*.

Conſtructive, that tends to Conſtruction, that may be framed or made.

To **Conſtrue** or **Conſter**, to interpret, or expound.

Conſtupration, a debauching, raviſhing, or deflow'ring of Women or Maids.

Conſualia, (*Lat.*) certain Feaſts and Games appointed by *Romulus* the Founder of the City of *Rome*, when he Stole the *Sabine* Virgins, in honour of *Conſus* the God of Counſels.

Conſubſtantial, (a Term in *Divinity*) that is of the ſame Subſtance.

Conſubſtantiation, (*i. e.* the mixture or union of two Subſtances) a Doctrine maintain'd by the *Lutherans*, who believe the Body and Bloud of Chriſt to be ſubſtantially in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, together with the Subſtance of Bread and Wine.

Conſuetudinibus & Servitiis, (*Lat.*) a Writ of Right cloſe that lies againſt a Tenant, who with-holds from his Lord the Rent or Service due to him.

Conſuetudo, Cuſtom, Uſage, Uſe: In ſome ancient *Writers*, a Day's Work to be done for the Lord of a Manour by his Tenant, as a Cuſtomary Service.

Conſul, (among the old *Romans*) a Soveraign Magiſtrate, of whom two were choſen every Year by the People, after they had ſhaken off the Royal Authority; ſo call'd becauſe they took care of the Common-wealth, and gave Counſel to their Country-men: The Title is at preſent given to the chief Governours of ſeveral Cities, and more eſpecially to the principal Managers of Trade, or Reſidents for Merchants in foreign Parts: There are alſo fifty *Conſuls* at *Paris* in *France*, yearly choſen to determine matters of Debt.

Conſular, belonging to a *Conſul*; as *The Conſular Dignity*.

Conſularis, a *Roman* Gold-coin. See *Amient*.

A **Conſult**, the ſame as a *Conſultation*, but commonly taken in an ill Senſe, for the ſecret Cabals of Plotters againſt the State; as *The King's Evidence was produc'd againſt him for Conſults in ſeveral Places, againſt his Majeſty's Life.*

To **Conſult**, to adviſe with, or take Advice of; to deliberate upon a thing, or debate it; to take care of, or provide for.

Conſultation, a conſulting or deliberating about any Matter, eſpecially of Phyſicians for the benefit of their Patients: Alſo the Name of a Writ, by virtue of which a Cauſe removed by Prohibition from the Eccleſiaſtical Court, or Court Chriſtian to the Queen's Court, is return'd back to the former again.

To **Conſume**, to deſtroy, waſte, or devour; to ſpend, or ſquander away; alſo to waſte or pine away, to wear out, decay, or diminiſh.

Conſummate, compleat, perfect, abſolute, accompliſhed.

To **Conſummate**, to make perfect, accompliſh, or finiſh; to compleat, or make an end of.

Conſummation, conſummating, fulfilling, or accompliſhing; Perfection.

Conſummatum, (*Lat.*) a Word us'd by ſome Writers in Phyſick, for the Juice or Moiſture of a Hen cut into ſmall Pieces, drawn out by diſtillation in *Balneo Mariæ*; ſtrong Broth.

Conſumption, a conſuming or waſting, eſpecially of Proviſions, Commodities, *&c.* Alſo a defect of Nouriſhment, or the waſting or decaying of the Body, and particularly of the Muſcular Fleſh; a Diſeaſe often attended with a Hectick Feaver, and diſtinguiſh'd into ſeveral kinds, according to the variety of its Cauſe, and the Parts it chiefly ſeizes on; as *A Scorbutick Conſumption, a Conſumption of the Lungs*, &c.

Conſumptive, that is inclin'd to, or that is actually in a Conſumption.

Contabulation, (in *Architect*,) a joyning of Boards together, a boarding or planking; a Floor, a Timber-Frame.

Contact, a Philoſophical Term for Touching, or Touch: In *Mathematicks*, it is when one Line, Plane, or Body, is made to touch another; and the Parts that do thus touch are call'd *the Points or Places of Contact.*

Contagion, Infection, the ſpreading or catching of a Diſeaſe, as when it is communicated or tranſlated from one Body to another, by certain *Effluvia*, or Steams ſent forth from the Body of the Sick Perſon.

Contagious, infectious, apt to infect. The Air is ſaid *To be contagious*, when it is full of infectious Particles, that cauſe the Plague and other Peſtilential Diſtempers.

To **Contain**, to hold, to comprehend, to keep in; to refrain or keep back, to keep within Bounds; to bridle, rule, or curb.

To **Contaminate**, to pollute, or defile.

Contamination, Pollution or Defilement, properly that of the Marriage-Bed.

Conteke, (old Word) Contention, or Strife.

To **Contemn**, to deſpiſe, ſcorn, or Slight; to ſet at nought, to make no account of.

To **Contemplate**, to behold or view, to take a full View of, to conſider ſeriouſly, to muſe or meditate upon.

Contemplation, Contemplating, Meditation, Study: In *Metaphyſicks*, it is Defin'd to be the preſerving of an *Idea* or Conception, which is brought into the Mind, for ſome time actually in View.

Contemplative, given to Contemplation.

Contemplatives, certain Friers of the Order of St. *Mary Magdalen*, who wore black upper Garments and White underneath.

Contemplator, one that contemplates.

Contemporary or **Cotemporary**, that lives in one time, that is of the ſame Age or ſtanding with another.

Contempt, Diſpite, Scorn, Diſdain.

Contemptible, that is to be contemned, ſcorned, or ſlighted; vile, baſe, or mean.

Contemptuous, ſcornful, reproachful, ſlighting.

To **Contend**, to ſtrive, or quarrel, to diſpute.

Contenement, an old *Law-word*, that ſeems to ſignify the Freehold-Land which lies to a Man's Tenement, or Dwelling-houſe.

Contenſion, great Effort, united Endeavour; as *A joynt Contenſion of Strength.*

Content, contented, willing, ſatisfy'd, well pleaſed with what one has.

Content, (*Subſt.*) Contentedneſs, or Satisfaction: alſo the Extent, or Compaſs of a Thing: In *Geometry*, the Meaſure of any Solid Figure, *viz.* in Cubick Inches, or Feet.

To **Content**, to give Content, to Pleaſe, or Humour; to Pacify, or Appeaſe; to Satisfy, Pay, or Recompence one for his Pains.

Contentation or **Contentment**, Contentedneſs, Satisfaction of Mind, a being Content with one's Condition.

Contention, Strife, Debate, Diſpute, or Quarrel; Vehemency, Heat, Eagerneſs.

Contentious, apt to Contend, Quarrelſome.

Contentment. See *Contentation*.

Contents, the Matters contained in a Book, Chapter, Letter, *&c.*

Conteſt, Debate, or Diſpute.

To **Conteſt**, to Contend, Quarrel for, or Wrangle.

Conteſtation, Conteſting, Contention, Strife.

Context, (a Term in *Divinity*) a Portion of Scripture which preceeds the Text, or ſome other particular Paſſage.

Contexture, an interweaving, or joyning together, the ordering, or framing of a Diſcourſe, the Compoſure, or Style of a Proceſs, *&c.*

Contiguity or **Contiguouſneſs**, Nearneſs, or Cloſeneſs, as when the Surface of one Body touches that of another.

Contiguous, that touches, or is next to, cloſe adjoyning, very near.

Contiguous Angles, (in *Geom.*) are ſuch as have one Leg common to each Angle, and are otherwiſe call'd *Adjacent*, or *Adjoyning Angles*.

Continence or **Continency**, Chaſtity, Temperance, Abſtinence from Unlawful Pleaſures.

Continens Cauſa. See *Continent Cauſe.*

Continent, containing one's ſelf within the Bounds of Moderation; Temperate, Chaſte, Sober.

Continent Cauſe of a Diſtemper, is that on which the Diſeaſe depends ſo immediately, that it continues ſo long as that remains, and ceaſes when the ſaid Cauſe is remov'd: Thus a Stone ſticking in the *Ureters* is the Continent Cauſe of a Stoppage of Urine.

Continent Feaver, is that which performs its Courſe without any Intermiſſion, or Abatement.

A **Continent**, (in *Geogr.*) a great Extent of main firm Land, which comprehends ſeveral Countries, Kingdoms, Provinces, *&c.* and is not interrupted, or ſeparated by Seas.

Contingency, a Caſualty, Accident, or uncertain Event that comes by Chance.

Contingent, that may, or may not happen to come to paſs; Caſual, Accidental. In *Mathematicks*, it is alſo ſometimes us'd for the Word *Tangent.*

Contingent Line, (in *Dialling*) is a ſtraight Line, ſuppoſed to ariſe from the Interſection of the Dial-plane with the Plane of the *Equinoctial*; ſo that in this Line; the Hour-lines of the Dial, and the Hour-circles mutually cut each other.

Contingent Uſe, (*Law-Term*) ſuch a Uſe, as by the Limitation may, or may not happen to Veſt, or put in Poſſeſſion of the Lands, or Tenements,

Continual, that is without Intermiſſion, conſtant.

Continual Claim, (in *Common Law*) is a Claim made from time to time within every Year and Day, to Land, or any other thing, which at preſent cannot be attain'd by the Party that has a Right to it, without apparent Danger, as of being kill'd, or beaten.

Continual Feaver, is that which ſometimes remits, or abates, but never perfectly intermits; that is to ſay, the Patient is ſometimes better, but never abſolutely free from the Diſtemper.

Continual Means. See *Means.*

Continual Proportion, Arithmetical and Geometrical. See *Progreſſion.*

Continuance, Laſtingneſs: In *Common Law*, 'tis the ſame as Prorogation in the Civil; as *Continuance till the next Aſſizes*, i. e. a putting off the Tryal, which is ſometimes done when it happens that ſome Record relating to the Caſe cannot be found, *&c.*

Continuando, a Term us'd when the Plaintiff would recover Dammages for ſeveral Treſpaſſes in one and the ſame Action: For in one Action of Treſpaſs, Dammages may be recover'd for divers Treſpaſſes, by laying the firſt with a *Continuando* to the whole Time.

Continuation, the Act of Continuing.

Continuator, one that continues a Work begun by another.

To **Continue**, to purſue, or carry on; to prolong, to perſevere, or hold on; to abide, or laſt.

Continued Baſs, a Term in *Muſick*, the ſame as *Thorough-baſs*; ſo call'd, becauſe it goes quite thro' the Compoſition.

Continued Proportionals. See *Diſcrete Proportion.*

Continued Quantity or **a Continuum**, is that whoſe Parts are inſeparably joyn'd, or united together; ſo that it cannot be diſtinguiſh'd where one begins, and another ends. See *Diſcrete Quantity.*

Continued Zocle. See *Zocle.*

Continuity, the Connexion, or Joyning together of the ſeveral Parts of a Thing; as *The Continuity of Scenes in a Stage-play.* In *Surgery*, it is when the Parts of the Body are all whole and entire, without being divided.

Continuous or **Continued Body**, a Body whoſe Parts are no way divided.

Continuum. See *Continued Quantity.*

Contorſion, a wreſting, wrenching, or pulling awry: Alſo a Term us'd by *Surgeons*, when a Bone is ſomewhat disjoynted, tho' not entirely; a Sprain.

Contour, (*Fr.*) Circumference, or Compaſs: In *Painting* and *Carving*, *Contours* are the outward Lines of a Picture, or Figure.

Contra-Antiſcion, (in *Aſtrol.*) is the Degree and Minute in the *Ecliptick*, oppoſite to the *Antiſcion.*

Contraband or **Contrabanded Goods**, ſuch Goods as are forbidden by Act of Parliament, or Proclamation, to be brought into, or convey'd out of this into other Nations; as Bone-lace, Buttons, thrown Silk, Sword-blades, *&c.*

Contract, (*Lat.*) a Covenant, Bargain, or Agreement; a Deed, Inſtrument, or Articles in Writing: In *Common Law*, it is defined to be a Covenant, or Agreement, with a Lawful Conſideration, or Cauſe; as when a Summ of Money is given for the Leaſe of a Manour, *&c.*

To **Contract**, to make a Contract, to Covenant, to Article; to abridge, or ſhorten, to draw together; to get, or catch an ill Habit, or Diſeaſe.

Contracation-houſe, a Place where Contracts, or Agreements are made for the promoting of Trade.

Contractile, a Term made uſe of by ſome *Phyſicians*, to expreſs ſuch Muſcles, and other Parts of the Body as are contracted.

Contraction, drawing together, making ſhort, ſhrinking; as *A Contraction of Syllables*, *of the Nerves*, &c. In *Logick*, a Method by which the thing reducing abridges that which is reduced; as The Arguments of Poems, or the Contents of Chapters.

Contracture, (in *Architect.*) the making ſmall of Pillars about the top: In *Surgery*, a Contraction that is made by degrees, of any part of the Back, Hand, Foot, *&c.* by which the bending of it is hinder'd, or at leaſt, cannot be performed without ſome Pain, or Force.

To **Contradict**, to oppoſe another's Aſſertion, to gainſay.

Contradiction, a Contrariety of Terms, Gainſaying.

Contradictious, full of Contradiction.

Contradictory, that contradicts it ſelf, or implies a Contradiction.

Contradictory Oppoſition, (in *Logick*) the Contrariety of two Propoſitions, both in Quality and Quantity; ſo that if one of them be Affirmative, the other ſhall be Negative; if one Univerſal, the other Particular; as *Every Man is Rational*, *Some Man is not Rational*: Or elſe both the Propoſitions are Singular and Particular; one affirming, and the other denying the ſame thing; as *The Circle is ſquarable*, *The Circle is not ſquarable.*

Contradiſtinction, the Act of Contradiſtinguiſhing.

To **Contradiſtinguiſh**, to diſtinguiſh on the other Side.

Contrafactio, (*Lat.*) an old *Law-word* for Counterfeiting; as *Contrafactio Sigilli Regis*, i. e. a Counterfeiting of the King's Seal.

Contrafiſſure, a Counter-cleft: In *Surgery*, a kind of Fracture of the Scull-bone, when the Part ſtruck remains whole, and the oppoſite Part is cleft.

Contra formam Collationis, is a Writ that lies where a Man has given Lands in perpetual Alms to any Religious Houſe, Hoſpital, *&c.* For if they Alien the Lands, then the Donor, or his Heirs may recover them by Virtue of this Writ.

Contra formam Feoffamenti, a Writ that lies for the Heir of a Tenant infeoffed of certain Lands, or Tenements, by Charter of Feoffment of a Lord, to make certain Services and Suits to his Court; and afterwards diſtrained for more than is contain'd in the ſaid Charter.

Contraindications, are divers Symptoms, or Signs in a Diſeaſe, the Conſideration of which diſſwades a Phyſician from uſing ſuch a particular Remedy, when other things induce him to it.

Contramandatio Placiti, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd in *Leg. Hen.* 1 *Cap.* 59, which ſeems to ſignify a reſpiting, or giving the Defendant further Time to Anſwer; an Imparlance, or Countermanding what was formerly order'd.

Contramure, (in *Fortif.*) a little Out-wall built before another Partition-wall, or about the main Wall of a City, or Town, to ſtrengthen it, ſo that it may receive no Dammage from the Adjacent Buildings, *&c.*

Contrapoſition, a putting againſt: In *Logick*, a changing of the whole Subject into the whole Predicate, and the contrary; keeping both the ſame Quantity and Quality, but altering the Terms from Finite to Infinite; as *Every Man is a Living-creature*; *therefore every thing that is a Living-creature is not a Man.*

Contraried, an old Word for Contradicted.

Contrarients, a Name heretofore given to the Barons that took part with *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, againſt K. *Edward.* II.

Contrariety, Oppoſition, Diſagreement.

Contrary, oppoſite: Things are ſaid *To be contrary*, whoſe Nature, or Qualities are abſolutely different, and which deſtroy one another.

Contraries, (a Term in *Logick*) when one thing is oppos'd to another; as *Light* and *Darkneſs*, *Sight* and *Blindneſs*, &c.

Contraſt, (*Fr.*) a ſmall Diſpute, or Difference: In *Painting*, a different Diſpoſition of the Objects and Parts of the Figures.

Contrate-wheel, is that Wheel in Pocket-Watches and others, which is next to the Crown-wheel, whoſe Teeth and Hoop lie contrary to thoſe of other Wheels; whence it has its Name.

Contravallation or **The Line of Contravallation**, (in *Fortif.*) is a Trench guarded with a Parapet, or Breaſt-work, which the Beſiegers uſually cut round about a Place, without Musket-ſhot of it, to ſecure themſelves on that Side, and to ſtop the Sallies of the Garriſon; ſo that the whole Army which carries on a Siege, lies between the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation.

To **Contravene**, to act contrary to an Agreement; to infringe, or break a Law.

Contravention, the Act of Contravening.

Contrayerva, a *Weſt-Indian* Plant, much us'd by the *Spaniards* and others in Counter-poiſons, and of which our Diſtillers make a kind of Strong Water.

† **Contrectation**, a touching, or handling.

Contre-queue d'Hironde, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) the Counter-ſwallows-tail, an Out-work in form of a ſingle *Tenaille*, wider at the *Gorge*, or next the Place, than at the Head, or towards the Campain; in which reſpect it is contrary to the *Queue d' Hironde*, or Swallows-tail, the latter being wideſt at the Head.

Contributary, (*Lat.*) that pays Contribution.

To **Contribute**, to give ſomething with others; to conduce, to avail, to help.

Contribution, a Contributing, a Joynt giving of Money, or Supplies towards any Buſineſs of Importance: In *Military Affairs*, an Impoſition, or Tax paid by Frontier-Countries, to ſave themſelves from being plunder'd and deſtroy'd by the Enemy.

Contributione facienda, a Writ that lies where ſeveral Perſons are bound to one thing, yet the whole Burden is put upon one; to oblige all to bear an equal ſhare of the Charge: Thus if Joynt-Tenants hold a Mill *pro indiviſo*, and are equally to take the Profits of it, the Mill falling to decay, and one, or more of them refuſing to contribute towards the Reparation, the reſt ſhall have this Writ to compel them.

Contrite, (a Term in *Divinity*) that is very penitent, or ſorrowful for his Sins, and Tranſgreſſions of the Divine Law.

Contrition, a true ſincere Sorrow which a Penitent feels for having offended God, thro' the ſole Conſideration of his Goodneſs, without reflecting on the Fear of Puniſhment, which his Sins have deſerv'd.

Contrivance, Device, Ingenuity in Contriving.

To **Contrive**, to Deſign, to Plot, to Manage.

Controll, (*Fr.*) Contradiction, Cenſure, Check; properly a Book, or Regiſter, in which a Roll is kept of other Regiſters.

To **Controll**, to examine Accounts, to Overſee, to Diſprove; to Cenſure, or find fault with.

Controller, an Officer that keeps a Roll of other Inferiour Officers Accounts; a Reformer of Manners, an Overſeer.

Controller or **Clerk Controller of the Queen's Houſe**, an Officer at Court, who has Power to allow, or diſallow the Charges of Purſuivants, Meſſengers, Purveyors, *&c.* As alſo the Controlling of all Defaults and Miſcarriages of the Inferiour Officers.

Controller of the Hamper, an Officer in Chancery, who in Term-time daily attends on the Lord Chancellour, or Lord Keeper, takes all things Seal'd from the Clerk of the Hamper incloſ'd in Leather-bags, notes down the number and effect of things ſo received, and enters them all in a Book, with the Duties belonging to the Queen, *&c.*

Controller of the Mint, an Officer who is to ſee, That the Money be paid to the juſt Aſſize, to Overlook and Controll the Officers, in caſe of any Defaults, *&c.* His Salary being 300 Pounds *per Annum.*

Controller of the Navy, an Officer, whoſe Buſineſs is to Attend and Controll all Payments of Wages, to know the Market-rates of all Stores belonging to Shipping, to examine and audit all Treaſurers, Victuallers and Store-keepers Accounts; for which he has a Yearly Salary of 500 Pounds.

Controller of the Pell, an Officer belonging to the Exchequer, who keeps a Contra-rolment of the Pell of Receipts, and goings out. See *Pells.*

Controller of the Pipe, another Officer of the Exchequer, who Writes Summons to the Sheriff, to gather the Farms and Debts of the Pipe, and alſo keeps a Controlment of the ſame.

Controller General, an Officer belonging to the Artillery.

To **Controve**, (old Word) to deviſe.

Controverſial, (*Lat.*) belonging to Controverſy.

Controverſy, Debate, Diſpute, Variance.

To **Controvert**, to Diſpute of, to Argue, *pro* and *con.*

Controvor, (*Fr.* Law-word) he that of his own accord, invents and ſpreads abroad feigned Tales; a forger of falſe News.

Contumacious, (*Lat.*) ſtubborn, ſelf-willed, obſtinate, rebellious.

Contumacy, Stubbornneſs, Rebellion, particularly in refuſing to appear in a Court of Juſtice, when ſummoned thereto.

Contumelious, Reproachful, Spiteful, Outragious, Affrontive.

Contumely, Reproach or Taunt, Affront or Abuſe, ſcurrilous Language.

Contuſion, properly a beating, battering, or bruiſing: Among *Chymiſts*, a reducing to Powder, by Pounding in a Mortar. In *Surgery*, a Bruiſe, dividing the Continuity of Parts in the Fleſh, or Bones, either by a Fall, or Blow; ſo that the Fleſh is broken, tho' the Skin be whole.

Contuſion of the Scull, a kind Fracture, when by a hard and blunt Inſtrument, the Scull-bone is ſo hurt, that it appears ſound from without, but yet is ſeparated from the Whole on the inſide.

Convaleſcence or **Convaleſcency**, a Recovery of Health, Strength, or Vigour.

Convenable, (old *Law-word*) convenient, fitting, agreeable.

To **Convene**, to call together, to aſſemble; to come together, or meet.

Convenience or **Conveniency**, Advantage, Eaſe; Fitneſs, Agreeableneſs, Suitableneſs: In *Architecture*, *Convenience* conſiſts in ſo ordering and diſpoſing the ſeveral Parts of a Building, that they may not hinder, or Shock one another.

Convenient, fit, ſuitable, agreeable, ſeaſonable.

Convent, a Monaſtery, or Religious Houſe.

To **Convent**, (old Word) to ſummon to appear.

Conventicle, a little private Aſſembly for Religious Exerciſes, a Name firſt given to the Meetings of *Wickliff*, above 200 Years ago, and ſince to thoſe of the Non-conformiſts.

Conventio, (*Lat.*) [illegible]vention, a Meeting of People. It is alſo oft[illegible]d in ancient and Modern Pleadings at Law, for a Covenant, or Agreement.

Convention, a Writ that lies for any Covenant in Writing not performed: Alſo a general Meeting of the Eſtates of the Realm; as that which was call'd upon the Abdication of King *James* II. and afterwards turn'd into a Parliament.

Conventional, belonging to a Convention, or Aſſembly; done by Agreement, or under certain Articles.

Conventioner, a Member of a Convention.

Conventual, belonging to a Convent, or Company of Religious Perſons; as *A Conventual Church.*

Conventuals, Monks, Friers, or Nuns, that actually live in a Convent.

Convergent or **Converging**, bowing together, a Term in *Opticks*; as *Convergent Rays*, *i. e.* Thoſe *Rays* which going from divers Points of the Object, incline towards one another, till at laſt they meet and croſs, and then *diverge* or run off from each other. See *Divergent Rays.*

Converſant, that keeps Company with; alſo well verſed or skilled in, *Converſant* about, that treats of a thing; as *Mathematicks are Converſant about Greatneſs.*

Converſation, familiar Diſcourſe among ſeveral Perſons; Intercourſe, Society; Demeanour, Behaviour.

Converſe, turned, or tranſlated: In *Mathematicks*, one Propoſition is call'd the *Converſe of another*, when after a Concluſion is drawn from ſomething ſuppoſed in the firſt Propoſition, that Concluſion is likewiſe ſuppoſed, and then that which in the other was ſuppoſed, is now drawn as a Concluſion from it. Thus when two Right-lines are ſuppoſed to be parallel, and another croſſes them, it may be demonſtrated that the alternate Angles are equal; ſo 'tis equally true *Converſely*, that if the alternate Angles be equal, the Lines which are croſſed muſt be parallel.

Converſe Direction, a Term us'd by *Aſtrologers*, when a *Significator* is brought to the Place of the Promittors, by the Motion of the higheſt Sphere call'd *Primum Mobile*, contrary to the Succeſſion of the Signs.

Converſe, (*Subſt.*) familiar Intercourſe, or Correſpondence.

To **Converſe**, to keep Company, and be familiar with.

Converſion, Turning, Alteration, Change, eſpecially of Manners: In *Divinity*, a turning to God, a remarkable Change of Mind, Heart and Life, wrought in every true Penitent: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, the ſame as *Apoſtrophe.*

Converſion of Equations, (in *Algebra*) a particular manner of changing an Equation, when the Quantity ſought, or any Member or Degree of it is a Fraction; which is done by multiplying the Whole by the Denominator of the Fractional Part; and this Method is call'd *Iſomeria* by *Vieta.*

Converſion of Propoſitions, (in *Logick*) is the changing of the Subject into the place of the Predicate, and the Predicate into the place of the Subject, yet always retaining the ſame Quantity of both Propoſitions; as *Every Right-lined Triangle has the Summ of its Angles equal to two Right ones; Every Right-lined Figure that has the Summ of its Angles equal to two Right ones, is a Triangle.*

Converſion of Reaſon, (in *Arithm.*) is the Compariſon of the Antecedent with the Difference of the Antecedent and Conſequent, in two equal Reaſons or Proportions: As if there be the ſame Reaſon of 2 to 3, as of 8 to 12; we conclude there is alſo the ſame Reaſon of 2 to 1, as of 8 to 4.

A **Convert**, (in *Divinity*) a Perſon turn'd to the true Religion.

To **Convert**, to turn, or change; to turn to, or apply to one's Profit, or Uſe.

Convertible, that may be turned, changeable; as *Convertible Terms.*

Convex, bending down on every Side, like the Heavens or the out-ſide of a Globe or round Body: Thus Glaſſes are ſaid *To be Convex*, when they are thicker in the middle than at the edges, or rather when their Surface riſes up regularly above the Plane of the Baſe; as they are *Concave*, when the Surface ſinks down regularly, or with a regular Crookedneſs below it; ſo that the ſame thing may be, and often is *Convex* without, and *Concave* on the in-ſide.

Convexity, the crookedneſs and bending or bowing of a thing downward on the out-ſide, contradiſtinguiſh'd from *Concavity*, which is on the in-ſide.

To **Convey**, to carry, to ſend into another Place or Country, to make over an Eſtate, &c.

Conveyance, carrying: In a Law-ſenſe, an Inſtrument or Deed, by which Lands or Tenements are convey'd or made over from one to another.

Conveyancer, a Maker of, or a Perſon well ſkill'd in making ſuch Writings.

Convict, one that is found guilty of an Offence.

Convict Recuſant, one that has been legally preſented, indicted and convicted, for refuſing to come to Church to hear the Common Prayer, according to ſeveral Statues; a Term generally apply'd to Papiſts, *&c.*

To **Convict**, to prove one guilty, as *To convict one of High-Treaſon or Felony*, &c.

Conviction, Convicting, full Proof: In *Divinity*, the firſt Degree of Repentance, by which a Penitent is convinced or made apprehenſive of the evil Nature of Sin, and of his own Guiltineſs: In Common Law, the proving of a Perſon guilty of an Offence by the Verdict of a Jury; or when a Man is out-lawed, or appears and confeſſes the Fact.

Convictive, that tends to convict.

To **Convince**, to make one ſenſible of the Truth of any thing, or Matter of Fact, by evident Reaſons or Proofs, to perſwade thoroughly.

Convocation, a Calling, or Aſſembling together: It is commonly taken for a general Meeting of the Clergy, to conſult about Church-affairs in time of Parliament.

Convocation-Houſe, the Place where the Clergy meet for that purpoſe, divided as the Parliament is, into two diſtinct Houſes, *viz.* the Upper *Convocation-Houſe*, where the Archbiſhops and Biſhops ſit, and the *Lower*, where all the reſt of the Clergy have their reſpective Seats. This *Convocation* or *Synod*, as it now ſtands for the Province of *Canterbury*, conſiſts of a Preſident, who is the Lord Archbiſhop, 21 Biſhops, 22 Deans, 53 Archdeacons, 24 Proctors of Chapters, 44 Proctors for the Dioceſan Clergy, 2 for each Dioceſs, and one *Pracentor*.

To **Convoke**, to call together, or aſſemble.

Convolution, a rolling, wrapping, or winding about: Among the *Herbaliſts*, a winding or turning Motion which is peculiar to the Trunks or Stems of ſome Plants; as the *Convolvuli* or Bindweeds, and to the Claſpers of Vines and of Briony.

Convolvulus, (*Lat.*) a little hairy Worm with many Feet that eats Vine-leaves, when they firſt ſhoot out; a Vine-grub: Alſo the Herb Withiwind, or Bind-weed; alſo the twiſting of the Small Guts, a Diſeaſe.

Convoy, (*Fr.*) a Conduct, or Guard; a Supply of Men, Money, Ammunition and Proviſions, convey'd into a Town, or to an Army; or the Body of Men that marches to ſecure any thing from an Enemy: Alſo one or more Men of War that accompany Merchants-Ships, to defend them from Pirates; or a Company of Merchant-men with their Guard.

To **Convoy**, to convey, or guard after ſuch a manner.

Conus, (*Gr.*) a Pine-apple, the Fruit of the Cypreſs-tree, a Top or Gig: Alſo a *Cone*, a ſolid Geometrical Figure, broad and round at bottom, with a ſharp top like a Sugar-loaf.

Conus fuſorius, a ſort of Crucible, or Chymical Veſſel, made to melt Iron, or any other Metal.

Conuſance. See *Cognizance*.

Conuſant, (*Fr.* Law-term) knowing, underſtanding, or being privy to; as *if the Son be Conuſant and agrees to the Feoffment*.

Convulſio, (*Lat.*) a plucking, or ſhrinking up; the Convulſion or Cramp, a pricking or ſhooting Ach or Pain. *Convulſio Canina*, a Diſeaſe in the Jaws, when the Mouth and one ſide of the Face is turn'd awry.

Convulſion, a Diſtemper by which the Nerves, Muſcles and Members are drawn together, or looſen'd againſt or without the Will; as in the Falling-ſickneſs, Cramp, *&c.*

Convulſive, belonging to Convulſions, as *Convulſive Motions*, which are ſudden and ſwift Convulſions or Shakings that ceaſe and return alternately or by turns.

Conyza, (*Gr.*) Flea-bane, an Herb; the Leaves of which ſtrew'd or burnt, kill Gnats or Fleas.

To **Coo**, to make a Noiſe, as Turtles and Pigeons do.

Cook, a Man or Woman that dreſſes Meat, *&c.* Proverbially, a bad Cook is call'd The *Cook of* Heſdin, *who poiſon'd the Devil.*

Cook-room, a particular Room in a Ship, where the Cook with his Mate, dreſſes and delivers out the Victuals, according to the number of Meſſes.

Cookery, a Cook's Trade, the Art of Dreſſing Meat.

Cooler, a kind of Veſſel, or great Tub us'd by Brewers.

Coom, the Soot that gathers over an Oven's Mouth.

Coomb or **Comb**, a Meaſure of Corn, containing four Buſhels, or half a Quarter.

Coupee, (*Fr.*) a ſort of Step in Dancing: Alſo a Term in *Heraldry*. See *Couped*.

To **Co-operate**, (*Lat.*) to work together, to act with another, in the producing of ſome Effect.

Co-operation, co-operating, joynt working.

Co-operator, one that co-operates, a Fellow-worker.

Coopertio Arborum, (*Lat.*) a Word us'd in ſome ancient Writers, for the Bark of Trees. *Quercus diſcooperta*, an Oak debarked.

Coopertorium, a Caſſock or Upper Garment, a Cover for any thing, *Coopertorium ad lectum*, a Blanket, or Coverlet for a Bed.

Co-ordinate, that is of equal Degree, Order, or Rank.

Coot, a Water-fowl, otherwiſe call'd a Moor-hen.

Cop, the top of any thing, a Tuft on the Head of Birds.

Copal, a ſort of hard Roſin of a white or yellowiſh Colour, brought from the Weſt-*Indies*, which the Inhabitants uſe for a Perfume; and it is alſo burnt here againſt cold Diſeaſes of the Brain.

Coparceners or **Par[illegible]ers**, (in *Common Law*) are ſuch as have an eq[illegible]ortion in the Inheritance of their Anceſtou[illegible] See *Parceners*.

Coparceny or **Coparſeny**, ſuch an equal Diviſion, or Share; as *To hold an Eſtate in Coparceny*.

Copartner, one that is joyn'd in Partnerſhip with another.

Coparubas, a kind of *American* Plant, the Juice of which is a Balſam of admirable Virtue; inſomuch that the brute Beaſts bitten by Serpents, or wounded in Hunting, reſort to it for Cure, by inſtinct of Nature; it being a Soveraign Medicine for all Wounds, and a ſingular Antidote againſt Poiſon.

Copayvæ Balſamum, a ſort of Gum that diſtils like Turpentine, from a Tree growing in *Braſil*.

Cope, a kind of Prieſts-Veſtment, faſten'd with a Claſp before, and hanging down from the Shoulders to the Heels: Alſo a Tribute or Cuſtom paid to the Queen, or to the Lord of the Manour out of the Lead-mines in the Wapentake of *Wickſworth* in *Derby*-ſhire. In *Doomſday*-Record, *Cope* is taken for a Hill; and in *Chaucer*, for a Cloak.

To **Cope**, to jut out as a Wall does; alſo an old Word for to barter or truck: In Falconry, to pare a Hawk's Beak or Talons. To *Cope with one*, to oppoſe one, or to make Head againſt him.

Copernican Syſtem, (in *Aſtron.*) is that Hypotheſis or repreſentation of the Univerſe; which places the Sun in the Center or middle of it, and ſuppoſes the Planets with the Earth, to move round about the Sun: This Syſtem is ſo call'd from *Nicholas Copernicus* the Inventer, or rather Reviver of it. See *Syſtem of the World.*

Copes-mate, a Partner in Merchandizing.

Cophoſis, (*Gr.*) a deaf'ning, or making deaf; alſo Deafneſs, a Diſeaſe by which the Senſe of Hearing is wholly loſt, or much impair'd.

Copia libelli deliberanda, a Writ that lies in Caſe, where a Man cannot get the Copy of a Libel, at the Hands of an Eccleſiaſtical Judge.

Copiades or **Cupiades**, (*Gr.*) a kind of dainty Eels.

Coping, (in *Architect.*) the top of a Building, or the brow of a Wall made ſloping.

Coping-irons, (among *Falconers*) Inſtruments us'd for the coping or paring of a Hawk's Beak; Pounces, or Talons, when overgrown.

Copious, (*Lat.*) plentiful, abounding.

Copland, (*Sax. qu.* Head-land) a piece of Ground into which the reſt of the Lands in a Furlong do ſhoot.

Copos. See *Copus*.

Coppa, (in old *Latin* Writers) a Cock of Graſs, Hay, or Corn, divided into Portions fit to be tithed.

Copped, ſharp-topped.

Coppel or **Cuppel**, (*Fr.*) the Pot in which Goldſmiths melt, or fine their Metal. Among Chymiſts, *Coppels* are certain Veſſels made of Aſhes well waſh'd, or burnt Bones in ſhape of a Cup, to be us'd in the trying and purifying of Gold and Silver.

Copper, a Metal that abounds in Vitriol and Sulphur, and may more eaſily be hammer'd out than Gold or Silver.

Roſe-Copper, a Copper melted ſeveral times, and ſeparated from its groſs and earthy Parts.

Copper-bridge. See *Bridge*.

Copperas, a ſort of Mineral. See *Vitriol*.

Coppice or **Copſe**, a little Wood conſiſting of Under-woods, which may be cut at the growth of Twelve or Fifteen Years.

Coprocritica, (*Gr.*) Medicines that purge away the Excrements or Ordure in the Guts.

Coprophoria, a Purgation, or purging.

Coproſtacia, Coſtiveneſs, or binding of the Belly.

Copula, (*Lat.*) a coupling or joyning together, a Fetter or Shackle, a Band or Tie: In *Logick*, the Verb that joyns together any two Terms in an Affirmative or Negative Propoſition; as *God is good*, where (*is*) is the Copula, *Riches alone make not a Man happy*, where (*make*) is the Copula.

Copulation, (*Lat.*) a coupling, or joyning together; carnal coupling between Male and Female.

Copulative, (in *Grammar*) that ſerves to couple, or joyn; as *A Conjunction Copulative.*

Copulative Propoſitions, (in *Logick*) are thoſe that include ſeveral Subjects, or ſeveral Attributes joyn'd together, by an Affirmative or Negative Conjunction, *viz. and, not,* or *neither*; As if one ſhould ſay, *That Knowledge and Riches do not make a Man happy*; here Knowledge and Riches are united, and 'tis affirmed of both, that they do not make a Man happy.

Copus or **Copos**, (*Gr.*) Labour, Trouble, wearineſs occaſion'd by Labour: Alſo a wearineſs of the Limbs, when the Muſcles or their Fibres are loaded and clogged with ſuch clammy Humours, that they are render'd unfit for Motion.

Copy, (*Fr.*) the Original of a Book, a printed Book, a Pattern to write after: In a *Law-ſenſe*, the Duplicate, Example, or Tranſcript of an Original Writing; as *The Copy of a Charter*, *of a Court-roll*, &c.

Copy-hold, (in *Common Law*) a Tenure for which the Tenant has nothing to ſhew, but the Copy of the Rolls made by the Steward of the Lord's Court, who among other things enrolls and keeps a Regiſter of ſuch Tenants as he admits to any parcel of Lands or Tenements belonging to the Manour. This Tenure is call'd a *Baſe Tenure*, becauſe it holds at the Will of the Lord, and formerly *Tenure in Villenage.*

Copy-money, a Summ of Money paid by a Bookſeller to an Author, for his Manuſcript Copy: Alſo a Conſideration allow'd by a Maſter-Printer to every Work-man, inſtead of ſo many Printed Copies which they claim when the Book is finiſh'd.

To **Copy out**, to write after an Original; as *To Copy o*[illegible] *Will*, &c.

Coqueluch[illegible], (*Ital.*) a kind of violent Cough.

Coquetry, (*Fr.*) skill in carrying on amorous Intrigues, Effeminacy, Wantonneſs. See *Cocquet*.

Cor, (*Lat.*) the Heart, a principal Member of the Body, whoſe Office is to receive and diſtribute the Bloud to all the Parts: Its Subſtance is fleſhy and fibrous, made up of ſeveral Muſcles and Tendons. Among Herbaliſts, *Cor* is taken to ſignify, the inward ſoft, pithy and ſpungy part of any Tree or Plant, which they alſo call *Medulla* and *Matrix Arboris*.

Cor Caroli, a ſingle Star in the Northern Hemiſphere, ſeated between the *Coma Berenices* and *Urſa Major*; ſo call'd in honour of King *Charles* II.

Cor Hydræ, a fixed Star of the firſt Magnitude or Light, in the Conſtellation of *Hydra*; its Longitude is 142 *Deg.* 49 *Min.* Latitude 22 *Deg.* 23 *Min.*

Cor Leonis, a fixed Star otherwiſe nam'd *Baſilicus* and *Regulus*. See *Baſilicus*.

Cora, (*Gr.*) the apple, ſight, or black of the Eye.

Coracia, the *Corniſh* Chough or Killegrew, a ſort of Bird.

Coracinus, a black Fiſh, peculiar to the River *Nile*; the Crow-fiſh.

Coracle, a ſmall Boat us'd by Fiſher-men on the River *Severn*, and made of ſplit Sally-twigs, cover'd with Leather, or Horſe-hides; ſo that one Man ſeating himſelf in it, rows with one Hand very ſwiftly, and with the other can manage his Net, Angle, or other Fiſhing-tackle.

Coracobotane, (*Gr.*) a Shrub call'd Butchers-broom.

Coracobrachialis or **Coracobrachiæus**, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle which ariſes from the end of the *Proceſſus Coracoides* of the Shoulder-blade, and is inſerted to the middle of the inner part of the *Os Humeri* or Shoulder-bone: When this Muſcle acts, the Arm is moved upwards and turned ſomewhat obliquely outwards.

Coracohyoides, are Muſcles which take riſe from the Proceſs of the Shoulder-blade nam'd *Coracoides*, and go as far as the Bone *Hyoides*; their Uſe being to move obliquely downward.

Coracoides, a Proceſs of the Shoulder-blade, which takes Name from its Figure reſembling that of a Crow's Bill.

Coral, a Plant turn'd to Stone, or rather a Shoot from a Rock that has receiv'd the form of a Plant: It grows under deep hollow Rocks in many Places of the Mediterranean Sea, and elſewhere,

where, being of ſeveral Colours; as White, Red, Black and Skie-blew; ſome are alſo found of two Colours, Red and Black.

Coral-wort, an Herb growing near *Mayfield* in *Suſſex*, good for the Stone, and to eaſe Pains in the Sides and Belly: It is alſo call'd *Tooth-wort*, from the reſemblance its Root bears to Teeth.

Corallachates, (*Gr.*) a kind of Agate-ſtone, the Spots of which are like Coral.

Coralline, a ſort of Moſs that ſticks to Rocks, and is otherwiſe call'd Coral-moſs, or Sea-moſs.

Corallis, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone like Sinoper or red Lead.

Corallium or **Coralium**, Coral that grows on Rocks in the Sea.

Coram non Judice, (*Lat.* i. e. before no Judge) a Law-Expreſſion us'd when a Cauſe is brought in a Court, of which the Judges have not any Juriſdiction.

Corax, (*Gr.*) the Raven or Crow, a Bird; alſo the Crow, or Raven-fiſh.

Corban, a *Hebrew* Word us'd in Scripture for a Gift, or Offering made on the Altar; properly the Treaſure that was kept for the Uſe of the Temple, or Prieſts at *Jeruſalem*.

Corbeil, (*Fr.*) a Baſket, a wide Baſket: In Fortification, *Corbeils* are little Baſkets about a Foot and a half high, eight Inches broad at the bottom, and twelve at the top, which being fill'd with Earth are often ſet one againſt another on Breaſt-works or elſewhere, leaving certain Port-holes, from whence to fire upon the Enemy under Covert; without being diſcover'd by them.

Corbel, **Corbil**, or **Corbet**, (in *Maſonry*) a Shouldering-piece, or jutting out in Walls, to bear up a Poſt, Summer, or other Weight.

Corbel or **Corbetel**, a Nich in the Wall of a Church, or other Building, in which an Image was plac'd for Ornament or Superſtition.

Corbel-ſtones, certain ſmooth poliſhed Stones that were laid in the Front and out-ſide of the Corbels or Niches.

Corchorus, (*Gr.*) the Herb Pimpernel, or Chick-weed.

Corciouſneſs, (old Word) Corpulency, or groſneſs of Body.

Corculus, (*Lat.*) a little Heart; alſo the Water-bettle, an Inſect ſhap'd like a Heart.

Cord, a Rope, or Line: Alſo a ſtraight Sinew in the Fore-legs of an Horſe, which comes from the Shackle-Vein to the griſtle of his Noſe; or a couple of Strings that lie above the Knee, and run like ſmall Cords through the Body to the Noſtrils, which cauſes a Horſe to ſtumble and ſometimes fall. For *Cord* in *Geometry*, See *Chord*.

Cords or **Chords**, (in *Muſick*) properly ſignify the Strings of a Harp, Viol, Violin, Lute, or any other Muſical Inſtrument: But the Term is alſo apply'd to denote the Sounds that proceed from ſuch Inſtruments, even from thoſe that have no Strings.

Cord of Wood, a parcel of Fire-wood containing in Meaſure four Foot in Breadth, as many in Height, and eight Foot in Length.

Cordage, the Rigging or Tackle of a Ship; alſo all kind of Stuff for the making of Ropes.

Cordeau, (*Fr.*) a Cord, or Line: In *Fortification*, a Line divided into Fathoms, Feet, &c. for the marking of Out-works on the Ground.

Cordelier, a Gray Frier of the Order of St. *Francis*, ſo call'd becauſe he wears a Cord full of Knots about his middle.

Cordial, (*Lat.*) good for the Heart, hearty, ſincere, free, open.

A **Cordial**, a ſort of Phyſical Drink, to comfort the Heart.

Cordon, (*Fr.*) the twiſt of a Rope, a String: In *Architecture*, a Plinth, or edge of Stone on the out-ſide of a Building: In *Fortification*, a row of Stones made round on the out-ſide, and ſet between the Wall of the Fortreſs that lies a-ſlope and the Parapet which ſtands upright; ſerving for an Ornament in Defences made of Maſons-work, and ranging round about the Place.

Cordovan-Leather, a ſort of Leather made of Goat-skins, in *Corduba* or *Cordoua*, a City of the Province of *Andaluſia* in *Spain*.

Cordwainer or **Cordiner**, a Shooe-maker, ſo call'd from the Skins of Cordovan-Leather, which were formerly brought over hither for Boots and Shoes, as now chiefly for Gloves.

Cordyla, (*Gr.*) the fry, or ſpawn of the Tunny-fiſh.

Coriago, (*Lat.*) a being clung, or hide-bound; a Diſeaſe in Cattel, when the Skin ſticks ſo cloſe to their Sides, that it cannot be ſtirr'd.

Coriandrum, (*Gr.*) the Herb Coriander ſomewhat like Parſley, but of a very ſtrong Scent, the Seed of which is uſeful in Phyſick.

Corinth, a very famous but now ruined City of *Peloponneſus* or the *Morea*, whoſe ancient Glory and Riches drew Envy, and was the Cauſe of its utter Deſtruction by the *Romans*.

Corinthian Braſs, a certain Compound of Gold, Silver and Copper, caſually mixt together upon the burning of that City, when many fine Statues and Veſſels of thoſe three Metals were melted down and ſo imbodied.

Corinthian Order, one of the five Orders of *Architecture*, in which the height of the Pillars contains nine of their Diameters; ſo nam'd becauſe Columns were firſt made of that Proportion at *Corinth*: It is much the ſame with the *Ionick*, except in the Capital, and the Flouriſhing is alſo ſomewhat different.

Corion or **Coris**, (*Gr.*) the Herb St. *John's*-wort, or Ground-pine; alſo the Chinch, a kind of Inſect.

Coritani, (*Lat.*) a People who inhabited that part of Great *Britain* which contains *Northampton-ſhire*, *Leiceſter-ſhire*, *Rutland-ſhire*, *Lincoln-ſhire*, *Nottingham-ſhire* and *Derby-ſhire*.

Cork-tree, a Tree of divers ſorts; but two are chiefly remarkable, *viz.* one bearing a narrower leſs jagged Leaf and perpetual, the other a broader and falling in Winter, the former is to be ſeen in the Phyſick-Garden at *Chelſea*.

Cormorant, a Water-fowl reſembling a Raven, with a Beak as long as the Tail, and flat Feet; figuratively taken for a Glutton, by reaſon of its greedy devouring of Fiſh.

Corn. See *Grain*.

Corn-flag, a Plant fit for By, or Out-borders in Gardens, by reaſon of its rambling with broad, long and ſtiff Leaves; its Flower being of ſeveral Colours, *viz.* red, white, and Aſh-colour'd.

Corn-flower or **Blew-bottle**, a Flower of which there are many ſorts raiſed from Seeds, and differing in Colour.

Corn-roſe or **Wild-Poppey**, a kind of Flower.

Corn-Sallet, a looſening and refreſhing Herb, the Top-leaves of which are a Sallet of themſelves ſeaſonably eaten with other Salletting, the whole Winter, and early in the Spring.

Cornachine Powder, a purging Powder ſometimes call'd the Earl of *Warwick's* Powder, and by foreign Writers *Pulvis de tribus*; as being made of equal parts of *Antimonium diaphoreticum*, *Diagridium* and *Cream of Tartar*.

Cornage, (in *Common Law*) a kind of Grand Serjeanty or Tenure, whereby ſome Lands in the Northern Parts of *England* were formerly held; which was to blow a Horn, to give notice of any Invaſion by the Northern Enemy: Alſo a certain Impoſition, or Tax upon Corn.

Cornalin, a kind of precious Stone, which ſome take to be the ſame as *Corneol*.

Cornavii, (*Lat.*) People who in old times poſſeſs'd part of this Iſland, comprehending thoſe Counties which are now call'd *Warwick-ſhire, Worceſter-ſhire, Stafford-ſhire, Shrop-ſhire* and *Cheſhire*.

Cornea Luna, a Chymical Term. See *Luna Cornea*.

Cornea Oculi Tunica, (in *Anat.*) the Second Coat of the Eye, otherwiſe nam'd *Tunica dura* and *Sclerotes*; proceeding from a Membrane, or Skin in the Brain call'd *Dura Meninx*: It is tranſparent forward, in order to ſend forth the Viſible *Species*, and contains the *Aqueous Humour*.

Cornel or **Cornel-berry,** a ſort of Fruit of a red Colour, and ſharp Taſte.

Cornel-tree. See *Cornus*.

Cornelian, a precious Stone of a red Colour, like that of Water in which raw Fleſh has been waſh'd.

Cornelian Law, a Law made by *Cornelius Sylla* the *Roman* Dictator, That any Perſon who would follow him in his Warlike Expeditions, ſhould be capable of bearing Offices, before they had attain'd to the Age appointed.

Cornelius, (*Lat.*) a proper Name of Men, taken from the Horn of War.

Cornemuſe, (*Fr.*) a kind of Bag-pipe, a Muſical Inſtrument.

Corneol, the ſame with the Cornelian-ſtone, which is very fit to be engraven, and much us'd for the making of Seals.

Corneous, belonging to, or like Horn, horny.

Cornet, a Shell-fiſh ſo call'd from its Figure reſembling a Horn: Alſo a kind of Shawm, a Muſical Inſtrument formerly us'd in Cathedrals, being the Treble to the Sackbut: Alſo a Farrier's Inſtrument to let a Horſe Bloud; or a ſort of Linnen Head-dreſs for Women: Alſo ſuch a piece of Paper as Grocers and other retailing Traders wrap up ſmall quantities of Wares in, wound about in ſhape of a Horn and commonly call'd *A Cornet of Paper*.

Cornet, is alſo a kind of black Taffety, which Doctors of Phyſick, or Law, us'd to wear on the Collar of their Robes, as a Badge of their Degree: Alſo the Standard or Colours of a Troop of Horſe, ſo termed becauſe it was uſually made of that Stuff; or the Commiſſion-Officer that bears ſuch a Standard, and is of equal Poſt with the Enſign among the Foot.

Cornice or **Corniſh,** (in *Architect.*) the third and higheſt part of the *Entablature*, and commonly us'd to ſignify the uppermoſt Ornament of any Wainſcot, &c. the Creſt, or flouriſhing Work at the upper end of a Pillar, which is different according to the ſeveral Orders: Alſo an Ornament in Joyners-work ſet round the top of a Room or Bed, or for the roof of a Coach, &c.

Cornice-ring of a piece of Ordnance, (in *Gunnery*) is that which lies next the *Trunnion-ring*, or next from the *Muzzle-ring* backwards.

Cornicula, (*Lat.*) a little Crow, a Chough, Daw, or Jack-daw.

Cornicularis Proceſſus, (in *Anat.*) the Proceſs or Knob of the Shoulder-bone, reſembling the Figure of a Crow's Beak; the ſame as *Ancyroides*.

Corniculate Plants, (among *Herbaliſts*) are ſuch as after each Flower produce many diſtinct and horned Seed-pods, or *Siliquæ*, whence they are alſo termed *Multiſiliquous*; as Columbines, Houſe-leek, Lark-ſpur, &c.

Cornix, (*Lat.*) a Crow, a Rook, a Chough.

Cornoceraſum, a wild hard Cherry, growing in *Italy*.

Cornu, the Horn of a Beaſt, a Cornet, Horn, or Trumpet to blow with.

Cornu Cervi, Harts-horn: Among *Chymiſts*, the Mouth of an Alembic or Still; alſo the Herb Bucks-horn.

Cornu-Copia, the Horn of Plenty, which according to the Fable, afforded good ſtore of all things that could be wiſh'd for, by a peculiar Privilege that *Jupiter* gave his Nurſe *Amalthœa*: Whence it is figuratively taken for great Plenty, or abundance of all things.

Cornua Uteri, (in *Anat.*) two Side-parts of the *Matrix* in ſome brute Beaſts, as Cows, Harts, Sheep, Goats, &c. which Parts are likewiſe attributed by ſome Authors to the Womb in Women, from ſomething that reſembles them there, but a Woman's Womb is rarely *bipartite*, as it is in Brutes.

Cornus, the Cornel-tree of both Sexes; the Female call'd Dog-tree, or the wild Cherry-tree. The Wood of this Tree is commendable for its durableneſs and uſe in Wheel-work, Pins, Wedges, &c. in which it laſts like the hardeſt Iron.

Cornuta, a Sea-fiſh call'd a Gurnard.

Cornute, horned, or having Horns; a Cuckold: Alſo a kind of Chymical Still, or luted Mattraſs cover'd with Earth or Loam an Inch thick, having a crooked Neck, to which the Receiver ſet in Water is joyn'd; and ſerving to draw Spirits or Oils out of Woods, Minerals, and other things that require a ſtrong Heat.

To **Cornute one,** to make him a Cuckold.

Cornutum Argumentum, (among *Logicians*) a Sophiſtical or ſubtil Argument, as it were horned.

Corocotta, a kind of mungrel Beaſt in the *Indies*, bred of a Lion and a Panther, or of a Dog and a She-wolf.

Corodio habendo, a Writ for exacting a Corody, out of any Abbey or Religious Houſe.

Corody, (in *Common Law*) a Summ of Money, or an Allowance of Meat, Drink, and Cloathing, heretofore due to the King, from an Abbey, or Monaſtery of which he was the Founder, towards the Maintenance of any one of his Servants on whom he thought fit to beſtow ſuch a Gratuity. *Corodies* alſo ſometimes belong'd to Biſhops from certain Monaſteries.

Corollaria, (*Lat.*) the Coronets, or Rewards which the old *Romans* uſually gave to Stage-players, Champions, or Fencers, above their due: But the Word *Corollary*, is now taken to ſignify a conſequent Propoſition, or Inference.

In *Mathematicks*, **Corollary,** is an uſeful Conſequence drawn from ſomething that has been already advanced, or demonſtrated; as if from ſuch a Propoſition, *viz. That a Triangle which has two equal Sides, has alſo two Angles equal*, This Conſequence ſhould be inferr'd, *That a Triangle which has the three Sides equal, has alſo its three Angles equal.*

Corona, (*Lat.*) a Crown, a Coronet, a Garland: Alſo a clear Circle appearing in a Cloud about the Sun, Moon, or any other bright Star: In *Architecture*, the flat and moſt advanced part of the Cornice, which among the *French* is call'd

Larmier, and by us the *Eaves* or *Drip*, becauſe it defends the reſt of the Work from Wind and Weather; but it is often taken by *Vitruvius* for the whole Cornice.

Corona or **The flat Crown**, is alſo a particular Member in the *Dorick* Gate, made by ſo extraordinary an Enlargement of the Larmier, or Drip, that it has ſix times more Breadth than Projecture.

Corona Borealis or **The Northern Garland**, a Conſtellation in the Northern Hemiſphere, conſiſting of about 20 Stars.

Corona Caſtrenſis & Vallaris, (among the *Romans*) a Crown made of Gold and Silver, with Pales round about like ſo many Rays; which was granted to thoſe that forc'd the Palliſadoes, or Camp of the Enemy, and beat them out of their Trenches.

Corona Meridionalis, a Southern Conſtellation made up of 13 Stars.

Coronale, (in *Anat.*) the Coronal Bone, or the Bone of the Forehead, the ſame as *Frontis Os*; which See.

Coronalis Sutura, a Seam, or Cleft in the upper part of the Scull, ſhap'd like a Crown, or Comb; which joyns as if the Teeth of two Saws were cloſely faſten'd one into another, and reaches from one Bone of the Temples to the other.

Coronare Filios, a Phraſe us'd in ſome ancient Writers: Thus Tenants in Villenage were heretofore forbid *Coronare Filios*, i. e. to cauſe their Sons to receive the firſt Tonſure, or Shaving, which was in form of a Crown of Thorns, in order to make them Prieſts; becauſe Ordination chang'd their Condition, and gave them Freedom, to the Prejudice of their Lord, who could before claim them as his Natives, or born Servants.

Coronaria Vaſa, (in *Anat.*) are the Veins and Arteries which encompaſs the *Baſis* of the Heart like a Garland, and ſerve to nouriſh it.

Coronation, the Crowning of a Soveraign Prince; as *The Coronation of the Queen of* England.

Coronatore eligendo, a Writ, which after the Death, or Diſcharge of any Coroner, is directed to the Sheriff, to call together the Free-holders of the County, for the Choice of a new Coroner, and to certify into the Chancery, both the Election and Name of the Party Elected, and to give him his Oath.

Corone, (*Gr.*) a Crow, Chough, or Daw; a Bird: In *Anatomy*, an acute Proceſs of the lower Jaw-bone, which takes Name from its reſembling a Crow's Beak, and is therefore otherwiſe call'd *Roſtriformis*.

Coroneola, the Muſk-roſe, or rather the Canker-roſe, a Roſe that grows in *Autumn*.

Coroner, an ancient Officer of the Realm, ſo call'd, becauſe he acts altogether for the Queen and Crown, and his Office chiefly concerns Pleas of the Crown: He is uſually aſſiſted by a Jury of Twelve Men, and ſits upon the Bodies of ſuch as are found dead, to enquire whether they dy'd a Violent, or a Natural Death, &c. There are four of theſe Officers in every County, and they are choſen by the Freeholders of the ſame.

Coroner of the Verge or **of the Queen's Houſe**, an Officer that has Juriſdiction within the *Verge*, or Compaſs of the Queen's Court.

Coronet, a little Crown, or Chaplet.

Coronis, (*Gr.*) the peak, or top of a Hill, the Concluſion of a Book, or a Mark ſet at the end of it: In *Architecture*, the Cornice, or Top-ornament of a Pillar, or other Member of Building.

Coronopus, the Herb Buck's-horn, or Dog's-tooth, Swine-creſſes.

Corpora Cavernoſa Penis, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) are two *Capſulæ* or little long Bags in the Yard, fenc'd every where on the out-ſide with a thick Skin: They ſpring with two diſtinct Originals from the lower Side of the *Os Pubis*, or Share-bone, and are joyn'd to each other by a *Septum intermedium*, which the nearer it comes to the *Glans* is the more diminiſhed.

Corpora Glanduloſa. See *Proſtatæ*.

Corpora Pyramidalia, are certain Protuberances, or bunching out Knobs of the under part of the Brain, which are about an Inch in length.

Corpora Striata, are Protuberances on the *Crura Medullæ Oblongatæ*. See *Crura*.

Corporal, belonging to the Body, Bodily.

Corporal Oath, is ſo call'd, becauſe the Party that takes an Oath, is oblig'd to touch with his Hand, the Bible, or ſome part of the Holy Scriptures.

A **Corporal**, an inferiour Officer of Foot-Soldiers, who has the Charge of one of the Diviſions of a Company, places and relieves Sentinels, and keeps good Order in the *Corps de Garde*.

A **Corporal**, (at Sea) an Officer who is oblig'd to look to all the ſmall Shot and Arms, to keep them fixed and clean, with due Proportions of Match, &c. and to exerciſe the Muſketeers on Board the Ship.

A **Corporal**, is alſo a Communion-cloth us'd in the Church of *Rome*, being a ſquare piece of fine Linnen, on which the Chalice and Hoſt are plac'd by the Prieſt Officiating at Maſs.

Corporate, united into one Body, in a *Political Senſe*; as *A Corporate Body*, i. e. a Community of the Inhabitants of a Town, or Village; a Company of Tradeſmen, &c.

Corporation, (in *Common Law*) a Company of Men united and joyn'd together into one Fellowſhip, of which one is Head, and the reſt are the Body; being impower'd by the Queen's Charter to have a Common Seal, and able by their common Conſent, to grant, or receive in Law, any thing within the Compaſs of their Charter: Theſe are conſtituted either by Preſcription, by Letters Patent, or by Act of Parliament; and are either Spiritual, or Temporal.

Corporation Spiritual, and of dead Perſons in the Law, a Coporation conſiſting of an Abbot and Convent, heretofore Eſtabliſhed by the King and Pope. *Corporation Spiritual, and of able Perſons in Law*, is where it conſiſts of a Dean and Chapter, a Maſter of a College, or Hoſpital; and this had beginning from the King only.

Corporation Temporal by the Queen, is where there is a Mayor and Commonalty. *Corporation Temporal by the Common-Law*, is the Parliament which conſiſts of the Queen the Head, with the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, the Body.

Corporature, the Form, Bulk, or Conſtitution of the Body.

Corporeal, belonging to a Bodily Subſtance.

Corporeity, the School-term for the Nature of a Body; a being of ſuch, or ſuch a Subſtance.

Corporification, a making into a Body: In *Chymiſtry*, it is a giving a Spirit the ſame Body, or one very like to that it had before Spiritualization.

Corps, a dead Body, or Carcaſs.

Corps de Battaile, (*Fr.* in the Art of War) the main Body of an Army drawn up for Battel.

Corps de Garde, a Poſt in an Army ſometimes under Covert, and ſometimes in the open Air, to receive a Number of Men ſet to Watch in their Turns, for the Security of ſome more conſiderable Poſt; it is alſo often taken for the Men themſelves that are plac'd in ſuch a Poſt.

Corps de Reſerve. See *Line of Battel*, and *Rear-guard.*

Corps Politick or **Bodies Politick,** are Biſhops, Deans, Parſons of Churches, and ſuch ſuch like, who have Succeſſion in one Perſon only.

Corpulency, bigneſs, bulkineſs, or groſsneſs of Body.

Corpulent, big-bodied, groſs, fat, bulky.

Corpus, (*Lat.*) a Body, all manner of Subſtance.

Corpus cum cauſa, a Writ iſſuing out of the Chancery, to remove both the Body and the Record, relating to the Cauſe of any Man lying in Execution upon a Judgment for Debt into the Queen's Bench, *&c.* there to continue till he have ſatisfy'd the Debt.

Corpus Calloſum, (in *Anat.*) is the upper Part, or Covering of a Space made by the joyning together of the right and left Side of the inward Subſtance of the Brain. This Space forms the three Diviſions, call'd, *Ventricles*, and the *Foramen Ovale.*

Corpus Chriſti, a College in *Oxford*, built by *Richard Fox*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *A. D.* 1516. There is alſo in *Cambridge* a College of the ſame Name, Founded by *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, in 1344.

Corpus Chriſti Day, a Feſtival appointed in honour of the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper: It is mention'd, 32 *H.* 8. *c.* 21. According to which Statute, *Trinity-Term* is always to begin the *Friday* next after this Feaſt.

Corpus Varicoſum or **Pampineforme,** a Term in *Anatomy.* See *Varicoſum Corpus*, *&* *Pampineforme Corpus.*

Corpuſcles, (in *Natural Philoſophy*) ſignifie the Particles, ſmalleſt Parts, or Phyſical Atoms of a Body.

Corpuſcular, belonging to ſuch Atoms; as The *Corpuſcular Philoſophy*, i. e. is the moſt ancient Method of Philoſophizing, which endeavours to explain things, and to give an account of the *Phænomena*, or Appearances of Nature by the Figure, Situation, Motion, Reſt, *&c.* of Corpuſcles, or very ſmall Parts of Matter, according to the Principles of *Leucippus*, *Epicurus*, *Democritus*, and others.

Corr, a certain Meaſure containing two Quarts.

Corrago, (*Lat.*) the Herb Corage, or Bugloſs.

To **Correct,** to amend, or mend the Faults, to reclaim or reform, to reprove or check, to chaſtiſe or puniſh, to temper or allay.

Correctio, (*Lat.*) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when one unſays what he has ſaid, and ſays ſomewhat inſtead of it more fit. It is otherwiſe call'd *Epanorthoſis*, which See.

Correction, the Act of Correcting, or Mending; Amendment, Puniſhment, Reproof. In *Pharmacy*, or the *Apothecaries Art*, 'tis when Salt, or ſome other thing is added to a Medicine, to quicken it; or when it is mended, or made better, that ſome of the Ingredients may not prove hurtful.

Corrective, that ſerves to Correct, Temper, or Allay; as *A Corrective Medicine.*

A **Corrective,** ſuch a ſort of Remedy.

Corrector, one that Corrects, or Amends.

Corrector of a Printing-houſe, a Man of Letters, who takes care that all literal Faults, and others in the Compoſing of every Sheet be duly mended, before it is wrought off at the Preſs.

Corrector of the Staple, a Clerk belonging to the Staple, that Records the Bargains of Merchants made there.

Correctorium, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) any thing that ſerves to correct, or improve Medicines.

Correlative, that has mutual Relation one to another: Thus the Terms, Father and Son, Husband and Wife, Maſter and Servant, among *Logicians*, are ſaid *To be Correlatives.* There are alſo other Correlatives, which are conſider'd with reſpect to their contrary Effects; as *To gain and to loſe, to bind and to ſet free, to gather and to ſcatter abroad*, &c.

Correptio, (*Lat.*) a Correcting in Words, a Rebuking, or Checking; Reproof, Puniſhment: Alſo a Grammatical Figure, otherwiſe call'd *Syllepſis*; which See.

To **Correſpond,** to anſwer, or agree; to make ſuitable Returns to one's Friendſhip, or good Offices.

Correſpondence, holding Intelligence, Intercourſe; Mutual Commerce, or Familiarity.

Correſpondency, Agreement, Anſwerableneſs, or Proportion of one thing to another.

Correſpondent, Correſponding, ſuitable, or agreeable.

A **Correſpondent,** one that holds Correſpondence, or with whom it is kept. In the way of Trade, when two Men hold a mutual Familiarity, or Intercourſe by Letters, Invoices, *&c.* They are ſaid *To be Correſpondents.*

Corridor, (*Fr.*) a kind of Gallery that ſurrounds a Building: In *Fortfication*, the *Covert-way* above the *Counterſcarp*, lying round about the Compaſs of the Place, between the Moat and the Palliſadoes.

Corrigible, (*Lat.*) that may be corrected, or amended.

Corrigidor, (*Span.*) a chief Governour, or Mayor of a City, or Town Corporate among the *Spaniards.*

Corrival, (properly one that drinks of the ſame Stream with another) a Competitour, one that makes Suit in the ſame Buſineſs, or Courts the ſame Miſtreſs.

Corroborantia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that ſtrengthen, and comfort the Parts.

To **Corroborate,** to ſtrengthen a feeble, or diſeaſed Part, to confirm, or make good an Evidence, or Argument.

Corroboration, the Act of Corroborating, Strengthning, or making Firm.

Corroborative, that ſerves to Corroborate, or Strengthen.

To **Corrode,** to eat through, to gnaw; to fret, or gall.

Corrodentia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that eat away, or conſume proud Fleſh.

Corrodible, that may be corroded.

Corroſibility, (among *Chymiſts*) is the Power, or Faculty of being corroded, eaten, or diſſolved by any Corroſive *Menſtruum*, or Liquor.

Corroſio, (*Lat.*) a Corroding, or Gnawing. *Corroſio Chymica*, a diſſolving of Mixt Bodies by Corroſive *Menſtruums.*

Corroſion, a Gnawing, or Fretting.

Corroſive, that has a gnawing, or fretting Quality.

A **Corroſive,** a Corroding Medicine.

Corroſiveneſs, a being Corroſive, the Quality that ſome Liquors which are call'd *Menſtruums*, have of corroding, or diſſolving Bodies.

Corruda, (*Lat.*) an Herb, call'd Wild Speerage.

Corrugant Muſcles, (according to ſome *Anatomiſts*) are thoſe that help to knit the Brows when one frowns; but they ſeem to be only a part of the *Frontal Muſcles*, which have their Fibres in this Place, running ſomewhat obliquely.

† **Corrugation**, a Wrinkling, or drawing into Wrinkles.

Corrugator Supercilii, a Muſcle of the Eye-brow. See *Corrugant Muſcles.*

Corrupt, ſtark nought, rotten, tainted, vicious, bribed.

To **Corrupt**, to marr or ſpoil, to deſtroy or waſte, to debauch or defile, to infect or taint, to pervert or bribe; alſo to become corrupt, to putrify.

Corruptibility, the State of that which is Corruptible, Aptneſs, or Proneneſs to be Corrupted.

Corruptible, that may be Corrupted, or Subject to Corruption.

Corruption, a Corrupting, Marring, Tanting, *&c.* a ſpoiling of Morals, or Manners; the Falſification of a Paſſage in a Book: Alſo Rottenneſs, the Corrupt, or Rotten Matter of a Sore: In *Philoſophy*, it is defined to be the Deſtruction, Extinction, or at leaſt the Ceſſation for a Time of the proper Mode of Exiſtence, or Being of any Natural Body.

Corruption of Blood, (in a *Law-Senſe*) is an Infection that happens to the Blood, Iſſue and Eſtate of a Man Attainted of Treaſon, or Felony, whereby he forfeits all to the Queen, or other Lord of the Fee, and both he and his Children are made Ignoble; beſides that his Iſſue cannot be Heirs to him, or to any other Anceſtour, of whom they might have claim'd by him.

Corruptive, apt to Corrupt.

Corſair, (*Fr.*) a Courſer, Pirate, or Robber by Sea, ſuch as Scour the Seas with armed Veſſels, to plunder and rob Merchants Ships.

Corſe-preſent, (*Law-Term*) an Offering of the beſt Beaſt belonging to a deceaſed Perſon, anciently made to the Pariſh-Prieſt, and ſo call'd, becauſe the Beaſt was preſented with the Body at the Funeral.

Corſelet or **Corſlet**, a kind of Armour for a Pike-man, or a Pike-man ſo Armed; alſo a ſort of broad Girdle.

Corſned, (*Sax.*) Ordeal-bread, or imprecated Bread; a Superſtitious Way of Purgation among our *Saxon* Anceſtours, when the Party accuſed of any Crime, eat a piece of Bread, Conſecrated to that Uſe by a Prieſt, with Solemn Oaths and Wiſhing of Curſes, That it might prove Poiſon to him, or his laſt Morſel, if what he then aſſerted, or deny'd, were not punctually true.

Corſoides, (*Gr.*) a certain Stone, in Colour like the hoary whiteneſs of an old Man's Hair.

Cortex, (*Lat.*) the Bark, or Rind of a Tree, *&c.* a Shell, or Pill.

Cortex Peruvianus, the Jeſuit's Bark. See *Quinquina.*

Cortex Winteranus, a kind of Cinnamon, brought firſt from the *Indies* by one Captain *Winter.*

Corticalis Subſtantia Cerebri, (in *Anat.*) the Cortical, or outward Barky Subſtance of the Brain; full of Turnings and Windings on the out-ſide. It is cover'd with a thin Skin, and is of an Aſh, griſly Colour: Its Uſe is thought by ſome to be the breeding of Animal Spirits; and the Seat of the Memory and Sleep, is plac'd there by many *Anatomiſts.*

Cortin. See *Courtin.*

Cortularium or **Cortarium**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Court, or Yard adjoyning to a Country-farm.

Corvet. See *Curvet.*

Corus, an *Hebrew* Meaſure of thirty Buſhels, as much as a Camel can carry. See *Choner.*

Corus or **Caurus**, (*Gr.*) the North-Weſt Wind.

† **Coruſcant**, (*Lat.*) ſhining, bright.

Coruſcation, a Lightening, Flaſhing, or Glittering: According to the *Carteſians*, it is an Exhalation, or Vapour ſpread under a Cloud, which ruſhing downwards, is ſet on Fire, and Flaſhes.

Corvulus, (*Lat.*) the Crow-fiſh.

Corvus, the Raven, or Crow, a Bird; alſo a Fiſh, call'd a Cabot: Alſo a Southern Conſtellation in the Heavens, conſiſting of ſeven Stars.

Corvus Everſor, the Demoliſh-crow, an Engine us'd by the ancient *Romans* to beat down Walls, *&c.*

Corydalus, (*Gr.*) the Lark, a Singing-bird.

Corylus, the Haſel-tree, or Filberd-tree.

Corymbia or **Corymbe**, climbing Ivy, an Herb, often us'd outwardly upon Iſſues, and for Pains in the Ears.

Corymbiferous Plants, (among *Herbaliſts*) are ſuch as have a Compound diſcous Flower, but their Seeds have no Down ſticking to them: Of this kind is the Daiſy, Camomile, Tanſy, Yarrow, *&c.*

Corymbites, a kind of Spurge with broad Leaves.

Corymbus, a Bunch, or Cluſter of Ivy-berries; the Head, tuft, or round top of an Artichoke, Thiſtle, Leak, Onion, *&c.* Some confound the Word with *Umbella*, i. e. the Flowery Top of ſuch Plants as have their Branches and Flowers ſpread round in form of what our Women now call an *Umbrella*: But among Modern *Herbaliſts*, it is us'd for a compounded diſcous Flower, whoſe Seeds are not Pappous, or do not fly away in Down.

Coryphe, the Crown of the Head; alſo the inner end of the Fingers near the Nails.

Coryza, the Poſe, the falling down of a ſharp, ſalt and thick Humour out of the Head upon the Noſtrils, Mouth, Lungs, *&c.* the Snick, a Stuffing in the Head, a Rheum, or Running at the Noſe.

Cos, (*Lat.*) a Whet-ſtone, a Hone, a Grind-ſtone.

Cos Vinum, a ſort of Wine, excellent for Colour, Smell and Taſte.

Coſcinomancy, (*Gr.*) a kind of Divination, or Sooth-ſaying by a Sieve.

Co-Secant, (*Lat.* in *Mathem.*) is the Secant of an Arch, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees.

To **Coſen.** See To *Cozen.*

Coſenage or **Cognatione**, a Writ that lies where the *Treſayle*, or Father of the great Grandfather, holds Lands and Tenements to him and his Heirs for ever, and at his Death a Stranger enters and abates, or intrudes; in which Caſe, his Heir ſhall have this Writ of Coſenage. See *Beſayle.*

Coſh or **Cotterel**, (old Word) a Cottage, or Hut.

Coſhacks, a ſort of Girdles worn by *Turkiſh Women.*

Coſhering, (in the *Feudal Laws*) a Prerogative that ſome Lords of Manours had to lie and feaſt themſelves with their Followers at their Tenants Houſes.

Coſier, (old Word) a Botcher, otherwiſe call'd a *Sowter.*

Co-Sine, (in *Geom.*) the Right Sine which is the Complement of another to a Quadrant, or 90 Degrees.

Coſmeticks, (*Gr.*) Medicines that whiten and ſoften the Skin, or in general any thing that helps to promote the Comelineſs, or good Appearance of the Perſon that uſes it; particularly Womens Ornaments, or Waſhes, as Waters, *Pomatums*, Paſtes, *&c.* Which ſerve to Beautify the Skin, and keep the Complexion freſh.

Coſmical, (in *Aſtron.*) belonging to, or according to the Courſe of the World: Thus a Star is ſaid *To riſe Coſmically*, when it riſes together with the Sun, or with that Degree of the *Ecliptick* in which the Sun then abides; and the *Coſmical Setting*, is when a Star ſets, or goes down in the Weſt, at the ſame Inſtant that the Sun riſes in the Eaſt.

Coſmographer, a Perſon skill'd in *Coſmography*.

Coſmographical, belonging to that Science.

Coſmography, a Deſcription of the viſible World; a Science which ſhews the Frame of the Univerſe, or whole World, examining its Figure, Bigneſs and Diſpoſition of all its Parts, with their reſpective Diſtances, Motions, and other Properties: The two Branches of this Science are *Aſtronomy* and *Geography*.

Coſmometry, a Meaſuring of the World by Degrees and Minutes, being a part of *Coſmography*, or *Geography*.

Coſſacks, a certain Militia, or Body of Soldiers ſet up in *Poland* by King *Stephen Bathorius*: They were formerly Volunteers of *Ruſſia*, *Volhinia* and *Podolia*, that made it their Buſineſs to Exerciſe Piracy upon the Black Sea.

Coſſe and **Coſſick,** the old Word for *Algebra*; to which the *Italians* gave the *Latin* Name of *Regula Rei & Cenſûs*, i.e. the Rule of the Root and the Square, calling the Root *Res*, and the Square *Cenſus*; ſo that the Term *Coſſick* is deriv'd from *Coſa*, the *Italian* Word for *Res*, or the Root; and ſome Writers call the Powers of Numbers, as the Root, the Square, the Cube, *&c.* *Coſſick Numbers*.

Coſſet, a Lamb, Colt, Calf, *&c.* fallen and brought up by hand without the Dam.

Coſſick, belonging to *Algebra*, as *Coſſick* Quantities, Numbers, or Powers. See *Coſſe*.

Coſſis, (*Lat.*) an Inſect that breeds in Wood, a Timber-worm.

Coſt, Charge, Price: In *Heraldry*, the fourth part of a *Bend*, or the half of a *Gartier*, which in the Plural Number is expreſs'd *Cottiſes*.

Coſt-mary or **Coſt-weed,** a Garden-herb, otherwiſe call'd Ale-coſt, or Maudlin.

Coſtæ, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the Ribs, or thoſe Bones, which with other Parts make the *Thorax*, or Cheſt; being joyn'd backward with the *Vertebra's* of the Back, and forward with the Cartilages, or Griſtles of the *Sternum*, or Breaſt-bone: They are twelve in number on each Side; of theſe the ſeven upper are call'd *Coſtæ veræ*, or *True Ribs*, becauſe their griſtly ends are receiv'd into the *Sinus*, or hollow of the *Sternum*; and the five lower bear the Name of *Spurious*, or *Baſtard ones*, upon account of their being ſhorter and ſofter.

Coſtard, a kind of Apple.

Coſtard-monger, a Seller of Apples, a Fruiterer.

Coſteta, (in old *Latin* Records) a Coaſt, or Sea-coaſt.

Coſtive, ſubject to be bound in Body.

Coſtons. See *Chards of Artichokes*.

Coſtrel, (old Word) a Wine-pot, or a kind of Bottle.

Coſtus, (*Gr.*) a Shrub that grows in *Syria* and *Arabia*, having a Root of a moſt pleaſant ſpicy Smell: Alſo a Drug brought from the *Indies*, of which there is the ſweet and the bitter ſort; alſo an Herb, commonly call'd *Coſt-mary*.

Cot, an old Word for a Cottage.

Cot or **Cot-gare,** a kind of refuſe Wooll, ſo clung, or clotted together, that it cannot be pull'd aſunder.

Co-Tangent, (in *Geom.*) is the Tangent of an Arch of a Circle, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees.

Cotarius. See *Coterellus*.

Contemporary. See *Contemporary*.

Coterelli, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a ſort of ſtraggling Thieves and Plunderers, who ſeem at firſt to have been Cottagers and Country-fellows, like the Moſs-troopers on the Borders of *Scotland*.

Coterellus, was alſo a kind of Servile Tenant that held Lands in meer Villenage, having his Perſon, Iſſue and Goods diſpoſed of at the Pleaſure of his Lord; in which reſpect ſuch a Tenant was diſtinguiſh'd from *Cotarius*, who had a free Soccage-Tenure, and paid a ſtated Rent in Proviſions, or Money, with ſome occaſional cuſtomary Services.

Coteria, a Cottage, Cot, Houſe, or Homeſtall.

Coteswold, (old Word) a ſet of Sheep-coats, or a Flock of Sheep feeding on Hills; whence a part of *Gloceſter-ſhire* took its Name.

Cotinus, (*Gr.*) a kind of wild Olive; alſo Curriers, or *Venice-Sumach*, a Shrub.

Cotland or **Cotſethland,** (*Sax.*) Land held by a Cottager.

Cotonea or **Cydonia Malus,** (*Lat.*) the Quince-tree, the Fruit of which is of a binding Quality, and very agreeable to the Stomach.

Cotquean, a Man that is too buſy in meddling with Womens Affairs.

Cotſethla, (in old *Latin* Records) a Cotſettle, little Manſion, or Seat belonging to a ſmall Farm.

Cotſethus, a Cottager, or Cottage-holder, who by Servile Tenure was bound to work for his Lord.

Cotta, the Coot, a kind of Water-fowl. See *Cottum*.

Cottage, a little Houſe in the Country, properly ſuch a one as is without any Land; or that has but four Acres belonging to it.

Cottager, one that lives in a Cottage.

Cottanum. See *Coctanum*.

Cotterel, a Word us'd for a Cottage, in Doomſday-book, and other ancient Records.

Cottiſes, (in *Heraldry*) certain Subdiviſions from the *Bend*, of which they make but two third Parts, and take up no more than a fourth, or fifth Part of the Eſcutcheon.

Cotton, a ſort of Stuff contained in the Fruit of the Tree of the ſame Name, a Shrub that grows in *India*, *Arabia* and *Egypt*: Alſo the woolly Down, or Moſſineſs of ſome Fruits.

To **Cotton,** to Frize, or wear Nappy, as ſome Stuffs do; to ſucceed, to hit, to agree.

Cotton-weed or **Cud-weed,** a ſort of Herb.

Cottum, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) Cot or Dag-wooll, of which *Cotta*, or courſe Blankets were anciently made: Hence in making Hats, To *Cotton well*, is when the Wooll, and other Materials work well and imbody together.

Cotuchan, a Word us'd in Doomſday-book for Boars, or Husband-men.

Cotula, (*Lat.*) a little Whet-ſtone: *Cotula fœtida*, the Herb ſtinking May-weed; a ſort of Camomile.

Coturnix, the Quail; a Bird.

Cotyla, (*Gr.*) a Saucer, a Diſh; alſo a ſort of

Herb, or Weed, Mother-wort, Cover-few, May-weed, Dog-fennel. Alſo a kind of ancient Meaſure for Liquids, the ſame as the *Roman Hemina*, much about an *Engliſh* Pint.

Cotyla Attica, a dry Meaſure among the *Athenians*, containing nine Ounces.

Cotyle, the ſame as *Cotyla*: In *Anatomy*, the Cavity, or Hollow of the Huckle-bone, which receives the Head of the Thigh-bone; alſo the hollow part of the Hand.

Cotyledon, the ſame with *Cotyle*; alſo an Herb, call'd great Penny-wort, Wall Penny-wort, *Venus*-navel, or Navel-wort.

Cotelydones or **Acetabula Uterina**, certain Glandules, which take Name from the Reſemblance they bear to the Leaves of the Herb Penny-wort; and are diſperſed up and down the *Chorion*, or outermoſt Membrane that covers the *Fœtus*; their uſe being to ſeparate the Nutritious Juice from the Womb to nouriſh the *Fœtus*, or Young: But theſe Glands are only found in ſome Creatures, and the *Placenta* in the Womb ſupplies their Place in Women. The gaping Meetings of the Veins in the Womb are alſo call'd *Cotelydones* and *Acetabula*.

To **Couch**, to comprehend, or compriſe, to lie down; to take off the Web of an Eye, as Oculiſts do; to ſet a Lance on the reſt.

Couch-weed, **Couch-graſs**, or **Quitch-graſs**, a kind of Herb.

Couchant, (*Fr.*) lying, or ſquating cloſe to the Ground; a Term more eſpecially us'd in *Heraldry* for a Lion, repreſented in a Coat of Arms lying on his Belly, but with his Head upright.

Coucher, an old Word for a Factor reſiding in ſome Foreign Country for Traffick, as formerly in *Gaſcoigne* to buy Wines; alſo a Setter, or Setting-dog. In ſome old Statutes, it is taken for a Book, in which a Corporation, *&c.* Regiſter their particular Acts.

Couching, the *Huntſman's* Term for a Boar's Lodging, as the diſlodging of that wild Beaſt is call'd *Rearing the Boar*.

Coudee, (*Fr.*) a Cubit, or Elbow; alſo a Term in *Fortification*. See *Traverſes*.

Covenable or **Convenable**, (old *Law-word*) convenient, ſuitable, or fit; as *Convenably endowed*, i. e. endowed as is fitting.

Covenant, a Bargain, or Agreement: In *Divinity*, a particular Diſpenſation whereby Almighty God deals with Mankind; as *The Covenant of Works* under the *Levitical* Law, and that of *Grace* under the Goſpel.

In **Common Law**, Covenant is the Conſent of ſeveral Parties to one thing, as to do, or give ſomewhat; being either *Real*, or *Perſonal*: The former, is that by which a Man ties himſelf to paſs a real Thing, as Lands or Tenements, to levy a Fine, *&c.* and a Covenant meerly Perſonal, is where a Man agrees with another to build him a Houſe, or to do him any Service, *&c.*

Covenant in Law, is that which the Law intends to be made, tho' it be not expreſs'd in Words; and *Covenant in Fact*, is that which is expreſly agreed upon between the Parties.

Covenant, is alſo the Name of a Writ that lies for the Breach of Covenants.

The **Covenant** or **The Solemn League and Covenant**, a particular Aſſociation, or Agreement of the People of *England*, made in the time of K. *Charles* I. which was Voted Illegal and Irreligious by Parliament, *A. D.* 1661. and ſuppreſs'd by *Stat.* 14. *Car.* 2.

To **Covenant**, to make a Covenant, or Agreement.

Covenanter, one that took the Presbyterian Covenant during the Civil Wars.

Covent or **Convent**, a Monaſtery, or Religious Houſe: In a *Law-ſenſe*, it is alſo taken for the Society, or Members of an Abby, or Priory.

Coventry, a noted City in *Warwick-ſhire*, ſo call'd from a Convent of Monks, anciently there ſettled: The firſt Lord of it is ſaid to be one *Leofrick*, who laying heavy Taxes upon the Inhabitants, remitted them at laſt at the earneſt Interceſſion of his Wife *Godiva*, upon Condition ſhe would ride naked thro' the chief Street of the City; which ſhe perform'd, but had her Body ſo cover'd with her long Hair, that it could not be eaſily diſcern'd.

Coventry-Bells, a kind of Flower.

Covercle or **Coverkil**, (old Word) a Cover, or Lid.

Coverlet, a Covering for a Bed.

Co-verſed Sine, (in *Geom.*) is the remaining part of the Diameter of a Circle, after the Verſed Sine is taken from it.

Covert, (*Fr.* Law-term) covered by, or under the Power of an Husband; as *Femme Covert*, i. e. a Marry'd Woman.

A **Covert**, a Thicket, or ſhady Place for Deer, or other Beaſts; a Hiding-place, or Shelter.

Covert-way, (in *Fortif.*) a Space of Ground level with the Field on the edge of the Ditch, which is three or four Fathom broad, and has a Parapet, or Breaſt-work with its *Banquets and Glacis* ranging quite round the Half-moons, and other Works towards the Country. This *Covert-way* is uſually Palliſado'd in the middle, and ſometimes call'd the *Counterſcarp*, from its being Situated on the Edge of it.

Coverture, (*Fr.*) a Cover, Covering, or Coverlet, any thing that covers; as Apparel, *&c.* In a *Law-ſenſe*, it is particularly apply'd to the State, or Condition of a Marry'd Woman, who by the Laws of *England* is under *Covert Baron*, i. e. under the Power, or Protection of her Husband, and therefore is diſabled to act, or make any Bargain without his Conſent and Privity.

To **Covet**, to deſire eagerly, to luſt after.

Covetable, that is to be coveted, or deſired.

Covetous, very deſirous; alſo ſtingy, griping, cloſe-fiſted, niggardly.

Covin or **Covine**, (*Law-word*) a deceitful Agreement between two or more Perſons, to the prejudice of another.

Coul, a kind of Tub, or Veſſel with two Ears, to be carry'd between two Perſons with a Coul-ſtaff.

To **Coul**, (in *Archery*) to ſhear, or cut the Feather of a Shaft high or low.

Couldray, (old Wold) a Grove of Haſel-trees.

Coulter, (*Lat.*) a Plough-ſhare.

Council, a general Aſſembly of the Clergy of a Nation, or particular Province, to determine matters of Religion: Alſo an Aſſembly of Counſellours to deliberate upon weighty Affairs of State, *&c.*

Common Council, a Meeting of a Select Number of the principal Citizens of *London*, choſen out of every Ward, to manage Publick Affairs within their ſeveral Precincts, and to act in concert with the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

Common-Council Man, a Member of that venerable Aſſembly.

Council or **Counſel**, a Counſellour or Advocate, one that pleads for his Client at the Bar of a Court of Juſtice.

Counſel, Advice.

To **Counſel**, to give Counſel, or Advice.

Counſellour, an Adviſer, eſpecially a Perſon well ſkill'd in the Law, who is conſulted in weighty Matters, or takes upon him to plead his Client's Cauſe.

Privy Counſellour, a Counſellour of State, one of the Queen's moſt Honourable Privy Council.

Count, a foreign Earl; as *A Count of the Empire of Germany*: Alſo a Law-Term ſignifying the original Declaration in a Proceſs chiefly in Real Actions; as Declaration is more frequently apply'd to Perſonal ones.

Count of Holt. See *Cloacarius*.

To **Count**, to reckon, to account or eſteem.

Count-Wheel, a Wheel in the ſtriking part of a Clock that moves round in 12 or 14 Hours, and is by ſome call'd the *Locking-Wheel*; becauſe it has commonly 2 Notches in it ſet at unequal Diſtances one from another, in order to make the Clock ſtrike 1, 2, 3, 4, *&c.*

Countee, an old Law-word for a Count or Earl, which before the Conqueſt was the higheſt Title of Dignity next to a Duke: The *Countee* had alſo the Charge and Cuſtody of the County, and is now ſucceeded in that Authority, by the Sheriff.

Countenance, (*Fr.*) Viſage, Face, Looks; Encouragement, Protection, Support. In a Law-ſenſe, Eſtimation or Credit.

To **Countenance**, to favour, to encourage, to abet.

Counter, a Counting-board in a Shop; alſo a piece of Braſs, or other Metal, to count withal: Alſo the Name of two Priſons in the City of *London*. In a Ship, there are two ſorts of Counters, *viz.* the Upper and the Lower; the latter being that hollow part of the Ship's Stem which reſembles an Arch, and lies between the Tranſom and the lower part of the Gallery: And the Upper *Counter* reaches from the Gallery to the lower part of the ſtraight Piece of the Stern.

Counters or **Countors**, ſuch Sergeants at Law as were retain'd to defend their Clients Cauſe as Advocates, and were anciently call'd *Sergeant-Countors*. Theſe were diſtinguiſh'd from *Plaideurs*, who being of the nature of Attorneys, us'd to ſpeak in behalf of thoſe that were preſent themſelves.

Counter, is alſo a Particle ſignifying Oppoſition or Contrariety, often made uſe of in the compounding of *Engliſh* Words, and ſometimes by it ſelf; as *To write Counter, to run Counter*.

Counter-Approaches, (in the *Art of War*) are certain Lines or Trenches carry'd on by the Beſieged, when they come out to hinder the Approaches of the Enemy, and to attack them in form.

To **Counter-ballance**, to weigh one thing againſt another, to make of an even Weight, to make an equal amends for.

Counterband. See *Contraband*.

Counter-battery, (in *Fortif.*) a Battery rais'd to play againſt another.

Counter-bond, a Bond or Security to ſave one harmleſs, that has enter'd into a Bond or Obligation for another.

Counter-Breaſt-work. See *Falſe Bray*.

Counter-change, a mutual Exchange made between two Parties by Compact or Agreement.

Counter-changed, a Term us'd by *Heralds*, when there is a mutual Changing of the Colours of the Field, and Charge in an Eſcutcheon, by means of one or more Lines of Partition; as *He bears Party per Pale Argent and Gules a Bend Counter-changed*.

Counter-charge, a Charge brought againſt an Accuſer.

Counter-charm, a contrary Charm, a Charm made uſe of to ſpoil the force of another.

Counter-check, a Cenſure made upon a Reprover.

Counter-componed, (in *Heraldry*) a Term apply'd to a Bordure, or any Ordinary that has only two Rows of Checkers of two different Colours ſet contrariwiſe; but if there be three, or more, 'tis call'd *Checky*.

Counter-cunning, Subtilty us'd by the adverſe Party.

Counter-diſtinction or **Contradiſtinction**, a diſtinguiſhing with reſpect to the oppoſite Side.

Counterfeit, (*Fr.*) imitated, falſe, feigned, diſſembled.

A **Counterfeit**, a deceitful Perſon, a Cheat.

To **Counterfeit**, to imitate, to forge, to feign or diſſemble, to diſguiſe.

Counter-foil or **Counter-ſtock**, that part of a Tally ſtruck in the Exchequer, which is kept by the Officers of the Court; the other Part call'd the Stock, being deliver'd to the Party that has paid or lent the Queen any Money upon ſuch Account.

Counter-forts, (in *Fortif.*) are certain Pillars and Parts of the Walls of a Place, diſtant from 15 to 20 Foot one from another, which advance as much as is poſſible in the Ground, and are joyn'd by Vaults to the height of the *Cordon*: They ſerve to ſupport the Way of the Rounds, and part of the Rampart, as alſo to fortify the Wall, and ſtrengthen the Ground; nevertheleſs they are not much us'd at preſent, except in large Fortifications.

Counter-fugue, (in *Muſick*.) is when the Fugues proceed contrary one to another.

Counter-guard, (in *Fortif.*) a large Heap of Earth in form of a Parapet raiſed above the Moat, before the Faces and the Point of the Baſtion, to preſerve them, or to cover ſome other part of the Body of the Place: It is otherwiſe call'd *Conſerve* and *Envelope*.

Counter-lath, (in *Building*) a Lath that is laid in length between the Rafters.

Counter-line. See *Contravallation*.

Countermand, a recalling a former Command: In a *Law-ſenſe*, it is where a thing formerly executed, is afterwards by ſome Act or Ceremony, made void by the Party that firſt did it: As if a Man having made his laſt Will deviſes his Land to *A. B.* and afterwards enfeoffs or makes over the ſame Land to another; there this Feoffment is a Countermand to the Will, and the Will as to the diſpoſal of the Land is void.

Counter-march, (in *Military Diſcipline*) a particular manner of drawing up Soldiers, ſo as to change the Face, or the Wings of the Battallion: Thus *the Files Counter-march*, to bring thoſe that are in the Front to the Rear; which is proper, when a Battallion is charg'd in the Rear, and the Commander would have the File-leaders take the Place of the Bringers-up: And *Counter-march by Ranks*, is when 'tis requir'd, That one Wing, or Flank of the Battallion ſhould change Ground with the other.

Counter-mine, (in *Fortif.*) is a Well, or Paſſage under ground, which the beſieged make in ſearch of the Enemies Mine, to give Air to it, to take away the Powder, or by any other means to hinder the Effect of it.

To **Counter-mine**, to ſink ſuch Mines; alſo in general, to prevent, or hinder another's Deſign from taking Effect.

Counter-mure, a Wall, or Bank raiſed oppoſite to the Town-Wall.

Counter-pain or **Counter-point**, a Coverlet for a Bed.

Counter-part, the Duplicate, or Copy of any Inſtrument, Indenture, or Deed, ſo that one Copy may be kept by one Party, and the other by the other: Alſo a Term in *Muſick*, only importing one Part to be oppoſite to another; as the *Baſs* is ſaid To be the Counter-part of the *Treble*.

Counter-paſſant, (in *Heraldry*) is when two Lions are born in a Coat of Arms, and one appears to be paſſing, or walking quite the contrary Way to the other.

Counter-plea, (in *Common Law*) a croſs, or contrary Plea, particularly that which the Demandant alledges againſt a Tenant in Courteſy, or in Dower, who prays in Aid of the Queen, or him that has the Reverſion, for his better Defence; a Replication, to *Aide prier*.

Counter-plot, a Plot contriv'd to overthrow another; a Sham-plot, a Fetch, or Wile againſt another.

Counter-point, a Quilt, or Coverlet for a Bed: Alſo a Term in Needle-work, the ſame with Back-ſtitch, or Quilt-ſtitch: In *Muſick*, it is the old Method of compoſing Parts by ſetting Points or Pricks one againſt another to expreſs the ſeveral Concords, the length or meaſure of which was according to the Words or Syllables to which they were apply'd; the different Notes now in Uſe, not being then found out: And becauſe at this Day, in Plain-ſong *Muſick*, we ſet Note againſt Note, as the Ancients did Point againſt Point, thence it is that this kind of Compoſition ſtill retains the Name of *Counter-point*.

Counter-poiſe, an equal Ballance; as when one thing is weigh'd againſt another.

To **Counter-poiſe**, to weigh one againſt another

Counter-poiſon, an Antidote, to hinder the effect of Poiſon.

Counter-rail, a row of Rails, or Balliſters, ſet oppoſite to another Row.

Counter-roll, (*Law-word*) a Counter-part, or Copy of the Rolls, relating to Appeals, Inqueſts, &c. which is kept by the Sheriffs and Coroners.

Counter-round, (in the *Art of War*) a certain number of Officers, going to viſit the Rounds, or the Sentinels.

Counter-ſalient, a Term us'd by *Heralds*, when two Beaſts are born in a Coat of Arms, in a poſture of leaping from each other, directly the contrary Way.

Counterſcarp, (in *Fortif.*) is properly that outward Side, or Slope of the Moat which is next the Campaign, and faces the Body of the Place; altho' by this Term the *Covert-Way* with its *Glacis*, or Slope and Parapet is generally underſtood: In this Senſe 'tis ſaid, *The Enemy attack'd the Counterſcarp, or lodg'd themſelves on the Counterſcarp*.

Counterſcarp-Ditch. See *Avant-foſſe*.

Counter-ſecurity, ſecurity given to a Party, that has enter'd into Bonds, or other Obligations for another.

To **Counter-ſign**, to Sign a Patent, or Order of a Superiour, in quality of a Secretary, to render it more authentick: So the Queen's Orders are ſign'd by the Secretary of State, the Orders of Council, by the Clerk of the Council, &c.

Counter-Sophiſter, a Diſputant in an Univerſity, that holds an Argument againſt another Sophiſter.

Counter-Swallows-tail, a Term in *Fortification*. See *Contre-queue d' Hironde*.

Counter-tally, one of the two Tallies, or pieces of Wood on which any thing is ſcor'd; ſo that one Party keeps one Piece, and the other the other Piece.

Counter-Tenor, one of the mean, or middle parts of *Muſick*, ſo call'd as it were oppoſite to the Tenor.

Counter-tripping, (in *Heraldry*) when two Stags, or other Beaſts are repreſented in a Coat of Arms *tripping*, *i. e.* in a walking Poſture, and the Head of one is to the Tail of another, they are ſaid *To be Counter-tripping*.

To **Countervail**, to be of equal Value, or amount to as much in Compariſon of another thing; to be a ſufficient Recompence for.

Counter-vallation. See *Contra-vallation*.

To **Counter-work**, (in the *Art of War*) is to raiſe Works, in order to oppoſe and ruin thoſe of the Enemy.

Counteſs, the Wife of a Count, or Earl.

Counting-houſe of the Queen's Houſe-hold, commonly call'd *the Court of the Green-cloth*, becauſe the Table always ſtands cover'd with a green Cloth: Here ſit the Lord Steward, Treaſurer of the Queen's Houſe, Controller, Maſter of the Houſehold, Cofferer and other Officers, to take the Accounts of all Expences of the Houſehold, to order Matters relating to the good Government of the Queen's Servants, and to pay the Wages of thoſe below Stairs.

County or **Shire**, one of the Circuits, or Parts, into which the whole Kingdom is divided, for the better Government of it, and the more eaſy adminiſtration of Juſtice. Theſe Counties in *England* and *Wales* are 52 in Number, and every one of them is govern'd by an Officer yearly appointed, whom we call a *Sheriff*. **County**, is alſo ſometimes taken in a *Law-ſenſe*, for the *County-Court*; which See: Alſo a foreign Earldom; as *The County of Burgundy*, *the Franche County*, &c.

Counties Corporate, are ſeveral Cities, or ancient Boroughs, upon which the *Engliſh* Monarchs have thought fit to beſtow extraordinary Liberties and Privileges, annexing to them a particular Territory, Land, or Juriſdiction. The chief of theſe is the famous City of *London*, *York*, *Canterbury*, *Cheſter*, *Briſtol*, &c.

Counties Palatine, are four in Number, *viz.* *Cheſter*, *Durham*, *Lancaſter*, and *Ely*, whoſe Juriſdiction was heretofore very great; ſo that the chief Governours of them ſent out Writs in their own Name, and acted in all things relating to Juſtice, as abſolutely as the Prince himſelf in other Counties; but their Power is much abridg'd by *Stat.* 27. *H.* 8. *Pembroke* and *Hexam* were alſo anciently Counties Palatine, which laſt belonging to the Archbiſhop of *York*, was ſtript of its Privileges in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, and made a part of the County of *Northumberland*.

County-Court, is divided into two ſorts, *viz.* one retaining the general Name; as the *County-Court* kept every Month by the Sheriff; or his Deputy the Under-Sheriff, and the other call'd the *Turn*, held twice every Year; which See in its proper Place.

Couped or **Coupee**, a Term apply'd by *Heralds* to Trees cut from the Trunk, or to any part of a Member, or to any other thing in an Eſcutcheon that is born cut clear and evenly off, in oppoſition to its being torn off; which they call *Eraſed*; as alſo to another manner of cutting diſtinguiſh'd by the Term *Caboſed*; which See.

Couple, two things of the ſame kind ſet together; a Pair: Thus *A Couple of Conies, or Rabbets* is the proper Term for two of them; ſo it is alſo taken by Hunters for two Hounds, and *A Couple and a Half* for three. *Couple* is alſo a ſort of Band to tie Dogs with.

To **Couple**, to joyn together, to do the Act of Generation.

Couple-cloſe, (in *Heraldry*) a Term that ſignifies the fourth part of a *Cheveron*, and theſe are generally born in Pairs.

Courage, (*Fr.*) Valour, Stoutneſs, Boldneſs, Mettle.

Couragious, full of Courage, Stout, Reſolute.

Courant, (*Fr.*) a ſort of Dance; alſo the Title of ſome News-papers. See *Curranto*.

Courap, a kind of *Indian* Itch, a Diſeaſe like a Tetter, or Ring-worm.

Courſine, (old Word) fine Heart.

Courier, a Meſſenger that rides Poſt to bring Expreſſes.

Courracier, (*Fr.*) an old Law-word for a Horſe-courſer.

Courſe, thick, rough, homely; clowniſh, rude, ſorry, mean.

Courſe, (*Subſt.*) Running, Race, Order, Turn, Cuſtom; Way, or Means; alſo a Service of Meat to be ſet on the Table: Alſo a Term in *Husbandry*, ſignifying every fleece or turn of Hay laid on the Cart: In *Navigation*, it is a Ship's Way, *i. e.* that point of the Compaſs, or Coaſt of the *Horizon*, on which the Ship is to be Steer'd from Place to Place.

Clerks of the Courſe. See *Curſiters*.

Courſer, a Diſputant in Schools, alſo a Horſe of Service.

Courſes, the Monthly Terms, or Flowers in Women: Among *Sailers*, the Main-ſail and Fore-ſail of a Ship; ſo that when the Ship Sails under them only, without lacing on any *Bonnets*, or *Tops*, they ſay, *She goes under a pair of Courſes*.

Courſey, (*Fr.*) a Space, or paſſage in a Galley, about a Foot and a half broad, on both Sides of which the Slaves are plac'd.

Court, a Yard belonging to a Houſe, a ſpace of Ground before a Church-gate, a narrow Street: Alſo the Queen's Palace, or Manſion; the Prince with his Retinue of Courtiers; or the Attendance that is paid to a Prince, or great Man: Alſo the Hall, or Place where Juſtice is adminiſter'd, or the Judges themſelves that ſit there.

Court of the Admiralty, a Court firſt eſtabliſh'd by K. *Edward* III. for the deciding of Cauſes relating to Sea-affairs. See *Admiralty-Court*.

Court-Baron, a Court that every Lord of a Manour, anciently call'd a *Baron*, holds within his own Precinct for the Cuſtomary Tenants, in which Admittances and Grants of Land are made to the Copy-holders, Surrenders are accepted, *&c.* There is alſo a Court of Free-holders call'd the *Court-Baron*, wherein the Suitors, *i. e.* the Free-holders are Judges; whereas in the other, the Lord or his Steward is Judge.

Court of Chancery. See *Chancery*.

Court of Chivalry, or **The Marſhal's Court**, a Court which is the Fountain of Martial Law, where the Lord High Conſtable of *England*, and the Earl Marſhal ſit as Judges; the latter being alſo oblig'd to ſee Execution done.

Courts Chriſtian, Spiritual Courts in which Matters relating to Chriſtianity are more eſpecially handled, and ſuch as cannot well be determin'd without good skill in Divinity, and therefore the Judges are Divines; as Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Arch-Deacons, *&c.*

Court of Common Pleas. See *Common Pleas*.

Court of Delegates. See *Delegates*.

Court of Faculties. See *Faculty-Court*.

Court of the Green Cloth. See *Counting-houſe of the Queen's Houſehold*.

Court-Leet. See *Leet*.

Court of the Legate, a Court obtained of Pope *Leo* X. by Cardinal *Wolſey*, to prove Wills, and diſpenſe with Offences againſt the Spiritual Laws; but it was of ſhort Continuance, and fell with that haughty Prelate.

Court of Peculiars, a Spiritual Court, held in ſuch Pariſhes as are free from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhops, and peculiarly belong to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in whoſe Province there are 57 ſuch Peculiars.

Court of Pie-powders. See *Pie-powder Court*.

Court of Requeſts, a Court of Equity, of the ſame nature with the *Chancery*, but inferiour to it; chiefly appointed for the help of ſuch Petitioners, as in conſcionable Caſes ſhould deal with the King by Supplication: But this Court growing burdenſom and grievous, was taken away with ſome others by *Stat.* 16 and 17 *Car.* 1.

Court of Wards and Liveries. See *Ward*.

To **Court**, to woe, or to make Love to, to importune, or deſire earneſtly; to ſue, or ſtand for.

Court Bouillon, (*Fr. i. e.* ſhort boiling) a Term in *Cookery*; a particular way of boiling Fiſh in Wine, Verjuice and Vinegar, with all ſorts of Spice.

Court-Days, thoſe Days when the Courts of Judicature are open and Pleas held.

Court-lands, Demeans, or Lands which the Lord of the Manour keeps in his own Hands, to ſerve his Family, and for Hoſpitality.

Court-roll, a Roll containing an Account of the Number and Nature of the ſeveral Lands that depend on the Juriſdiction of the Lord of the Manour, with the Names of the Tenants, or Copy-holders that are admitted to any parcel of Land, *&c.*

Courtaud, (*Fr.*) a ſhort, thick-ſet Man, a Durgen, a Short-arſe; alſo a Crop, or cropped Horſe, a Bob-tail: Alſo a ſhort Baſſoon, a Muſical Inſtrument, or a kind of ſhort piece of Ordinance us'd at Sea.

Courteous, civil, affable, gentle, kind.

Courteſan or **Courtezan**, a Court-Lady, a Lady of Pleaſure, a fine Miſs, a topping Strumpet.

Courteſy, Civility, Kindneſs, a good Turn; a Curſy, or Reverence done by a Woman.

Courteſy of England, (*Law-Term*) a Tenure whereby a Man marrying an Heireſs poſſeſs'd of Lands in Fee-Simple, or Fee-tail General, *&c.* if he have a Child by her which comes alive into the World, though the Mother and the Child die immediately; yet if ſhe were in Poſſeſſion, he ſhall hold the Land during his Life, under the Title of *Tenant per Legem Angliæ*, or Tenant by the Courteſy of *England*; becauſe this Privilege is not allow'd in any other Country, except *Scotland*, where 'tis call'd *Curialitas Scotiæ*.

Courtilage. See *Ceurtilage*.

Courtin or **Courtain**, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) the front of the Wall, or Rampart, lying between two Baſtions: Or it is the longeſt ſtraight Line that runs about the Rampart, drawn from one Flank to the other, and border'd with a Parapet, or Breaſt-work five Foot high; behind which the Men may fire upon the *Covert-way* and into the Moat.

Courtlaſs, a Hanger, a kind of ſhort Sword, that only cuts on one Side.

Courtly, gallant, airy, ſpruce, nice.

Courtſhip, Courteſy, Civility, fine amorous Speech, or Carriage.

Couthe, (*Sax.*) known.

Couthutlaughe, (old *Law-word*) one that knowingly entertains, cheriſhes, or hides an Out-lawed Perſon ; in which Caſe, he was in ancient Time ſubject to the ſame Puniſhment that the Out-law himſelf was.

Covy of Partridges, a Flock of thoſe Birds.

Cow, a well known Beaſt, the Emblem of a cowardly faint-hearted Fellow, and of a droniſh beaſtly Wench.

To **Cow one**, to put one out of Heart, to keep him in awe.

Cow-blakes. See *Caſings*.

Cow-quake, a ſort of Herb.

Cow-wheat, a ſmall flowering Weed that grows amidſt Corn.

Coward, one that has no Heart, or Courage: In *Heraldry*, when a Lion is born in any Coat of Arms with the Tail doubled, or turn'd in between the Legs, 'tis call'd *A Lion Coward*.

Cowde, (old Word) a Gobbet.

Cowl, a kind of Hood, ſuch as Monks wear: Alſo a Word us'd in *Eſſex* for a Tub ; whence *Cowler*, a kind of Brewing-Veſſel now pronounc'd *Cooler*.

Cowneer, the hollow, or arched part in a Ship's Stern.

To **Cowr**, to kneel, to fall, or ſquat down.

Cowring, (in *Falconry*) the quivering of young Hawks that ſhake their Wings, in token of Obedience to the old ones.

Cowſel Baſhaw, the ſame with the *Perſians*, as *Spahis* among the *Turks*, *i. e.* a ſort of compleat armed Horſemen, that attend the *Shawbander*, or chief Governour of a Town or Port, at the reception of an Ambaſſadour, or any other great Solemnity.

Cowſlip, a Flower, of which there are ſeveral kinds ; as that Hoſe in Hoſe, the double Cowſlip, double and ſingle green one, the tufted, the red, the Orange-colour'd, *&c.*

Cowſlip-wine, a ſort of Wine made of Cowſlip Flowers bruiſed, Syrup of Citron, Sugar, ſliced Lemmons, with White or *Rheniſh* Wine, and ſome other Ingredients.

Coxa, (*Lat.*) the Hip, or Haunch, the Joynt of the Hip, the Huckle-bone.

Coxæ Os, (in *Anat.*) the Hip-bone, otherwiſe call'd *Innominatum*, *i. e.* the Nameleſs Bone, and *Ilium Coxendicis*, becauſe it contains the Gut *Ilium* ; and it is joyn'd to the Sides of the *Os Sacrum* : In Infants it conſiſts of three Bones, *viz. Ilium*, *Iſchium*, and *Os Pubis*, which are is united together by Cartilages, or Griſtles, 'till ſeven Years of Age, and then it is diſtinguiſh'd by a Triple Line ; ſo that it grows into one continued Bone in Adult Perſons.

Coxendix, the ſame with *Coxa* and *Os Iſchium*, is the third and lower of the *Oſſa Innominata*, or Nameleſs Bones, having a large Cavity, or Hollow nam'd *Acetabulum Coxendicis*, which receives the Head of the Thigh-bone ; and the Circumference of this Cavity is tipt with a Griſtle call'd its *Supercilium*.

Coxcomb, a ſilly Fellow, a conceited Fool, a Block-head, or Fop.

Coy, that pretends to much Modeſty, ſhy, finical.

Coy or **Coyen**, (old Word) nice, dainty ; alſo to quiet, to flatter.

To **Cozen**, to bubble, cheat, chouſe, or gull.

Cozenage, Cozening, or cheating.

Crab, a kind of Sea-fiſh ; alſo a Wilding, or wild Apple: Alſo a wooden Engine with three Claws plac'd on the Ground, for the lanching of Ships, or heaving them into the Dock.

Crabs-eyes, a Stone found in a Crab-fiſh, which reſembles an Ey e.

Crabro, (*Lat.*) a kind of great Waſp, a Hornet.

Crabbat, (old Word) handſome, comely.

Crabbed, ſow'r as unripe Fruit ; rough, uneven, ſurly.

Crabbing, a Term in the Art of *Falconry*, which ſignifies Hawks ſtanding too near, and fighting one with another.

Crack-berry, a ſort of Herb.

Cracker, a Squib, a kind of Fire-work: Alſo Paper rolled up to buckle up Hair, or keep it in the Curl ; a Term in uſe among Periwig-makers.

Cracknels, a ſort of Cakes made in ſhape of a Diſh, and bak'd hard, ſo as to crackle under the Teeth.

Crackt Boiling of Sugar, (in the *Confectionary Art*) to know whether the Sugar has attain'd to this Degree, dip the tip of your Finger into cold Water and having dext'rouſly run it into the boiling Sugar, dip it again immediately into the Water: Thus keeping your Finger in the Water, rub off the Sugar with the other two ; and if it break making a kind of crackling Noiſe, 'tis come to the point of Boiling call'd *Crackt*.

Cradle, a kind of Bed for a young Child: Among Ship-wrights, a Timber-frame rais'd along the out-ſide of a Ship or Galley by her *Bildge*, or Flooring, for the more Eaſe and Safety in Lanching: In *Husbandry*, a Wooden Frame fixt to ſome ſort of Scithes for the mowing of Corn, and the better laying it in order ; and then 'tis call'd a *Cradle-Scithe*: A Surgeon's *Cradle* is a kind of Engine made of Wood, to lay a broken Leg in, that is newly ſet, ſo as to keep the Bed-clothes *&c.* from preſſing it.

Craft, Craftineſs, Subtilty, Cunning, Slineſs ; Wile or Trick: Alſo a Sea-word ſignifying all manner of Lines, Nets, Hooks, and other Tackle that ſerve for Fiſhing ; whence Hoys, Ketches, Smacks, and ſuch like little Veſſels, us'd in the Fiſhing Trade, are commonly call'd *Small-Craft*.

Craft or **Handy-craft**, any Mechanical Art or Trade.

Crafts-Maſter, one that is skilful in Handy-Crafts, or in his Trade ; an Artiſt.

Crafty, ſubtil, cunning, ſly, ſharp.

Crag, the Nape of the Neck, or the Top of a Rock.

Cragged or **Craggy**, rough, uneven, high, ſteep.

Craiera, (in old *Latin* Records) a Veſſel of Burden ; a Hoy, or Smack.

To **Cram**, to thruſt cloſe, to ſtuff.

Crama, (*Gr.*) a mixture of things, as of Elements, Medicines, *&c.*

Crambe, a kind of Colewort-plant.

Crambe or **Crambo**, a Term us'd among School-boys, when in Rhiming, he is to forfeit, who repeats a Word that was ſaid before.

Crambling-rocket, a kind of Herb.

Cramp, a Diſtemper caus'd by a violent wreſting or ſtretching of the Nerves, Muſcles, *&c.* Alſo a Diſeaſe that happens to Hawks in their Soarage, by taking Cold, and lies in the Wing.

Cramp-fiſh. See *Torpedo*.

Crampern or **Cramp-iron**, an Iron that faſtens Stones in a Building ; alſo a Grapple, or Grappling-iron, to lay hold of an Enemy's Ship.

Crampoons, pieces of Iron hooked at the ends, which are faſten'd to great pieces of Timber, Stones, &c. to pull them up, or draw them along.

Cranage, (*Law-Term*) Liberty to uſe a Crane for the drawing up of Wares at a Creek or Wharf, and to make Profit of it; alſo the Money taken and paid for the ſame.

Crane, a known ſort of Fowl; alſo an Engine that ſerves to draw up any Weight or Burden: Alſo a kind of crooked Pipe made of Metal, for drawing up Liquors out of a Veſſel. See *Siphon.*

Crane-fowl, a Bird in *America*, about the bigneſs of a large Duck, cover'd with Feathers, very hideous to the Eye, and having under the Neck, a Bag capable of holding two Gallons of Water: They live by Fiſhing, and can diſcern a Fiſh above a Fathom under Water.

Crane-lines, (in a *Ship*) certain Lines that go from the upper end of the Sprit-ſail Top-maſt to the middle of the Fore-ſtays: They ſerve to keep the Sprit-ſail Top-maſt upright and ſteady in its place, and ſtrengthen it; ſo that it may bear its Yard and Sail the better.

Cranes-bill, an Herb ſo call'd from the ſhape of its Seed, reſembling the Beak or Bill of a Crane: Alſo a ſort of *Forceps* or pair of Pincers us'd by Surgeons, which likewiſe takes Name from its Figure.

Cranium, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the Scull comprehending all the Bones of the Head, which, as it were a Helmet, defends it from outward Injuries; its upper Part is double, and ſome call it *Calva*, or *Calvaria*: The particular Bones of the *Cranium* are properly ſix in number, *viz.* the *Os Frontis*, making the front or fore-part of the Scull; the *Os Occipitis*, which makes the hinder part; the *Oſſa parietalia & Temporum*, that conſtitute the Sides; and two Common Bones; as the *Os Sphenoides*, and the *Os Ethmoides*, or *Cribriforme*; all which See under thoſe Words.

Crank, luſty, briſk, jolly; alſo the Draw-beam of a Well.

Among Sea-men, a Ship is ſaid *To be Crank by the Ground*, when her Floor is ſo narrow, that ſhe cannot be brought on Ground, without danger of being overthrown, or at leaſt of wringing her Sides.

Crank-ſided, a Term apply'd to a Ship that cannot bear her Sails, or is capable of bearing but ſmall Sail, for fear of over-ſetting.

To **Crankle,** to go in and out, to go winding about.

Crannock or **Cennock,** an old Meaſure of Corn.

Cranny, a little Chink, Rift, or Cleft.

Crap, a Country-word us'd in ſome Places for Darnel, and in others, for Buck-wheat.

Crape, a ſort of Stuff.

Crapula, (*Lat.*) a Surfeit by too much eating or drinking; an Head-ache, Dizzineſs, or Surcharge of Stomach, proceeding from Intemperance, Crop-ſickneſs, Drunkenneſs.

Craſh, a great Noiſe, a Quarrel or Scuffle.

Craſis, (*Gr.*) a Mixture, eſpecially of Wine and Water: In *Grammar*, the ſame as *Synæreſis*, a Contraction or Drawing together of two Syllables into one, as *Vement*, for *Vehement*; In a *Phyſical-Senſe*, a proper Conſtitution, Temperature, or Mixture of Humours in an Animal Body: Alſo a convenient Mixture of Qualities, either Simple, or Compound; Simple, when one Quality exceeds the reſt: as *hot*, *cold*, *moiſt*, *dry*, &c. Compound, when more Qualities exceed, as *hot and dry*, *hot and bitter*, *ſalt and ſharp*, &c.

† **Craſs,** (*Lat.*) fat, groſs.

Craſſitude, a *Philoſophical* Word for Thickneſs.

Craſſula or **Craſſula major,** the Herb Orpine, Lib-long, or Love-long. *Craſſula minor*, the Herb Prick-Madame, Worm-graſs, or Stone-crop.

Cratægonon, (*Gr.*) Arſe-ſmart, Cule-rage, or wild Cow-wheat.

Cratæonum, Stitch-wort, an Herb good for the Eyes.

Cratch, a Rack for Hay or Straw.

Cratches or **Rats-Tails,** a ſtinking Sore that riſes in a Horſe's Heels.

Crater, (*Gr.*) properly a Veſſel in which Wine is mingled, a great Cup or Bowl made of Plate; a Gobblet: Alſo the Name of a Southern Conſtellation, conſiſting of 11 Stars. In *Falconry*, the Line on which Hawks are faſten'd, when reclaimed, of what ſort ſoever they be.

Craterites, a precious Stone, very hard, of Colour between the Chryſolite and Amber.

Craticula, (*Lat.*) a little Grate, a Grid-iron, a Roaſter; alſo a kind of Grate us'd in *Chymiſts* Furnaces to keep up the Coals.

Cravat, a kind of Neck-cloth, ſaid to be firſt us'd by the *Croats*, a ſort of Troopers in the *German* Wars.

To **Crave,** to deſire earneſtly, to beſeech, to demand.

Craven or **Cravent,** an old Word for a Coward: It was anciently us'd as a Term of Diſgrace, when the Party, that was overcome in a Tryal by ſingle Combat, yielded and cry'd *Cravant*, &c.

Cray, a Diſeaſe in Hawks that hinders their muting, and is almoſt the ſame with the *Pantas*, proceeding from ill Diet, and long Feeding with cold ſtale Meat.

Cray-fiſh or **Crevice,** a ſort of River-fiſh.

Crayer, a kind of ſmall Sea-Veſſel or Ship mention'd in *Stat.* 14. *Car.* 2.

Crayon, (*Fr.*) a ſmall Pencil of any ſort of colouring Stuff, made up into Paſte and dry'd, to be us'd for drawing in dry Colours, upon Paper or Parchment.

Crazy, diſtempered, ſickly, weak.

Cream, the thicker and more ſubſtantial Part of Milk, of which Butter or Cheeſe is made; whence it is figuratively taken for the Prime, or Beſt of a thing.

Cream of Tartar, is made of Tartar, or dry Wine-lees boil'd in a great deal of Water, to diſſolve it as much as is poſſible, and then the Liquor is paſs'd hot thro' a Woollen Bag; ſo that about half of it being ſteam'd out in Vapours, the Remainder is ſet in a cool Place; where the Tartar will ſhoot into Cryſtals; and ſome of it be like a Cream on the top of the Liquor.

† **Creance,** (*Fr.*) Confidence, Truſt, Credit; alſo a Term in *Falconry*. See *Criance*.

Creanſour, (old *Law-word*) he that truſts another with any Debt, whether it be Money or Wares; a Creditour.

Creaſe, a Pleat, or Fold.

Creaſt. See *Creſt*.

To **Create,** (*Lat.*) to make out of nothing; to form, frame, or faſhion; to ordain, or appoint; to procure, or cauſe.

Creation, the making or being made out of nothing; alſo the appointing of a Magiſtrate.

Creatour, a Perſon that creates; as *God is the Creatour of all things.*

Creature, a created Being: Alſo one that owes his Riſe and Fortune to the Favour of a great Man.

Credence, Credit or Belief; Name or Reputation.

Credentials, Letters of Credence or Recommendation, eſpecially for the authorizing, or giving Power to an Ambaſſadour, Plenipotentiary, &c.

Credibility, Credibleneſs, Probableneſs, Likelyhood.

Credible, that is to be believed, worthy of Belief.

Credit, Belief, Truſt; Name, Eſteem, or Reputation; Authority, Power, or Intereſt.

To **Credit**, to give Credit, to truſt; to grace, or ſet off.

Creditable, that is of fair Credit; alſo that brings Credit, or Honour.

Creditor, one that gives Credit, one that lends or truſts another with Money or Goods.

Credulity, readineſs, or aptneſs to believe.

Credulous, that is eaſy, light, or raſh of Belief.

Creed, a Summary or ſhort Account of the chief Articles of the Chriſtian Faith, ſo call'd from the firſt Word of it in *Latin*, *Credo*, *i. e.* I believe: Of this Form of wholeſome Words, there are three ſorts generally receiv'd in the Church of *England*, *viz.* 1. The Apoſtles *Creed*, which was either compos'd by the Apoſtles themſelves, or by Apoſtolical Men. 2. The *Athanaſian Creed* made by St. *Athanaſius*, one of the ancient Fathers of the Church. 3. The *Nicene Creed* ſet forth by the Biſhops and other Clergy aſſembled in the Council of *Nice*, under the Emperour *Conſtantine* the Great *A. C.* 314.

Creek, a little Bay, a Nook in a Harbour, where Wares are unloaded.

To **Creek**, to make a Noiſe as a Door does, when its Hinges are ruſty.

Creeper, one that creeps or crawls, a creeping Creature; alſo a kind of low Andiron: Alſo an Apple ſo call'd from the Tree that grows low, trailing its Branches near the Ground.

Creeping-Index. See *Brachiolum*.

Creeze, a broad, ſharp, and waved *Indian* Weapon, about two Foot long, ſharp-pointed, and deſperately poiſon'd; the Hilt being of Wood, Horn, or Metal, according to the Quality of the Owner, and carv'd in the Figure of ſome deformed Idol.

Creiance. See *Criance*.

Cremaſter, (*Gr.*) a Hook to hang Fleſh on in a Cook's Shop, or a Larder; a Pot-hook, or Pothanger. In *Anatomy*, a Muſcle otherwiſe call'd *Suſpenſor Teſticuli*, both Names being taken from its Uſe, which is to keep the Teſticles from hanging down too much, and alſo to raiſe them up *in Coitu*.

Crementum Comitatus, (*Lat.* Law-Term) the Improvement of the King's Rents, above the ancient Vicontiel Rents, for which Improvements the Sheriff anſwer'd under the Title of *Crementum Comitatus*, or *Firma de cremento Comitatus*.

Cremium, ſmall dry Sticks, or a Bruſh-wood for Fuel; ſuch as *Bavins*, Chat-wood, Spray-wood, &c.

Cremona, a rich and ſtrong Town in the Dutchy of *Milan* in *Italy*, noted for the Violins made there, which are counted the beſt Muſical Inſtruments of that kind, in the World.

Crena, the Notch of an Arrow, the Nib or Slit of a Pen; a Notch, or Score in a Tally: Alſo a Dent, Jag, or Nock in the ſide of a Leaf.

Crenated Leaves, (among *Herbaliſts*) ſuch Leaves of Plants as are jagged or notched.

Crenelle, (*Fr.* in *Heraldry*) embatteled, or indented like the Battlements of a Wall.

Crengles, (in a Ship) ſmall Ropes ſpliced, or let into the Bolt-ropes of the Sails that belong to the Main and Fore-Maſt: They are faſten'd to the Bowling-Bridles, and are alſo to hold by, when the Bonnet-Sail is ſhaken off.

Crepatura, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd by *Apothecaries*, for the boiling of Barley or any other thing 'till it crack.

Crepida, a kind of Shooe made uſe of among the old *Romans*, like Slippers without a Heel; a Sandal, a Shoemaker's Laſt.

Crepine, (*Fr.*) Fringe. In *Cookery*, a ſort of Farce or Stuff Meat wrapped up in a Veal-caul.

† **Crepitation**, (*Lat.*) a rattling, or crackling.

Crepitus, a Bounce, a Din, or Noiſe; a rattling, craſhing, or creeking: Alſo a Fart, a Deity worſhipped by the *Egyptians* under an obſcene Figure, which is to be ſeen in ſome curious Collections of Antiquity.

Crepitus Lupi, (*i. e.* Wolfs-fart) a kind of ſpungy Muſhroom, or Puff, which when dry, are us'd by *Surgeons* to ſtanch Blood.

† **Crepuſculum**, the Twilight, in the Evening, after Sun-ſet; or in the Morning, before Sun-riſing.

Creſſent, (*i. e.* encreaſing, or growing) a Term us'd in *Heraldry*, for the Figure of a Half-moon, which is uſually the diſtinguiſhing Mark of the Second Brother, or Family, and is ſometimes born in Coat-armour; more eſpecially in that of the Grand Seignior, or Emperour of the *Turks*.

Creſpina, the Barberry-tree, a Shrub.

Creſſan or **Bergamot-Creſſan**, (*Fr.*) a Fruit of the Nature and Colour of the Butter-pear, but different in Shape, which grows ripe in *November*.

Creſſes, an Herb commonly call'd Noſe-ſmart, of which one kind grows generally in Gardens, and bears a fine yellow Flower.

Creſſet or **Creſſet-light**, a great Lanthorn hanged on a Pole, or a burning Beacon.

Creſt, anciently ſignify'd any Imagery, or carved Ornament on the top of Wainſcot-work, &c. like our modern Cornice: But it is now commonly taken for a Cop, Tuft, or Comb on the Head of a Bird, the Main of a Horſe, or the top of an Helmet: In *Heraldry*, 'tis a Device repreſenting a Living-creature, Plant, or other artificial thing ſet over a Coat of Arms, on the Wreath in the uppermoſt part of the Eſcutcheon.

Creſt-fallen, diſpirited, caſt down, put out of Heart: A Horſe is ſaid *To be Creſt-fallen*, when the Creſt, or upper part of the Neck which the Main grows on, hangs either to one Side or other, not ſtanding upright, as it ought to do.

Creſt-marine, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Rock-ſamphire.

Creſt-tile, a Roof-tile to be laid on the ridge of a Houſe.

Creſted, (in *Heraldry*) that has a Creſt; as *Pallas* had a Head-piece *creſted* with the Head of a Horſe.

Creta, (*Lat.*) Chalk, Fullers-clay; alſo a ſort of white Paint us'd by Women.

Crete or **Candia**, an Iſland of the Mediterranea-Sea, much celebrated by the Poets, as the Place where *Jupiter* was brought up.

Cretinos or **Crethmos**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Herb with Leaves like Purſlain.

Cretinus or **Cretena**, (in ſome ancient *Writers*) a ſudden Torrent, Land-flood, or Stream of Water.

Cretiſm or **Creticiſm**, a forging of Lies, Perfidiouſneſs, Falſehood, in imitation of the Inhabitants of *Crete*, who were noted for thoſe ill Qualities; as St. *Paul* obſerv'd out of *Epimenides*, one of their own Poets.

Crevet or **Cruſet**, a Gold-ſmith's melting-Pot.

Crevice, a Cray-fiſh; alſo a Chink, or Cleft.

Crew, Company, Gang; as *A Crew of Rogues, a Ship's Crew*, &c.

Crewel, a ſort of Worſted.

Crewet or **Crevet**, a little Vial, or narrow-mouth'd Glaſs, to hold Oil, Vinegar, *&c.*

Crex, (*Gr.*) the Daker-hen, a ſort of Bird.

Criance or **Criants**, (*Fr.* in *Falconry*) a fine long Line of ſtrong even wound Pack-thread, faſten'd to a Hawk's Leaſh, when ſhe is firſt Lured: It is alſo written *Creance* and *Creiance*.

Crib, a Cratch, or Manger for Cattel.

Cribbage, a ſort of Game at Cards.

Cribble, a kind of Sieve to purge Corn.

Cribration, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd by *Chymiſts* for paſſing any Powder thro' a fine Sieve, or Hair-cloth.

Cribroſum Os. See *Ethmoides*.

Cribrum. a Sieve, or Sierce. *Cribrum farinarium*, a bolting, or ranging Sieve.

Cribrum Benedictum, (in *Anat.*) a certain Membrane, or thin Skin full of little Holes like a Sieve, which the Ancients fancy'd to be in the Reins, and thro' which they would have the Humour call'd *Serum* ſtrain'd into the *Ureters*, the good Bloud ſtaying behind for the Nouriſhment of the Reins: Whence they termed it *Colatorium, i. e.* a Strainer, aud *Cribrum Benedictum*, a bleſſed Sieve.

Crick, a kind of Cramp, or pain in the Neck: Alſo a Diſeaſe in a Horſe, that cannot turn his Neck any manner of Ways, but holds it foreright, neither can he take Meat from the Ground, but with great Trouble and Pain.

Cricket, an Inſect like a Graſs-hopper: Alſo a low Stool ſuch as Children uſually ſit on; alſo a ſort of Play with a Ball.

Cricoarytænoides, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) certain Muſcles that ariſe from the Cartilage, or Griſtle call'd *Cricoides*, and are inſerted into the *Arytænoides*, which whilſt they draw ſide-ways and outwardly, the *Rimula*, or Chink of the *Larynx* is widen'd.

Cricoides, the Griſtle of the *Larynx*, or top of the Wind-pipe ſhap'd like a Ring.

Cricothyroides, a pair of Muſcles which take riſe from the fore-part of the *Cricoides*, or Ring-like Griſtle, and end in that which is call'd *Scutiformis*.

Crime, (*Lat.*) foul Deed, Offence, or Fault; great Sin.

Criminal, guilty of ſome Crime, or high Miſdemeanour; condemnable, contrary to the Laws; alſo that relates to the Tryal of ſuch Offences.

A **Criminal**, a Malefactor, or Offender.

Criminalty, criminal Caſe.

Crimnoides or **Crimnodes**, (*Gr.*) Urine with a thick Settlement at the bottom, like courſe Flower, or Bran.

Crimſon, a ſort of fine red Colour.

Crined, (*Lat.*) having Hairs; a Term in *Heraldry*.

Crinets or **Crinites**, (among *Falconers*) are ſmall black Feathers in Hawks, like Hair about the Sere.

To **Cringe**, to make low Congees, or Bows; to ſhew great Submiſſion, to fawn upon.

Crinis, (*Lat.*) Hair of the Head, a Buſh of Hair.

Crinita Stella, a Comet, or Blazing Star.

Crinites. See *Crinets*.

To **Crinkle**, to go in and out; to run in Wrinkles, or Folds.

Crinon, (*Gr.*) the Lilly, a Flower.

Cripple, a helpleſs lame Man, or Woman that has loſt the uſe of his or her Limbs.

Cripplings, (in *Architect.*) ſhort Spars, or wooden Piles on the ſide of an Houſe.

Criſima, (*Gr.*) Signs by which one may diſcern and judge, with reſpect to a Diſeaſe.

Criſis, the Act of Judging, a Sentence, or Verdict; Judgment in diſcerning any thing. In the Art of *Phyſick*, it is taken for Judgment paſs'd upon a Diſtemper: Alſo the Conflict between Nature and the Diſeaſe, or its ſudden Change, tending either to Recovery, or Death: Alſo a ſudden ſettling of Humours, which happens in Diſeaſes, and whereby they are uſually brought to an End. **Criſis**, is alſo diſtinguiſh'd by Phyſicians into Perfect and Imperfect.

A **Perfect Criſis**, is that which abſolutely frees the Patient from the Diſtemper, and is either Healthful, or Deadly.

An **Imperfect Criſis**, is that whith does not clearly determine the tendency of the Diſeaſe, but leaves room for another *Criſis*; and this likewiſe is twofold, either *for the better*, or *for the worſe*: The former is that which does not quite take away the Diſeaſe, but enables the Patient to bear it better; and the latter is when the Diſeaſe becomes more violent and dangerous,

Criſp, turned brown, by frying, or roaſting.

To **Criſp**, to frizzle, or curl.

St. **Criſpin's Lance**, an Awl ſo call'd from *Criſpin*, the famous Patron of the Shooemakers.

Criſpina, (*Lat.*) the Raſpis-tree.

Criſta, a Creſt, a Tuft, a Plume; a Cop, or Comb on the Head of a Bird: Alſo an Herb ſo call'd, becauſe it has Leaves like a Cock's Comb; yellow Rattle-graſs. **Criſtæ**, are alſo certain knobs of Fleſh that grow about the Fundament, and proceed from the filthy Act of Sodomy; the Roots of them being often chapt and cleft.

Criſta Galli, a Cock's Comb; alſo the Herb Cock's-comb, or Yellow Rattle: In *Anatomy*, the inner Proceſs of the *Ethmoides*, or Sieve-like Bone in the Noſe, ſo nam'd from its Figure. It ariſes between the Olfactory Nerves, and has the end of the third Cavity of the hard Skin of the Brain call'd *Dura Meninx* implanted in it.

Criterium or **Criterion**, (*Gr.*) a Judgment made of the truth, or falſehood of a Propoſition, or about the nature or qualities of any Effect, *&c.*

Crithe, Barley, a ſort of Grain: Alſo a ſmall Puſh, or Swelling that grows above the Hair, on the Eye-brows, and is ſo call'd from its reſembling a Barley-corn.

Crithmum, **Crithmus**, or **Crithamum**, Sea-fennel, or Samphire, an Herb which being pickled, is very agreeable to the Stomach, and ſtirs up the Appetite.

Critical, that judges, or gives Signs to judge by, that is of a nice Judgment, cenſorious, or apt to find fault with.

Critical Days, thoſe Days wherein a Diſeaſe comes to its *Criſis*; during which Phyſicians obſerve Signs of Life, or Death, and Judge of the Iſſue of a Diſtemper.

Critical Signs, ſuch Signs as are taken from a *Criſis*, either towards Death, or a Recovery.

Critical Tumours. See *Tumours*.

Criticiſm, nice Judgment, critical Diſcourſe, or Reflection.

To **Criticize upon**, to play the Critick, to examine nicely, to cenſure.

A **Critick**, a profound Scholar, a Perſon of an extraordinary Judgment and Learning; alſo an over-nice Cenſurer, a Fault-finder.

Criticks or **Critique**, the Art of Criticizing, a Skill that conſiſts in the curious and nice examining of Authors.

Cro. See *Croy*.

Croats, properly the People of *Croatia*; but in *France* there is a Regiment of Horſe ſo call'd, becauſe at firſt they were of that Nation: Theſe *Croats* are commanded upon all deſperate Service, and therefore in Battel are poſted on the Wings, a little advanc'd before the other Squadrons.

Crocards, a ſort of Money which with *Pollards*, *Staldings*, *Eagles*, *Leonines*, and *Steepings*, were ſome time current in *England*, but long ſince diſus'd.

Croce, (old Word) a Shepherd's Staff, or Crook.

Croches, (among *Hunters*) the little Buds that grow about the top of a Deer's or Hart's Horns.

Croci, (*Lat.*) a Word ſometimes us'd by *Herbaliſts* for the *Apices*, or ſmall Knobs on the tops of Flowers. See *Apices*.

Crocia, (in old *Records*) the Croſier, or Paſtoral Staff which Biſhops and Abbots had the Privilege to bear, as the common Enſign of their Religious Office, and were uſually inveſted in their Prelacies by the Delivery of it: Whence *Crocium* and *Crocia*, was ſometimes taken to ſignifie the collation, or diſpoſal of Biſhopricks and Abbeys, by the giving of ſuch a Staff.

Crociarius, the Crociary, or Croſs-bearer, that us'd to carry the Croſs, or Croſier-ſtaff before a Biſhop.

Crock, (*Scotch*) a kind of Earthen Pot; as *A Crock of Butter, or of Veniſon.*

Crocodile, (*Gr.*) a ravenous Beaſt ſhap'd like a Lizard that lives both on Land and Water; eſpecially in *Africa*, about the River *Nile* and elſewhere, growing to a prodigious bigneſs, even ſometimes to the length of 20 or 30 Foot. See *Alligator*.

Crocomagma, Dregs of the Oil of Saffron and other Spices, which were anciently made up into Balls and ſo kept; a Phyſical Compoſition, the chief Ingredient of which is Saffron.

Crocotta, a kind of mungrel Beaſt in *Ethiopia*. See *Corocotta*.

Crocus, Saffron, a Plant bearing a very yellow Flower, whoſe Flame-coloured Threads are the Saffron ſold in the Shops, and of ſo great Uſe in Phyſick: Among *Chymiſts*, a Powder of the Colour of Saffron; as *Crocus Martis*, *Crocus Veneris*, *Crocus Metallorum*.

Crocus Martis, Saffron of Steel, a Chymical Medicine ſo call'd from its red Colour; of which there are ſeveral kinds, and divers ways prepared.

Crocus Martis aperiens, opening Saffron of *Mars*, among other Proceſſes, is made, by waſhing Iron-plates, and then expoſing them to the Dew, 'till they have gather'd a Ruſt; which Ruſt being the *Crocus*, may be ſcraped off, and the Plates waſhed again, and expoſed for more.

Crocus Martis Aſtringens, Binding Saffron of Steel, is the filings of Iron deprived of their more Saline or Salt Parts, by waſhing them five or ſix times in ſtrong Vinegar, and then calcining them for five or ſix Hours with a ſtrong Fire, in a Pot, or upon a Tile.

Crocus Metallorum, is a kind of impure and dark Glaſs of Antimony, of a Liver-colour, and thence often call'd *Hepar*, or Liver of Antimony: It is made by firing equal Parts of Powder of Antimony and Salt-peter well mixt in an Iron-mortar cover'd with a Tile; 'tis kindled by dropping in a Coal of Fire, whereupon a great Detonation, or crackling Noiſe enſues, which when over, ſtrike the Mortar to make the Matter Sink to the bottom: The ſhining Part is the *Crocus*, or Liver, which muſt be ſeparated from the Droſs, waſh'd and kept for Uſe.

Croe or **Cronie**, an Iron-bar, or Leaver, with a flat End: Alſo a notch in the Side-boards of a Cask, or Tub, where the Head-pieces come in.

Croft, a little Cloſe adjoyning to a Houſe, either for Paſture, or Tillage.

Croiſado or **Cruſade**, the Expedition of Chriſtian Princes for the Conqueſt of the Holy Land; a Holy War formerly undertaken againſt the Infidels out of Devotion, upon encouragement of the Pope's Bulls promiſing immediate entrance into Heaven, to all that dy'd in the Service; ſo that thoſe Warriours were diſtinguiſh'd by wearing the Figure of the Croſs of ſeveral Colours.

Croiſes, Pilgrims; alſo Knights of the Order of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, created for the defence of Pilgrims; both ſo call'd from the badge of the Croſs, which they us'd to wear on their upper Garments.

Crok, (old Word) the turning up of the Hair into Curls; whence, crook, crooked, *&c.*

To **Croke**, to make a Noiſe like a Frog, or Raven; to rumble with Wind, as the Guts do.

Crome. See *Croe*.

Crommyon, (*Gr.*) the Onion, a known Plant.

Crone, (Country-Word) an old Ewe, or Female Sheep.

Crony, an intimate Companion, or Boſom-friend.

To **Croo** or **Crookel**, to make a Noiſe like a Dove, or Pigeon.

To **Crool**, (old Word) to mutter, or growl.

Crop, the gathering of Corn, or Hay, or the whole Stock that the Ground affords; the Craw of a Bird, the Handle of a Coach-man's Whip. In *Suſſex*, Darnel is call'd *Crop*, and in *Worceſterſhire*, Buck-wheat goes by the ſame Name.

To **Crop**, to cut off, to gather.

Croppa or **Croppus**, (in old *Latin* Records) a crop of Corn, or the Product in Harveſt.

Croquet, (*Fr.*) a thin and hard piece of Ginger-bread that crunches in one's Teeth: In Cookery *Croquets*, are a certain Compound made of delicious Stuff'd Meat, ſome of the bigneſs of an Egg, and others of a Walnut; the former ſerving for a Side-diſh, and the others for Garniſhing.

Croſier, (among *Roman* Catholicks) a Biſhop's Staff one of the Badges of his Dignity, made in ſhape of a Shepherd's Hook, becauſe Biſhops are Spiritual Paſtors, or Shepherds.

Croſiers, four Stars reſembling the Figure of a Croſs, which ſhew the Antarctick Pole, to thoſe that Sail in the Southern Hemiſphere.

Croſlet, a Frontlet, or Forehead-cloth.

Croſs, a Gibbet of ſeveral Figures, on which the Ancients us'd to hang their Slaves and Malefactors, who were ty'd thereto with Ropes or Nails, and always dy'd upon it, after having their Bones broke to diſpatch them the ſooner; but ſince our Lord's Crucifixion, the Emperours ordain'd, That no Criminal ſhould be put to Death on the Croſs. The Word is figuratively taken to ſignify, Affliction, Trouble, Miſfortune.

In *Heraldry*, **Croſs** is one of the Honourable Ordinaries, of which there is great Variety in its Form, according to the Lines that compoſe it: Thus for a plain *Croſs* 'tis ſaid, *He bears Argent, a Croſs Sable.*

Croſs Avellane, a Croſs whoſe ends ſhoot forth like the Huſk of a Filberd.

Croſs Fitched or **Fitchee**, a Croſs pointed at bottom, ſo call'd from its being as it were fixed in the Coat, with a ſharp end.

Croſs Fleury, a Croſs with a Flower-de-luce at each end.

Croſs Fourchet, a forked Croſs:

Croſs Milrine, a Croſs whoſe ends are clamp'd and turn'd again like the Milrine that carries the Mill-ſtone.

Croſs Patee and **Croſs Potence.** See *Patee* and *Potent*.

Croſs Voided, is when there are Lines drawn parallel to the Out-lines of the Croſs, and the Field is ſuppoſed to appear through; as *He bears Argent, a plain Croſs voided.*

Croſs-bar Shot, (in *Gunnery*) a round Shot, having a long Iron-ſpike caſt with it, as if it were let quite thro' the middle.

Croſs-Battery. See *Battery.*

Croſs-bill, a ſort of Bird.

Croſs-bite, Diſappointment.

Croſs-caper, a kind of Leap; an unlucky Accident, or Miſfortune.

Croſs-grained, that goes againſt the Grain, ſtubborn, peeviſh, humourſome.

Croſs-Jack-Yard, (in a Ship) a ſmall Yard ſlung at the upper end of the Miſſen-maſt under the top. It is otherwiſe call'd the *Croſs-tree-yard*, and its Uſe is to ſpread and hale out the Miſſen Top-ſail Sheats.

Croſs-matches or **Croſs-marriages**, are when a Brother and Siſter inter-marry with two Perſons that have the ſame relation one to another: Or when a Widower and a Widow having Children, unite themſelves and their Children in the Bond of Matrimony.

Croſs-piece or **Croſs-beam**, a Beam laid a-croſs another: In a Ship, it is a great piece of Timber that goes a-croſs two other pieces call'd *Bitts*, and to which the Cable is faſten'd when the Ship rides at Anchor.

Croſs-purpoſes, contrary Devices, or Deſigns; alſo a kind of Sport.

Croſs-ſtaff, a Mathematical Inſtrument made of Box or Pear-tree, and us'd by Sea-men to take the Meridian Altitude of the Sun or Stars, in order to find the Latitude; as alſo ſometimes in Surveying, to take Angles. It is commonly call'd the *Fore-ſtaff*, from taking forward Obſervations, and may alſo be made a *Back-ſtaff*, by adding a fourth Vane and Sight.

Croſs-trees, (in a Ship) are four pieces of Timber bolted and let one into another at the Head of the Maſts; ſo that they ſerve to keep and bear the Top-maſts up; but ſome that are more nice only give this Name to thoſe two of theſe Timbers which go a-croſs the Ship, and call the other *Treſſel-trees.*

Croſs-tree-yard. See *Croſs-Jack-Yard.*

Croſs-trip, a Term us'd in Wreſtling, when the Legs are croſſed one within the another.

Coſs-wort, an Herb whoſe Leaves and Flowers both grow in the ſhape of Croſſes.

Croſlet or **Crollet**, (in *Heraldry*) a little plain Croſs, whoſe ends alſo have the form of a plain Croſs; and theſe are often born *Fitchee*, *i. e.* pointed at bottom.

Crotaphick Artery, a Name that ſome falſely give to the Tendon of the Muſcle nam'd *Crotaphites* or *Temporalis.*

Crotaphites, a Muſcle of the Temples. See *Temporalis.*

Crotaphium, a Pain in that Part of the Head.

Crotch, the forked part of a Tree, which ſerves for ſeveral Uſes in Husbandry.

Crotchet, a Fancy, or Whim; a Trick or Device: Alſo a kind of Muſical Note, which is half the Meaſure of a Minim; alſo a Mark in Printing thus expreſs'd, [ ]

Crotels or **Croteying**, (among *Hunters*) the Ordure, or Dung of a Hare.

Croton, (*Gr.*) the Tike or Teek, an Inſect: Alſo a kind of Herb call'd *Jonas*'s Gourd, the Seed of which is like that Vermin.

Crouch, (old Word) a Croſs.

Crouchmas or **Crouchmas-day**, a Feſtival kept by *Roman Catholicks* in Honour of the Holy Croſs.

To **Crouch**, to bow down, to ſquat, or lie ſquat.

Croutade, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a particular manner of dreſſing a Loin of Mutton.

Crow, a well-known Bird; alſo the Name of a Southern Conſtellation, or Company of Stars.

Crow-foot, a Flower being a kind of *Anemone.* See *Ranunculus.*

Crow-net, a ſort of Net for the taking of wild Fowl in Winter

Crow-toes, a kind of Flower.

Crows-bill, an Inſtrument us'd by Surgeons to draw Bullets, broken Bones, &*c.* out of the Body.

Crows-feet, (in a Ship) ſmall Lines or Ropes which are divided by the hole of a little Block or Pulley call'd a *Dead Man's Eye*, into ſix, ten, or more Parts, and are left hanging, to make a ſhew of ſmall Rigging: They are plac'd at the bottom of the Back-ſtays of the Fore-top-maſt, Miſſen-top-maſt and Top-gallant-maſt, and there alſo goes a Rope divided into two or four Partitions from the upper end of the Sprit-ſail Top-maſt to the Fore-top-maſt Stay which is termed the Sprit-ſail Top-ſail *Crow-foot.*

Crows-feet or **Caltrops**, (in *Fortif*) are Irons ſo made with four Points, of two, three, or four Inches long, that which way ſoever they fall, one Point may be uppermoſt: The ſhorter are uſually ſtrew'd on Bridges, and the longer on the Ground, to gall the Feet of a Body of Horſe.

Crowd, Throng, or Preſs; alſo an old Word for a Fiddler.

Crowling, a Diſtemper in Cattel call'd by ſome, the crying and fretting of the Guts; the Signs of which are the Flux of the Belly and great abundance of Phlegm.

Crown, a Cap of State which Kings and Soveraign Princes ſometimes wear on their Heads, in token of their abſolute Power: Whence it is figuratively taken for Kingdom, Empire, or Dominion; as the *Northern Crowns*, *i. e.* the Kingdoms of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, &c. The ancient *Romans* made uſe of ſeveral ſorts of Crowns to honour Vertue, and reward great Actions; as the *Civick*, *Mural*, *Naval*, *Obſidional*, *Oval*, *Triumphal*, which See under thoſe Articles.

Crown is alſo a Coin, or Piece of Money of five Shillings Value. A *Crown* current at *Florence* in *Italy*, is worth 5 Shillings 3 Pence Sterling: The *French* Crown 4 *s.* 6 *d*; their Gold-Crown 8 *s.* 6 *d.* The Gold-Crown at *Genoa* and *Milan*, 5*s.* 5 *d.*

In *Geometry*, **Crown** ſignifies a plain Ring included between two Concentrick *Perimeters*, and is generated, or made, by the motion of ſome part of a Right-line, round a Center; the ſaid moving Part not being contiguous to the Center.

To **Crown**, to ſet a Crown on one's Head, to reward, to finiſh honourably, to make perfect.

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, an Officer, that attends the Lord Chancellour, or Lord Keeper, for ſpecial Matters of State, *viz.* Commiſſions of Lieutenancy, of Juſtices of Aſſize, of

Goal-delivery, of the Peace, *&c.* Alſo all General Pardons granted at the King's or Queen's Coronation, or in Parliament, and other Special Pardons, with the Writs of Parliament, are return'd into his Office.

Clerk of the Crown-Office in the Queen's Bench, one that draws up, reads, and records all Indictments againſt Traytors, Felons, and all other Offenders that are Arraign'd.

Crown-glaſs, the fineſt ſort of Glaſs for Windows, *&c.*

Crown Imperial, the largeſt and moſt beautiful kind of Daffodil, having long, ſtained green Leaves, with a Tuft of ſmall ones at the top, and under them eight, or ten Flowers of an Orange, or yellow Colour; the in-ſide of them being fill'd with ſweet-taſted, and Pearl-like Drops of clear Water.

Crown-ſcab, a white, or meally Scurf that grows on Horſes Legs, and if not timely prevented, runs almoſt from the Knee to the Hoof. It is caus'd by a yellow and malignant Matter that breaks forth at the Roots of the Hair where it ſticks to the Skin; makes it frizzle, and at laſt ſcalds it quite off.

Crown-thiſtle or **Friers Crown-thiſtle**, a ſort of Herb.

Crown-wheel of a Watch, is the upper part next the Ballance, which by its Motion drives it; and this in Royal Pendulums, is call'd the *Swing-Wheel.*

Crown-work, (in *Fortif.*) an Out-work, conſiſting of a ſpacious Gorge, and two Wings, or Sides, made to cover a large ſpot of Ground, to ſecure ſome Hill, or Riſing-ground, or to defend the Head of the Camp, when it is Intrench'd

Crowned Horn-work, is a Horn-work with a Crown-work before it.

Crowned Top, the firſt Head of a Deer, ſo call'd by *Hunters*, becauſe the *Croches*, or Buds are rais'd in the form of a Crown.

Crowner. See *Coroner.*

Croy or **Cro**, (*Scotch* Law-term) a Satisfaction which the Judge is to pay to the neareſt of Kin to a Man that is kill'd, in caſe he do not Adminiſter Juſtice as he ought.

To **Croyn**, to cry as fallow Deer do at Rutting-time.

Crucial Inciſion. See *Inciſion.*

Cruciata, (*Lat.*) Croſs-wort, one of the chief Wound-herbs, either inwardly taken, or outwardly apply'd to the Diſeaſed Part.

Cruciatus, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Thigh that lies under the *Vaſti*, ſo call'd by ſome Writers.

Crucible, a Gold-ſmith's Melting-pot: Alſo a Chymical Veſſel, made of Earth, ſo temper'd and bak'd as to endure the ſtrongeſt Fire: They have a flat bottom, and a large top, either round, or triangular, and are us'd for the Melting of Metals, Minerals, Oars, *&c.*

Cruciferi, (*Lat.* i. e. Croſs-bearers) the ſame as *Crouched Friers*, an Order of Monks that came into *England*, *A. D.* 1244, and had a Monaſtery at *Colcheſter.*

Crucifix, an Image or Figure, that repreſents our Saviour hanging on the Croſs.

Crucifixion, the Act of Crucifying.

To **Crucify**, to nail, or faſten to a Croſs.

Crude, raw, indigeſted.

Crudity, Rawneſs: In Diſeaſes, it is when the Blood is not duly Fermented, and brought to a right Conſiſtence; as it happens in Continued Feavers.

Crudity of the Stomach, an ill Digeſtion, when the Meat, for want of Nouriſhment, or ſome other Cauſe is not brought to a right Ferment, and turn'd into the Juice, call'd *Chyle*; and it is threefold, *viz. Apepſia*, *Bradypepſia* and *Dyſpepſia*; which See in their proper Places.

Cruel, fierce, hard-hearted, barbarous; grievous, hard, painful.

Cruelty, Barbarouſneſs, Fierceneſs, ill Uſage, Rigour, Inflexible Temper.

Cruet. See *Crewet.*

Cruiſe, a Word us'd in the Practick of *Scotland* for a Hog-ſty; it is alſo call'd *Cruffera.*

Cruiſe or **Cruiſing**, (*Fr.*) the Courſe of a Ship.

To **Cruiſe**, (*Sea-word*) is when a Fleet, or Squadron of Men of War are Sailing up and down for the Guard of the Seas, with a Deſign to Fight and take the Enemies Ships.

Cruiſer, a Ship that is appointed to Cruiſe.

To **Crumple**, to put out of the Folds, to ruffle, or towſe.

To **Crunk**, to cry like a Crane.

Cruor, (*Lat.*) Blood dropping out of a Wound, Gore. *Van Helmont* makes a diſtinction between *Cruor* and *Sanguis*, taking the former for the Blood in the Veins, and the latter for that in the Arteries.

Crupper, (*Fr.*) the Buttocks of a Horſe, the Rump: Alſo a Roll of Leather put under a Horſe's Tail, and drawn up by Thongs to the Buckle behind the Saddle, ſo as to keep the Horſe from caſting the Saddle forwards, or on his Neck.

Crupper-buckles, are large ſquare Buckles fixt to the Saddle-tree behind, to faſten the Crupper; each Buckle having a Roller or two on, to make it draw eaſily.

Crura Medullæ Oblongatæ, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) are the two Heads, or Beginnings of the Marrowy Subſtance of the Brain, gather'd together, as it were into two Bundles.

Crural, belonging to the Leg.

Crural Artery, the Artery of the Thigh, that ſpreads it ſelf among the Muſcles: It is a Continuation of the *Iliack Artery*, which paſſes out of the lower Belly, and enters into the Thighs; where it loſes its former Name, and is call'd *Cruralis.*

Crural Vein, a Vein, whoſe Trunk receiving the greater and ſmaller *Iſchia*, the *Muſcula*, the *Poplitæa* and the *Saphæna* goes up to the Groin, and ends in the *Iliaca.*

Crureus or **Femoreus**, a Muſcle of the Leg, ſo call'd from its Situation on the Bone of the Thigh, like the *Brachiæus* on that of the Arm: It is continued from between the greater and leſſer *Trochanter*, forwards to its lower Part, and is inſerted to a Prominence, or Knob at the upper and fore-part of the Bone, call'd *Tibia*; which it helps to ſtretch out.

Crus the Shank, the Leg, from the Knee to the Ankle. *Crus*, or *Magnus Pes*, is alſo taken by *Anatomiſts*, for all that Part of the Body, which reaches from the Buttocks, down to the end of the Toes; comprehending the Thigh, Leg and Foot.

Cruſade. See *Croiſade.*

Cruſe, a little Vial to hold Oil, *&c.* Alſo a kind of Water-pot, as 1 *Sam.* 26. 16.

To **Cruſh**, to break, or ſqueez to pieces, to Oppreſs, or Ruin.

Cruſſel, an old Word for a Griſtle.

Cruſt-clung or **Soil-bound**, is an hard, ſticking together of the Earth, ſo as that nothing will grow on it.

Cruſta, (*Lat.*) a piece of Ice frozen; alſo a piece of Wood, or Stone, finely engraven and inlaid in Walls, Floors, Veſſels, *&c.* Alſo the

Shell of a Lobſter, Cray-fiſh, *&c.* In *Surgery,* an Eſcar of an Ulcer, after the Cautery is taken off, the Scurf and Scab of a Sore.

Cruſta Lactea, a Scurf, or cruſty Scab that ſpreads over the Head, Face, and other Parts of an Infant at the time of its firſt Sucking: It differs from an *Achor,* which only infects the Head, and alſo in this reſpect, that it turns white, whereas *Achors* have only one Colour.

Cruſta Vermicularis, (in *Anat.*) the Velvet-covering, or Skin of the Guts, the ſame as *Velamentum Bombycinum.*

Cruſtaceous, covered with, or hard like a Cruſt, Cruſty.

Cruſtaceous Shell-fiſhes, are ſuch as Lobſters, Crabs, Cray-fiſh, *&c.* cover'd with Shells, conſiſting of ſeveral Pieces and Joynts, being alſo generally ſofter than thoſe of the *Teſtaceous Shell-fiſhes,* which are all entirely of one Piece, much harder, thicker and ſtronger than the former; as the Cockle, Oiſter, Scallop, *&c.*

Cruſtula, (*Lat.*) a little Cruſt, an inlaid piece of Marble in a Wall, alſo a ſmall Scab, or Scar of a Sore: Alſo a Blood-ſhot in the Eye, occaſioned by a Blow, Wound, or otherwiſe; the ſame with *Ecchymoma.*

Crutchet-Friers, the ſame as *Crouched,* or *Croſſed Friers.*

Cruzade. See *Croiſade.*

Cruzado or **Cruzate,** a *Portugueſe* Gold-coin, worth four Shillings Sterling.

Crymodes, (*Gr.*) a cold, ſhivering Feaver, or Ague, often accompany'd with an Inflammation of the Inner Parts.

Cryptæ, Grotto's, Caves, or hollow Places under Ground; Vaults ſet a-part for the Burial of particular Families: The Graves of the Martyrs were more eſpecially ſo call'd, where the Primitive Chriſtians us'd to meet for the performing of Divine Service: Whence *Crypta* came alſo to ſignify a Church under Ground, like that of St. *Faith*'s under St. *Paul*'s.

Cryptography, the Act of ſecret Writing; as by particular Characters, or Ciphers.

Cryptology, a Speaking, or Diſcourſing in Secret; a whiſpering privily.

Cryptorchis, (in *Anat.*) is when the Teſticles lie hid in the Belly.

Cryſtal, a very bright and tranſparent Stone, which looks like Ice, or the cleareſt ſort of Glaſs: In *Chymiſtry,* that part of a *Lixivium,* or Lie made of any Metal, or Mineral, which remains congealed after ſome part of the Moiſture is evaporated, or flown off in Vapours.

Cryſtal Mineral. See *Mineral Cryſtal* and *Sal Prunella.*

Cryſtals of Copper. See *Vitriol of Venus,* or *Copper.*

Cryſtals of Silver or **Vitriol of the Moon,** a *Chymical Operation,* by which the Body of Silver is open'd and reduc'd into the Form of a Salt by the ſharp Points of Spirit of Nitre: Theſe Cryſtals are us'd by Surgeons to make an Eſchar, by touching any Part with them; and being given inwardly in Dropſies, ſerve as a gentle Purge.

Cryſtals of Tartar. See *Cream of Tartar.*

Cryſtals of Venus made by Vinegar. See *Verdegreaſe.*

Cryſtalline, belonging to Cryſtal, bright, or clear as Cryſtal.

Cryſtalline Heavens, two Spheres, ſuppos'd by the ancient *Aſtronomers,* that receiv'd the *Ptolemaick* Syſtem, one of which ſerv'd to explain the ſlow Motion of the fixed Stars, cauſing them (as they thought) to move one Degree Eaſtwards in about 70 Years: And the other help'd to ſolve a Motion, which they call'd the *Motion of Trepidation,* or *Libration,* by which they imagin'd the Sphere to ſwag from Pole to Pole.

Cryſtalline or **Icy Humour,** a white, ſhining Humour of the Eye, which is thicker than the reſt, and the firſt Inſtrument of Sight.

Cryſtalloides, the Cryſtalline Tunick. See *Arachnoida* and *Aranea Tunica.*

Cryſtallization, (in *Chymiſtry*) is an Operation by which the Salts of Metals, or other Mix'd Bodies diſſolved in any Liquor, are made to ſhoot into little prettily figured Lumps, or Pieces, call'd *Cryſtals,* from their being tranſparent, or clear, like the Stone of that Name.

To **Cryſtallize,** to reduce to, or to grow into ſuch Cryſtals.

Cryſtallus or **Cryſtallum,** Cryſtal, a kind of Glaſs, or precious Stone. *Cryſtalli* are alſo taken for certain Puſhes, or Wheals ſpread all over the Body, of the bigneſs of a Lupine, or Kidney-bean, which are white and tranſparent like Cryſtal.

Cub, a young Bear, or Bear's Whelp: Among *Hunters,* a Fox and Martern of the firſt Year are alſo call'd *Cubs.*

Cubature, (in *Geom.*) is a finding exactly the Solid Content of any propoſed Body; as *The Quadrature of a Surface,* is finding the *Area,* or Content of that Surface.

Cubbridge-head, (*Sea-term*) a Partition made of Boards, *&c.* a-croſs the Fore-caſtle and half Deck of a Ship, one being termed the *Cubbridge-head before,* and *the other the Cubbridge-head behind*; but in other Places, ſuch Partitions are call'd *Bulk-heads.*

Cube, (*Gr.* in *Geom.*) a Solid Regular Figure, bounded by ſix equal Sides, which are all Squares, like a Die: In *Algebra,* the third Power in a *Series,* or Rank of Geometrical Proportionals continued, is call'd a Cube; as *a* is the Root, *aa* the Square, and *aaa* the Cube.

Cube or **Cubick Number,** (in *Arithm.*) is that which ariſes from the Multiplication of any Number firſt by it ſelf, and then by the Product: So 125 is a Cube-number, produced by 5, firſt Multiply'd by it ſelf, and then by 25 the Product.

Cube-Root, is the ſide of a Cube Number; ſo 3 is the Root, or Side of the Cube 27, and 5 is the Root of the Cube 125.

Cube-Square, is the Biquadrate, or fourth Power, which proceeds from the Root, or Side thrice multiply'd by it ſelf: Thus taking 2 for the Side, 4 is the Square, 8 the Cube, and 16 the Biquadrate, or Cube-Square.

Cubebs, a kind of *Indian* Fruit, that grows and taſtes like Pepper, claſping about the Tree like Ivy; they hang in cluſters, and the Flowers are very ſweet-ſcented.

Cubical or **Cubick,** belonging to, or having the Figure of a Cube.

Cubical Artery, (in *Anat.*) is taken by ſome Writers for a Branch of the Axillary Artery.

Cubical Foot, a Meaſure of Solid Bodies which are a Foot every Way.

Cubick Equations, (in *Algebra*) are ſuch whoſe higheſt Power conſiſts of three Dimenſions, or is a Cubical Quantity, as $aaa - 3bba = 2ccc$; where the higheſt Power of *a* the unknown Quantity is a Cube.

Cubick Number. See *Cube Number.*

Cubiforme Os. See *Cuboides.*

Cubit, (*Lat.*) a Meaſure properly counted from the Elbow to the end of the Middle-finger, of which there were anciently three kinds, *viz.* the great one which was nine Foot long, the middle one of two Foot, and the ſmall one of a Foot and a half.

The **Cubit** or The **Ulna**, (in *Anat.*) is a long hard Bone with a Hollow in its middle, which lies in the in-ſide of the Arm, and reaches from the Elbow to the Wriſt: But ſome make it to conſiſt of two Bones, one call'd *Vlna*, and the other *Radius*.

Cubitæus Externus, a Muſcle that ſerves to extend, or ſtretch out the Wriſt: It ariſes from the outward Knob of the *Os Humeri*, or Shoulder-bone, and is inſerted to the upper and outward part of the *Os Metacarpi* of the little Finger.

Cubitæus Internus, is a Muſcle which helps to bend the Wriſt, and ſprings from the inner Knob of the Shoulder-bone; whence paſſing along the *Vlna*, it comes to its Implantion in the fourth Bone of the *Carpus*, and the *Os Metacarpi* of the little Finger.

Cubital Muſcle. See *Anconæus.*

Cubo-Cube or **Cubed Cube**, (in *Mathem.*) the ſixth Power of any Number or Quantity; ſo 64 is a Cubed-Cube, rais'd from the Root 2 five times multiply'd into it ſelf.

Cuboides, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the ſeventh Bone of the *Tarſus* of the Foot; which is joyn'd behind to the *Os Calcis*, before to the two outer Bones of the *Metatarſus*, and on its in-ſide to the *Os Cuneiforme*: It is alſo call'd *Os Cubiforme* and *Grandinoſum*.

Cucheneal. See *Cocheneal.*

Cuchetus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Coucher, Setter, or Setting-dog.

Cucking-ſtool, or **Tumbrel**, an Engine now us'd for the puniſhment of Scolds and brawling Women; as in former times, for that of Brewers and Bakers tranſgreſſing the Laws; who being ſet in ſuch a Stool, were plung'd over Head and Ears in *Stercore*, or ſtinking Water.

Cuckold, one whoſe Wife's lew'd Pranks are ſaid to have grafted Horns on his Head.

Cuckoo, a well known Bird.

Cuckoo-flower. See *Ladies-ſmock.*

Cuckoo's-pintle, an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Wake-Robin*, which purges tough Humours out of the Breaſt and Lungs.

Cucquean, a Wench, or Whore.

Cucujus, the *Indian* Glow-fly. See *Cucuyos.*

Cucullaris, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the *Scapula*, or Shoulder-blade ſo nam'd, becauſe in Covering the Back with its Fellow, it reſembles a Monk's Cowl, or Hood: It ariſes from the *Os Occipitis*, the *Ligamentum Colli*, and the top of the Spine of the laſt *Vertebra* of the Neck, as alſo from the eight upper ones of the Cheſt; and is inſerted to the *Clavicula*, and to the *Spina Scapulæ*: It is alſo call'd *Trapezius.*

Cucullate Flowers, (among *Herbaliſts*) are ſuch as reſemble the Figure of an Helmet, or Monk's Hood; being otherwiſe termed *Galeate* and *Galericulate Flowers*.

Cucullus, (*Lat.*) a Hood that Men or Women uſe, to cover their Heads with when it rains, a Frier's Cowl; a Cornet of Paper that Apothecaries and Grocers make uſe of to put their Drugs or Spice in.

Cuculus, the Cuckoo, a Bird; alſo the Gournet, or gray Gournet, a Sea-fiſh; alſo the Herb Night-ſhade.

Cucumer or **Cucumis**, the Cucumber-Plant, whoſe Seed is one of the greater cold Seeds.

Cucupha, a Cover for the Head, made of ſweet-ſcented Cephalick Spices beat to Powder, and ſtitch'd between two pieces of Silk, or quilted in a Cap, againſt Rheums and other Diſeaſes of the Head.

Cucurbita, a Gourd, a Cupping-glaſs.

Cucurbite or **Body**, a Chymical pointed Veſſel, made of Earth, Glaſs, or Copper; ſo call'd becauſe its ſhape ſomewhat reſembles a Gourd, and moſt commonly us'd in Diſtillations, or for the rectifying of Spirits, *&c.*

Cucurbitini Lumbrici, broad Worms that breed in the Entrails, like the Seed of a Gourd.

Cucurbitula or **Cucurbita**, a Cupping-glaſs; a hollow Veſſel made of Glaſs, or Tin, which is apply'd to the Body, either with Scarification, or without it, to divert, or drive the Blood into ſome other Part, or to let it out when Corrupt: If it be us'd without Scarification, 'tis call'd *Cucurbita Cæca*, or *Ventoſa*, and is generally ſet on the moſt fleſhy Parts, where the large Veſſels and Nerves cannot be hurt.

Cucuyos, a kind of Fly in *America*, which gives ſuch a Luſtre in the Night, that one may not only Travel, but alſo write and read by the Light of it: The Native *Indians* go a hunting at Mid-night by the help of theſe Inſects, faſtening them to their Hands and Feet.

Cud, the inner part of the Throat in Beaſts.

To **Chew the Cud**, to chew again, as a Cow does; to reflect, to think, or muſe upon.

Cud-weed or **Cud-wort**, an Herb whoſe Leaves are ſo ſoft, that they are ſometimes us'd for Cotton; whence it is alſo call'd *Cotton-weed*.

Cudden or **Cuddy**, a Changeling, a Nizy, or ſilly Fellow.

Cuddy, (in a *Firſt rate Man of War*) is a Place lying between the Quarter-deck and the Captain Lieutenant's Cabbin under the Poop; which is divided into Partitions for the Maſter and the Secretary's Officers.

Cude or **Cude-cloth**, (old Word) a Face-cloth for a young Child, which heretofore us'd to be the Prieſt's Fee, at the baptizing of it.

Cue, an Item given to Stage-players, what, or when to ſpeak; alſo a Mood, or Humour; as *A merry Cue.*

Cuerpo, (*Span.*) a Body: Whence the Phraſe *To walk in Cuerpo, i. e.* to go without a Cloak.

Cui ante divortium, (*Lat.*) a Writ that a Woman divorced from her Husband, may have to recover Lands or Tenements, from him to whom her Husband alienated them, during the Marriage.

Cui in Vita, a Writ of Entry that a Widow has againſt him to whom her Husband alienated, or made over Lands, *&c.* in his Life-time; which muſt contain this Clauſe, That during his Life-time She could not withſtand it.

Cuiſnage. See *Cuynage*.

Cuiraſs, (*Fr.*) a defenſive Armour, made of Steel, or Iron-plates beat thin; ſo as to cover the Body, from the Neck down to the Waſte, both behind and before.

Cuiraſſier, a Horſe-man armed with a Cuiraſs.

Cuiſſes, an Armour for the Thighs.

Culage, (in *ancient Deeds*) the laying up of a Ship in the Dock to be repaired.

Culdeys, a ſort of Religious People that were anciently in *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

Culeus, (*Lat.*) a Meaſure containing near two Hogſheads, being the biggeſt Meaſure for Liquors among the *Romans*, and made of Leather, or bak'd Earth: Alſo a Sack into which ſuch as murder'd their Parents were put, with a Dog, Ape, Cock and Viper, and thrown into the Sea.

Culex, the Gnat, or Midge, a little Fly.

Culinary, belonging to the Kitchen.

To **Cull**, to pick and chuſe, to pick out.

Cull-fiſh, a ſort of Fiſh.

Cullander, a Kitchen-Veſſel to drain off Liquor from any thing that is boil'd.

Cullers, Sheep that are pick'd, or drawn out of a Flock, as not being good for Meat.

Cullions, the Teſticles, or Stones; alſo an Herb of the nature of Dog-ſtones: Among Gardiners, *Cullions* or *Stone-roots*, are the round Roots of Plants, whether ſingle, double, or treble.

Cullion-head, the ſame as a Baſtion, Sconce, or Block-houſe.

Cullis, (in *Cookery*) a ſtrained Liquor made of any ſort of dreſs'd Meat, or other things pounded in a Mortar, and paſs'd thro' a Hair-ſieve: Theſe Culliſes are uſually pour'd upon Meſſes, and into hot Pies, a little before they are ſerv'd up to Table.

Cullot, a Cuſhion to ride Poſt with.

Cully, a Milk-ſop, one that may be eaſily lead by the Noſe, or put upon.

To **Cully one**, to make a Fool of him.

Culm, (old Word) Smoak, or Soot.

Culmen, (*Lat.*) the top, peak, or height of a thing, the ridge of an Houſe, Hill, *&c.*

Culmen Cœli, (in *Aſtrol.*) the higheſt point of Heaven, that a Star can riſe to in any Latitude; commonly taken for the Tenth Houſe.

Culmiferous Plants, (among *Herbaliſts*) ſuch as have a ſmooth, joynted, hollow Stalk, which is wrapt about at each Joynt, with a ſingle, long, narrow and ſharp-pointed Leaf; and their Seeds are contain'd in chaffy Husks; as Wheat, Barley, Rie, Oats, and moſt kinds of Graſſes.

To **Culminate**, to riſe to the top: Thus among *Aſtronomical Writers*, the Sun, or a Star is ſaid *To Culminate*, or *to be Culminant*, when it comes to the Meridian of any Place, or to the greateſt Height that it can have that Day.

Culmus, (*Lat.* in *Botanicks*) is properly the Stem, or Stalk of Corn, or Graſs, diſtinguiſhed from that of all other Plants, which is termed *Caulis*.

Culpable, guilty, faulty, blame-worthy.

Culpon that Trout, *i. e.* cut it up, a Phraſe us'd by thoſe that are skill'd in the Art of Carving.

Culrach or **Colrach**, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) one left as a Pledge for the Appearance of a Man, from one Court to another.

Culrage, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Arſe-ſmart, or Water-pepper.

Cultch, the bottom of the Sea, where Oiſters Spawn.

To **Cultivate**, (*Lat.*) to manure, till, or Husband the Ground; to improve, to manage.

Cultivation, the Act of cultivating, tilling, or improving.

Culture, Husbandry, Tillage, Improvement, good Education.

Culver, (old Word) a Dove, or Pigeon.

Culverin, (*Fr.*) a piece of Ordinance, ſo named from its Shape ſomewhat reſembling a Snake; and it is of three ſorts, *viz.*

Culverin of the leaſt Size, which weighs 000 Pounds, and has 5 Inches Diameter at the Bore: It takes up a Charge of 10 ℔. Powder, and carries a Ball of 4¼ Inches Diameter, and 14 ℔. 9 *Ou.* Weight; its Random-ſhot being 180 Paces.

Culverin Ordinary, is a great Gun of 5¼ Inches Diameter at the Bore, weighing 4500 Pounds, and taking a Charge of 11 Pounds 6 Ounces of Powder, with a Ball of 5 Inches Diameter, and 17 ℔. 5 Ou. Weight.

Culverin Extraordinary, weighs 4800 Pounds, being 13 Foot long, and its Diameter at the Bore 5½ Inches: It has for its Load 12 ℔. 8 Ou. of Powder, and carries a Shot of 5¼ Inches Diameter, and 20 ℔. Weight.

Culvertage, an old *Norman* Law-Term, ſignifying the Eſcheat, or Forfeiture of a Vaſſal's Lands to the Lord of the Fee.

Culver-tail, (in *Carpentry*) a particular manner of faſtening Boards, or any Timber, by letting one Piece into another: Among *Shipwrights*, it is the fixing of the Carling-timbers in the Beams.

To **Cumber**, to ſtop, to croud, to trouble.

Cumberſome or **Cumb'rous**, troubleſome, inconvenient, unwieldy.

Cuminum, (*Gr.*) Cummin, an Herb like Fennel, but leſs, the Seed of which diſperſes Wind, and is good in the Colick; as alſo for a Tympany, dizzineſs in the Head, *&c.*

† **Cunctation**, (*Lat.*) prolonging of time, Delay.

Cuneiforme Os, (in *Anat.*) a Bone of the Head, ſituated in the midſt of the *Baſis*, or bottom of the Brain, and ſo nam'd from its Figure reſembling a Wedge.

Cuneiformia Oſſa, certain Bones of the *Tarſus* of the Foot, which are counted the fourth, fifth and ſixth, and theſe alſo take Name from their Shape, as being large above, and narrow below, like Wedges.

Cuneus, a Wedge, one of the ſix Principles of *Mechanicks*. In ſome ancient Deeds, it is taken for a Mint, or Place to coin Money in.

Cuniculus, the Coney, or Rabbet, one of the Beaſts of Chace: Alſo a hole, or paſſage under Ground.

Cunila, an Herb, of which there are three ſorts, *viz.* Savoury, Marjoram with the ſmall Leaf, and Penny-royal with the broad Leaf.

Cunilago, the Herb Flea-bane, or Moth-mullein; or a kind of Savoury, or Orgament.

To **Cunn** or **Cond**, (*Sea-Term*) to direct, or guide; as *To Cunn a Ship*, *i. e.* to direct the Perſon at Helm how to Steer her. See To *Cond*.

Cunner, a ſort of Fiſh.

Cunning, Ingenuity, Skilfulneſs, Subtilty, Craftineſs.

A **Cunning Man**, one skill'd in Aſtrology; a Diviner, a Conjurer.

Cuntey Cuntey, (old *Law-Term*) a kind of Tryal, which ſeems to be the ſame with that of the Ordinary Jury, or Tryal by the Country.

Cuntur or **Condor**, a ſtrange ſort of Bird in *Peru*, a Province of Southern *America*, which the Natives worſhipped as one of their Deities: Some of theſe Birds are five or ſix Ells long, from one end of the Wing to the other, and ſo furious that ſeveral *Spaniards* have been kill'd by them: They have very hard and ſharp Beaks, that will pierce a Hide, and two of them will ſet upon, kill, and devour a Bull: Their Feathers are black and white like thoſe of a Magpy, with a Creſt on the Head in ſhape of a Raſor; and when they fly, they make a moſt terrible Noiſe. One of the Talons of this Bird is kept in the Treaſury of St. *Stephen*'s Chappel at *Paris* in *France*

Cup, a Veſſel to drink out of; alſo the Pommel of a Bed: Among *Herbaliſts*, *Cups* are taken for thoſe ſhort Husks, in which Flowers grow; ſome being pointed into two, three, four, five, or ſix Leaves.

To **Cup**, to apply a Cupping-glaſs.

Cup-ſhot or **Cup-ſhotten**, that is in his Cups, over-loaded with Drink, fuddled.

Cupella, (*Lat.*) a Cuppel, or Coppel; a kind of Veſſel us'd by *Chymiſts*.

Cupidity, Concupiſcence, inordinate Deſire, Senſuality, Luſt.

Cupido or **Cupid**, the fabulous God of Love, whom the Ancients us'd to repreſent like a Boy naked and winged; having a Vail over his Eyes, carrying a Quiver upon his Shoulder, and holding a Torch in one Hand, and a Bow with ſome Darts in the other, to give deſperate Wounds to the Hearts of Lovers.

Cupola, (*Ital.*) a round Loover, or arched Tower in a Building, made in form of the Bell of a Watch, or of a Cup turned upſide down; as that of St. *Paul*'s Church, *London*.

Cuppel. See *Coppel*.

Cupping-glaſs, (in *Surgery*) a kind of Glaſs-vial apply'd to the moſt fleſhy Parts of the Body, with burning Tow, to draw out corrupt Blood, or windy Matter. See *Cucurbitula*.

Cupreſſus, (*Lat.*) the Cypreſs-tree.

Cuprum, Copper, a Metal ſo call'd from the Iſland of *Cyprus*, ſome time noted for the beſt ſort of it.

Curable, that may be cured.

Curacy or **Curateſhip**, the Office of a Curate.

Curate, a Parſon or Vicar, one that ſerves a Cure, or has the Charge of Souls in a Pariſh.

Curatio, (*Lat.*) a taking care for, or looking to a thing; Management, Over-ſight, Proviſion; an Office, Cure, or Charge. In the Art of *Phyſick*, a right Method of finding out by Symptoms and Indications, proper Remedies for any Diſeaſe, in order to the recovery of Health; Healing, Phyſicking, a Cure.

Curative Indication, a Sign relating to the Diſeaſe to be cured. See *Indication*.

Curator, (*Lat.*) one that has the charge to overſee and provide things neceſſary, or that has the management of a Buſineſs; a Commiſſioner, Truſtee, Guardian, Overſeer, Surveyor, *&c.*

Curatores Alvei Tiberis & Cloacarum, were Commiſſioners appointed by the Emperour *Auguſtus*, for cleanſing the River *Tiber*, and the Common-Shore of the City.

Curatores Calendarii, certain Officers, who put out the Publick Caſh to Intereſt, which was paid at the Calends, or the firſt Day of the Month.

Curatores Denariorum Flandorum, the Wardens of the Mint, or Overſeers for the melting and coining of Money, who were otherwiſe call'd *Viri Monetales*.

Curatores omnium Tribuum, the Protectors or Governours of the ſeveral Quarters of the City of *Rome*, like the Aldermen of the Wards in *London*.

Curatores Operum Publicorum, were the Overſeers or Surveyers of Publick Works.

Curatores Viarum extra Urbem, Commiſſioners for the High-ways, Cauſeys and Bridges about the City of *Rome*.

Curb, part of a Bridle: Alſo a long Swelling beneath the elbow of a Horſe's Hoof, in the great Sinew behind, above the top of the Horn, which makes him halt and go lame.

To **Curb**, to reſtrain or keep under, to give a check to.

Curculio, (*Lat.*) the Weeſand, or Wind-pipe: Alſo a little Worm that eats out the Pith of Corn; a Mite, or Weevil.

Curcuma, an *Indian* Root of a Saffron-colour, commonly call'd Turmerick.

Cure, the healing of a Diſtemper, or Wound; a Remedy: Alſo a Spiritual Living, or Benefice, with the Charge of Souls.

Curebulli, tanned Leather; a Word us'd by *Chaucer*.

Curfew, a Law made by K. *William* the Conquerour, That all People ſhould put out their Fire and Lights at the ringing of the Eight a Clock Bell, which was call'd in *French*, *Couvrir le feu*, *i. e.* covering, or raking up the Fire: Whence, in ſeveral Places at this Day, where a Bell is uſually rung towards Bed-time, it is ſaid to ring *Curfew*.

Curia, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) an Aſſembly of Senatours, Counſellours, or Prieſts; alſo the Council-houſe, State-houſe, or Hall, where they meet; alſo one of the thirty Wards of the City of *Rome*. See *Curia*.

In our Common Law, *Curia* ſignifies a Court of Judicature, and was alſo ſometimes particularly taken for the Company of Tenants that did their Suit and Service at the Court of their Lord.

Curia adviſare vult, a Law-Phraſe made uſe of to expreſs a Deliberation that the Court intends to take upon any Point, or Points of a Cauſe, before they proceed to paſs Judgment.

Curia claudenda, a Writ that lies againſt a Man, who being under an Obligation to fence and cloſe up his Ground, refuſes, or delays to do it.

Curia Canonicorum, was the Court-lodge, or Manour-houſe in a Lordſhip, belonging to ſome Religious Order.

Curia Domini, the Lord's Houſe, Hall, or Court, where all the Tenants, if need requir'd, were bound to give their Attendance every three Weeks; but more eſpecially at *Lady*-Day and *Michaelmas*-Day.

Curia Domini Regis. See *Chriſtianitatis Curia*.

Curia Militum, a Court anciently held at *Carisbrook*-Caſtle in the Iſle of *Wight*.

Curia Penticiarum, a Court kept by the Sheriff of *Cheſter*, in a Place commonly call'd the *Pendice*, which probably had that Name, becauſe it was held at firſt under a Pent-houſe, or Shed cover'd with Boards.

Curia Perſonæ, the Parſonage, or Parſon's Manſion-houſe.

Curiæ, the *Roman* People were at firſt divided into Three Tribes, and thoſe Tribes were ſubdivided into Ten *Curiæ*, or Wards, every one of which had its peculiar *Curio*, or Prieſt, who took care of the Sacrifices and Feaſts proper to each *Curia*.

Curiæ Generales, (in our Common Law) thoſe General and Solemn Courts that were held by the Lord of the Manour twice a Year, *viz.* on the Feſtivals of the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, and St. *Michael* the Archangel.

Curiæ Adventus, the Duty of coming to pay Suit and Service at the Court of ſuch a Lord.

Curialitas Scotiæ, the ſame Tenure in *Scotland*, as that which we call the *Courteſy of England*; which See.

Curio. See *Curia*.

Curio Maximus, the chief of all the *Curio's*, or Prieſts of the thirty *Curiæ*, or Wards of ancient *Rome*; who was choſen by a general Aſſembly of thoſe Prieſts, and afterwards confirmed by the Senate and People.

Curionia or **Curialia Sacra**, the Sacrifices of the *Roman Curia*, at which every individual Perſon was bound to be preſent, like the Pariſh-maſſes of the Modern Church of *Rome*.

Curioſity, over-much Care, a Paſſion or Deſire of Seeing, or Knowing; alſo Delicateneſs, or Niceneſs; a curious Thing, or Rarity.

Curious, deſirous to ſee and know every thing, inquiſitive, prying: Alſo excellent, rare; neat or fine, delicate or nice, exact, wary.

Curlew, a kind of Water-fowl of a gray Colour, with red and black Spots, having a long and crooked Bill.

Curlings, (among *Hunters*) the little ſpotted Curls, with which the Burr of a Deer's Head is powder'd.

Curmudgeon, a covetous Hunks, a pitiful, niggardly, cloſe-fiſted Fellow.

Curnock, four Buſhels, or half a Quarter of Corn.

Curopalates, (*Gr.*) the *Major-domo*, or Maſter of the Houſehold to the *Greek* Emperours.

Curranto or **Courant**, (*Ital. & Fr.*) a running *French* Dance: Alſo a Muſical Air which runs in a Mood call'd the *Imperfect of the more*, conſiſting of triple Time.

Currency, (*Lat.*) Currentneſs, Courſe; as The *Currency of Coin*.

Current, that goes, that is eſtabliſhed, or received; as *Current Money, the Current Price, a Current Opinion*, &c.

A **Current**, a running Stream.

Curricurr, a kind of Eaſt-*India* Barge.

Currydow, (Old Word) a Curry-favour, or Flatterer.

Currier, one that dreſſes, liquors, and colours tann'd Leather, ſo as to make it gentle, and ſerviceable for many Uſes.

Curriſh, Curr-like, doggiſh, churliſh ill-natur'd.

Curruca, (*Lat.*) a Bird that hatches the Cuckoo's Eggs; an Hedge-ſparrow, or a Titling; alſo a Cuckold, or Wittal.

To **Curry**, to dreſs Leather, to rub down a Horſe; to make Suit to one, to get into one's Favour.

Curry-comb, an Iron-tool to comb, or dreſs Horſes with.

Curſer, (in old *Records*) a Courier, or expreſs Meſſenger of Haſte.

Curſiter or **Curſitor**, an Officer, or Clerk belonging to *Chancery*, who makes out Original Writs for that County, or Shire which is allotted to him. In *Stat.* 18. *E.* 3. they are called *Clerks of the Courſe*, and are 24 in number, being a particular Corporation.

Curſory, ſlight, or haſty.

Curſt, curſed, fierce, ſhrewd.

Curſtneſs, Fierceneſs, a crabbed Humour; Severity, Rigour.

Curtail, a Drab, or naſty Slut.

Double Curtail, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument, ſerving as a Baſs to the Haut-bois.

To **Curtail**, to dock, or cut off a Horſe's Tail; to diſmember, to diminiſh.

Curtain. See *Courtin*.

Curtation of a Planet, (in *Aſtron.*) is a little part cut off from the Line of its Interval, or Diſtance from the Sun.

Curteſy of England. See *Courteſy of England*.

Curteyn or **Curtana**, the Name of K. *Edward* the Confeſſour's Sword without a Point; the firſt Sword that is uſually carry'd before the King or Queen Regent of *England*, at his or her Coronation, as an Emblem of Royal Clemency and Mercy.

Curti-cone, a Term in *Geometry*. See *Truncated Pyramid and Cone*.

Curtilage, (*Law*-word) a piece of Ground, Garden-plot, or Yard, belonging to, or lying near a Houſe.

Curtiles terræ, (among the *Feudiſts*) Court-Lands, or Lands properly belonging to the Court, or Houſe of the Lord of a Manour.

Curtlaſs or **Curtle-ax**, a kind of Weapon.

Curvature, bowing, or bending, Crookedneſs.

A **Curve**, (in *Geom.*) is a crooked Line.

Curves or **Curvilineal Figures**, thoſe that are bounded by curved, or crooked Lines; as Circles, Ovals, Conick Sections, Spherical Triangles, &c. and theſe are either *Regular*, or *Irregular*.

Regular Curves, ſuch *Curves* as the *Perimeters* of the Conick Sections, which are always curved, or bent after the ſame regular Geometrical manner.

Irregular Curves are ſuch as have a Point of Inflection, and which being conrinued, do turn themſelves a contrary Way; as the *Conchoid* and the Solid *Parabola*.

Curvet, a certain Motion, Gate, or Prancing of a managed Horſe.

Curvilineal or **Curvilineary**, (in *Geom.*) crooked-lined; as *Curvilineal Figures*.

Curvity, Crookedneſs.

Curulis Sella, (*Lat.*) a Chair of State made of Ivory, carv'd and plac'd in a Chariot, in which the chief Magiſtrates of *Rome* were anciently carry'd.

Cuſcuta or **Caſſuta**, a Weed with a red Stalk winding about Herbs, and call'd Dodder, or Withwind.

Cuſp, (in *Aſtrol.*) the firſt Point, or Beginning of every one of the Twelve Houſes, in a Scheme, or Figure of the Heavens.

Cuſpidatum. See *Frontatum*.

Cuſpis, (*Lat*) the Point of a Weapon, a Spear-head, or Arrow-head; alſo a kind of Bandage uſ'd by Surgeons.

Cuſtode admittendo & Cuſtode amovendo, are Writs for the admitting, or removing of Guardians.

Cuſtodes, (among the ancient *Romans*) certain Officers appointed to prevent Deceit, in the delivering of Tickets for the choice of Magiſtrates.

Cuſtodes Libertatis Angliæ authoritate Parliamenti, *i. e.* Keepers of the Liberties of *England* by Authority of Parliament; the Style in which Writs, and other Proceedings at Law, run during the Times of Trouble, from the Death of King *Charles* I. till the Uſurpation by *O. Cromwel*.

Cuſtody, Ward or Keeping, ſafe Hold or Priſon.

Cuſtom, (*Fr.*) Habit, Way, or Faſhion; Uſage, or Uſe; the Practice of a Tradeſman's Shop: Alſo a certain Duty paid by the Subject to the King, Queen, or State, upon the bringing in, or carrying out of Commodities, for protecting them in their Trade, &c.

Among our Common-Lawyers and Civilians, **Cuſtom** is counted a Part of the Law, and defined to be a Law, or Right not written, which being eſtabliſhed by long Uſe and the Conſent of Anceſtours, has been, and is daily practiſ'd, for the Proof of which, an hundred Years Continuance is at leaſt requiſite; and it is either *General*, or *Particular*.

General Cuſtom, is that which is allowed throughout the whole Kingdom of *England*. A *Particular Cuſtom* is that which belongs to this, or that County, as *Gavelkind* to *Kent*, or to ſuch a Lordſhip, City, or Town.

Cuſtoms and **Services**, the Name of a Writ of Right. See *Conſuetudinibus & Servitiis*.

Cuſtom-houſe, a particular Houſe or Publick Building in ſeveral Cities and Sea-port-Towns of *England*, eſpecially *London*, where the Queen's Cuſtoms are receiv'd, and all Buſineſs manag'd, relating to that Affair.

Cuſtomable, that is according to Cuſtom.

Cuſtomary, accuſtomed, common, ordinary, uſual.

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Cydonium, Quiddany, Conſerve, or Marmalet of Quinces.

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Cygnet, a young Swan, which being well fatted, makes a noble Diſh at great Entertainments.

Cygnus, a Swan: Alſo the Swan a Conſtellation in the Northern Hemiſphere, conſiſting of 35 tars.

Cylinder, a Roller, or Rolling-ſtone, a round Stone, or piece of Wood to break Clods of Earth, or to make Garden-walks even and ſmooth: In *Geometry*, a Solid Body, made by the turning of a Rectangled Parallelogram about one of its Sides, ſo that it is extended in length, equally round, and its Extremities, or Ends are equal Circles: Among *Phyſicians* and *Surgeons*, a Plaiſter made up into a long Roll.

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Cyminum, the Herb Cummin. See *Cuminum.*

Cymraecan Language, the *Welſh*, or old *Britiſh* Tongue.

Cyna, a Tree in *Arabia*, with Leaves like the Palm-tree.

Cynanche, the Squinancy, or Quinſey, an Inflammation of the inner Muſcles of the Throat, accompany'd with difficulty of Breathing, and a continual Feaver: This Diſeaſe is ſo call'd, becauſe it often happens to Dogs and Wolves.

Cynanthemis, the Herb May-weed, or ſtinking Camomile.

Cynanthropia, a kind of Frenzy, caus'd by the venomous Bite of a Dog, Wolf, *&c.* So that the Patient ſhuns the Light, and every thing that is bright, is much afraid of Water, and trembles at the ſight, or remembrance of it.

Cynara, the Artichoke-plant. See *Cinara.*

Cynchramus, a Bird, ſomewhat bigger than a creſted Lark, and counted a delicate Morſel in *Italy.*

Cynegeticks, Books that treat of the Exerciſe of Hunting.

Cynical, Dog-like, Dogged, Curriſh, Churliſh, Crabbed.

Cynicks, a Sect of Philoſophers, ſo call'd, from their churliſh Behaviour, and ſnarling Reflections upon all ſorts of Perſons: They deſpis'd all things, eſpecially Grandeur and Riches, with all Arts and Sciences, except Morality.

Cynicus Spaſmus, the Dog-cramp, a Convulſion of the Muſcles of the Mouth, by which the Face is ſo drawn awry, that it reſembles the Countenance of a grinning Dog.

Cynips, a Fly with long Legs and a Sting; the Dog-fly, Gnat, or Midge; one of the Plagues of *Egypt.*

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Cyminum, the Herb Cummin. See *Cuminum*.

Cymraecan Language, the *Welſh*, or old *Britiſh* Tongue.

Cyna, a Tree in *Arabia*, with Leaves like the Palm-tree.

Cynanche, the Squinancy, or Quinſey, an Inflammation of the inner Muſcles of the Throat, accompany'd with difficulty of Breathing, and a continual Feaver: This Diſeaſe is ſo call'd, becauſe it often happens to Dogs and Wolves.

Cynanthemis, the Herb May-weed, or ſtinking Camomile.

Cynanthropia, a kind of Frenzy, caus'd by the venomous Bite of a Dog, Wolf, *&c.* So that the Patient ſhuns the Light, and every thing that is bright, is much afraid of Water, and trembles at the ſight, or remembrance of it.

Cynara, the Artichoke-plant. See *Cinara*.

Cynchramus, a Bird, ſomewhat bigger than a creſted Lark, and counted a delicate Morſel in *Italy*.

Cynegeticks, Books that treat of the Exerciſe of Hunting.

Cynical, Dog-like, Dogged, Curriſh, Churliſh, Crabbed.

Cynicks, a Sect of Philoſophers, ſo call'd, from their churliſh Behaviour, and ſnarling Reflections upon all ſorts of Perſons: They deſpis'd all things, eſpecially Grandeur and Riches, with all Arts and Sciences, except Morality.

Cynicus Spaſmus, the Dog-cramp, a Convulſion of the Muſcles of the Mouth, by which the Face is ſo drawn awry, that it reſembles the Countenance of a grinning Dog.

Cynips, a Fly with long Legs and a Sting; the Dog-fly, Gnat, or Midge; one of the Plagues of *Egypt*.

Cynobotane, an Herb call'd ſtinking May-weed.

Cynocephale, an Herb bearing a Flower like a Dog's Head.

Cynocephalis or **Cynocephalus**, a kind of Ape with a Head like a Dog; the Dog's-headed Monkey, or Baboon.

Cynocoprus, Dogs Ordure, or Dung.

Cynocrambe, the Herb Dog's-Mercury, which gently purges Serous Humours.

Cynodes Orexis, or **Cynorexis**, a Diſeaſe, a preternatural ravening Appetite, or an extreme Hunger, accompany'd with Vomiting, or a Looſeneſs.

Cynodeſmus, (in *Anat.*) the Band which ties the little Skin of the **Penis** to the *Glans*, or Nut.

Cynodontes, the Dog-teeth, or Eye-teeth, betwixt the Fore-teeth and the Grinders, of which there are two in each Jaw.

Cynogloſſus, the Herb Hounds-tongue, good to ſtop Bloud; a Looſeneſs, Rheum, *&c.*

Cynomazon, a Herb which being put into a piece of Bread, kills Dogs.

Cynomorion, a kind of Weed that grows amidſt Corn and kills it; Choke-weed.

Cynomya, the Dog-fly, an Inſect; alſo the Herb Flea-bane.

Cynorexis. See *Cynodes Orexis.*

Cynorrhodon, the wild Roſe, or Sweet-brier Roſe: alſo the Flower of the red Lilly.

Cynosbatos or **Cynosbaton**, Eglantine, or Sweet-brier, a Shrub; alſo the Caper-buſh.

Cynoſorchis, the Herb Dog-ſtones; alſo Gander-gooſe, or Rag-wort.

Cynoſura, a Conſtellation, or cluſter of ſeven Stars, near the North-Pole, otherwiſe call'd *Urſa Minor*, *i. e.* the Leſſer Bear; or the Polar Star, in the Tail of it, which ſerves to guide Sailers in their Courſe.

Cynozolon, a ſtinking Weed of the Thiſtle-kind.

Cyon or **Cion**, a Grafft, Sucker, or Sprig; a young Tree, or Slip, ſpringing from an old one.

Cypariſſæ or **Cypariſſeæ**, certain fiery Meteors, or Vapours that appear in the Air at Night.

Cypariſſias, the greateſt kind of Spurge; an Herb.

Cypariſſus, the Cypreſs-tree.

Cyperis, an *Indian* Herb like Ginger, which being chew'd has the Virtue of Saffron.

Cyperus, a kind of Ruſh, white at bottom, and black at top; Galingale: Alſo an Herb whoſe Root ſmells like Spikenard.

Cypher. See *Cipher.*

Cyphoma or **Cyphoſis**, (in *Anat.*) a bending backwards of the *Vertebra*'s, or Turning-joynts of the Back; a being hunch-back'd, or boſſed.

Cypreſs, a Tree with which Sepulchres were adorn'd, as being the Emblem of Death: Alſo a ſort of fine curled Stuff, partly Silk, and partly Hair, of which Hoods, *&c.* for Women are uſually made; ſo call'd from the Iſland of *Cyprus*, from whence they were firſt brought.

Cyprian, a proper Name of Men, particularly of one of the *Latin* Fathers, and Biſhop of *Carthage* in *Africa*, who ſuffer'd Martyrdom, *A. C.* 250.

Cyprinus, the Carp, a freſh-water Fiſh.

Cyprus, an Iſland in the Mediterranean-Sea, anciently dedicated to *Venus*, and now under the *Turks* Dominion: Alſo a Shrub, or Buſh much like Privet; with the Flowers of which the Inhabitants of that Iſland us'd to make a very ſweet Oil: Alſo the Drug Camphire.

Cypſelus, the Martin, or Martlet; a Bird like a Swallow.

Cyrickſceat, (*Sax.*) a certain Tribute, or Duty formerly paid to the Church. See *Church-eſſet.*

Cyrpus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Ruſh, or Bulruſh, ſuch as formerly ſerv'd for the ſtrewing of Churches, and are ſtill us'd in ſome Places for the ſame Purpoſe.

Cyrtoma or **Cyrtoſis**, Crookedneſs, a Bunch in the Back, or a Swelling in any other Part.

Cyſſaros, the Fundament, Breech, or Buttock; alſo the lowermoſt Gut call'd *Rectum*, or the Straight Gut.

Cyſteolithos, the Spunge-ſtone, a kind of Stone of a brittle Subſtance, and whitiſh Colour, yielding a milky Juice.

Cyſtepatick Artery, (in *Anat.*) a Branch of the *Cœliack*, which paſſes to the Liver and Gall.

Cyſtepaticus Ductus, a Conduit, or Paſſage, which is let into that of the Liver call'd *Hepatick*, and the Gall-bladder.

Cyſtica, Medicines us'd againſt Diſtempers in the Bladder.

Cyſticæ Gemelli, (in *Anat.*) two very ſmall Branches of the *Cœliack* Artery, which are diſperſed thro' the Gall-bladder.

Cyſtick Vein, a Branch of the *Vena Porta*, which goes up to the Neck of the Gall-bladder, and there divides it ſelf.

Cyſticus Ductus. See *Ductus Cyſticus.*

Cyſtis, a Bladder, eſpecially that of the Urine and Gall: Alſo the Bag, or Skin that contains the Matter of an Impoſtume.

Cyſtis Choledochus, the Gall-bladder.

Cyſtotomia, a cutting, or opening of the Bladder, in order to take out the Stone lodged in it.

Cytharus, a Sea-fiſh of the Turbot-kind.

Cytinus, the firſt Bud, or the Flower of the Pomegranate-tree.

Cytiſus, a kind of Shrub, or Herb good for Cattel's Milk; Hather, or Hadder.

Cyzicenus Stater, the Summ of ſixteen Shillings four Pence, ſo call'd from the Iſland of *Cyzicus.*

Czar, the Title of the Emperour of *Muſcovy*, who is ſo ſty led *qu. Caſar*, which being the Name of the firſt Emperour of *Rome*, is now become a general Title for thoſe that have attain'd to Imperial Power.

D A.

DAB, a ſort of Sea-fiſh, which is thought to be no other than a young Flounder; alſo a light blow on the Chaps, or box on the Ear.

Dab-chick, a kind of Water-fowl.

To **Dabble**, to Splaſh, or ſtir about in the Water, or Dirt.

Dabuh, a wild Beaſt in *Arabia* and *Africa*, which reſembles a Wolf in Shape and Bigneſs: It routs up Graves to prey upon dead Bodies, and perhaps is the ſame with the *Hyæna* of the Ancients.

Dabuze, a ſort of Weapon carry'd before the Grand Seignior or Emperour of the *Turks*, which is of the Nature of our Mace.

Dace or **Dare**, a ſmall River-fiſh, much of the ſame kind with the Roach.

Dacryodes, (*Gr.*) an Ulcer that continually ſends forth Matter.

Dactylus, a Finger; alſo a Date, the fruit of the Palm-tree, that grows like a Finger: Alſo a kind of Shell-fiſh, or Muſcle: Alſo a Dactyl, a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of one long Syllable and two ſhort ones; as Titĭrĕ.

Daddock, (*q. d.* dead Oak) a Country-word, ſignifying the Heart, or Body of a Tree that is thoroughly rotten.

Dado, (in *Architect.*) a Term us'd by ſome Writers for the Die, which is a Member in the middle of the Pedeſtal of a Pillar, between its Baſe and Cornice.

Dæmon. See *Demon.*

Daff, (old Word) a Daſtard, or Coward.

Daffodil, a Flower, of which there are a great many ſorts variouſly diverſify'd: The Root of it provokes Vomiting, and the Leaves bruiſed are good for St. *Anthony*'s Fire.

Dag, (old Word) a Leather-latchet; alſo a Hand-gun.

To **Dag Sheep**, to cut off the Skirts of the Fleece.

Dag-locks, the Wooll that is ſo cut off.

Dagger, a well known Weapon; alſo a Croſs, a kind of Mark in Printing thus expreſs'd (†)

Dagger-fiſh, a ſort of Sea-fiſh.

To **Daggle**, to dawb the Skirts of one's Cloaths with Dirt, or Filth.

Dagon, an Idol of the *Philiſtines*, ſaid to have the upper Parts like a Man, and the lower like a Fiſh.

To **Daign**, (*Fr.*) to condeſcend, to vouchſafe, to be pleaſed.

Dail, (on board a Ship) a Trough in which the Water runs from the Pump, over the Decks.

Daily Motion, (in *Aſtron.*) the progreſs which any Planet makes in 24 Hours, by its own proper Motion.

Dainty, delicate, coſtly, fine, or curious.

Dainties, Delicacies, Kick-ſhaws, Tid-bits.

Dairy or **Dairy-houſe**, a Place where Milk and Milk-meats; as Butter, Cheeſe, Whey, &c. are made, or kept.

Daiſy, a Flower, of which there are ſeveral ſorts; as the White, the all Red, the Red and White, the Green, &c.

† **Daiz**, (*Fr.*) a Canopy, or Cloth of State.

Daker-hen, a kind of Fowl.

Dakir of Hides, *i. e.* Ten Hides, or Skins, the twentieth part of a Laſt. See *Dicker.*

Dale, a little Valley, or low Place.

Dali Prati, (in ancient *Latin* Writers) certain Balks, or narrow Slips of Paſture-ground, anciently left between the Furrows in plough'd Land, which in ſome Parts of *England*, are ſtill call'd *Doles* or *Dools.*

Dalliance, Wantonneſs, Toying.

Dallops, a Word us'd in ſome Places for patches, or corners of Graſs, or Weeds amidſt the Corn.

To **Dally**, to be full of mad, or wanton Tricks; to toy, to play the Fool with; to delay, or trifle.

Dalmatia, a Country bordering upon *Greece.*

Dalmatian Cap, a Flower otherwiſe call'd a *Tulip*, from *Tulippa* a Promontory of that Country.

Dalmatick, a kind of Veſtment worn by Prieſts and ſo nam'd from *Dalmatia*, where it was firſt made.

Dalreudini, the ancient Name of a certain People of *Scotland.*

Dam, the Mother among brute Beaſts; as *A Calf that Sucks his Dam:* Alſo a Flood-gate, or ſtoppage in a River, or Pond.

To **Dam**, to ſtop, or ſhut up.

Dama, (*Lat.*) a Fallow Deer, a Buck, or Doe; alſo the Mountain-goat, with Horns hooked at the top.

Damaſcus, the chief City of *Syria*, whence we have the beſt ſort of Prunes call'd Damaſk-prunes or *Damaſines.*

Damaſk, a kind of fine Silk, Linnen, or Stuff, made of raiſed Work, wrought into Flowers and other Figures.

Damaſk-roſe, a ſort of pale-colour'd Roſe.

To **Damaſk** or **Damaſquine**, to work Damaſk-like; to imprint the Figures of Flowers on Silk, or Stuff; to ſtamp rude Draughts on waſte Paper, &c.

To **Damaſk Wine**, is to warm it a little, in order to take off the edge of the Cold and make it mantle.

Dame, (*Fr.*) a Word us'd in Law-buſineſs for a Lady, and by Country-people, for Miſtreſs, or Goody.

Dame Simonne, or **a la Dame Simonne**, (in *Cookery*) a particular way of Stuffing Cabbage-lettice.

Dames-Violets, a ſort of Plant.

Damiſella, (*Lat.*) a Word us'd in ſome old *Records* for a light Damſel, a Miſs, a Lady of Pleaſure.

Dammage, Loſs, Hurt, Prejudice, or Diſadvantage; any Hind'rance that a Man takes in his Eſtate: In *Common Law*, it is a part of that Loſs, or Prejudice, which the Jurors are to enquire of, and find either for the Plaintiff, or Defendant, in any Civil Action.

Dammage-Cleer, a Duty formerly paid to the Prothonotaries and their Clerks, being a third, ſixth, or tenth part of the Dammages recovered upon a Tryal in any Court of Juſtice; but this Impoſition was taken away by *Stat.* 17 *Car.* 2.

Dammage-feaſant, (*i. e.* doing hurt, or miſchief) a Term us'd when a Stranger's Beaſts are in another Man's Ground, and feed there without a Licence, ſpoiling the Graſs, or Corn; in which Caſe, the Tenant may take, diſtrain and impound them, as well in the Night as in the Day.

To **Dammage**. See To *Indammage.*

To **Damn**, (*Lat.*) to condemn, or adjudge to Hell-torments; to curſe, to cry down, to hiſs off the Stage.

Damnable, that tends to Damnation, wicked, deſtructive, miſchievous.

Damnata Terra, (among *Chymiſts*) the ſame as the *Caput Mortuum*, being only the Maſs of Earth, or groſs Subſtance that remains in the *Retort*, &c. after all the other Principles are forc'd out by the Fire.

Damnation, the Puniſhment of the Damned, a Sentencing to everlaſting Pains in Hell.

To **Damnify**, to indammage, or dammage; to hurt, or prejudice.

Damp, Moiſture, Wetneſs: Alſo a Vapour that often ariſes in Mines under Ground, and chokes the Workmen, unleſs they get away ſpeedily.

To **Damp**, to make damp, or moiſt; to put a Damp upon, or diſhearten; to allay, to chill.

Damſel, (*Fr.*) a young Maiden.

Damſin or **Damſon**, a ſort of Plum.

Dan, (*Heb.* Judgment) one of the twelve Sons of *Jacob*, and Father of a great Tribe, which took Name from him.

To **Dance**, to move the Body in meaſure and time, according to the Tune, or Air that is play'd or Sung.

Dancette or **Dancy**, (*Fr.* in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd, when the Out-line of any Bordure, or Ordinary is notched in and out very largely; being the ſame as *Indented*, only it is deeper and wider: There is alſo a kind of Bend call'd a *Double Dancette*; as *He bears Azure, a Bend Double Dancette Argent.*

Dandelion, (*i. e.* Lion's-tooth) an Herb that provokes Urine, and is much of the ſame Virtue as Endive.

Dandiprat, a ſmall Coin ſo call'd and made by K. *Henry* VII. Whence it is taken for a very little Man, or Woman; a meer Dwarf.

To **Dandle**, to ſhake a Child in the Arms, as Nurſes do; to fondle, or make much of.

Dandriff or **Dandruff**, a kind of Scurf, or ſmall Scales ſticking to the Skin of the Head, which look like Bran, from the *Saxon* Words *Tan*, a Scab, and *Drof*, naſty.

Danes, the People of *Denmark*.

Dane-geld, **Dane-gelt**, or **Danegilt**, a Tribute, or Tax of Twelve Pence for every Hide of Land throughout the Realm, which was laid upon our *Saxon* Anceſtours, by the *Danes*, who for ſome time lorded it here.

Dane-lage, a Term ſignifying the Laws that were in force in *England*, during the Government of the *Danes*, which Laws more eſpecially took place in fifteen Counties, *viz.* *York*, *Derby*, *Nottingham*, *Leiceſter*, *Lincoln*, *Northampton*, *Bedford*, *Buckingham*, *Hartford*, *Eſſex*, *Middleſex*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridge-ſhire*, and *Huntington*.

Dane-wort, a Plant otherwiſe call'd *Wall-wort* and *Dwarf-elder*, which bears Flowers like Elder, ſpringing up every Year, and decaying again: 'Tis of an opening Quality, purges Choler, Phlegm and Water, helps the Dropſey, Gout, Piles, *&c.*

Danger, (*Fr.*) Hazard, Jeopardy: In the *Foreſt-Law*, a Duty paid by the Tenants to the Lord, for leave to plough and ſow in the time of Pannage, or Maſt-feeding: In ſome Places, it is call'd *Lef-ſilver*, or *Lyef-Silver*.

Dangerous, full of Danger, hazardous.

Dangerous Wound. See *Wound*.

To **Dangle**, to hang, or Swing to and fro; to bob.

Dangwallet, (*q. d.* making the Wallet to hang down) an old Word for exceſſively, or abundantly.

Daniel, (*Heb.* Judgment of God) one of the Prophets of the old Teſtament; ſince taken for a Chriſtian Name of Men.

Dank, ſomewhat damp, or moiſt.

Danmonii, the People that anciently inhabited thoſe Parts of *England*, which are now call'd *Cornwall* and *Devon-ſhire*.

Danta, a kind of wild Beaſt like a Mule.

Danubius, (*Lat.*) the greateſt River in *Europe*, ſtill call'd the *Danube*, or *Danow*.

Daphne, (*Gr.*) the Laurel, or Bay-tree.

Daphnitis, Laurel of *Alexandria*, or Tongue-laurel; alſo a kind of *Caſſia*.

Daphnoides, an Herb call'd *Loril*, or *Laury*; alſo the Herb *Periwinkle*.

Daphnophagi, certain Prophets, or Diviners in old Times, who were inſpir'd after the eating of Laurel, or Bay-leaves.

Dapifer, (*Lat.*) he that carries up a Diſh at a Feaſt, a Sewer; an Officer, like our Steward of the Houſehold, or Clerk of the Kitchen: Afterwards the Title was given to any truſty Servant, eſpecially the chief Steward, or Head-Bailiff of an Honour, Barony, Manour, *&c.*

Dapifer Regis, (in old *Records*) the Steward of the King's Houſehold.

Daping, (among *Fiſher-men*) a particular manner of Angling near the top of the Water.

Dapper, neat, ſpruce, tight; as *A dapper little Fellow*.

Dapple or **Dapple-gray**, a Colour peculiar to Horſes, being a light Gray ſpotted, or ſhaded with a deeper Gray. *Dapple-bay*, a light Bay, ſpotted with a deeper Colour.

Dar or **Dart**, a ſort of Fiſh commonly found in the River *Severn*.

Darcon. See *Drachmon*.

Dardanels, two ſtrong Caſtles of *Turkey*, one in *Europe*, and the other in *Aſia*, built in the narroweſt part of the Straight call'd the *Helleſpont*, in the room of the ancient *Seſtos* and *Abydos*.

Dare, a kind of ſmall River-fiſh.

To **Dare**, to be ſo bold as to challenge, to provoke.

Darick, an ancient Coin of two Shillings Value, which had K. *Darius*'s Image ſtampt on it.

Daring-glaſs, a kind of Looking-glaſs, or Device to catch Larks.

Dark Tent, a Box made almoſt like a Deſk, with Optick Glaſſes, to take the Proſpect of any Building, Fortification, Landskip, *&c.*

Darkened Room. See *Obſcura Camera*.

Darling, a beloved Child, a Favourite, a Crony, or Boſom-friend.

To **Darn** or **Dearn**, to ſow after a particular manner, to mend a hole in Linnen, *&c.*

Darnel or **Cockle**, a Weed that grows amidſt, and is hurtful to Corn.

Darnix, a ſort of Stuff ſo call'd from *Doornick*, or *Tournay*, a Town in *Flanders*, where it is made.

Darreighn, (old Word) an Attempt.

Darrein, a *Law-Term* that ſignifies laſt; being a Corruption of the *French* Word *Dernier*.

Darrein Continuance, is when the Defendant pleads new Matter, after the continuance of the Plea.

Darrein Preſentment. See *Aſſize of Darrein Preſentment*.

Darſis, (*Gr.*) a rubbing off, or fretting of the Skin.

Dart, a Weapon much us'd among the Ancients, made of Wood arm'd at the end, with a ſharp-pointed Iron, and thrown with the Hand.

Dartus or **Darton**, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the Second, or inner of the common Coats that immediately cover the Teſticles: It ariſes from the *Membrana Carnoſa*, and ſticks to the *Tunica Vaginalis*, which lies under it, by many Membranous Fibres.

Daruga, an Officer of State among the *Perſians*.

Daſtard, a Coward, a Faint-hearted Fellow.

Daſymma, (*Gr.*) an unevenneſs on the top of the inner part of the Eye-lids, accompany'd with Redneſs.

Data, (*Lat.*) a Mathematical Term for ſuch Things, or Quantities as are ſuppos'd to be given, or known, in order to find out other Things, or Quantities that are unknown, or ſought for: But *Euclid* uſes the Word *Data*, (of which he has a particular Tract) for ſuch Spaces, Lines and Angles, as are given in Magnitude, or to which others may be aſſigned equal. See *Given*.

Datary, the principal Officer in the Chancery of *Rome*, thro' whoſe Hands all vacant Benefices paſs, except the Conſiſtorial: Alſo the Charge of that Officer, or the Place where he executes his Juriſdiction.

Date, the Fruit of the Date-tree, or Palm-tree: Alſo the Mark that expreſſes the Day of the Month and Year, when any Writing, Coin, *&c.* was made.

To **Date**, to ſet ſuch a Date to.

Dative or **Datife**, (old *Law-word*) that may be given, or diſpoſed of at pleaſure; as *Whether a Prior ſhall be Dative and Removeable, or Perpetual, ſhall be try'd by the Ordinary.*

Dative Caſe, (in *Grammar*) the third of the ſix Caſes in the declenſion of Nouns, or Pronouns, and ſo call'd from its being uſ'd in Actions of giving, or attributing.

Datura, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Night-ſhade, an Herb.

Daucus, (*Gr.*) a kind of wild Carret.

Daube, (*Fr.*) a ſort of Sauce: It is alſo uſ'd in *Cookery*, for a peculiar manner of dreſſing a Leg of Veal; as alſo of ſeveral ſorts of Fiſh and Fowl, according to the *French* Mode.

David, (*Heb.* beloved) the Son of *Jeſſe*, a moſt Potent King of *Judah* and *Iſrael*, next after *Saul*: He was alſo a great Prophet and Author of thoſe excellent Compoſures call'd the *Pſalms*, which he Sung to the Harp.

St. **David's Day**, a Feſtival kept *March* 1ſt. by the *Welſh* in honour of their Patron St. *David*, a Perſon of ſingular Piety and Learning, and Biſhop of St. *David*'s in *Pembroke-ſhire*, who flouriſh'd in the fifth and ſixth Centuries, and dy'd in the 110th Year of his Age. On that Day, the *Welſh-men* uſually wear a Leak about them, in remembrance of a famous Victory, which their Anceſtours obtain'd againſt the *Saxons*, after they had ſet Leaks in their Hats, as a military Mark of Diſtinction, according to the Advice of the ſame Biſhop.

David's-ſtaff, an Inſtrument uſ'd in Navigation, which conſiſts of two Triangles joyn'd together, one longer than the other; each having its Baſe arched and containing an entire Quadrant of 90 Degrees between them, in the Circle of their Baſes.

Davis's Quadrant, the common Quadrant uſ'd by Seamen to take the height of the Sun at Noon, with their Backs towards it, to avoid its glaring in their Eyes. See *Back-ſtaff*.

Davit, (*Sea-Term*) a ſhort piece of Timber, at one end of which in a Notch, a Pulley call'd the *Fiſh-block*, is hung by a Strap; to hale up the Flook of the Anchor, and to faſten it to the Ship's *Bow*, or *Loof*: There is alſo a ſmall *Davit* in the Ship's Boat, ſet over her Head with a Shiver, to which is brought the *Buoy-rope*, in order to weigh the Anchor.

To **Daunt**, to frighten, to put out of Heart, to diſcourage.

Dauphin, (*Fr.*) the Dolphin, a Sea-fiſh: Alſo a Title commonly given to the *French* Kings eldeſt Son, from the Province of *Dauphine*, the laſt Soveraign Count, or Earl of which named *Humbert*, ſold it to King *Philip* of *Valois*, for a ſmall Summ of Money, but upon Condition, That the Heir Apparent of *France*, ſhould always be ſtyl'd the *Dauphin* of *Viennois*; *Vienne* being one of the chief Cities of that Province.

Dauphine, as A Compote *à la Dauphine*, i. e. a particular manner of Stewing Apples as it were for the *Dauphin*'s Table.

Daw or **Jack-daw**, a ſort of Bird.

To **Dawb**, to beſmear, to foul; to ſooth up, or flatter, to bribe.

To **Dawn**, to begin to grow light, as the Day does.

Day, a ſpace of Time, which is either Aſtronomical, or Civil; and the former is either Natural, or Artificial.

The **Natural Day**, is the ſpace of 24 Hours, which the Sun takes up in running round the Earth, or the Earth in going about the Sun; comprehending Day and Night: The *Artificial Day*, is the ſpace of Time, from the Sun's Riſing to its Setting, whereto is oppoſed *Night*, which is the time that the Sun is under the *Horizon*.

The **Civil Day**, only differs from the *Natural* in its beginning, which is various according to the Cuſtom of ſeveral Nations. The *Jews* and *Athenians* began the Day with the ſetting of the Sun, whom the *Italians* ſtill follow, beginning their firſt Hour at Sun-ſet: The *Babylonians* began their Day at Sun-riſing, the *Umbri* at Noon; the *Egyptians* and *Romans* at Mid-night, from whom we take our Pattern.

The Parts of a **Political** or **Civil Day**, are 1. After Mid-night. 2. The Cocks-crow. 3. The ſpace between the firſt Cocks-crow and break of Day. 4. The dawn of the Morning. 5. Morning. 6. Noon, or Mid-day. 7. The Afternoon. 8. Sun-ſet. 9. Twilight. 10. The Evening. 11. Candle-time. 12. Bed-time. 13. The dead time of the Night.

In a a *Law-ſenſe*, the Term **Day**, is ſometimes uſ'd for the Day of Appearance in Court, and ſometimes for the return of Writs; Thus,

Days in Bank, are Days ſet a-part by Statute, or Order of the Court, when Writs are to be return'd, or when the Party ſhall appear upon the Writ ſerved.

To **be diſmiſſed without Day**, is to be abſolutely diſcharged the Court: The *Party had a Day by the Roll*, i. e. he had a Day of Appearance aſſign'd him.

Day-lilly, a ſort of Flower.

Day-net, a kind of Net generally uſ'd for the taking of Larks, Buntings, Martins, Hobbies, or any other Birds that play in the Air, and will ſtoop either to Stale, Prey, Gig, Glaſs, &c.

Days-man, a Labourer that works by the Day; as a Threſher, Hedger, &c. In ſome Northern Parts of *England Days-man*, or *Deies-man*, is taken for an Arbitrator, Umpire, or Judge, choſen for the deciding of Differences.

Day-were of Land, was anciently as much Ground as could be plough'd up in one Day's Work, or one *Journey*; as the Farmers ſtill call it.

To **Dazzle**, to hurt the Sight, with too much Light, to ſurprize the Mind; to tempt, to decoy, to beguile.

Deacon, (*Gr.*) a Miniſter, or Servant: It is generally taken for a Clergy-man, who in old Times attended on the Biſhop, having the Overſight of the Poor, and charge of the Church-Treaſure: But his Office now is, to adminiſter Baptiſm, to read Divine Service in the Church, to aſſiſt the Prieſt at the Lord's Supper, by giving the Cup only, &c.

Deaconeſs, (in the *Primitive Church*) a Widow admitted to the Order of a Deacon; whoſe chief Buſineſs was to aſſiſt at the Baptizing of Women.

Dead-mens Eyes, (in a *Ship*) a kind of little Blocks, or Pulleys, having many Holes, but no Shivers; wherein run ſmall Ropes call'd *Lanniers*, which faſten the Shrowds below to the Chains.

Dead-neap, a low Tide ſo call'd by Sea-men. See *Neap-tides*.

Dead-nettles, a ſort of Nettles without Sting.

Dead-pledge. See *Mortgage*.

Dead-reckoning, (at *Sea*) is that Eſtimation, Judgment, or Conjecture, which the Sea-men make of the Place where a Ship is, by keeping an account of her Way, by the Log; by knowing the Courſe they have ſteer'd by the Compaſs; and by adjuſting all with Allowance for Drift, Lee-way, &c. according to the Ship's Trim; ſo that this Reckoning is made without obſerving the Sun, Moon, or Stars, and is to be rectify'd as often as any good Obſervation can be had.

Dead-riſing, a Term us'd for that part of a Ship, which lies aft between the Keel and the Floor-timbers, and next adjoyning to the Stern-poſt, under the Bread-room in a Man of War.

Dead-rope, ſuch a Rope as does not run in a Block, or Pulley, nor is haled up by any other Art, or Device, than by Hand, or main Strength.

Dead-tops, a Diſeaſe in Trees: For large Plants that upon their Removal have had their Tops cut off, are apt to die from the Place they were cut off at, to the next Sprig, or Branch upon them.

Dead-water, (*Sea-Term*) the eddy Water juſt behind the Stern of a Ship, ſo call'd becauſe it does not paſs away ſo ſwiftly as the Water running by her Sides does: So that if a Ship has a great Eddy following her Stern, 'tis ſaid *She makes much dead Water.*

Deadly Feud, (*Law-Term*) unappeaſable Hatred, proceeding ſo far as to ſeek Revenge, even by the Death of an Adverſary.

Deafforeſted, diſcharged from being a Foreſt, exempted, or made free from the Foreſt-Laws.

Dealbation, properly, a pargetting, or whiting over with Lime: Whence it is ſometimes taken for the whitening any part of the Body; as Face, Teeth, *&c.*

† **Deambulation**, a walking abroad, or about.

Dean, an Eccleſiaſtical Magiſtrate, ſo call'd, becauſe he has Power over Ten Canons at the leaſt: In *England*, a dignify'd Clergy-man, who is next under the Biſhop, and chief of the Chapter, in a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church; as *The Dean of St. Pauls, of Weſtminſter, of York, Lincoln*, &c.

Dean and Chapter, a Body Corporate, Spiritual, conſiſting of many able Perſons, as the Dean and his Prebendaries, who together make a Corporation: And as the Corporation may joyntly purchaſe Lands and Tenements, So the Uſe of their Church and Succeſſours; ſo every one of them ſeverally, may purchaſe for the Uſe of himſelf and his Heirs.

Rural Dean, a Curate appointed by the Biſhop and Arch-deacon, to have Juriſdiction over other Miniſters and Pariſhes near adjoyning; his Office being to call Aſſemblies of the Clergy, to ſignify to them the Biſhop's Pleaſure, to give Induction for the Arch-Deacon, living a-far off, *&c.*

Dean-Pear or **Michael-Pear**, a ſort of Pear about the bigneſs and ſhape of the Gray Butter-pear; which is ripe the latter end of *September* and *October*.

Deanry, the Juriſdiction of a Dean.

Deanſhip, the Dignity, or Office of a Dean.

Dearth, great-Scarcity, or want of Proviſions.

Death, a ſeparation of the Soul from the Body.

Death-watch, a kind of Inſect.

Deauration, (*Lat*) a gilding, or laying over with Gold: Among *Apothecaries*, the gilding of Pills to prevent ill Taſtes.

To **Debar**, to ſhut out, or keep from, to deprive.

To **Debark**. See To *Diſimbark*.

To **Debaſe**, (*Fr.*) to pull, or bring down, to humble, to diſparage, to Counterfeit Coin.

Debate, Diſpute in Words, Contention, Strife, Quarrel.

To **Debate**, to examine, to bandy or Canvas, to diſpute,

Debauch, riotous Banquetting and Revelling, hard drinking, inordinate eating.

To **Debauch**, to corrupt one's Manners, to make him Lewd, to marr or ſpoil.

Debauchery, corruption of Manners, Licentiouſneſs, Lewdneſs.

De bene eſſe, (*Lat.*) a particular Law-Phraſe; as *To take a thing* De bene eſſe, *i. e.* to allow, or accept of it for the preſent, 'till the matter comes to be more fully examin'd, and then to ſtand, or fall, according to the merit of the thing in its own Nature: Thus the Judges often take Bail *de bene eſſe, i. e.* to be afterwards allowed, or diſallowed upon the Approbation, or Exception of the Plaintiff's Attorney.

Debentur or **Debenture**, (*i. e.* they are owing) a kind of Writing that was given to Soldiers during the Civil Wars in the time of K. *Charles* I. to ſecure the Payment of their Arrears. The Word is mention'd in the *Act of Oblivion*. 12 *Car.* 2. and in many Acts of Parliament ſince the late Revolution, eſpecially in that which relates to the forfeited Eſtates in *Ireland*, out of which Soldiers *Debentures*, are appointed to be ſatisfy'd.

Debentures, are alſo uſually given at Court to the Servants in the Queen's Houſehold, for the payment of their Salaries, Wages, Board-wages, *&c.* and the like Bills are us'd in the Exchequer: In Traffick, *Debenture* is the allowance of Cuſtom paid inward, which a Merchant draws back upon exportation of thoſe Goods that were formerly imported.

Debet, a Term apply'd to that which remains unpaid after the Stating of an Account.

Debet & Solet, (*i. e.* it ought to be and is uſual) certain Words of Form often us'd by Writers of the Common Law; ſo that according to the diverſity of the Caſe, both *Debet & Solet* or *Debet* alone are inſerted in ſeveral Writs of Right. Thus when a Man ſues for a thing now firſt of all deny'd him, and which was enjoy'd by himſelf and his Anceſtours, as Suit to a Mill, Common, Paſture &c. then both *Debet & Solet* muſt be us'd in the Writ.

To **Debilitate**, (*Lat.*) to weaken, or infeeble.

Debilitation, a debilitating, or making weak.

Debility, Weakneſs, Feebleneſs, Faintneſs: In a Medicinal Senſe, a Weakneſs that proceeds from Swooning Fainting, Hunger, or ſome other Indiſpoſition.

In Aſtrology, **Debilities**, are certain Affections of the Planets, whereby they are weaken'd, and their Influences become leſs vigorous; which *Debilities* are either *Eſſential*, when a Planet is in its Detriment, Fall, or Peregrine; or *Accidental*, when it is in the 12th, 8th, or 6th Houſes; or *Combuſt*, &c. So that by each of thoſe Circumſtances, a Planet is more or leſs afflicted, and ſaid *To have ſo many* or *ſo few Debilities.*

Debilities Eſſential See *Eſſential Debilities.*

Debito (*Lat.*) a Writ where a Man owes another; a certain Summ of Money, upon an Obligation or other Bargain for any thing ſold to him.

Debonnaire, (*Fr.*) gracious, courteous, kind-hearted, meek; alſo that is of a brisk, or ſprightly Air.

Deborah, (*Heb.* a Word, or a Bee) *Rebecca*'s Nurſe: Alſo a Propheteſs who judg'd *Iſrael*, and ſent *Barak* againſt *Siſera*; thence taken for a Chriſtian Name of Women.

Deboſhee, (*Fr.*) a debauched diſſolute Fellow, a lewd Wretch, a looſe Liver.

Debruiſed, a Term uſ'd by *Heralds*, when a *Pale*, &c. is born upon any Beaſt, in an Eſcutcheon; for then they ſay, *The Beaſt is debruiſed of the Pale.*

Debt, (*Lat.*) what is due from one Man to another, whether Money, Goods, *&c.* In a Law-ſenſe, *Debt*, or *Det*, is a Writ that lies upon Default of Payment of a Summ of Money due, by reaſon of any Account, Bargain, Obligation, *&c.* which was to be paid at a certain Day.

Debtor, one that is Indebted to another.

Decachordon, (*Gr.*) a Muſical Inſtrument, having ten Strings.

Decade, the Number of Ten, as The Decades of *Livy*, i. e. the ten Books of that *Roman* Hiſtorian.

Decadency, (*Lat.*) a declining, or falling down; Decay, Ruin.

Decaduchi, (*Gr.*) the ten Governours of the City of *Athens* in *Greece*, after the Tyrants were driven out.

Decagon, (in *Geom.* and *Fortif.*) a Figure that has ten Sides, and as many Angles, capable of being fortify'd with ten Baſtions; and if the Angles are all equal one to another, 'tis then call'd *a Regular Decagon.*

Decalogue, (*i. e.* ten Words) the Ten Commandments, or chief Precepts of the Divine Law deliver'd by *Moſes.*

Decameron, a Volume of Fables, or Tales, Written by *Boccaccio* an *Italian*, and ſo call'd, becauſe it is divided into ten Parts, or Books.

To **Decamp**, (in the Art of *War*) to riſe from the preſent Place of Incampment, in order to remove to another; to go from the Camp, to march off.

Decampment, a Decamping, or Marching off.

Decanate or **Decury**, (in *Aſtrol.*) otherwiſe call'd the *Face*, is ten Degrees, or one third part of each Sign, attributed to ſome particular Planet, which being in it is ſaid To have one Dignity, and conſequently cannot be *Peregrine*; tho' if not otherwiſe ſtrengthen'd, it may be look'd upon like a Man ready to be turn'd out of Doors, having much ado to keep up his ſinking Credit.

To **Decant**, to pour out of one Veſſel into another.

Decantation, (in *Chymiſtry*) is a Decanting, or Pouring off the clear part of any Liquor, by Inclination, or ſtooping the Veſſel on one Side, ſo that the Liquor may be without any Dregs, or Settlement.

Decanus, (*Lat.*) a Leader in the *Roman* Army, who Commanded Ten Soldiers, a Fore-man of the File: Alſo the Head of a College of Prieſts; a Dean.

Decanus Chriſtianitatis. See *Chriſtianitatis Curia.*

Decaproti, (*Gr.*) the ten chief Officers of the *Roman* Empire, ſuch as the Grandees of *Spain*, and Marſhals of *France* are.

Decarchus, a Commander, Captain, or Ruler over ten Perſons; a Tithing-man, or Head-borough.

Decay, Failure, Ruin.

To **Decay**, to Fail, to fall to Decreaſe, to grow worſe; to wither, to wear off, to looſe one's Strength.

Deceaſe, natural Death.

Deceit, Cheat, a ſubtil, wily Shift, or Device.

Writ of Deceit. See *Forger of falſe Deeds.*

Deceivable, that may be deceived.

To **Deceive**, to Beguile, to Cheat, or Couzen; to Mock.

December, (*Lat.*) one of the Twelve Months of the Year, ſo call'd, as being the Tenth from *March.*

Decempeda, a Pearch, or Pole ten Foot long, uſ'd for the Meaſuring of Land, *&c.*

Decemprimi, (among the *Romans*) the Ten chief Head-boroughs, ſuch as our High Conſtables are: Alſo certain general Receivers of Tribute, who ſtood charged with any thing that might be wanting.

Decem tales, (*Law-Term*) a Supply of ten Men impannelled upon a Jury in the room of others that did not appear, or were challenged as not indifferent. See *Tales.*

Decemviral Laws. See *Laws of the Twelve Tables.*

Decemviri, Ten Magiſtrates choſen at *Rome*, to govern the Common-wealth inſtead of Conſuls, with an abſolute Power, which being abus'd by them, they were baniſh'd and their State forfeited.

Decemviri Litibus judicandis, were Ten Judges Eſtabliſhed to Adminiſter Juſtice in the Abſence of the *Prætors.*

Decemvirate, the Office of the *Decemviri.*

Decency, Comelineſs, Seemlineſs, Beſeemingneſs.

Decenna & Decenniers. See *Deciners.*

Decennalia Feſta, certain Feſtivals that the *Roman* Emperours in the declining Times of the Empire, kept every Tenth Year, by Offering Sacrifices to their Gods, and beſtowing Largeſſes upon the People.

Decennial, belonging to ten Years, or that laſts ten Years.

Decennovennalis Circulus. See *Cycle.*

Decent, becoming, ſeemly, handſome, befitting.

Deception, a Deceiving, or Beguiling, Deceit, Fraud.

Deceptione, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies againſt a Man that deceitfully does any thing in the Name of another, for one that receives Damage, or Hurt thereby.

To **Decide**, to conclude a Buſineſs, to bring it to an Iſſue, Point, or End; to agree, or make up a Controverſy, or Difference.

Decidentia, (*Lat.*) a falling down, off, or away: In the Art of *Phyſick*, a Decay, or Tendency to any Diſtemper.

Deciduous, that is apt, or ready to fall, a Term apply'd to the Flower and Seeds of Plants: Thus the *Herbaliſts* ſay, *In ſome Plants, the* Calix, or *Cup is deciduous with the Flower*, i. e. falls off from the Plant with it; but in others it is not.

Decies tantum, (*Lat.* i. e. ten times as much) a Writ that lies againſt a Juror, who has taken Money for the giving of his Verdict: This Writ is ſo call'd from the Effect, it being to recover ten times as much as he took, and it alſo lies againſt Embracers that procure ſuch Juries.

Decile, (in *Aſtron.*) one of the new Aſpects invented by *Kepler*, which is when two Planets, or Stars are diſtant 36 Degrees one from another.

Decimæ, (*Lat.*) Tenths, or Tithes; a Word uſ'd by the ancient *Romans*, to ſignifie the tenth part of the Profits of an Eſtate, Revenues, or Goods, ſet a-part for Sacrifices, Publick Wants, *&c.*

Decimal Arithmetick, or **The Arithmetick of Decimal Fractions**, is that which relates to the Fractions, or Parts of any Integer, or Whole Number; as Perches, Yards, Inches, *&c.* Reduc'd to Tenths, Hundreths, Thouſandths, *&c.* of their reſpective Integers.

Decimal Fraction, is that which has for its Denominator 1, with a Cipher, or Ciphers annexed; as $\frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{52}{100}$, $\frac{116}{1000}$, Which Denominator, for ſhortneſs and convenience ſake is moſt commonly expreſs'd by a Point, or a Comma ſet on the left Hand of the Numerator: Thus, . 3 is $\frac{3}{10}$, . 52 is $\frac{52}{100}$, and . 116 is one Hundred and ſixteen Parts of a thing ſuppos'd to be divided into 1000 ſuch Parts.

Decimal Chain, a Mathematical Inſtrument, for the Meaſuring of Land, divided into ten equal Parts.

To **Decimate**, a Term of Military Diſcipline among the ancient *Romans*, who to puniſh whole Legions, when they fail'd in their Duty, made every tenth Soldier draw Lots, and put him to Death, for an Example to others:

Decimation, the Act of Decimating, the Puniſhing of every tenth Soldier in a Regiment by Lot: Alſo the Sequeſtring of a Tenth Part of a Man's Eſtate, which was practis'd in the Time of the Civil Wars in *England*: The Word may likewiſe be reſtrain'd to ſignify a Tithing, or taking the Tenth Part of any Thing.

Decimis Solvendis pro Poſſeſſionibus Alienigenarum, a Writ, or Letters Patent, which formerly lay againſt thoſe that Farm'd the Prior's Aliens Lands of the King, for the Parſon of the Pariſh to recover his Tithes of them.

Deciners, **Decenniers**, or **Doſiners**, (in our old *Latin* Records) ſuch as had the Overſight, and Check of Ten Sureties, call'd *Friborghs*, for the Maintenance of the King's Peace: And the Boundary, or Compaſs of the Deciner's Juriſdiction was termed *Decenna*. See *Frank-pledge* and *Friborgh*.

To **Decipher**, to explain, or unfold the Contents of a Letter, or other Writing expreſs'd in Ciphers, or ſecret Characters; to deſcribe, or draw out.

Deciſion, (*Lat.*) a Deciding, or Ending of a Buſineſs, the Concluding of a Matter in Debate.

Deciſive or **Deciſory**, that is apt, or proper to decide.

Deck of a Ship, a Planked Floor, on which the Guns lie, and the Men walk to and fro: They are diſtinguiſhed by the firſt, ſecond and third Deck, beginning from the loweſt upwards. Some great Ships have alſo a Half-deck, which reaches from the Main-maſt to the Stem; a Quarter-deck, which is from the Steerage aloft to the Maſter's Round-houſe; and a *Spare Deck*, the uppermoſt of all, lying betwixt the Main-maſt and the Miſſen; which laſt is otherwiſe call'd the *Orlope*.

A **Cambering Deck**, is that which lies compaſſing higher in the middle than at each end: *A Fluſh Deck*, or *a Deck Fluſh fore and aft*, is when it lies from Stem to Stern, upon a right Line, without any Fall. To *Raiſe a Deck*, is to put it higher; and *to ſink the Deck*, is to lay it lower.

To **Deck**, to trim, or trick up, to ſet off.

To **Declaim**, (*Lat.*) to make Publick Speeches like an Oratour, to inveigh againſt one, to rail at him.

Declamation, an Oration, or Speech, made upon a particular Subject.

Declamatory, belonging to the Exerciſe of Declaiming, that is in form of a Declamation.

Declaration, a Declaring, making Manifeſt, or ſhewing; alſo a Proclamation, or Publick Order: In *Common Law*, a ſhewing in Writing, the Grief and Complaint of the Plaintiff, or Demandant, againſt the Defendant, or Tenant, in which the former is ſuppos'd to have receiv'd ſome Wrong. Such a Declaration in Real Actions, is uſually termed *a Count*.

Declarative or **Declaratory**, that ſerves to declare.

To **Declare**, to Manifeſt, Publiſh, or Shew, to make plain, or known; to Denounce, or Proclaim; to open one's Mind, or Thoughts, to tell.

Declenſion, a Term us'd by *Grammarians*, to ſignify the varying of Caſes of Nouns after ſeveral manners.

Declenſion or **Declination of a Diſeaſe**, is when the Diſtemper being come to its height, ſenſibly abates, and the Patient is judg'd to be beyond Danger.

Declenſion of Manners, is a looſeneſs of them, a Corruption of Morals.

Declenſion of a Diſeaſe. See *Declination of a Diſeaſe*.

Declination, a declining, a bowing down, a decaying; as *The Declination of an Empire*: In *Grammar*, it is the ſame with *Declenſion*; which See.

In *Aſtronomy*, the **Declination** (of any Star, or part of Heaven) is its Diſtance from the *Equator*; ſo that accordingly as it declines either Northward, or Southward, 'tis termed North, or South Declination.

The **Apparent Declination of a Planet**, is the Diſtance of its apparent, or ſeeming Place from the Equator: And the *True*, or *Real Declination of a Planet*, is the diſtance of its true Place from the ſame Equator.

Declination of the Sun, is the diſtance of the Parallel to the Equator, which the Sun runs in any Day, from the Equator it ſelf; and on the Globe, this Diſtance is mark'd on the Meridian.

Declination of the Mariners-Compaſs, is its Variation from the true Meridian of any Place.

Declination of a Wall or **Plane for Dials**, is an Arch of the *Horizon*, comprehended, either between the Plane and the Prime Vertical Circle, if you count it from the Eaſt, or Weſt; or elſe between the *Meridian* and the Plane, if it be counted from the North, or South.

Declination of a Diſeaſe. See *Declenſion*.

Declinator, a Mathematical Inſtrument, to take the Declination of the Stars.

Declinatory, an Inſtrument made of Peartree, or Box, with a Compaſs and Needle, to take the Declination of Walls for Dialling, *&c.*

To **Decline**, to avoid, or ſhun, to refuſe; to decay, or abate, to bow downward.

Declining Erect Dials. See *Erect Declining Dials*.

Declining Inclining or **Reclining Dials**, are thoſe whoſe Planes neither directly face any of the four Cardinal Points, nor are they either Perpendicular, or Parallel to the *Horizon*.

Declivis Muſculus. See *Obliquus Deſcendens ſeu Declivis.*

Declivity, the bending, or ſteepneſs of a Hill.

Decoction, Phyſick-broth, a Medicinal Liquor, or Diet-drink, made of Herbs, Roots, Seeds, Drugs, &c. boil'd together.

† **Decollation,** a beheading.

Decompoſite, (in *Grammar*) a Word doubly compounded; as *In-diſ-poſition*: Alſo a Term us'd by *Apothecaries*, when a Phyſical Compoſition is encreas'd.

Decoration, an Ornament, Imbelliſhment, or Set-off; as *The Decorations of the Stage.*

Decortication, a pulling off the outward Bark, or Rind, the peeling, or unhusking of Roots, Seeds, Fruits, &c. or the Freeing of them from their Rinds, Husks, or Shells.

Decorum, Decency, good Grace, Order.

In *Architecture*, **Decorum** or **Decency**, is a ſuiting all the Parts and Ornaments of a Building, ſo as they may beſt become the Station: Thus other Diſpoſitions and Proportions are made uſe of for a Palace than a Church, and different Proſpects are pitch'd upon for ſeveral Parts of a Building, according to the Nature of the Places, &c.

Decoy, a Place made fit for the catching of Wild Fowl; a Lure, or Wheedle.

To **Decoy,** to allure, entice, or draw in.

Decoy-duck, a Duck that flies abroad, and lights into Company of wild ones; ſo that being made acquainted with them, ſhe draws them by her Allurement into the Decoy-place, where they become a Prey.

Decreaſe, a growing leſs, the Wane of the Moon.

To **Decreaſe,** to grow leſs, to wear away, or decay.

A **Decree,** a Statute, Ordinance, or Order; a Precept, or received Opinion; a Purpoſe, or Reſolution.

The **Decrees of Gratian,** the firſt Volume of the Body of the Canon-law, which is compos'd of the ancient Canons, and collected from the ancient Councils and Writings of the Fathers.

To **Decree,** to Order, Ordain, or Appoint; to Determine, or Reſolve.

Decrement, Decreaſe, or Waſte: In the Univerſities, *Decrements* are Fees paid by the Scholars, for the ſpoiling, or dammaging of any thing made uſe of from the College; alſo Abatements, on account of Battling in the Buttery-books at *Oxford*.

Decrementum, (in old *Latin* Records) an Abatement in Rent, or other Dues.

Decrepit, worn out with Age, extreme old and crazy.

Decrepitated, (*Chymical Term*) as Salt decrepitated, *i. e.* reduced to Powder with a great crackling Noiſe, by throwing it into an unglaz'd Earthen Pot heated red-hot, and preſently cover'd, which is done to free the Salt from Superfluous Moiſture.

Decrepitation, the Act of Decrepitating, or Calcining Sea-Salt, or *Sal-gemma* after ſuch a manner.

Decreſcent, the decreaſing, or waning Moon in the laſt Quarter.

Decretal, belonging to Decrees; as *A Decretal Epiſtle.*

Decretals, the ſecond of the three Volumes of the Canon-Law, which contains the Decretal Epiſtles, or Reſcripts of ſeveral Popes, and chiefly from *Alexander* III. to *Gregory* IX. by whoſe Authority it was Compil'd.

Decretory, that ſerves to decree, or decide abſolutely; as *A decretory Sentence.*

To **Decry,** to cry down, to ſpeak ill of, to aboliſh.

Decumbiture, (*Lat.*) a lying down; a Term more eſpecially us'd in the Art of *Phyſick*, when a Man is ſo violently ſeiz'd with a Diſeaſe, that he is forc'd to take his Bed. In *Aſtrology*, it is a Figure made at that Moment when a Diſeaſe firſt invades a Perſon, or cauſes him to keep his Bed, or Chamber, or to refrain his Buſineſs; by which Figure the Artiſt finds out the Nature of the Diſeaſe, the Parts affected, the Prognoſticks of Death, or Recovery, &c.

Decunx, (among the *Romans*) the Weight of ten Ounces, or five Sixths of any whole, or entire Thing; as an Inheritance, Eſtate, &c.

Decupelation, a *Chymical* Term, the ſame as *Decantation*; which See.

Decuple, ten fold, ten times ſo much.

Decurio, an Officer in the *Roman* Army, who commanded a *Decuria*, or Band of ten Troopers; whence the Word may be taken for an Alderman of a Ward in a Corporation, a High Conſtable, or Head-borough, a Tithing-man, &c.

Decuriones Municipales, a Court of Judges, or Counſellours, who repreſented the Senate of *Rome* in the free Towns; their Office being to take care of all that was for the Benefit of the Town, and the Revenues of the Commonwealth.

Decury. See *Decanate*.

Decuſſation, a cutting a-croſs in faſhion of the Letter X, or Star-wiſe: In *Opticks*, the croſſing of any two Lines, Rays, &c. when they meet in a Point, and then go on a-part from one another.

† **Decuſſion,** a ſhaking off, or beating down.

Decuſſis, (*Lat.*) a Coin, or Piece of Money of the Value of the *Roman* Penny, containing ten *Aſſes*, or Seven Pence Half-penny *Engliſh*; alſo ten Pound Weight.

Decuſſorium, a Surgeon's Inſtrument, with which the Skin call'd *Dura Mater*, being preſs'd upwards, is joyn'd cloſe to the Scull; ſo that the corrupt Matter gather'd between the Scull and the *Dura Mater*, may be let out by a Hole made with a Trepan.

Dedans, (*Fr.* i. e. within) a Term at Tennis-play.

Dedbanna, (*Sax.* Law-word) an actual commiting of Murder, or Man-ſlaughter; from *Dæd*, i. e. a Deed, or Act, and *Bana*, Murder.

De Deonerando pro rata portione, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies, where a Man is diſtrained for Rent, that ought to have been paid by others proportionably.

Dedi (*i. e. I have given*) is a Warranty in Law to the Feoffee and his Heirs; as if it be ſaid in a Feoffment, *A. B. has given and granted*, &c. It is a Warranty.

To **Dedicate,** to conſecrate, devote, or ſet apart for Holy Uſe; to addreſs a Book to ſome Perſon of Worth.

Dedication, the Act of Dedicating.

Dedication-Day, the Feſtival at the Dedication of a Church, anciently kept in every Pariſh, and in ſome even at this Day, with Solemnity and good Cheer. Moſt of the old yearly Fairs were ſettled on that Day, and firſt aroſe from the Concourſe of People on thoſe Occaſions.

Dedicatory, belonging to a Dedication; as *An Epiſtle Dedicatory.*

Dedimus Poteſtatem, (i. e. *We have given Power*) a Writ by which Commiſſion is given to a private Man for the ſpeeding of ſome Act before a Judge, or in Court; which is uſually granted, when the Party concern'd is ſo weak, that he cannot travel; and it is call'd *Delegatio* by the *Civilians.*

To **Deduce**, to draw, or gather one thing from another, to inferr; to derive a Word from another.

Deducible, that may be deduced, or inferred.

To **Deduct**, to ſubtract, or take away from a Summ, to abate.

Deduction, the Act of Deducting; alſo a Concluſion, Conſequence, or Inference.

Deed, an Action, or Thing done: In Common Law, Deeds ſignify Writings that contain the Effect of a Contract or Agreement made between Man and Man; which is termed *Literarum Obligatio*, by the *Civilians.* See more in *Fait.* Of theſe *Deeds* there are two ſorts, *viz.*

Deed Indented, or **Indenture**, a Writing cut with Dents or Notches on the top or ſide; which conſiſts of two, or more Parts, and wherein 'tis expreſs'd, That the Parties concerned have interchangeably, or ſeverally ſet their Hands and Seals to every Part of it.

Deed-poll or **Polled Deed**, is a ſingle plain Deed, unindented, ſhewing that only one of the Parties has put his Hand and Seal to it, for the purpoſe therein particularly mention'd and expreſs'd.

To **Deem**, to judge, or think.

Deemſters or **Demſters**, a kind of Judges in the Iſle of *Man*, choſen out of the Inhabitants, who decide all Controverſies there, without any Proceſs, Writings, or Charge.

Deep, that has Depth, high, great; cunning, ſecret, difficult.

Deep-ſea-lead, the Lead which is hung at the *Deep-ſea-line* to ſink it down.

Deep-ſea-line, a ſmall Line with which Sea-men ſound in deep Waters, to find Ground, that the Coaſt they approach to may be known without ſight of Land.

Deer, a wild Beaſt of the Foreſt.

Deer-feld, (old Word) a Deer-fold, or Park.

Deer-hays, certain Engines, or great Nets for the catching of Deer.

Deeſis, (*Gr.*) a Beſeeeching, or Entreating; a *Rhetorical* Figure, which is often elegantly made uſe of in *Oratory* and *Poetry*, upon occaſion either of earneſt Entreaty, or calling to Witneſs; as

Lydia dic per omnes te Deos oro.
Horat.

De eſſendo quietum de Telonio, a Writ which lies for thoſe that are by Privilege freed from the Payment of Toll.

De expenſis Militum, a Writ requiring the Sheriff to levy ſo much a Day for the Expences of the Knight of the Shire ſerving in Parliament: There is alſo a like Writ to levy two Shillings a Day for every Citizen and Burgeſs, call'd *De expenſis Civium & Burgenſium.*

To **Deface**, to marr, or ſpoil; to disfigure, to blot out.

De Facto, a Law-Term us'd when a thing is actually done, or done in very Deed.

Defaillance, (*Fr.*) a Defect, or Failing.

Defalcation, (*Lat.*) a defalking, abating, or cutting off in Accounts: The Word properly ſignifies the pruning of Vines, or other Trees.

To **Defalk**, to cut off, to deduct, or abate.

Defamation, the Act of Defaming, or Slandering, Slander: In a Law-ſenſe, it is when a Man ſpeaks ſlanderous Words of another, of a Court of Juſtice, Magiſtracy, or Title of Land; for which the Party ſhall be puniſh'd, according to the nature of the Offence.

Defamatory, ſlanderous, abuſive.

To **Defame**, to backbite or ſpeak evil of, to diſcredit or ſlander.

Defatigation, Fatigue, Wearineſs, a Term more eſpecially us'd in the Art of *Phyſick.*

Default, (*Fr.*) Defect, or Want; an Imperfection, or Flaw: In Common Law, an Offence in omitting what ought to be done, chiefly Non-appearance in a Court at a Day appointed.

Defeaſance or **Defeiſance**, (Law-Term) a Condition relating to a Deed, as an Obligation, Recognizance, or Statute, which being performed by the Obligor, or Recogniſor, the Act is diſabled and made void, as if it had never been done. The difference between a Proviſo, or a Condition in Deed, and a *Defeaſance*, is that the former is annexed, or inſerted in the Deed or Grant, whereas the *Defeaſance* is uſually a Deed by it ſelf.

Defeat, an Overthrow, or Slaughter of the Enemies Forces.

To **Defeat**, to overthrow, rout, or beat; to diſappoint, to make void.

Defecate, (*Lat.*) clear from Dregs.

Defecation, a defecating, refining, or cleanſing.

Defect, Failing, Want; a natural Fault, Imperfection, or Blemiſh.

Defection, a falling away, either from the Church, or State; Apoſtacy, Revolt.

Defective, full of Defects, faulty, imperfect.

Defective or **Deficient Nouns**, (in *Grammar*) are ſuch as want either a Number, a particular Caſe, or are indeclinable.

Defective Verb, a Verb that has not all its Tenſes.

Defeiſance. See **Defeaſance.**

Defence, Guard, or Protection; Support, or Prop; Vindication, or Juſtification: In a Law-ſenſe, that Reply which the Defendant ought to make immediately after the Count, or Declaration is produc'd, and then to proceed either in his Plea, or to imparle: In the Art of *War*, Oppoſition, or Reſiſtance.

To be in a poſture of Defence, is to be provided, and in a Readineſs to oppoſe an Enemy.

Defence. See *Line of Defence.*

Defences, (in *Fortif.*) are all thoſe Parts that flank other Works, as *Parapets*, *Caſemates*, *Falſe-brays*, &c. which face and defend thoſe Poſts that are oppoſite to them.

To **Defend**, to ſtand in Defence of, to protect or ſupport, to uphold or bear out, to maintain or aſſert; to juſtify: Alſo in our ancient Statutes and Laws, to prohibit, or forbid: In the ſame Senſe, *Chaucer* uſes it in theſe Verſes:

Where can you ſay, in any manner Age,
That ever God defended Marriage?

Defendant, (in *Common Law*) is he that is ſued in an Action Perſonal; as *Tenant* is one who is ſued in an Action Real.

Defendemus, (*i. e.* we will defend) a formal Word in a Feoffment, or Deed of Gift, binding the Donour and his Heirs, to defend the Donee from any Service that may be laid upon the thing given, other than is contain'd in the Donation.

Se Defendendo, a Law-Term us'd when any Man kills another in his own Defence; which is allow'd for a ſufficient Juſtification of the Fact.

Defender of the Faith; a Title given by Pope *Leo* X. to King *Henry* VIII. for writing againſt *Martin Luther*, in Favour of the Church of *Rome*, and continu'd ever ſince as peculiar to the Kings and Queens Regent of *England*; that of *Moſt Chriſtian* is given to the *French* Kings, and *Moſt Catholick* to thoſe of *Spain*.

Defendere Se, (*Lat.*) a Phraſe in *Doomſ-day Record*, ſignifying to be taxed for a certain Quantity of Land.

Defendere ſe per Corpus ſuum; (in our old *Law-Writers*) to offer Combat, Duel, or Camp-fight, as an Appeal, or Tryal at Law.

Defenſa, a Park, or Place fenc'd in for Deer, and defended as a Property peculiar for that Uſe and Service.

Defenſatives, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) ſuch Medicines as divert, or turn away the Humours from the Part affected.

Defenſible, that may be defended, capable of Defence.

Defenſitive. See *Defenſive*.

Defenſivæ, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) the Lords, or Earls of the Marches; the Defenders, or Wardens of the Country.

Defenſive or **Defenſitive**, that ſerves to defend, proper for Defence.

Defenſives or **Defenſitive Medicines**, (in *Surgery*) are Remedies apply'd outwardly, to prevent an Inflammation, or any other ill Symptom, that ſeems to threaten any Part, from coming ſo far as to that Part.

In Defenſo, (old *Law-Term*) that Part of an open Field for Corn or Hay, upon which there was no Commoning, or Feeding, was ſaid To be *in Defenſo*: Alſo any Meadow-ground laid in for Hay; or any Part of a Wood, where the Cattel were not ſuffer'd to run, but were enclos'd and fenc'd up, to ſecure the Growth of the Underwood.

Defenſor Civitatis, (among the *Romans*) the moſt conſiderable Magiſtrate after the Conſuls and *Duumviri*, whoſe Office was to protect the People, both in Town, and Country, and to judge of their Differences.

Defenſum, (in old *Records*) any fenced Ground, or Incloſure.

To **Defer**, to delay, or put off.

Deference, Submiſſion, Reſpect, Regard, Condeſcenſion, Compliance.

Deferent, (in *Aſtronomy*) an imaginary Orb, or Circle in the *Ptolemaick* Syſtem, which is there ſuppoſed as it were to carry about the Body of the Planet; and it is the ſame with the *Eccentrick*.

Defiance, (*Fr.*) Challenge, Out-braving.

Deficiency, a Defect, Want, or Failing.

Deficient, failing, wanting.

Deficient Nouns. See **Defective Nouns**.

Deficient Numbers, (in *Arithmetick*) are ſuch whoſe Parts added together, make leſs than the *Integer*, whoſe Parts they be; as 8, whoſe Parts being 1, 2, and 4, make but 7; likewiſe the Parts of 16 make but 15; and of 45 make but 33.

Defile or **Defilee**, (*Fr.* in the *Art of War*) a ſtraight, narrow Lane, or Paſſage, thro' which a Company of Horſe or Foot can paſs only in File, by making a ſmall Front.

To **Defile**, to pollute or corrupt, to dawb or ſtain, to deflower or raviſh: In a *Military* Senſe, to march, or go off File by File.

To **Define**, to declare or explain, to determine or decide; to appoint.

Definite, certain, limited, or bounded.

Definition, a ſhort and plain Deſcription of a thing, with its Nature and principal Properties; alſo a Deciſion, or Determining of an Affair: In *Logick*, an unfolding of the Eſſence, or Being of a Thing, by its Kind and Difference: In *Mathematicks*, an Explication of the Terms, or Words us'd for explaining the thing treated of.

Definitive, that ſerves to define, or decide; deciſive, poſitive, expreſs; as a *Definitive Sentence*.

Deflagration, a burning, or conſuming with Fire: In *Chymiſtry*, the inkindling and burning off in a Crucible a Mixture of a Salt, or of ſome Mineral Body with a Sulphureous one, in order to purify the Salt, or to make a *Regulus* of the Mineral; as in the preparing of *Sal Prunellæ* and *Regulus* of *Antimony*. See *Sal Prunella*.

Deflection, a bending or bowing down, a turning aſide or out of the Way. In *Navigation*, the Tendency of a Ship from her true Courſe, by means of Currents, *&c.* which divert or turn her out of her right Way.

To **Deflour** or **Deflower**, forcibly to crop the Flower of Virginity, to get a Maiden-head, to raviſh; to take away the Grace, or Luſtre of a thing.

Defluvium, (*Lat.*) a flowing down, a falling off, as of Hair, a Mould'ring: Among *Herbaliſts*, a Diſtemper in Trees, whereby they loſe their Bark, proceeding from a ſharp Humour, that diſſolves the Glue with which the Bark is faſten'd to the Wood; and ſometimes from too much Drought.

Defluxion, a flowing downwards: In the Art of *Phyſick*, a falling down of Humours to any part of the Body.

Deforcement, (*Law-word*) a With-holding of Lands, or Tenements by force from the right Owner.

Deforceour, **Deforciant**, or **Defortſour**, one that overcomes and caſts another out of Poſſeſſion by Force, and in that reſpect differs from a Diſſeiſour, who does it without Force.

Deforciatio, (in ancient *Writers*) a Diſtreſs, or Seizure of Goods for Satisfaction of a lawful Debt.

Defordar, a great Officer belonging to the Grand Seignior, or *Turkiſh* Emperour, in the ſame Station with our Lord High Treaſurer.

To **Deform**, (*Lat.*) to ſpoil the Form, or Faſhion of, to diſfigure, to make ugly.

Deformation, a deforming, or making out of Form, a defacing or diſfiguring.

Deformed Baſtion. See **Baſtion Deformed.**

Deformity, Uglineſs, Ill-favouredneſs.

To **Defraud**, to rob or deprive by a Wile or Trick, to cheat or cozen, to deceive or beguile.

To **Defray**, to diſcharge Expences, to bear the Charges.

Defrutum, (*Lat.*) Muſt, or a Drink made of New Wine, of which one half, or a third Part is boil'd away.

Deft, (old Word) neat, handſome, ſpruce; jocund, merry.

Defunct, (*Lat.*) deceaſed, dead.

To **Defy**, (*Fr.*) to challenge, to out-brave.

Degeneracy, a being in a degenerate State, or Condition.

Degenerate, degenerated, grown worſe, corrupted.

Degenerate Cancer. See *Cancer*.

To **Degenerate**, to fall from a more noble to a baſer Kind, to go aſide from the Anceſtour's Vertues; to grow worſe, to turn wild, as ſome Plants and Fruits doe.

Degenerous, that degenerates, infamous, baſe, vile.

Deglutition, a Swallowing down, an Action in a Living-creature, whereby Meat chewed in the Mouth, or any Liquor deſcends into the Stomach by the Motion and Contraction of the Fibres of the Gullet.

Degradation, the Act of Degrading: In the Art of *Painting*, a Term made uſe of to expreſs the leſſening and rend'ring confuſed the Appearance of diſtant Objects in a Landskip; ſo as they may appear there, as they would to an Eye plac'd at that diſtance from them.

To **Degrade**, to put one from his Degree; to deprive him of his Office, Dignity, or Title.

Degree, Step, any State or Condition, which is as it were aſcending and deſcending. In *Aſtronomy*, the 360th Part of the Circumference of any Circle; which is ſubdivided into 60 Parts call'd *Minutes*, and each of them again into 60 Parts more termed *Seconds*, and ſo into *Thirds*, &c. And the Space of one Degree in the Heavens is commonly counted to anſwer to 60 Miles on Earth.

In *Fortification*, a **Degree**, is a ſmall Part of an Arch of a Circle (every Circle likewiſe containing 360) which ſerves to meaſure the Content of the Angle: So an Angle is ſaid to be of 20, of 50, or of 70 Degrees, *&c.* In *Phyſick* and *Chymiſtry*, *Degree* is taken for the Vehemence or ſlackneſs of the hot, or cold Quality of any Blant, Drug, Mineral, or other Mixt Body.

Parodick Degree, (in *Algebra*) the Index, or Exponent of any Power: So in Numbers, 1 is the Exponent, or *Parodick Degree* of the Root, or Side; 2 of the Square, 3 of the Cube, *&c.*

Degrees of Fire, (among *Chymiſts*) are reckon'd to be four in number: The Firſt is made only by two or three Coals, and is the moſt gentle Heat of all: The Second is with four, or five Coals, or only juſt to warm the Veſſel ſenſibly; but ſo that a Man may endure his Hand upon it for ſome time: The third *Degree* is when there is Heat enough to make a Pot boil that is full of five, or ſix Quarts of Water: The fourth *Degree* is as great a Heat as can poſſibly be made in the Furnace. But all theſe admit of ſome Variations according to the particular Circumſtances of the Operations, Furnaces, Veſſeſs, Quantity of Matter, *&c.*

Dehors, (*Fr.*) the out-ſide of a thing: In *Fortification*, all ſorts of ſeparate Out-works, as Crown-works, Horn-works, Half-moons, Ravelins, *&c.* made for the better Security of the main Place.

To **Dehort**, (*Lat.*) to diſſwade, to adviſe to the contrary.

Dehortation, a dehorting, or diſſwading.

To **Deject**, to caſt down, to afflict.

Dejection, a being dejected, caſt down, deſpirited, or put out of Heart: In a *Medicinal* Senſe, a Voiding of the Excrements, or Ordure, by the motion of the Guts, call'd *Periſtaltick*, a going to Stool.

Deicides, (*i. e.* *God-killers*) a Title given to the *Jews*, who put our Bleſſed Saviour God and Man to Death.

Deification, the Act of Deifying, or making a God.

To **Deify one**, to make one a God, or adore him as a God.

Dei Judicium, (*i. e.* the Judgment of God) the old *Saxon* manner of Tryal by *Ordeal*, ſo call'd, because they thought it an Appeal to God for the Juſtice of a Cauſe, and believ'd the Deciſion to be according to the Appointment of Divine Providence. See *Ordeal*.

Deipnoſophiſts (*Gr.*) a Company of Wiſe Men diſcourſing at Supper.

Deis, (old word) the high Table, or upper Table in ſome *Engliſh* Monaſteries.

Deiſm (*Lat.*) the Belief of thoſe that only acknowledge one God, without diſtinction of Perſons.

Deiſt, one that holds ſuch an Opinion.

Deity, Godhead, the Nature or Eſſence of God; alſo a Fabulous God or Goddeſs.

Delapſion, a ſlipping, ſliding or falling down: In the Art of *Phyſick*, a falling or bearing down of the Womb, Fundament, Guts, *&c.*

Delator (among the *Romans*) an Informer of a Capital Crime, or Conſpiracy, who privily diſcover'd the Matter to the Magiſtrates.

Delay (*Fr.*) a Put-off, ſtay or ſtop.

To **Delay**, to defer or put off from Day to Day.

Delayed, deferred, put off. Wine is ſaid *to be delayed*, when it is mingled with Water.

Delectable (*Lat.*) delightful, pleaſant.

Delectation, Delight or Pleaſure.

Delegate, or **Judge Delegate**, one that is Commiſſioned to execute Judgment in the place of an Eccleſiaſtical or Civil Judge.

Delegates (according to *Stat.* 26. *H.* 8.) are Perſons delegated or appointed by the King's Commiſſion, to ſit upon an Appeal to him in the Court of Chancery; in three Caſes, *viz.* 1*ſt.* When a Sentence is given in any Eccleſiaſtical Cauſe, by the Arch-biſhop, or his Official. 2*d.* When Sentence is given in ſuch a Cauſe, in Places exempt. 3*d.* When Sentence is given in the Admiralty, in Suits Civil and Marine, by order of the Civil Law.

To **Delegate**, to depute or appoint by extraordinary Commiſſion, certain Judges, to hear and determine a particular Cauſe.

Delegatio, a Civil Law-Term. See *Dedimus Poteſtatem.*

Delegation, an appointment of Delegates, or Commiſſioners, for the taking Cognizance of particular Cauſes.

Deleterium (*Gr.*) any thing that is of a miſchievous, poiſonous, or deadly Quality.

Deletery, deadly, deſtructive; a Word us'd in *Hudibraſs.*

Delf or **Delfe** (old Word) a Mine or Quarry; from the *Saxon*, *delwan* to delve or dig: In *Heraldry*, a Square born in the middle of the Eſcutcheon, an Abatement of Honour, which belongs to one that has revok'd his Challenge, or eaten his Words.

Delf of Coal, Coal lying in Veins under ground, before it is digged up.

Delibation (*Lat.*) an Aſſay, a Taſte, a Pittance.

Deliberate, prudent, adviſed, wary.

To **Deliberate**, to weigh in Mind, conſider, or think upon, to conſult or debate.

Deliberation, The Act of deliberating, conſidering, *&c.*

Deliberative, apt to conſider or conſult.

Delicacy or **Delicateneſs**, Daintineſs, Niceneſs, Subtilty, Ingenuity.

Delicate, dainty, fine, curious, neat, nice, ſcrupulous, ſqueamiſh.

Delicious, that affords delight to the Palate, pleaſant to the Taſte; ſweet, charming.

Deligatio, a binding or tying up: Alſo that part of *Surgery* which relates to the binding up of Wounds, Ulcers, broken Bones, *&c.* a Swathe or Bandage.

Delight, Pleaſure, Joy, Content, Satisfaction.

To **Delight**, to afford Delight or Pleaſure, to take Delight or Pleaſure in.

To **Delineate**, to make the firſt Draught of a thing; to deſign or deſcribe.

Delineation, the making of a rude Draught; a Deſcription or Repreſentation.

Delinquency, a failing in one's Duty, or offending, Faultineſs.

A **Delinquent**, one that has committed a Crime or Fault; an Offender.

Deliquation (in *Chymiſtry*) the preparing of things melted upon the Fire.

Deliquium (*Lat.*) a draining, a pouring out, a decanting or making clear; alſo Defect, Lack, Want, Loſs: In a Chymical Senſe, it is either a Diſtillation by the force of Fire; or elſe a diſſolving any calcined Matter, which is hung up in moiſt Cellars, into a Lixivious Humour: Thus when Salt of *Tartar* is ſet in a Cellar or ſome ſuch cool Place, in an open Veſſel, it will run into a kind of Water, which the Chymiſts call *Oil of Tartar*, per Deliquium.

Deliquium Animi, a fainting away, or ſwooning.

Deliration, a doting or being beſides ones ſelf.

Delirious, light-headed, raving, doting, fooliſh, ſottiſh.

Delirium, Dotage, Raving: Among Writers in *Phyſick* it is taken for the frantick or idle talk of People in a Feaver; being a failure in the Imagination and Judgment, occaſion'd by a tumultuary and diſorderly motion of the Animal Spirits.

To **Deliver** (*Fr.*) to give, give out, or put into one's Hands; to free, to ſet free, or at Liberty; to reſcue or ſave; to rid of, to releaſe, to lay a Woman with Child.

Deliverance, the delivering of a thing into another's Hands; a Releaſe, a ſetting free, a Riddance, *&c.*

To **Wage Deliverance** (Law-Phraſe) to give ſecurity that a thing ſhall be delivered.

Delivery, a delivering or giving, the laying of a Woman in Child-birth; alſo Utterance or ſpeaking out in Diſcourſe.

Clerk of the Deliveries, an Officer whoſe Duty is to draw up all Proportions or Orders, for delivering any Stores or Proviſions whatever at the Tower, or any other of the Queen's Store-houſes, and to ſee them duly executed.

Delphin or **Delphinus** (*Gr.*) the Dolphin or Grampus, a Fiſh that ſwims faſter than a Bird or Arrow can fly, and loves Mens Company: Alſo a Conſtellation in the Northern Hemiſphere, containing Ten Stars.

Delphinum, Lark-ſpur, an Herb, the diſtilled Water of which is good to clear and ſtrengthen the Sight.

Deltoides, (in *Anat.*) a Triangular Muſcle that takes Name from its ſhape reſembling the *Greek* Letter Δ: It ariſes from the *Clavicula*, or Channel-bone, from the upper Proceſs of the Shoulder-blade, as alſo from the Proceſs of the ſame call'd *Spiniforme*, and is faſten'd to the middle of the Shoulder-bone; which it lifts directly upwards, or ſomewhat forwards or backwards.

Deltoton, a Conſtellation or Cluſter of Six Stars, whoſe Figure likewiſe reſembles the Letter Δ, and which is otherwiſe call'd, *Triangulus Setentionalis.*

To **Delude** (*Lat.*) to play the Fool with, or mock, to deceive or beguile, to chouſe, to diſappoint.

Delve, as *a Delve of Coals*, i. e. a certain quantity of Coals digged in the Mine or Pit.

To **Delve** (*Sax.*) to digg.

Deluge (*Fr.*) an overflowing of the Earth, either in part, or in the whole, by Water; a general Floud.

Deluged, drowned; as *Delug'd in Tears.*

Deluſion (*Lat.*) Impoſture, Deceit, Cheat.

Deluſive or **Deluſory**, that is apt to deceive or beguile.

Demagogue (*Gr. i. e.* a Leader of the People) one that Heads any Party or Faction; a Ring-leader of the Rabble, a Popular and Factious Oratour.

Demain, Demeſne or **Demeans** (*Fr.* Law-Term) that Land which a Man holds originally of himſelf, call'd *Dominicum* by the Civilians, and oppos'd to *Feodum* or Fee, which ſignifies thoſe that are held of a ſuperiour Lord: However in *England* there is no Land, (that of the Crown only excepted) which is not held of a Superiour; for all depend either mediately or immediately, on the Crown: So that when a Man in Pleading, would ſignify his Lands to be his own; he ſays, *That he is or was ſeized or poſſeſſed thereof in his Demaine as of Fee*; whereby he means, that altho' his Land be to him and his Heirs for ever, yet it is not true Demaine, but depending upon a Superiour Lord.

The Word **Demain** or **Demeans**, is alſo ſometimes us'd for a diſtinction between thoſe Lands that the Lord of the Manour has in his own Hands, or in the Hands of his Leſſee, demiſed or let upon a Rent, for a Term of Years or Life; and ſuch other Lands appertaining to the ſaid Manour, as belong to Free or Copy-holders; altho' the Copy-hold belonging to any Manour, (according to the Opinion of many good Lawyers) is alſo accounted *Demeans*.

Ancient Demaine, a Tenure by which Crown-Manours were held in the time of King *William* the Conquerour, and ſomewhat before.

Demand (*Fr.*) a Petition, or Requeſt, a Suit, a Claim: In a Law-ſenſe, a Claim or calling upon one for any thing due: It is alſo more eſpecially diſtinguiſh'd from *Plaint*; all Civil Actions being purſu'd either by Demands or Plaints; and the Purſuer is termed *Demandant* or *Plaintiff*.

To **Demand**, to ask, to require, to lay claim to.

Demandant (Law-Term) the Proſecutor in a Real Action, ſo call'd, becauſe he demands Lands, *&c.* being the ſame as *Plaintiff* in a Perſonal Action.

To **Demean one's ſelf**, to carry or behave himſelf, to act well or ill.

Demeanour, manner of Demeaning, Behaviour, Carriage.

Demeans. See *Demain*.

† **Dementated** (*Lat.*) made mad, bereaved of his Wits; bewitched or beſotted.

Dementia (*Lat.*) a ſort of Frenzy or Dotage.

Demerit, what makes one worthy of Blame or Puniſhment; Deſert, ill-deſerving.

Demerſion, properly a drowning, plunging or ſinking down. In *Chymiſtry*, the putting of any Metal into a diſſolving Liquor.

Demeſne. See *Demain*.

Demi, a Word which being us'd in Compoſition, or joyn'd with another Word, ſignifies half; as *Demi-Caſtor*, *Demi-God*, &c.

Demi-Baſtion, a kind of Fortification, that has only one Face and one Flank. See *Baſtion*.

Demi-Cannon of the leaſt ſize, a great Gun that carries a Ball of Six Inches Diameter, and Thirty Pounds Weight; with a Charge of 14 *l.* of Powder, and ſhoots point-blank 156 Paces: The weight of it is 5400 *l.* the Length from ten to eleven Foot, and the Diameter at the Bore $6\frac{1}{4}$ Inches.

Demi-Cannon Ordinary, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ Inches Diameter at the Bore, and 12 Foot long: It weighs 5600 Pounds, takes a Charge of 17 *l.* 8 Ounces of Powder, carries a Shot $6\frac{1}{8}$ Inches Diameter, and 32 *l.* weight; and the Piece ſhoots 162 Paces.

Demi-Cannon Extraordinary is of $6\frac{3}{4}$ Inches Diameter at the Bore, 12 Foot in length, and 6000 *l.* weight: So that it takes a Charge of 18 *l.* Powder, carries a Ball of $6\frac{5}{8}$ Inches Diameter and 36 *l.* weight; its Point-blank Shot being 180 Paces.

Demi-Chace Boots. See *Whole Chace Boots*.

Demi-Culverine of the leaſt ſize, is a Piece of Ordinance of $4\frac{1}{4}$ Inches Diameter at the Bore, from Nine to Ten Foot long; weighing 2000 Pounds, and taking a Charge of $6\frac{1}{4}$ *l.* Powder: It carries a Ball of 4 Inches Diameter, and 9 Pounds weight; ſhooting Point-blank 174 Paces.

Demi-Culverine Ordinary, is of $4\frac{1}{2}$ Inches Diameter at the Bore, 10 Foot long, and weighs 2700 Pounds, charged with 7 *l.* 4 Ounces of Powder; its Ball being of $4\frac{1}{2}$ Inches Diameter, and 10 *l.* 11 Ounces weight; its Point-blank Shot 175 Paces.

Demi-Culverine Extraordinary is of $4\frac{3}{4}$ Inches Diameter at the Bore $10\frac{1}{3}$ Foot long, and weighs 3000 Pounds: It takes a Charge of $8\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* Powder, carries a Ball of $4\frac{5}{8}$ Inches Diameter, and 12 *l.* 11 Ounces weight, and ſhoots Point-blank 178 Paces.

Demi-diſtance of *Polygons* (in *Fortif.*) is the diſtance between the outward Polygons and the Flank.

Demi-ditone, a Note in *Muſick*, the ſame with *Tierce Minor*; which See.

Demi-gantlet (in *Surgery*) a ſort of Bandage us'd in the ſetting of disjoynted Fingers.

Demi-gorge (in *Fortif.*) is half the Gorge or entrance into the Baſtion, not taken from Angle to Angle, where the Baſtion joyns the *Courtin*, but from the Angle of the Flank to the Center of the Baſtion; or the Angle the two *Courtins* would make, were they thus lengthen'd to meet in the Baſtion.

Demi-haque, a ſort of Gun. See *Haque* and *Harquebuſs*.

Demi-lune; See Half-moon.

Demi-quaver, a Muſical Note; See *Semi-quaver*.

Demi-ſank or **Demi-ſang** (*Fr.* Law-Term) that is of the Half-blood; as when a Man having iſſue by his Wife, a Son or a Daughter, upon the Deceaſe of his ſaid Wife, he marries another Woman, and has alſo by her, a Son or a Daughter; now theſe two Sons or Daughters are commonly call'd *Half-Brothers*, or *Half-Siſters*, or *of the Half-blood*.

Demi-ſemi-quaver, the leaſt Note in *Muſick*, two of which make a Semi-quaver, four a Quaver, eight a Crotchet, *&c.*

Demi-ſextile (*Lat.* in *Aſtron.*) one of the New Aſpects, when two Planets or Stars are diſtant 30 Degrees one from another.

Demigration, a removing or ſhifting of Quarters or Dwellings.

Demiſe, (Law-word) a letting or making over of Lands, Tenements, *&c.* by Leaſe or Will: The King's Death is alſo termed in Law, the *Demiſe of the King*.

To **Demiſe**, to farm or let.

† **Demiſſion** (*Lat.*) ſlackening, looſening.

Democracy (*Gr.*) a form of Government, where the People bear Rule, the Supreme Power and Authority being lodged in them; a free State, ſuch as in *Switzerland*.

Democratical, belonging to ſuch a Government.

To **Demoliſh** (*Lat.*) to pull, throw, or take down any thing that is built; to ruin or raze a Building.

Demolition, a demoliſhing, pulling, beating or throwing down.

Demon, (*Gr.*) the Ancients call'd certain *Genius*'s or Spirits that appear'd to Men, ſometimes to ſerve and ſometimes to hurt them, by the Name of *Demons*: But in Holy Scripture, the Word is always taken for the Devil, or a Bad *Genius*.

Demoniack, a Man or Woman poſſeſſed with the Devil, or with an Evil Spirit.

Demonology, a Treatiſe of Devils or Evil Spirits.

Demonſtrable (*Lat.*) that may be demonſtrated, capable of Demonſtration.

To **Demonſtrate**, to ſhew plainly, to prove evidently or unanſwerably.

Demonſtration, a demonſtrating, ſhewing or making plain, an Argument ſo convincing, that the concluſion muſt needs be infallible; a clear Proof. In *Mathematicks*, a Chain of Arguments depending one on another, and founded originally on firſt and ſelf-evident Principles or plain Propoſitions raiſed and proved from them, ſo as at laſt it ends in the invincible Proof of the thing to be demonſtrated.

In *Algebra*, **Demonſtrations**, are evident and undoubted Proofs, to manifeſt the truth of ſuch Theorems and Canons as are Analytically found out.

Demonſtrative, that ſerves to demonſtrate, or ſet a thing out of Doubt; that proves it beyond Contradiction.

Demſter or **Dempſter**; ſee *Deemſter*.

Demure, affectedly grave, reſerved or baſhful.

To **Demurr** (*Fr.* Law-Term) to put in Doubts or Objections; to delay or put off to a farther hearing. In Chancery the Defendant *Demurrs to the Plantiff's Bill*, affirming it to be defective in ſuch or ſuch a Point, and demands the Judgment of the Court thereupon, whether he ſhall be oblig'd to make any farther or other Anſwer thereto.

Demurrage (in Traffick) an Allowance to the Maſter of a Ship by the Merchants, for ſtaying in a Port, longer than the time firſt appointed for his departure.

Demurrer, a kind of pauſe upon a Point of difficulty in any Action at Law, which requires ſome time to be taken for the Court, or Judges to conſider further of the Matter.

Den, (*Sax.*) a Cave or Lurking-place under Ground: In ancient Records a low Place, in which ſenſe it is ſtill retain'd at the end of the Names of ſeveral Towns and Villages; as *Bidden*, *Tenterden* in *Kent*, &c.

Den and **Strond** (old Law-Term) liberty for Ships to run a-ground, or come a-ſhoar; a Privilege among others, granted by King *Edward* I. to the Barons of the Cinque-Ports.

Dena or **Dena terræ** (*Lat.*) a word us'd in Doomſday Book for a hollow Place between two Hills.

Denariata terræ, the fourth part of an Acre of Land.

Denarii (in old Records) a general Term for Caſh or any ſort of ready Money.

Denarii de Caritate, Whitſun-farthings, the cuſtomary Oblations formerly made to the Cathedral about *Whitſuntide*; when the Pariſh-Prieſt, and many of the People went in Proceſſion to viſit the Mother-Church.

Denarius, belonging to, or containing the Number of Ten, tenth: Alſo a *Roman* Silver-coin, to the value of ſeven Pence Half-penny *Engliſh*; markt with the Letter X, becauſe it was worth Ten *Aſſes*: Alſo the ſeventh part of an Ounce-weight.

Denarius Dei (*i. e.* God's Penny) Earneſt-money anciently ſo call'd, becauſe the piece of Money laid down for the binding of any Bargain or Agreement, was given to God, *i. e.* to the Church or the Poor.

Denarius tertius Comitatus, a third part of the Fines and other Profits ariſing from the County-Courts, which was paid to the Earl of the County; the other two parts being reſerv'd for the King.

Denarius S. Petri, *Peter's* pence; See *Rome-ſcot*.

Denbera, a Place for the running of Hogs, a low Valley for the Pannage or feeding of Swine.

Dendrachates (*Gr.*) a kind of Agate-ſtone, the Veins and Spots of which reſemble the Figures of Trees and Shrubs.

Dendrociſſos, a ſort of Ivy that grows by it ſelf.

Dendroides, a kind of Spurge, full of Branches like a Tree.

Dendrolibanus, the Herb Roſemary.

Dendromalache, Tree-Mallows; an Herb.

Dendron, a Tree.

Deneb, the Name of a Star otherwiſe call'd *Cauda Lucida*, or Lion's Tail; which ſee.

Denelage, ſee *Danelage*.

Denial, a denying or refuſing.

Denier, a *French* Braſs-Coin, worth three Tenths of an *Engliſh* Farthing, of which Twelve make a *Sols*. Alſo a Penny-weight in Silver; thus an Ounce of Silver well purify'd is of 24 *Deniers*.

Denis, a proper Name of Men Contracted from *Dionyſius*.

Denizen or **Deniſon** (in Common-Law) an Alien or Foreigner infranchized by the King's Charter, ſo as to be made capable of any Office or Dignity, and of purchaſing and poſſeſſing of Land: But this Privilege comes ſhort of *Naturalization*, becauſe a Stranger Naturalized may Inherit Lands by Deſcent, which a Man made only a Denizen cannot do.

To **Denominate** (*Lat.*) to give Name to.

Denomination, the Original of a Name, or the Name it ſelf.

Denominatives (in *Logick*) are ſuch Terms as take their Original and Name from others.

Denominator of a Fraction (in *Arithm.*) is that part of it which ſtands under the ſeparating Line, and names the Parts that any Integer or whole Number is to be Divided into: Thus in the Fraction $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 is the *Denominator*, which ſhews that the Integer is to be divided into three Parts; as 2 the *Numerator*, expreſſes how many of ſuch Parts are to be taken. See *Numerator*.

Denominator of any Proportion is the Quotient ariſing from the Diviſion of the Antecedent of ſuch a *Ratio* or Reaſon, by its Conſequent: Thus 6 is the Denominator of the Proportion that 30 has to 5; becauſe 30 divided by 5 gives 6 for the Quotient. This is alſo termed the *Exponent of the Proportion* or *Ratio*.

To **Denote**, to ſhew by a Mark, to ſignify.

To **Denounce**, to Proclaim or Publiſh, to Declare.

Dens (*Lat.*) a Tooth, a Tuſh or Tusk, a Fang. The Teeth are of three ſorts, *viz.* the *Inciſores* or Cutters, which bite off the Morſel; the *Canini* or Dog-teeth that break it; and the *Molares* or Grinders that make it ſmall.

Dens Caninus, an Herb ſo call'd, becauſe the Leaves of its Flowers reſemble a Dog's Tooth.

Dens Leonis, the Herb *Dandelion*, good to ſtrengthen the Liver and to provoke Urine.

Denſe, Thick, a Philoſophical Term oppos'd to *Rare*, or Thin. Thus a natural Body is ſaid *To be denſe*, when it has more of Matter in proportion to the Space or Room it takes up than other Bodies have.

To **Denſhire**, to cut off the Turf of Lands, and when it is dry, to lay it on Heaps and burn it to Aſhes: Some derive the Word from *Devonſhire*, where this ſort of Husbandry is ſaid to have been firſt in uſe; which yields a very great Profit, and extremely improves a barren Soil: It is otherwiſe call'd *Burn-beating*, *q. d.* burning of *Peat*; Turf in many Places being call'd *Peat*.

Denſity, Thickneſs, a Quality belonging to compact Bodies. See *Denſe*.

Dent, a notch about the edges. Alſo a Term in Heraldry; as A *Bordure dent* or *indented*, when the out-line of the Border or Ordinary is indented or notched in and out like the Teeth of a Saw.

Dental, a ſmall Shell-fiſh, rough on the outſide, very ſmooth within, hollow like a little Pipe, and ſharp-pointed on one ſide, like a Dog's Tooth; whence it has its Name.

Dentarpaga (*Lat.*) a Surgeon's Inſtrument for the drawing of Teeth; a Barber's Pincers.

Dented Verge (among Herbaliſts) ſuch leaves of Plants as are notch'd about the edges; ſome of them being fine-dented, and others large or deep-dented.

Dentes Sapientiæ, (*Lat. i. e.* Teeth of Wiſdom) are two double Teeth behind the reſt, which ſpring up about the 20th year or upwards, having till then lain hid in their Sockets: They are ſo call'd, becauſe Perſons are then come to years of Diſcretion.

Dentiducum, the ſame as *Dentarpaga*.

Dentifrice, a ſort of Powder made uſe of to rub, cleanſe, whiten and faſten the Teeth, and to ſtrengthen the Gums.

Dentils or **Denticles** (in *Architect.*) a Square Member of the *Ionick* Cornice, cut out at convenient diſtances, and taking name from its Figure, reſembling a ſet of Teeth.

Dentiſcalpium (*Lat.*) a Tooth-picker or Tooth-ſcraper.

Dentitio, a growing or breeding of Teeth, the pain of breeding them, or the time that Children breed Teeth, which is about the Seventh Month, or later.

Dentix, the Sea-rough with Dogs Teeth, a kind of Fiſh.

Dento, a Perſon that has great Teeth, or whoſe Teeth and Mouth ſtick out.

Denudation, a laying bare.

Denunciation, a denouncing or proclaiming.

To **Deny**, not to grant or admit of, to refuſe, to gainſay or diſown, to renounce.

To **Deobſtruct** (a Term in *Phyſick*) to remove Obſtructions or Stoppages, to open the Pores of the Body.

Deobſtruentia or **Deoppilantia**, Medicines which are proper for that purpoſe.

Deodand (Law-Term) a thing given, or rather forfeited to God, to atone for the violent Death of a Man by Miſadventure; as if a Cart-Wheel ſhould run over him, or he were kill'd by the accidental Fall of a Tree; then the Cart-wheel, Cart and Horſes, or the Tree being a Deodand, is to be ſold, and the Money diſtributed to the poor.

Deonerando pro rata portione, a Writ which lies in favour of one that is diſtrained for a Rent, which ought to be paid by others proportionably with him.

Deoppilative Medicines, ſuch as ſerve to remove Obſtructions or Stoppages; the ſame as *Deobſtruentia*.

To **Depaint**, to make a lively repreſentation of a Story or Paſſage; to deſcribe, to expreſs or ſet out in Words.

Depart, a certain Operation in *Chymiſtry*, ſo call'd, becauſe the Particles of Silver are made to depart from Gold or ſome other Metal, when they were before melted together in the ſame Maſs, and could not be ſeparated any other way.

To **Depart**, to go away from a Place, to go out; to deceaſe or die. The Word was alſo ſometimes us'd for to divide or ſeparate; as in *Wickliff*'s Tranſlation of *Gen.* 1. 4. *God departed* the Light from the Darkneſs.

Depart or **Departure from a Plea**, &c. (Law-Term) as when a Man pleads in Bar of an Action, and Reply being made thereto, in his Rejoynder, he ſhews another Matter contrary to his firſt Plea, and this is term'd a *Departure from his Bar*; it muſt alſo be apply'd to a Plantiff, who in his Replication ſhews new Matter from his Declaration.

Departers of Gold or Silver, Artificers that purify and part thoſe Metals from the courſer ſort: They are alſo call'd *Parters* and *Finers*.

Departure, a departing or going away; alſo Deceaſe or Death; Alſo a Term in *Navigation*. See *Longitude*.

Departure in deſpight of the Court, (Law-Phraſe) is when a Tenant or Defendant appears to the Action brought againſt him, and having a Day over in the ſame Term, or being otherwiſe call'd again, he does not appear, but makes Default; in which Caſe he ſhall be Condemned.

Depauperation, (*Lat.*) an impoveriſhing or making poor.

To **Depeach** (old Word) to acquit.

Depeculation, a robbing of the Prince or Common-wealth; an imbezilling of the Publick Treaſure.

To **Depend**, to rely upon, to be under or Subject to; to hang on, or proceed of.

Dependance or **Dependency**, Subjection, Inferiority, Relation to.

A **Dependant**, one that depends on another.

Dependent, depending.

Dephlegmated (among Chymiſts) cleared from Phlegm or Water: Thus when any Spirit is made pure, by *rectifying* or diſtilling it over again, and fully depriv'd of all Water and Phlegm, or at leaſt of as much of it as can well be, they ſay *ſuch a Spirit is well dephlegmated*.

Dephlegmation, the Act of dephlegmating or ſeparating the Phlegm, or Superfluous Water from a Spirit, by repeated Diſtillations.

Depilation, a pulling off the Hair.

Depilatory, that makes the Hair come off; as a *depilatory Plaiſter*.

A **Depilatory**, an outward Medicine proper for that purpoſe.

Deplorable, to be deplored or lamented.

Deploration, a deploring, lamenting or bewailing.

To **Deplore**, to lament or bewail, to make grievous Complaint, to bemoan.

Deplumation, a pluming or plucking off the Feathers: In *Surgery*, a ſwelling of the Eye-lids, accompany'd with the fall of the Hairs from the Eye-brows.

Deponent, (a Term in *Grammar*) as a *Verb deponent*, *i. e.* a Verb that has a Paſſive Termination, and an Active Signification.

A **Deponent** (Law-Word) one that depoſes, lays down, or gives Information of any Matter upon Oath, before a Magiſtrate; a Witneſs that anſwers Interrogatories demanded of him in Chancery.

To **Depopulate**, to unpeople, to ſpoil or lay waſte, to ravage or harraſs.

Depopulation, the Act of depopulating, deſtroying, or laying waſte.

Depopulatores Agrorum, certain Great Offenders mention'd in ſeveral Statutes, and ſo call'd, becauſe by pulling down and ruining Houſes, they unpeopled and laid waſte whole Towns.

To **Deport**, to demean or behave one's ſelf.

Deportatio (*Lat.*) a conveying or carrying out of one Place into another: Alſo a ſort of Baniſhment in Uſe among the *Romans*, by which they aſſign'd ſome Iſland, or other Place, for the Party baniſh'd to abide in; with a Prohibition not to ſtir out upon pain of Death.

Deportment, Carriage, Behaviour.

To **Depoſe**, to give Teſtimony about any Matter in a Court of Juſtice or elſewhere; to give Evidence as a Witneſs: Alſo to deprive a Soveraign Prince of his Crown and Dignity, to turn one out of Office.

Depoſitary, the Truſtee or Keeper of a thing in Truſt.

To **Depoſite**, to truſt a thing with one.

Depoſitio (*Lat.*) a Depoſition, a committing a thing to one's Keeping or Truſt; alſo a depoſing or depriving of ſome dignity: Among Grammarians it is taken for the ending of the Dimenſions of a *Latin* or *Greek* Verſe; ſo as to diſcover whether it be perfect, Redundant or Deficient: So that in this reſpect they reckon four kinds of Verſe, *viz.* *Acatalectick*, *Catalectick*, *Brachycatalectick*, and *Hypercatalectick*; which ſee in their proper Places.

Depoſition, an Information upon Oath; the Teſtimony of a Witneſs ſet down in Writing, eſpecially in the Court of Chancery.

Depoſitum, a thing depoſited or committed to one's keeping, in Truſt.

Depravation, a depraving, ſpoiling or Corrupting.

To **Deprave**, to make lewd, to corrupt, to Marr or Spoil.

To **Deprecate**, to pray or wiſh againſt a thing.

Deprecation, the Act of deprecating, as when we endeavour by Prayer to divert God's Judgments; a praying againſt any Calamity, *&c.*

Deprecative, that ſerves to deprecate.

To **Depreciate**, to run down the Price of, to undervalue.

Depredation, a preying upon, a robbing or ſpoiling.

Deprehenſible, that may be apprehended, conceived or underſtood.

† **Deprehenſion**, a catching or taking unawares; a ſudden ſeizure or diſcovery.

To **Depreſs**, to preſs, thruſt or weigh down, to humble or bring down.

To **Depreſs the Pole**, an Aſtronomical Phraſe: Thus ſo many Degrees as a Man Sails or Travels from the Pole, he is ſaid *to depreſs* it; becauſe it becomes reſpectively as much lower or nearer to the *Horizon*.

Depreſſion, the Act of depreſſing, preſſing down, humbling, *&c.*

Depreſſion of a Planet, (in *Aſtrol.*) is when the Planet is in a Sign oppoſite to that of its exaltation.

Depreſſor, one that keeps or preſſes down.

Depreſſor or **Deprimens Auricularum**, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Ear in Beaſts, which ſerves to depreſs or let fall the Ear.

Depreſſor Labii inferioris, a Muſcle that lies between the *Depreſſores Labiorum Communes*, poſſeſſes that part of the lower Jaw call'd the Chin, and is inſerted into the neither Lip, in preſſing it down which, turns it outward.

Depreſſor Labiorum, a Muſcle that ariſes from the lower Edge of the Inferiour Jaw-bone, ſide-ways, and aſcends directly to the Corner of the Lips. This with its Partner and the *Quadrati* acting, expreſs a Sorrowful Countenance, in drawing down the Corners of the Mouth and Cheeks.

Depreſſor Oculi, a Muſcle of the Eye, which ſprings from the deepeſt part of the Orbit; and paſſes directly to its Inſertion, at the oppoſite part of the Ball of the Eye.

Deprimens or **Humilis**, is one of the ſtraight Muſcles that move the Globe or Ball of the Eye; its uſe being to pull it downwards.

Deprivation, a depriving or bereaving: In a Law-ſenſe it is when a Clergy-man, as a Biſhop, Parſon, Vicar or Prebend is deprived or depoſed from his Preferment, for any matter in Fact or Law.

To **Deprive**, to bereave or rob one of a thing, to take it away from him.

Depth of a Squadron or **Battalion**, (in the Art of War) the Number of Men there is in the File; that of a Squadron being always three, and that of a Battalion generally ſix, whence 'tis ſaid that a Battalion is drawn up five or ſix deep.

Depulſion, a driving, thruſting or beating away.

Depuration (in *Phyſick* and *Chymiſtry*) a ſeparating the pure from the impure part of any thing, a clearing any mixt Body from the Dregs or more Groſs Parts: In *Surgery*, the cleanſing of a Wound from its Matter and Filth.

Deputation, a deputing, appointing or ſending, with a ſpecial Commiſſion.

To **Depute**, to appoint or ſend another to act in one's ſtead: It is more eſpecially apply'd to a Body Politick, that ſends ſome of the Members, to a Prince or State, to pay Homage, to make Remonſtrances, to be preſent at Debates, *&c.*

Deputy, a Lieutenant, one that is appointed to govern or act in the place of another: In a Law-ſenſe, one that exerciſes any Office or other things in another Man's Right, whoſe Forfeiture or Miſdemeanour ſhall cauſe the Officer or Perſon for whom he acts to loſe his Office.

To **Dequace**, (old Word) to daſh.

Dereigne or **Dereine** (Law-Term) the proof of a thing which one denies to be done by himſelf, ſo as to defeat and confound the Adverſary's Aſſertion.

To **Deraigne**, to prove or juſtifie; alſo to diſorder or turn out of Courſe.

Deraignment, a deraigning or proving; alſo a diſcharge of Profeſſion, a Term ſome time apply'd to thoſe Religious Perſons that forſook their Orders.

To **Dere** (old Word) to hurt.

Dereliction (*Lat.*) an utter forſaking or leaving.

Derick, a proper Name of Men, being a Contraction of *Theoderick*.

To **Deride** (*Lat.*) to laugh one to Scorn, to mock, to flout and fleer at.

Deriſion, deriding, laughing or mocking.

Derivation, properly a draining of Water, or turning its Courſe: In *Grammar*, the tracing of a Word from its Original: In *Rhetorick*, the ſame Figure as *Paregmenon*; which ſee. In the Art of *Phyſick*, *Derivation*, is the drawing of a Humour from one part of the Body to another.

Derivative, that is derived from another.

To **Derive**, to draw or fetch from the Original, to receive from.

Derma (*Gr.*) the Skin or Hide of a Beaſt, the Skin of a Man's Body.

Dern (old Word) ſad, ſolitary; alſo barbarous or cruel,

To **Derogate** (*Lat.*) to leſſen, to take off from the worth of a Thing or Perſon; to diſparage.

Derogation, the Act of derogating, leſſening, diſparaging, *&c.*

Derogatory, that tends to derogate.

Derviſes, an Order of Religious Perſons, among the *Turks*, who undergo very ſevere and ſtrict Pennances.

Deruncination, (in *Husbandry*) a cutting off Trees, Buſhes, *&c.* or any thing that incumbers the Ground.

Deſart, a large and wild part of a Country, a Tract of Land not Tilled or Inhabited by Men; a Wilderneſs.

Deſcalſas (*Span.*) a ſort of Friers that go unſhod, or bare-footed.

Deſcant (in *Muſick*) ſignifies the Art of Compoſing in ſeveral Parts, and is threefold, *viz.* Plain, Figurate and Double.

Plain Deſcant is the Foundation or Groundwork of Muſical Compoſition, and conſiſts altogether in the orderly placing of many Concords.

Figurate or **Florid Deſcant**, is that wherein ſome Diſcords are intermix'd with the Concords; ſo that it may well be Term'd the Rhetorical Part of Muſick, in regard that here are brought in all the Variety of Points, *Syncope's*, Figures and whatever elſe is capable of affording an Ornament to the Compoſition.

Double Deſcant, is when the Parts are ſo contriv'd, that the Treble may be made the Baſs, and on the contrary the Baſs the Treble.

Deſcant, is alſo taken for a continu'd Diſcourſe, a Comment or large Paraphraſe oo any Subject.

To **Deſcant**, to run deſcant in *Muſick*; to make a thing more plain by inlarging the Diſcourſe, to give one's Thoughts upon a Matter.

To **Deſcend**, to go, come, ſtep or be carry'd down; to draw one's Original from, or come of a Family; to condeſcend or ſtoop to.

Deſcendable, that can deſcend.

Deſcenſion, a deſcending or going down: In *Chymiſtry*, the falling downwards of the Eſſential Juice, diſſolv'd from the diſtilled Matter.

Deſcenſion of a Sign (in *Aſtron.*) is an Arch of the *Equator*, which ſets with ſuch a Sign or Part of the *Zodiack*, or any Planet therein; being either Right or Oblique.

Right Deſcenſion, is an Arch of the Equator which deſcends with the Sign or Star therein, below the Horizon of a Right Sphere.

Oblique Deſcenſion, is a part of the Equator deſcending or ſetting with the Sun or Star, or any Point of the Heavens in an Oblique Sphere.

Deſcenſorium, a Chymical Furnace, do diſtil with *per Deſcenſum*, *i. e.* by cauſing the Vapours to deſcend or fall downwards.

Deſcent, a going, or coming down; the ſteep ſide of a Hill: Alſo Extraction or Birth, an iſſuing from the Fore-Father, in a continu'd Order of ſeveral Generations: Alſo a Term in Law. See *Diſcent*.

Deſcent of heavy Bodies (in *Philoſ.*) is the tendency of them to the Center of the Earth.

In Fortification, **Deſcents** ſignifie the Holes, Vaults and hollow Places, made by undermining the Ground, particularly, in the *Counterſcarp* or Covert-way.

Deſcent into the Moat or Ditch, is a deep digging into the Earth of the Covert-way, in form of a Trench, the Top of which is cover'd with Planks or Wattles cloſe bound together, and well loaded with Earth, to ſecure the Men againſt Fire in their paſſage into the Moat.

To make a Deſcent into an Enemies Country, is to Land on it with Invading Forces.

To **Deſcribe**, to Write, or ſet down in Writing; to draw the Form of, to Repreſent, to Explain: In *Geometry*, to draw a Line, a Circle, *&c.*

Deſcribent, a Geometrical Term, expreſſing ſome Line or Surface, which by its Motion, produces a plain Figure or a Solid.

Deſcription, the Act of deſcribing, a ſetting forth the Nature, Property, or Character of a Thing or Perſon.

To **Deſcry**, to ſpy out, or diſcover afar off.

Deſert, Merit or Worth; alſo a Confectionary Term for a Banquet of Sweet-meats.

To **Deſert** (*Lat.*) to leave alone, to forſake, to run away from one's Colours.

Deſerter, a Soldier that goes over to the Enemy, or that quits the Service without leave, or that runs away from one Regiment to another.

Deſertion, the Act of deſerting, forſaking, *&c.*

To **Deſerve**, to be worthy of Reward or Puniſhment.

Deſiccation, a drying up: In a Phyſical ſenſe, a diſſolving of.

Deſiccative, apt to dry, that is of a drying Quality; as *Deſiccative Medicines*.

A **Deſiccative**, a drying Plaiſter or Ointment.

Deſidery, Deſire or Luſt, a Word us'd by *Chaucer*, and derived from the *Latin Deſiderium*.

Deſign, Intention or Intent; Purpoſe, Mind, Reſolution; Contrivance or Project; Enterprize or Attempt. Alſo the firſt Draught or Sketch of Picture. See *Deſſein*.

To **Deſign**, to aſſign or appoint, to contrive or plot, to purpoſe or reſolve, to Draw a Figure or Sketch.

Deſignation, Deſignment, Appointment, Nomination.

Deſignator (among the *Romans*) a Maſter of Ceremonies in Funeral Pomps, or a Sworn Marſhal who order'd all things at Funerals, either relating to the publick Shew, or the Habits of the Mourners; an Undertaker.

Deſignment, Deſigning, Intendment or Intention.

† **Deſipience**, Fooliſhneſs, Indiſcretion: alſo the dotage oi raving of a ſick Perſon.

Deſire, an uneaſineſs of the Mind upon the abſenec of any thing, the preſent enjoyment of which affords Delight; Wiſh, Longing: Alſo Requeſt or Entreaty.

To **Deſire**, to Covet, Wiſh or Long for; to entreat or pray.

Deſireable, that is to be deſired or wiſhed for.

Deſirous, that paſſionately deſires or wiſhes for.

To **Deſiſt**, to ceaſe or leave off, to give over.

Deſlavy, leacherous, beaſtly; a Word us'd by *Chaucer*.

Deſolate (*Lat.*) left alone, forlorn; afflicted, aggrieved, full of trouble: Alſo ſolitary, uninhabited, ruined, laid waſte.

Deſolation, a making deſolate, a laying waſte, by deſtroying whole Countries with Fire and Sword, utter Ruin and Deſtruction.

De ſon tort de meſme (*Fr.*) are Words of Form us'd in an Action of Treſpaſs, by way of Reply to the Defendant's Plea. As when the Defendant ſays he did what he is charged with, by the Command of his Maſter; and the Plaintiff replies, That the Defendant did it, *de ſon tort, &c. i. e.* of his own Wrong, or by his own proper Motion.

Deſpair (*Lat.*) a Paſſion of the Soul which makes it caſt off all Hopes: Or it is a Reflection upon the Unattainableneſs of ſome Good which produces a different effect in Mens Minds; ſometimes cauſing Uneaſineſs or Pain, and ſometimes Reſt or Unconcernedneſs.

To **Deſpair**, to have no Hopes, to be paſt Hopes, to give over for loſt.

Deſperado, a Deſperate, a Mad, Furious-Hair-brain'd Fellow.

Deſperate, That is in Deſpair or deſpaired of, alſo dangerous, violent, fierce.

Deſperation, a deſpairing or falling into Deſpair.

Deſpicable or **Deſpiſable**, worthy to be deſpiſed or ſlighted; baſe, ſorry, vile, mean.

To **Deſpiſe**, to look upon with Diſdain, to ſlight, to ſet at nought, or make nothing of.

Deſpite or **Deſpight**, Scorn, Hatred, Malice, Spite, Grudge.

To **Deſpoil**, to ſtrip one of his Goods or Eſtate, to rob him of his ſubſtance.

To **Deſpond**, to deſpair, to loſe Courage, to be out of Heart.

Deſpondence or **Deſpondency**, a failing of Courage, a being quite diſheartned.

Deſpondent, deſponding, deſpairing.

Deſponſatio (*Lat.* in the Civil-law) an affiancing or betrothing.

Deſpote (*Gr.*) a great Title heretofore among the *Grecians*, ſignifying as much as chief Lord or Governour of a Country: The Word is ſtill us'd for a Prince or Governour in the *Turkiſh* Empire; as *The Deſpote of* Valachia.

Deſpotical or **Deſpotick**, abſolutely Supreme, Arbitrary; as *A Deſpotical Government*, which is, when a Prince has gain'd ſuch a deſpotick abſolute Power, that he will no longer be guided or controll'd by the Laws of his Country, but takes upon him to govern by his ſole Will and Pleaſure.

Deſpumation, a foaming or frothing. In *Pharmacy* or the Apothecaries Art, it is the clearing or cleanſing of any Liquon, by letting it boil or ſimmer over the Fire, ſo as to take off the Scum or other Filth.

Deſſein *(Fr.)* Deſign, Purpoſe, Reſolution, Project; Enterprize, or Attempt: In Painting it ſignifies two things, either in general the *Deſign*, or Thought that the Artiſt had about any great Piece; whether the *Contours* or Out-lines be only drawn, or whether he has proceeded further to put in the Shadows of the Colours: So that if there appear much Maſterly Skill and Judgment in the Contrivance, it is uſually ſaid, *The Deſign is Great and Noble.* It is alſo taken for the juſt Meaſures, the Proportions and outward Forms, which thoſe Objects ought to have that are drawn in imitation of Nature; and in this ſenſe 'tis one of the parts of Painting, and may be call'd *A juſt Imitation* of Nature.

Deſſert or **Deſert**, the laſt Courſe at Table; a Service of Fruits and Sweet meats.

Deſtillation; See *Diſtillation.*

To **Deſtin** or **Deſtinate** (*Lat.*) to deſign, appoint, or order.

Deſtiny, the Diſpoſal of things ordained by Divine Providence, Fate, Death, either Natural or Violent.

Deſtiny-Readers, Fortune-tellers or Gipſies.

Deſtitute, deprived, bereaved, forſaken, forlorn.

Deſtitution, utter abandoning, forſaking, or leaving.

To **Deſtroy**. to throw down, overthrow or raze; to lay waſte or ruin, to marr or ſpoil; to deface, to kill.

Deſtruction, deſtroying, Ruin, Overthrow, Slaughter.

Deſtructive, apt to deſtroy or ruin; deadly, miſchievous, hurtful.

Deſuetude, a deſiſting from any Cuſtom or Uſe; Diſuſe, lack of Cuſtom.

Deſultores or **Deſultorii** (among the *Romans*) Men that us'd to leap from one Horſe to another, at the Horſe races of the Games call'd *Circenſes.*

Deſultory (*q. d.* leaping) inconſtant, wavering, fickle, light.

Det or **Debt**, a Writ that lies for an Action of Debt; See *Debt.*

To **Detach**, (*Fr.* in the Art of War) to make a Detachment, to ſend away a Party of Soldiers upon a particular Expedition.

Detached Baſtion; See *Baſtion detached.*

Detachiare (*Lat.* Law-Term) to ſeize or take into cuſtody another Man's Goods or Perſon, by Writ of Detachment or other Courſe of Law.

Detachment, a certain Number of Men drawn out of one or more greater Bodies, in order to be employ'd in the putting of ſome warlike Enterprize in Execution; as to form a kind of flying Camp, to joyn a ſeparate Army, to relieve a Party already engag'd in Battel, to aſſiſt at the Siege of a Place, to enter into ſome Garriſon, *&c.* Alſo the Name of a Writ; See *Detachiare* and *Attachment.*

Detail (*Fr.*) the particular Circumſtances of an Affair; as *Theſe advantages need not be offer'd in Detail to your View.*

To **Detain** (*Lat.*) to keep or withhold, to make one ſtay; to ſtop, let, or hinder.

To **Detect**, to lay open, to diſcloſe or diſcover.

Detection, a detecting, revealing, or laying open, a Diſcovery.

Detents (in Clock-work) are thoſe Stops, which by being lifted up, or let fall down, do lock and unlock the Clock in ſtriking.

Detent-wheel or **Hoop-wheel**, is that Wheel which has a Hoop almoſt round it, wherein there is a Vacancy, at which the Clock locks.

Detention, a detaining, with-holding or keeping; alſo Impriſonment, Confinement.

To **Deterge**, to wipe, or rub off.

Detergent; See *Abſtergent.*

Deterioration, a making worſe or ſpoiling.

Determinable, that may be determined, decided or judged.

Determinate, that is determined, limited, or defined, poſitive.

Determination, determining, Deciſion, Reſolution, Appointment.

To **Determine** (properly to ſet or appoint Bounds) to judge or decide, to put an end to, to incline or diſpoſe, to deſign, reſolve, or purpoſe.

Determined Problem (in *Geom.*) is that which has but one, or but one certain Number of Solutions; as the following Problem. *viz. To deſcribe an Iſoſceles Triangle on a given Line, whoſe Angle at the Baſe ſhall be double to that at the Vertex or Top.*

To **Deter**, to fright or diſcourage one from a thing, to take him off from it by Terrour or Threats.

Deterration (in *Philoſ.*) a Removal of the Earth, Sand, *&c.* from the Mountains and higher Grounds, down into the Valleys and lower Parts, which is occaſioned by Rains that waſh the Earthy Matter down by Degrees; ſo that the richer and finer Part helps to make up the Bodies of Plants and all Vegetables.

† **Deterſion**, a ſcouring, a wiping or rubbing off.

Deterſive, that is of a ſcouring, cleanſing, or purifying Quality; as *A deterſive Medicine.*

To **Deteſt**, to abhor or loath.

Deteſtable, that deſerves to be deteſted, abominable, vile, wretched.

Deteſtation, a deteſting or loathing, Abhorrence.

To **Dethrone**, to drive a Soveraign Prince from his Throne or Royal Seat, to Depoſe him.

Detinet (*Lat. i. e.* he detains) a Writ that lies, where a Man owes to another an Annuity, or a certain quantity of Wheat, Barley, *&c.* which he refuſes to pay: In other Caſes, a Writ of this Nature is call'd *Debito*; which See.

Detinue, is a Writ which lies againſt one, who having Goods on Chattels do deliver them to keep, refuſes to deliver them again. There is alſo an Action of *Detinue*, when a Man is ſued to deliver up his Truſt.

Detonation, a mighty thundering: In *Chymiſtry*, the thund'ring Noiſe that is often made by a Mixture, being inkindled in a Crucible or other Veſſel, ſo that the volatile Parts of it ruſh forth with great Swiftneſs and Violence: This is alſo termed *Fulmination.*

To **Detract**, to draw away or take off, to leſſen or abate; to ſlander, deſparage, or ſpeak ill of.

Detraction, a detracting, drawing away, *&c.* Slander, Evil-ſpeaking or Back-biting.

Detractive, that is apt to detract or take off.

Detriment, Dammage, Loſs, Hurt. At *Lincolns-Inn* it is a Duty of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* paid each Term, by every Member of the Society to the Houſe, for defraying its Charges, and Repairing Loſſes.

In Aſtrology, *Detriment* is the greateſt of the Eſſential Debilities or Weakneſſes of a Planet, *viz.* the Sign directly oppoſite to that which is its Houſe; as the detriment of the Sun is *Aquarius*, becauſe it is oppoſite to *Leo.*

Detrimental, that brings dammage, prejudicial.

Detrition (in *Philoſ.*) an Accident that happens to any thing by wearing, or rubbing off ſome of its Particles or ſmall Parts.

† **Detruncation**, a cutting off a Limb or Branch.

Detruſion, a thruſting down.

Detruſor Urinæ (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle which by ſome is reckon'd the firſt proper Membrane of the Bladder, lying under that which is deriv'd from the *Peritonæum*: Its fleſhy Fibres embrace the whole Bladder as it were a Hand, and preſſes it in the diſcharging of the Urine.

Devadiatus, a Word us'd in Doomſday-Record, for one that has no Sureties or Pledges.

Devaſtation, a laying waſte, ſpoiling, plundering, or making havock of.

Devaſtaverunt bona Teſtatoris, a Writ that lies againſt Executors, for paying of Debts and Legacies without Specialty or Bond, to the prejudice of the Creditors that have Specialties or Bonds, before the Debts upon the ſaid Bonds become due.

Deucalidonians, a People that in old times inhabited the Weſtern Parts of *Scotland*.

Devenerunt, a Writ directed to the Eſcheator, when upon the Death of any of the King's Tenants holding in *Capite*, his Son and Heir alſo dies within Age; to enquire what Lands or Tenements are come to the Crown.

To **Deveſt** (properly to uncloath) to ſtrip, diſpoſſeſs, or deprive of. In Common-Law, it ſignifies to turn out of Poſſeſſion, and is the contrary of *To Inveſt*.

Devexity, Bendingneſs or Shelvingneſs; See *Convixity*.

To **Deviate**, to go from, to ſwerve, as to *To Deviate from the Truth*: In *Grammar*, it is when a Word varies from the ſenſe of its Primitive or Original.

Deviation, the Act of deviating.

Device, an Invention or Contrivance, a feigned Story; a cunning Trick: Alſo a Motto, ſhort Sentence or Conceit, in a Coat of Arms or Picture.

Devil, one of the fallen Angels that were thrown out of Heaven for their Pride; an evil Spirit.

Devil on the Neck, a kind of Wrack or torturing Engine, formerly us'd by the Papiſts, to wreſt a Confeſſion from the *Lollards* or Proteſtants: It was made of certain Irons, with which a Man's Neck and Legs were wrench'd ſo violently together, that the more he ſtirr'd, the ſtraighter they preſs'd him, and within three or four Hours broke his Back and Body in pieces.

Sea-devil, a ſtrange kind of Monſter on the Coaſts of *America*, ſo call'd by reaſon of its terrible Looks, and black Horns, like a Ram: It has alſo a bunch on the Head, like a Hedge-hog, Tuſhes like a Boar, and a forked Tail; and the Fleſh is of a poiſonous Quality.

Devils-arſe a Peak, a ſpacious Hole in *Derbyſhire*, having a great many Corners, like ſo many Apartments.

Devils-bit, an Herb, the Root of which is feign'd to have been bitten by the Devil, out of Envy, by reaſon of its excellent Virtues for the Benefit of Mankind.

Devils Gold-ring; See *Gold-ring*.

Devils-milk, a kind of Spurge, an Herb.

Deviliſh, belonging to the Devil, wicked, ill, malicious.

Devious (*Lat.*) going out of the way, ſwerving from.

Deviſe, whatever is deviſed or bequeathed by Will, a Legacy.

To **Deviſe**, to invent, to imagine or fancy, to feign or forge, to plot or contrive, to frame or faſhion, to deliberate or conſult: In Common-Law to *Deviſe* or *Diviſe*, is to give or make over Lands, Tenements, or Goods, *&c.* by one's laſt Will and Teſtament in Writing.

Deviſee, the Perſon to whom any thing is deviſed or bequeathed by Will.

Deviſor, he that has ſo bequeathed his Lands or Goods to another.

Deunx (*Lat.*) Eleven Ounces, ſo call'd becauſe it wants an Ounce of a *Roman As*, or Pound: Alſo Eleven parts of a piece of Ground, or any other entire thing, anciently divided into Twelve Parts: Alſo a Veſſel holding Eleven *Cyatha*, and anſwering to our Pint and Six Ounces.

Devocatione Parliamenti, a Writ for Recalling a Parliament; as 5 *Ed.* 3. the Parliament being Summon'd, was Recall'd by ſuch a Writ, before it came to ſit.

Devoir (*Fr.*) Duty, Parts, the Obligation one has to do or ſay any thing, whether bound by the Law, by Writing, or Civility.

Devoirs of Calais, the Cuſtoms due to the King for Merchandize, brought to or carry'd thence, when our Staple was there.

To **Devolve** (*Lat.*) to fall or come from one to another, as an Eſtate does; alſo to lay a Truſt upon one.

Devolutary, one that claims a Benefice fallen into Lapſe, or becoming void.

Devolution, a devolving or falling from one to another.

Devote, or **Devoto**, a Bigot, or Superſtitious Hypocrite.

To **Devote**, to Vow or give up by Vow, to ſet a-part for Holy Uſe.

Devotion, Religious Zeal, Godlineſs; alſo vowed Service, Diſpoſal, Command.

To **Devour**, to Eat or Swallow down Greedily; to Conſume, Spend or Waſte; to Read over-haſtily, or Study eagerly.

Devouring, is alſo a Term us'd by Heralds, when any Fiſhes are Repreſented in a Coat of Arms in a Feeding Poſture, becauſe Fiſh ſwallow all their Meat whole.

Devout, full of Devotion, Godly.

Deuſans, a kind of hard Fruit that laſts long.

Deuteronomy, the Title of the fifth Book of *Moſes* in the old Teſtament; ſignifying in *Greek*, the Second Law, or the Repitition of the Law.

Deuteropathia (*Gr.* in the Art of *Phyſick*) a Diſeaſe that proceeds from another Diſeaſe; as the Head-ache ſometimes does from the Diſtemper of another Part.

Dew, a Meteor bred of a thin cold Vapour, which for a while Swims to and fro in the Air, and then falls down again to the Earth in round Drops.

Dew of Vitriol, a Name given by ſome Chymiſts to a kind of Phlegm or Water drawn from that Mineral Salt, by Diſtillation in *Balneo Mariæ*, or with a gentle Heat.

Dew-berry, a kind of Fruit.

Dew-claw (among Hunters) the Bones or little Nails, behind the Foot of a Deer.

Dew-graſs, a ſort of Herb.

Dew-lap, the looſe Skin that hangs down under the Throat of an Ox.

Deuce, the Two at Cards or Dice.

Dextans (*Lat.*) ten Ounces, among the ancient *Romans*, or ten Parts of any entire Thing divided into Twelve.

Dexter Aſpect (in *Aſtrol.* *i. e.* a beholding towards the Right Hand) an Aſpect contrary to the Natural Order and Succeſſion of the Signs; as *Mars* in *Gemini*, and *Saturn* in the ſame Degree of *Aries*; where *Mars* is ſaid *To behold Saturn with a Dexter Aſpect*.

Dexter Epiploick Vein (in *Anat.*) is the Second Branch of the *Splenica* or Spleen-Vein, which paſſes to the *Epiploon* or *Caul* and the Gut *Colon*.

Dexter Point or **Side** (in *Heraldry*) is the Right-hand Point or Side in an Eſcutcheon.

Dexterity, Aptneſs, Nimbleneſs, Readineſs, Induſtry, Skill, Addreſs.

Dexterous or **Dextrous**, handy, skilful, cunning.

Dextrarius, a Word us'd in a Charter, *An.* 7. *Joh. N.* 38. for a Light Horſe, or a Horſe for the great Saddle.

Dey, the Title of the Supreme Magiſtrate of *Tunis* in *Barbary*.

Dia, a *Greek* Prepoſition ſignifying through, in or between, and often ſet before the Names of many Medicinal Compoſitions, to which that of the principal Ingredient, is uſually joyn'd by Phyſicians and Apothecaries, as *Diaprunum*, *Diaſcordium*, *Diaſenna*, *&c.*

Diabetes (*Gr.*) a Spigot or Fawcet, a Water-paſſage: Alſo a continual paſſage of the Urine, a Diſeaſe when one cannot hold his Water, accompany'd with a violent Thirſt, and Conſumption of the whole Body.

Diabetical, belonging to, or troubled with a *Diabetes*.

Diabolical, belonging to the Devil, Deviliſh, extremely Wicked.

Diabolus, (*Gr.*) the Devil ; the Word Originally ſignifies a Malicious Accuſer or Impeacher.

Diabroſis, an eating quite through, a conſuming. In *Surgery*, a Solution of the continuity of the Parts, by the eating out of ſome of them.

Diacalaminthe, a Powder, the main Ingredient of which is the Herb *Mountain-Calamint*.

Diacatholicon, a Medicine or Phyſical Compoſition of univerſal Uſe, ſerving as a gentle Purge for all Humours.

Diacatochia (in the Civil-Law) a Tenure or holding of Lands by Fee-farm.

Diachoreſis, the Act or Faculty of voiding Excrements or Ordure.

Diachylon, a Plaiſter made of the Mucilages or pappy Juice of certain Fruits, Seeds and Roots, whoſe Office is to ripen and ſoften.

Diachyton, a kind of Muſt or Sweet-Wine.

Diacenima, a Term us'd in Surgery, when Bones go back from their Places.

Diacodium, a Syrup made of the tops of Poppeys, Liquoriſh-Roots, Marſh-Mallows, *&c.*

Diacope, a Cutting or dividing aſunder, a deep Wound, eſpecially one made in the Scull by a ſharp Inſtrument.

Diaclyſma, a rinſing, waſhing or ſcouring ; or whatever is us'd for that purpoſe: In a Medicinal Senſe, a gargling or waſhing of the Mouth, to cleanſe it, or to ſtrengthen the Teeth and Gums.

Diacope, a Rhetorical Figure, the ſame as *Diaſtole.* which ſee.

Diacopragia, a Medicine made of Goats-Dung, and us'd againſt Swellings in the Spleen or in the Kernels behind the Ears, call'd *Parotides*.

Diacouſticks or **Diaphonicks**, a Science that explains the Properties of refracted Sound, as it paſſes through different *Mediums*.

Diacriſis, a ſeparating, ſevering or dividing ; the Faculty of diſcerning, Judgment: In the Art of *Phyſick*, a judging of and diſtinguiſhing Diſeaſes, with their reſpective Symptoms.

Diacrommyon, a Medicine made with Onions.

Diacydonium, a Confection made of the pulp of Quinces and Sugar, commonly call'd *Marmalet* ; which being compounded with Spices, becomes an Electuary.

Diadare, a great Officer among the *Egyptians*, next in Power to the Sultan, or Soveraign Prince.

Diadem, a kind of Linnen-wreath, or Fillet for the Head, anciently worn by Emperours and Kings inſtead of a Crown.

Diadoche, Succeſſion : In the Art of *Phyſick*, the ſucceeding or progreſs of a Diſeaſe ; to its change call'd *Criſis*.

Diadochus, a precious Stone like a *Beryl*.

Diadoſis, a delivering by Hand, Tradition, Diſtribution : In a Medicinal ſenſe, a diſtribution of Nouriſhment, through all the Parts of the Body.

Diæreſis (*Gr. i. e.* dividing) a Poetical Figure wherein one Syllable is divided into two ; as *Evoluiſſe* for *Evolviſſe*. In the Art of Printing, it is likewiſe the diviſion of a Vowel, commonly mark'd with two Tittles or Points ; as an ë. ï. or ü *Diæreſis*, to ſhew that ſuch a Vowel is ſounded by it ſelf, and not joyn'd with any other, ſo as to make a *Diphthongue* ; as *Aëra*, by the Points over the *e* is diſtinguiſh'd from *Æra*.

In Surgery **Diæreſis**, is a Method for dividing and ſeparating thoſe Parts, which by their Union hinder the Cure of Diſeaſes, ſuch is the continuity of the Fleſh or Skin in Impoſtumes, which are to be open'd to let out the Corrupt Matter : In *Anatomy*, it is a conſuming or eating out of the Veſſels, ſo that by ſome ſharp fretting Matter, certain Paſſages are made which naturally ought not to have been : Or when ſome real ones are widen'd more than Ordinary, ſo that the Humours which ought to be contain'd in the Veſſels run out.

Diæretica, Medicines that Corrode or Eat.

Diæta, Diet, Food, a particular way or manner of Life: Among Phyſicians, a Method in Healthy Perſons of Living Moderately ; in the Sick, a Remedy conſiſting in the right uſe of things neceſſary for Life.

Diætetica, that part of *Phyſick* which cures Diſeaſes, by a moderate and regular Diet.

Diagalanga, a Confection of Galangal and certain Hot Spices, good againſt the Wind-Colick, and cold Diſtempers of the inward Parts.

Diaglaucion, a kind of Medicine for the Eyes.

Diagnoſis, a diſcerning or knowing one from another, a Judging of : In the Art of *Phyſick*, a knowledge of the apparent ſigns of a Diſtemper, or a Skill by which its preſent Condition is perceiv'd ; and this is ſaid to be three fold, *viz.* a right Judgment of the Part affected, of the Diſeaſe it ſelf, or of its Cauſe.

Diagnoſtick, belonging to ſuch Skill, thoroughly knowing or diſcerning.

Diagnoſtick Sign (among Herbaliſts) is ſome particular Sign, whereby one Plant may be known or diſtinguiſh'd from another.

Diagnoſtick Signs of a Diſeaſe, are thoſe Signs or Symptoms which appear at preſent.

Diagonal or **Diagonal Line** (in *Geom.*) a Line that is drawn a croſs from Angle to Angle in any Figure, and is by ſome call'd the *Diameter*. **Diagonal**; is alſo ſometimes taken for a particular Parallelogram or long Square, having one common Angle and Diagonal Line, with the principal Parallelogram.

Diagonal Scale ; See *Scale*.

Diagram, a Sentence, a Decree, a ſhort Draught of a Thing: In *Geometry*, a Scheme or Figure made with Lines or Circles, for the laying down or demonſtrating of any Propoſition: In *Muſick*, a proportion of Meaſures diſtinguiſhed by certain Notes.

Diagraphical, belonging to the Skill of Painting or Graving.

Diagraphice, The Art of Painting or Carving on Box.

Diagrydium or **Diacrydium**, The Plant or Root of Scammony , prepar'd by boiling it in a hollowed Quince, which is a very great Purger of Choler, Phlegm and Watery Humours : But ſome prepare it with the Juice of Quince, and others with the Juice of Lemmons or of pale Roſes.

Diahexapla or **Diahexapte**, a Drink made for Horſes of the Roots of Round Birth-wort, *Gentian*, Juniper-Berries, Bay-berries, Myrrh and Ivory-ſhavings: This Remedy takes Name from its ſix Ingredients, and is excellent againſt all manner of Poiſon, Cures the Biting of Venomous Beaſts, helps ſhort Wind, Purſineſs, *&c.*

Dial or **Sun-dial**, a well known Inſtrument to ſhew the Hour of the Day; which are of ſeveral ſorts; but the moſt Ornament and Uſeful, are drawn on large Braſs-plates fixed on Pedeſtals.

Dial-planes, are plain Surfaces on which the Hour-lines are drawn in any Latitude, and may be diſtinguiſh'd into Parallel, Perpendicular and Oblique, according to their Poſition or Situation, with reſpect to the *Horizon* of the Place where they are made.

Parallel Planes or **Dials**, are ſuch as lie level with the *Horizon*, and on that account are Termed *Horizontal Dials*.

Perpendicular Planes, are ſuch as ſtand erect to the *Horizon*, and ſuch are all thoſe that are ſet againſt an upright Wall or Building: Theſe are often call'd *Mural* Dials or *Wall-dials*, and are of two ſorts, *viz.* either direct or declining.

Erect, Direct, South, Weſt, North, or **Eaſt Planes**, are thoſe Walls or Planes, which face any one of the four Cardinal Points of the *Horizon*, and the Dials made upon ſuch a Plane are call'd *Erect, Direct, South, Weſt, North, Eaſt Dials.*

Erect South, or **North Planes declining Eaſt** or **Weſt**, are thoſe Planes which lie open to any two of the Cardinal Points, as to the South or North and Eaſt, or to the South or North and Weſt.

Oblique Planes, reclining from the Zenith, or **inclining to the Horizon**, are alſo of two ſorts, *viz.* either Direct Reclining, or Declining and Reclining.

Direct South, Weſt, North, or **Eaſt Recliners**, are thoſe Reclining Planes which lye open to any one of the Cardinal Points of the Horizon.

Reclining South or **North Planes, declining Eaſt** or **Weſt**, are thoſe Planes which face any two of the Cardinal Points South or North and Eaſt, or to the South or North and Weſt.

Dialect, a propriety or manner of Speech, Pronounciation, *&c.* in any Language, peculiar to each ſeveral Province or Country: as in *Greece* heretofore there were the *Attick, Dorick, Ionick* and *Æolick* Dialects.

Dialectica or **Dialectice**, Dialecticks or the Art of Logick, which teaches the true Method of Arguing and Reaſoning.

Dialectical or **Dialectick**, belonging to Dialecticks or Logick.

Dialectical Arguments (according to ſome) are ſuch Arguments as are barely probable, but do not convince or determine the Mind to either ſide of the Queſtion.

Dialepſis, a ſpace between, an Interception or Prevention, a Reſolution or Purpoſe; alſo a Debating or Reaſoning: In *Surgery*, that middle ſpace in Wounds and Ulcers, which is left open for their Cure.

Dialeucon, a kind of Saffron that is white thro' the middle.

Diallage, a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when many Arguments are brought to one effect.

Diallel Lines (in *Geom.*) are ſuch as run acroſs and cut one another.

Dialling, the Art of making Dials, or of drawing Hour-lines truly on any given Plane, ſo as thereby to ſhew the Hour of the Day, when the Sun Shines.

Dialling-Globe, an Inſtrument made of Braſs or Wood, with a Plane fitted to the *Horizon*, and an Index particularly contrived to draw all ſorts of Dials, and to give a clear demonſtration of that Art.

Dialling-Sphere, an Inſtrument made of Braſs with ſeveral Semi-circles, ſliding over one another, on a moveable *Horizon*, to demonſtrate the Nature of the Doctrine of Spherical Triangles, and to give a true Idea of the drawing Dials on all manner of Planes.

Dialogiſmus (in *Rhetor.*) a Figure when a Man reaſons and diſcourſes with himſelf, as it were with another; both making the Queſtion, and giving the Anſwer; as *Quid igitur faciam?* Terent.

Dialogue, a feigned Diſcourſe, wherein ſeveral Perſons are brought in talking together.

Dialyton, a Rhetorical Figure, when ſeveral Words are put together without any Conjunction Copulative. See *Aſyndeton*.

Diamargariton, a very reſtorative Powder, generally mention'd, and taught how to be made in the Diſpenſatories: It is ſo call'd from the *Margarita* or Pearl which is the main Ingredient of it, and is of two ſorts Hot and Cold.

Diameter (in *Geom. i. e.* meaſuring Line) is a Line that paſſes thro' the middle of any Figure from one Angle, or Corner to another; but this ſhould rather be call'd the *Diagonal*.

Diameter of a Circle, a Line that paſſes thro' the Center of a Circle, and is bounded at each end by the Circumference; dividing the Circle into two equal Parts.

Diameter of a Conick Section, is a Right Line drawn thro' the middle of the Figure, and biſecting or cutting all the Ordinates into two equal Parts; and if it biſect them at Right-Angles, 'tis call'd the *Axis of the Section*, and often the *Axis*.

Diameter Conjugate, (in the *Ellipſis*) is the ſhorteſt *Axis* or *Diameter*.

Diameter Conjugate (in the *Hyperbola*) is a Line drawn parallel to the *Ordinates*, and thro' the Center or middle Point of the *Tranſverſe Axis*; ſo that it always is a middle Proportional between the *Latus rectum* and the *Latus Tranſverſum*.

Intercepted Diameter. See *Abſciſſa*.

Diametral or **Diametrical**, belonging to, or that is in form of a Diameter.

Diametrically oppoſite, that is directly over againſt, when two things are oppoſed one to another right-acroſs, or directly contrary, as one end of a Diameter is to another.

Diamond, the hardeſt, moſt ſparkling, and moſt valuable of all precious Stones: Three things give a Diamond its value, *viz.* its Luſtre or Water, its Weight or Bigneſs, and its Hardneſs. The great *Mogul* has one that weighs $269\frac{3}{8}$ Carats, worth Eleven Millions, Seven Hundred Twenty Three Thouſand, Two Hundred and Seventy Eight Pounds fourteen Shillings and Nine Pence.

Among Printers **Diamond** is the Name of a ſort of ſmall Letter, or Character; and it is alſo one of the Figures mark'd on a pack of Cards. In *Heraldry*, it is taken for the black Colour in the Coat-Armour of the Nobility; anſwering to *Saturn* in the Eſcutcheons of Soveraign Princes, and *Sable* in thoſe of the Gentry.

Diamoſchum, a Medicinal Powder, whoſe chief Ingredient is Muſk.

Diana (*Lat.*) the Heathen Goddeſs of Hunting.

Diana's Tree, or **Philoſophical Tree**, a Chymical Operation, whereby a Mixture of Silver, Quick-ſilver and Spirit of Nitre may be Cryſtallized in ſhape of a Tree, with little Balls at the end of its Branches Repreſenting Fruit.

Dianœa (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure importing a ſerious conſideration of the matter in Hand.

Dianatick Argumentation (in *Logick*) a particular way of reaſoning, which carries on a Diſcourſe from one thing to another.

Diapaſma, a Pomander or Perfume; a Compoſition of Powders, ſuch as the Ancients made uſe of to dry their Bodies from Sweat, after they came out of the Bath: Alſo a Medicine made up of dry Powders, to be ſprinkled either upon Cloaths to Perfume them, or elſe upon Ulcers or Wounds, *&c.*

Diapaſon (in *Muſick*) a Chord including all Tones, which is the ſame with what is commonly call'd an *Octave*, or *Eighth*, becauſe there are but Seven Tones Notes, and then the Eighth is the ſame again with the Firſt: It is the moſt perfect Concord, and the Terms of it are as Two to One.

Diapedeſis, a Leaping over: In *Anatomy*, the breaking of the Blood-veſſels, a ſweating or burſting out of Blood through the Veins, occaſioned by their Thinneſs.

Diapente (in *Muſick*) the ſecond of the Concords, whoſe Terms are as Three to Two. It is otherwiſe call'd a *Perfect Fifth*, and makes up an *Octavo* with the *Diateſſaron:* Alſo a Phyſical Compoſition made up of five Ingredients, *viz.* Myrrh, Gentian, Birth-wort, ſhatterings of Ivory and Bay-berries, and uſually given by Farriers to purge Horſes: Alſo a kind of ſtrong Water, made of five ſeveral Simples.

Diaper (*Fr.*) a kind of Linnen-cloth wrought with Flouriſhes and variety of Figures.

Diaper'd or **Diapred** (in *Heraldry*) as *A Bordure Diaper'd*, i. e. one that is fretted all over; ſome ſuch things as Bordures us'd to be charged with, appearing between the Frets.

Diapering (in a Picture) is when the Piece, after it is quite finiſh'd, is over-run with Branches or other Work.

Diaphaneity (*Gr.* in *Philoſ.*) the property of a Diaphanous Body, *i. e.* ſuch a one as is tranſparent like Glaſs, the Humours of the Eye, the *Tunica, Cornea*, &c. For the Pores of ſuch a Body are ſo ranged and diſpoſed that the Beams of Light can paſs freely through them every way.

Diaphanous, tranſparent, or that may be ſeen through.

Diaphœnicon, an Electuary to purge Phlegm and Choler, whoſe chief Ingredient is Dates.

Diaphonia (in *Muſick*) a harſh Sound, a Sound that makes a Diſcord.

Diaphonicks; See *Diacouſticks.*

Diaphora, Diverſity, Difference, Contention or Strife: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, when a Word repeated is taken in another Signification than it was at firſt.

Diaphoreſis or **Diapnoe** (in the Art of *Phyſick*) a ſending forth all manner of Humours through the Pores of the Body; Sweating.

Diaphoretick, diſcuſſive, that diſſolves or purges by Sweat, *&c.*

Diaphoreticks, Medicines that are proper for that purpoſe.

Diaphragm (*q. d.* a Fence or Hedge ſet between) a Term us'd by Anatomiſts, for the Midriff, a large double Muſcle which paſſes a-croſs the Body, and ſeparates the Cheſt, or middle Cavity from the Belly or lower one: It is alſo ſometimes call'd *Septum Tranſverſum* and *Diſſeptum.*

Diaphrattontes, certain Membranes or thin Skins, the ſame with the *Pleura*, which cover the in-ſide of the Cheſt, and leave a kind of Partition in the middle, termed *Mediaſtinum.*

Diaphthora, a Corruption of any Part of the Body.

Diaplaſis, a forming, framing or faſhioning: In *Surgery* the ſetting of a Bone that is out of Joynt and reſtoring it to its proper Form.

Diaplaſma, an Ointment or Fomentation.

Diapnoe, the ſame as *Diaphoreſis*; which See.

Diaporeſis, a doubting or being at a ſtand about a thing. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure when the Subjects to be handled being of equal Worth, the Oratour ſeems to doubt which he ought to begin with.

Diaprunum, an Electuary made of Damask-Prunes and other Simples, proper to cool the Body in Burning Feavers.

Diapſalma, a Pauſe or change of Note in ſinging.

Diapyema; ſee *Empyema.*

Diapyeticks, Medicines that cauſe Swellings to ſuppurate or run with Matter, or that ripen and break Sores, *&c.*

Diaria Febris (*Lat.*) a Feaver that laſts but one Day; the ſame with *Ephemera.*

Diarrhœa (*Gr.*) a gentle Lask or looſeneſs of the Belly, without Inflammation or Ulceration of the Entrails.

Diarthroſis (in *Surgery*) a kind of looſe joynting of Bones which ſerves for ſenſible Motions, whereby they are apt to move eaſily and ſtrongly; ſuch as in the Arms, Hands, Thighs, Feet, *&c.*

Diary (*Lat.*) an Account of what paſſes daily, a Journal or Day-book, an account of every Days Proceeding in Trade.

Diaſatyrion (*Gr.*) an Electuary, whereof the chief Ingredient is *Satyrion*, or *Rag-wort*, us'd by thoſe in whom the generative Faculty is leſs vigorous.

Diaſcordium, an Electuary of great uſe in all peſtilential and infectious Diſeaſes, driving the chief Cauſe thereof from the Heart: It takes name from the Herb *Scordium*, or *Water-Germander*, which is the main Ingredient of it.

Diaſenna, a purging Electuary chiefly conſiſting of *Senna*; good againſt Quartan Agues, and all other Diſeaſes proceeding from Melancholy.

Diaſphendonomena; See *Diſphendonomena.*

Diaſtole, a diſtinction, a dividing, ſeparating, or pulling aſunder; a widening, or ſtretching out: In *Grammar*, an Accent which ſhews that thoſe Words or Sentences to which it is joyn'd, are to be ſeparated; and it is thus mark'd (') Alſo a Figure whereby a Syllable that is naturally ſhort, is made long: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, when between two Words of the ſame kind ſome other Word is put, and ſometimes two; as *Dii mea vota, Dii audiere Lyce*, Horat. *Duc age, Duc ad nos*, &c. This Figure is otherwiſe call'd *Diacope*, and *Ruffinianus* expreſſes it by the *Latin* Term *Separatio.*

In *Anatomy* **Diaſtole** ſignifies that motion of the Pulſes, which dilates or widens the Heart and the Arteries, by the Blood flowing in; being contrary to *Syſtole*, which ſtraightens or draws them together.

Diaſtylos or **Diaſtyle** (in *Architect.*) a Sort of Building, wherein the Pillars ſtand at ſuch a diſtance one from another; that the breadth of three of their Diameters is allow'd for *Intercolumniation.*

Diaſyrmus, a drawing or pulling aſunder; a reproaching, or taunting. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when a Perſon or Thing is commended by way of Deriſion; a handſome and ſmart manner of Jeering.

Diateretica, the Art of preſerving Health.

Diateſſaron (in *Muſick*) a Chord or Interval, conſiſting of one greater *Tone*, one leſſer, and one greater *Semi-tone:* In Muſical Compoſition 'tis call'd a *perfect Fourth*, and its Terms of Proportion are as Four to Three.

Among Farriers **Diateſſaron** is taken for Horſe-treacle; being a Medicine for Horſes made of two Ounces of the Powder of *Diapente*, and the ſame Quantity of clarify'd or live *Honey*, work'd together with a wooden Peſtle in a hot Stone-mortar, till it come to a Treacle: Alſo an Electuary made of *Gentian, Bay-berries* and *Birth-wort*, of each two Ounces, all beaten to a very fine Powder, and work'd in like manner with two Pounds of Honey in a Stone-mortar.

Diatheſis, Diſpoſition, or Conſtitution; alſo a Perſon's Laſt Will and Teſtament: In the Art of *Phyſick* the Natural or preternatural Diſpoſition of the Body, that inclines us to the performance of all natural Actions.

Diathyrum (in *Architect.*) a Screen or Fence of Boards, *&c.* to keep out the Wind, a Rail or Pale before a Door.

Diatoni or **Diatoni Lapides**, Corner-ſtones, ſuch as in the building of a Wall, reach over the whole breadth, Band-ſtones or Perpend-ſtones.

Diatonick, belonging to plain Song.

Diatonick Muſick, one of the three ancient Methods of Singing, and the moſt natural, in regard that it makes eaſy Intervals, which renders it more plain and familiar than the others; See *Chromatick* and *Enharmonick*.

Diatonos Hypaton, the Muſical Note call'd *D-ſol-re* **Diatonos Meſon** *G-ſol-re-ut*.

Diatonum or **Diatonicum**, a kind of Song which proceeds by different Tones, and Semi-tones, either in aſcending or deſcending, being more Natural and leſs forced than the other ſorts of Muſick; Plain Song.

Diatragacanth, a Compound made of Gum *Tragacanth*, and other Simples, good againſt the heat of the Breaſt.

Diatriba or **Diatribe**, an abiding or dwelling in a Place, a Diſputation or continued Diſcourſe; alſo the Place where ſuch Diſputations and Orations were held.

Diatrion Santalon, a Phyſical Compoſition mention'd in the *London-Diſpenſatory*, which is made of three ſorts of Sanders, the White, Yellow and Red; being effectual againſt the yellow Jaundice and Conſumption of the Lungs.

Diatypoſis, an Information or Inſtruction, a Deſcription: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, wherein a thing is ſo lively deſcrib'd, that it ſeems to be ſet as it were, before our Eyes; as in the Deſcription of *Achilles*'s Shield in *Homer*, of *Hercules* in *Heſiod*, and of *Æneas* in *Virgil*.

Diaulon, a kind of Race amongſt the Ancients, two Furlongs in length, at the end of which they return'd back along the ſame Courſe.

Diazoma, a Girdle or Waſte-belt; alſo a broad Foot-ſtep on the Stairs of an Amphitheater: In *Anatomy* the ſame with the *Diaphragm* or *Midriff*.

Dibapha, Purple twice died.

Dibble, a ſetting Tool, a forked Stick with which Herbs are ſet in a Garden, eſpecially Beans; alſo a kind of Bruſh for a Hat.

Dica (*Gr.* among the Ancients) a Proceſs, Cauſe or Action at Law. In our old Records, a Tally for Accounts, by Number of Marks, Cuts or Notches.

Dicacity (*Lat.*) Talkativeneſs, Drollery, Buffoonry.

Dicæologia (*Gr.*) a maintaining or pleading of one's Cauſe: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, whereby the Juſtice of a Cauſe is ſet forth in as few Words as may be.

Dichalca, an ancient Coin, the fourth part of an *Obolus*.

Dichophya, a fault in the Hair when it parts and diſ-joyns too much.

Dichoreus, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of four Syllables, of which the firſt is long, the next ſhort, the third long, and the laſt ſhort; it being compounded of two *Choreus*'s; as *comprobare*.

Dichotomia, a cutting into two Pieces; a dividing a Speech or Diſcourſe into two Parts.

Dicker of Leather, is ten Hides or Skins, and twenty Dickers make a *Laſt*: Of Gloves, ten Pair: Of Neck-laces ten Bundles, each Bundle containing ten Neck-laces.

Dicra ferri (*Lat.* in Doomſday-book) a certain quantity of Iron, which probably might conſiſt of ten Bars.

Dicrotum (*Gr.*) a Galley that has two Oars in a Seat or Bank, a Galley-foiſt.

Dicrotus, a Pulſe that beats twice.

Dictamen (*Lat.*) a thing written by another's Inſtruction, a Preſcript or Rule: But it is more eſpecially taken for a Leſſon or ſhort Diſcourſe, which a School-Maſter dictates or pronounces to his Scholars.

Dictamnum or **Dictamnus**, Dittander or Dittany, an Herb of ſingular Virtue for driving out Poiſon, and haſtening Womens Delivery.

Dictates, Precepts, Commands, Rules, or Inſtructions; as *The Dictates of Reaſon, Conſcience*, &c.

To **Dictate**, or rehearſe, to tell one Word by Word, what he is to write, to indite, to teach or ſhew, to inſpire with.

Dictator (among the old *Romans*) a Soveraign Commander; who had abſolute Authority for the time being, both in War and Peace, with Power of Life and Death: This Magiſtrate was never choſen, but upon ſome great Occaſion, and his Command was to laſt but half a Year; although the Senate might continue it.

Dictature or **Dictatorſhip**, the Office and Dignity of a Dictator.

Dictionary, a Collection of all the Words of a Language, or of the Terms of Art in any Science, explained and digeſted in Alphabetical Order.

Dictum (*Lat.*) a Word, a Saying, a Proverb; an Order or Command.

Dictum de Kenelworth, an Edict or Ordinance, containing an Agreement between King *Henry* III. and his Barons; about the Eſtates forfeited in that Rebellion, and ſo call'd, becauſe it was made at *Kenelworth-Caſtle* in *Warwick-ſhire*.

Didactical or **Didactick** (*Gr.*) that ſerves to teach or explain the Nature of Things; doctrinal, inſtructive.

Didapper, a Bird otherwiſe call'd a Dab-chick or Diver.

To **Didder**, to ſhiver or ſhake with cold.

Didrachmum (*Gr.*) an ancient Coin containing two *Drachma's*, to the Value of Fifteen Pence of our Money.

Didymi, Twins; alſo the Teſticles of a Man.

Die (in *Architect.*) the middle of a Pedeſtal, *viz.* that part which lies between the *Baſis*, and the *Cornice*; ſo termed from its ſhape, reſembling that of a Die us'd in Play. It is alſo call'd *Dado* by the *Italians*.

Diem Clauſit extremum, a Writ that lies for the Heir of him that holds Land of the Queen, either by Knights-ſervice, or Soccage, and dies under or at full Age: This Writ is directed to the Eſcheator of the County, to enquire of what Eſtate he was poſſeſs'd, who is the next Heir, and of what value the Land is.

Diers-Weed, a ſort of Herb. See *Dyers-weed*.

Dies (*Lat.*) a Day. The ancient *Romans* made ſeveral diſtinctions of Days, *viz.*

Dies Comitiales, Days of the Meeting of the People mark'd in their Calendar or Almanack, with the Letter C.

Dies Comperendini, Days of Adjournment, Twenty in Number, which were granted by the *Prætor* or Judge to the Parties, after a hearing on both ſides, either to inform more fully, or to clear themſelves.

Dies Faſti, Pleading-Days, during which the *Prætor* was allow'd to adminiſter Juſtice.

Dies Feſti, Holy-days, upon which the People were employ'd in Offering Sacrifices, or following their Diverſions.

Dies Interciſi or Entercociſi; So call'd becauſe one part of them was ſpent in performing Sacred Rites, and the other in the diſtribution of Juſtice; being marked in the Calendar with theſe two Letters E. N.

Dies Juſti, thirty Days that the *Romans* uſually granted to their Enemies, after the proclaiming of War againſt them, and before they enter'd their Territories, or proceeded to any Act of Hoſtility.

Dies Luſtrici. See *Luſtrici Dies.*

Dies Nefaſti, certain unlucky Days, wherein no Law-matters were heard, nor any Aſſemblies of the People call'd.

Dies Præliares, Days during which it was permitted to engage the Enemy.

Dies non præliares aut atri, fatal and unlucky days, upon which the *Romans* forbore Fighting any Battel, by reaſon of ſome Loſs they had ſuffer'd in thoſe days.

Dies Senatorii, Days that the Senate or Chief Council met about the Affairs of the Commonwealth.

Dies Stati, the laſt Days of Adjournment in Law-ſuits.

In Doomſday-Record *Dies* is us'd for the Charge of one Days Reception or Entertainment of the King.

Dies Critici. See *Critical Days.*

Dies datus (in Common-Law) a Reſpite given by the Court to the Tenant or Defendant.

Dies Juridici or **Legal Days**, are all Days in Bank, Continuance, Eſſoin-days and others, given during the Term, to the Parties in Court.

Dies non Juridici, Days on which no Pleas are held in any Court of Juſtice, *viz.* all *Sandays* in the Year, beſides certain particular Days in the ſeveral Terms; as in Eaſter-Term, the *Feſtival of our Lord's Aſcenſion*; in Trinity Term, that of St. *John Baptiſt*; in *Michaelmas*-Term, thoſe of *All-Saints* and *All-Souls*; and in *Hilary*-Term, that of the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary.*

Dies Marchiæ, the Day of Congreſs or Meeting between the *Engliſh* and *Scotch*, formerly appointed to be held every Year, on the Marches, or Borders, to adjuſt all Differences, and preſerve the Articles of Peace.

Dies Vacui. See *Vacui Dies.*

Dieſis (*Gr.* in *Muſick*) is the Diviſion of a Tone below a Semi-tone, or an Interval made up of a leſſer or Imperfect Semi-tone: So that when Semi-tones are plac'd where there ought to be Tones; or when a Tone is ſet, where there ſhould be only a Semi-tone, this is call'd *Dieſis.* Among Printers it is taken for a Mark, otherwiſe call'd a *Double Dagger*, ‡.

Enharmonical Dieſis, is the Difference between the greater and the leſſer Semi-tone. Theſe *Dieſes* are the leaſt ſenſible Diviſions of a Tone, and are mark'd on the Score, in form of St. *Andrew*'s Croſs.

Diet, Food, Nouriſhment, a particular way of Living: Alſo a general Meeting of the Eſtates in *Germany*, *Poland*, &c.

To **Diet one**, to give him his Diet or Food: In a Medicial ſenſe, to keep one to a ſtrict and regular Diet.

Dieta, a Word us'd in ſome old *Latin* Law-Records, for a Days Work and *Dieta rationabilis*, for a reaſonable Days Journey.

Dietetical, belonging to a limited and moderate Diet, ſuch as is preſcrib'd, for the Preſervation or Recovery of Health.

Dieu et mon Droit; (*Fr.*) the general Motto of the Arms of the Kings or Queens Regent of *England*, ſignifying, *God and my Right.*

Dieu ſon Act (*i. e.* the Act of God) a particular Law-Phraſe, it being a Maxim, That the Act of God ſhall prejudice no Man: So that if a Houſe be beat down by a Tempeſt, the Leſſee ſhall not only be free from the force of an Action of waſte, but alſo has a Right to take Timber to rebuild the Houſe.

Diezeugmenon (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure, in which ſeveral Clauſes of a Sentence have relation to one Verb, as *Quorum ordo humilis, fortuna ſordida, natura turpis à ratione abhorret*: It is otherwiſe call'd, *Epizeugmenon*, and in *Latin* by *Aquila Romanus*, *Disjunctum.*

Diezeugmenon nete (in *Muſick*) the Note call'd *E-la-mi.* **Diezeugmenon paranete** *D-la-ſol-re.*

Diffamation. See *Defamation.*

Diffarreatio (*Lat.*) a Solemnity anciently us'd among the *Romans*, at the Divorcement of a Man from his Wife; being the contrary of *Confarreatio.*

To **Differ**, to vary, to be unlike, to diſagree or fall out.

Difference, a Differing, Variety, Diverſity, Diſtinction; alſo a Controverſy, Diſpute, or Quarrel.

Difference (in *Logick*) ſignifies an Eſſential Attribute, belonging to any *Species*, that is not found in the *Genus*, and is the Univerſal Idea of that *Species.* Thus *Body* and *Spirit* or *Soul*, are two Species of Subſtance, which contain in their Ideas ſomething more than is in that of Subſtance: For in a Body we find Impenetrability and Extenſion, in a Spirit the power of thinking and reaſoning; ſo that the difference of a Body is impenetrable Extenſion, and the difference of a Spirit is Cogitation or Thought.

In *Mathematicks* **Difference** is the Remainder when one Number or Quantity is ſubtracted from another.

Difference of *Aſcenſion*, a Term in *Aſtronomy.* See *Aſcenſional Difference.*

Difference of Longitudes (of two Places on the Earth) is an Arch of the Equator comprehended between the Meridians of thoſe Places.

Differences (in a Coat of Arms) are certain Additions, which ſerve to diſtinguiſh one Family from another, or Perſons of the ſame Family from each other: Theſe ſome take to be either Ancient or Modern; the former being the Bordures of all kinds, but the modern ones are the *Creſcent*, *File* or *Labe*, *Mullet*, *Martlet*, &c.

To **Difference**, to make a difference between, to diſtinguiſh.

Different, that differs, unlike, various, divers.

Difficult, uneaſy, troubleſome, crabbed, hard to be pleas'd, or to be underſtood.

Difficulty, Uneaſineſs, Hardneſs, Trouble; a Rub, Croſs or Hindrance; a difficult Caſe, Point or Queſtion.

Diffidence, Diſtruſt, Miſtruſt, Suſpicion, Jealouſy; Miſgiving, Doubting.

Diffident, diſtruſtful, ſuſpicious, jealous, fearful:

Difflation, a blowing or puffing away: Alſo a Term us'd by ſome Chymiſts, when Spirits raiſed by heat, are blown with a kind of Bellows, into the oppoſite *Camera* or Arch of the Furnace, and there found congealed.

Diffluence, a Looſeneſs, a flowing to and fro.

Difform, a Word us'd in oppoſition to Uniform, and ſignifing, That there is no manner of Regularity in the formor appearance of a thing: It is more eſpecially apply'd by Herbaliſts, to diſtinguiſh the Flowers of ſome Plants. See *Uniform Flowers.*

To **Diffuſe**, to ſpread here and there.

Diffuſion, a ſcattering or ſhedding abroad: In *Philoſophy* it is uſually taken to expreſs the diſperſing of the ſubtil *Effluvia*, of Bodies into a kind of Atmoſphere quite round about them: Thus the Light is diffuſed by the Rays of the Sun iſſuing all a-round from that wonderful Body of Fire; and thus the Magnetical Particles are diffuſed every where round about our Earth in Parts adjacent to it.

Diffuſive, that ſpreads it ſelf far, or is of a great Extent; as *A diffuſive Charity*.

To **Dig**, to break or open the Ground with a Spade, Mattock, *&c.*

To **Dig a Badger** (in the Hunters Language) is to raiſe or diſlodge him.

Digamma (*Fr.*) the Letter F ſo call'd by Grammarians, becauſe it ſeems to reſemble the double *Gamma* thus marked in *Greek* (Γ)

Digaſtricus or **Biventer** (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle ſo Nam'd from its double Belly, which ariſes from the Proceſs call'd *Mammiformis* or *Maſtoides*, and is inſerted at the inferiour part of the lower Jaw, which it draws downward.

Digerentia (*Lat.*) Digeſtives, Medicines that digeſt or ripen.

Digeſt or **Digeſts**, the firſt Volume or Tome of the Civil-Law, ſo nam'd becauſe the Compiler has digeſted or put all things with every Book and Title in its proper natural Place and Order. It is alſo call'd *Pandects* from the *Greek* Words *Pan*, all and *dechomai*, to receive; as containing all that the Emperour *Juſtinian* caus'd to be collected or drawn out of 150000 Verſes of the old Books of the Law: This Volume of the *Digeſts* is divided into Seven Parts, and they again into Fifty Books.

To **Digeſt**, to diſſolve in the Stomach, to diſpoſe or ſet in Order; to examine., ſcan, or ſift a Buſineſs; to bear or ſuffer, to brook or put up an Affront: In *Phyſick* and *Surgery*, to bring to Maturity or Ripen; to cleanſe a Sore: In *Chymiſtry* to ſet a ſoaking or infuſing over a gentle Fire.

Digeſter, a Veſſel ſo call'd by its Inventor Mr. *Papin*, which is a kind of cloſe *Balneum Mariæ*, and ſerves for diſſolving Bones into a Jelly, *&c.*.

Digeſtible, that may be digeſted.

Digeſtion, the digeſting or diſſolving of Meats by the Heat of the Stomach, ſo as to change them into the Juice call'd *Chyle*.

Chymical Digeſtion, is when a mixt Body is ſet to infuſe or Steep in ſome proper *Menſtruum*, or Liquor fit to diſſolve it, over a very gentle Fire; ſo that it may, as near as is poſſible, have the ſame effect as a Natural Heat.

Digeſtive, that helps the Digeſtion.

A **Digeſtive**, a Digeſtive Medicine; of which there are two ſorts, *viz.* *Internal* or *External*: The former are uſually preſcrib'd to prepare the Body by Purgation, which they do by making the Humours fluid, thinning or drawing clammy or tough Subſtances, tempering ſuch as are ſharp, *&c.*

External Digeſtives, are ſuch as ripen a Swelling, or breed good and laudable Matter in a Wound, and prepare it for Mundification or cleanſing.

To **Dight** (old Word) to deck or ſet off.

Digit, the quantity of an Inch in Meaſure: In *Aſtronomy*, a twelfth part of the Diameter of the Sun or Moon, a Meaſure which is us'd to expreſs the quantity of an Eclipſe. In *Arithmitick* a Character that denotes a Figure: As V is put for 5, X for 10, L for 50, *&c.*

Digits or **Monades**, alſo ſignifie any Integer or whole Number under Ten; as 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9. *&c.*

Digitalis, (*Lat.*) Finger-herb, Bell-flower or Fox-glove, very good in the Falling-ſickneſs and King's Evil: Alſo the greater Sengreen or Mouſe-tail.

Digitatum Folium (among Herbaliſts) the Leaf of a Plant which either is made up of many Simple Leaves ſet together in one Foot-ſtalk, as in Cinque-foil, Vetches, *&c.* Or elſe when there are many deep Gaſhes or Cuts in the Leaf; as in thoſe of Strawberries, Hops, *&c.*

Digitorum Tenſor. See *Extenſor Digitorum Communis*.

Digitus, a Finger or Toe, a Digit, a Finger's Breadth or Length.

Digladiation, a Sword-playing, Fencing, Fighting or Scuffling.

Digne, worthy, genteel, neat; a Word us'd by *Chaucer*.

To **Dignify**, to advance to a Dignity, eſpecially in the Church.

Dignitary, one that is promoted to any Preferment in the Church; as a Dean, Arch-Deacon, Prebendary, *&c.*

Dignity, Merit, Worth, Importance; Nobleneſs, Greatneſs, high Station, degree of Honour, Quality.

Eccleſiaſtical Dignity, a Term us'd in ſeveral Statutes, and defin'd by the Canoniſts to be an Adminiſtration joyn'd with ſome Juriſdiction and Power.

In Aſtrology, **Dignities** are the Advantages a Planet has upon account of its being in a particular place of the *Zodiack*, or in ſuch a Station with other Planets, *&c.* by which means its Influences and Virtue are encreas'd.

Dignities Eſſential. See **Eſſential Dignities.**

To **Digreſs**, to go from the Subject in Hand.

Digreſſion, a digreſſing, that part of a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe, which does not relate to its main ſcope or principal Deſign.

Diiambus (*Gr.*) a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, that conſiſts of four Syllables, and is compounded of two *Iambicks*, ſo that the firſt and third are ſhort, the ſecond and laſt long; as *Amœnitas*.

To **Dijudicate**, to judge between two Parties, to diſcern or diſtinguiſh.

Dijudication, the Act of dijudicating or judging.

Dike, a Ditch or Furrow; a Cauſey.

Dike-Grave, an Officer in the Low-Countries, that has the Over-ſight of the Dikes and Banks, and ſecures the Coaſts from the Over-flowing of the Sea.

Dike-Reeve, an Officer of the ſame Quality, whoſe Buſineſs is to take care of the Dikes and Drams, in *Deeping-Fenns* in *Lincoln-ſhire* and elſewhere.

† **Dilaceration**, (*Lat.*) a rending or tearing aſunder.

Dilapidation (properly a ſcattering of Stones) a conſuming, riotous ſpending, or ſquandering away: In Common-Law, a waſteful deſtroying, or letting of a Building run to ruine and decay, for want of Reparation; as a *Parſon guilty of Dilapidation*.

Dilatable, that may be dilated or widen'd.

Dilatation, a dilating, widening or inlarging. In a Philoſophical ſenſe, it ſignifies a Thing's taking up more Space than it did before. Among *Anatomiſts*, it is when any Paſſages or Veſſels in the Body are diſtended or ſtretched out too much; as Veins that ſwell with Melancholy corrupt Blood, in the Temples, Legs, *&c.*

Dilatatores Alarum Naſi, are ſmall thin Muſcles that have a double rank of Fibres croſſing each other, not unlike the Intercoſtal Muſcles: They pull up the *Alæ* or ſides of the Noſe, and Dilate or widen the Noſtrils.

Dilatatory or **Dilater**, a Surgeon's dilating Inſtrument, hollow on the in-ſide, to draw barbed Iron, *&c.* out of a Wound: Alſo an Inſtrument with which the Mouth of the Womb may be dilated.

To **Dilate**, to widen or grow wide, to ſtretch; to rarify or grow thin as the Air does, to inlarge upon a Subject.

Dilatory, making delays, full of Shifts and Put-offs, tedious.

Dilemma (*Gr.* in *Logick*) an Argument that catches and convinces both ways, otherwiſe call'd *Argumentum Cornutum*, or a Horned Syllogiſm; wherein both Propoſitions are ſo well fram'd, that neither can well be deny'd: Such a one may be brought againſt a Perſon, who ſpeaks ill of another, and yet keeps him Company, *If he be a good Man, why d'ye beſpatter him? if naught, why do you converſe with him?*

Diligence (*Lat.*) great Care, Carefulneſs.

Diligent, careful, watchful, laborious, pains-taking.

Dill, an Herb ſomewhat like Fennel.

Dilligrout, a kind of Potage formerly made for the King's Table, on the Coronation-Day.

Dilling, a Child born when the Parents are Old; a Darling or beloved Child.

Dilogia (*Gr.*) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a doubtful Word ſignifies two things.

Dilucidation (*Lat.*) a making clear, or plain; an Explanation of a Matter.

Diluentia (*Lat.* among Phyſicians) ſuch Medicines or Drugs as ſerve to dilute or thin the Blood.

To **Dilute**, to temper or allay, to mingle with Water: It is alſo much us'd by the Writers of Chymiſtry and Pharmacy, and in that ſenſe ſignifies to diſſolve the Parts of a dry Body in a moiſt or liquid one; for when the Body is ſo diſſolv'd, they ſay *'tis diluted.*

Dilution, the Act of diluting, tempering, diſſolving, *&c.* a cleanſing, purging, or waſhing.

Dilutum (*Lat.*) an Infuſion. *Dilutum Vinaceorum*, Wine of a ſecond preſſing made of the Husks.

Dimachæ (*Gr.* among the Ancients) a ſort of Dragoons that maintain'd a double Fight, on Horſeback and on Foot.

Dimenſion (*Lat.*) the juſt meaſure or proportion of any Thing. In *Geometry*, Length, Breadth and Thickneſs or Depth, are Termed the *three Dimenſions:* Thus a Line is ſaid to have one Dimenſion, *viz. Length*, a Surface two, *viz.* Length and Breadth; and a Solid or Body has all three Dimenſions. In *Algebra*, it is apply'd to the Powers of any Root in an Equation, which are call'd the Dimenſions of that Root; as in a Biquadratick Equation, the higheſt Power *has four Dimenſions, or its Index is* 4.

Dimetæ, the ancient Name of the People Inhabiting that part of *Wales*, which comprehends the Counties now call'd *Caermarthen-ſhire*, *Pembroke-ſhire* and *Cardigan-ſhire.*

Dimeter Iambick. See *Iambick.*

Dimetient, the ſame with *Diameter.*

† **Dimication**, a Skirmiſhing or Fighting.

Dimidietas (in old *Latin* Record's) the Moiety, or one half a thing.

To **Diminiſh**, to leſſen, to impair, to abate, to grow leſs; to decreaſe or decay, to fall or ſink.

Diminutio. See *Litotes.*

Diminution, a diminiſhing or leſſening; Abatement, Decreaſe. In *Architecture*, the leſſening of a Pillar by little and little from the Baſe to the Top: In *Heraldry*, a defacing or blemiſhing of ſome particular Point of the Eſcutcheon, by the laying on of ſome Stain or Colour. In *Muſick* the diminiſhing or abating ſomewhat of the full Value or Quantity of any Note.

Diminutive, that diminiſhes or makes leſs.

A **Diminutive** (in *Grammar*) a Word that diminiſhes the force of the Original, whence it is deriv'd, as from *Tabula* a Table, comes *Tabella* a Tablet or little Table.

Dimiſſory, that is ſent; as Dimiſſory Letters: When one that ſtands for Holy Orders, has a Title in one Dioceſs, and is to be ordain'd in another; the proper Dioceſan grants his *Letters Dimiſſory*, directed to another Biſhop, and importing that the Bearer may be ordain'd to ſuch a Cure within his Juriſdiction.

Dimitty, a fine ſort of Fuſtian.

Dimple, a little dent or pit in the Cheeks, or in the bottom of the Chin.

Dinah (*Heb.* Judgment) *Jacob*'s Daughter Raviſh'd by *Hamor* a Prince of the *Hivites.*

To **Ding**, to throw or daſh againſt, to bruiſe or batter.

† **Dingle**, a Narrow Valley between to ſteep Hills.

Dinica (*Gr.*) Medicines againſt Dizzineſs.

Dinus, a Whirl-wind, a Whirling round or turning about: Alſo a giddineſs or ſwimming of the Head, a Diſeaſe otherwiſe call'd *Vertigo.*

Dint, an Impreſſion or Mark, the force or bent of a Diſcourſe.

Diobolon (*Gr.*) a Scruple, the third part of a Dram.

Dioceſan, a Biſhop to whom the Care of a Dioceſs is Committed; or an Inhabitant within the Bounds of a Dioceſs.

Dioceſan Synod. See *Synod.*

Dioceſs, the Circuit, extent or bounds of a Biſhop's Spiritual Juriſdiction: Of theſe Dioceſſes there are 22 in *England*, and 4 in *Wales.*

Diogenes, a famous Philoſopher, who liv'd in a Tub, and for his Churliſh Diſpoſition was call'd the *Cynick.*

Dionyſia, the Feaſts of *Bacchus*, otherwiſe Termed *Bacchanalia* and *Orgia*; a Merry time like our *Carnaval* or *Shrove-tide.*

Dionyſias, a precious Stone, having red Spots, and ſuppos'd to be efficacious for the preventing of Drunkenneſs.

Dionyſionymphas, a certain Herb, which being bruis'd in Water, ſmells of Wine, yet reſiſts Drunkenneſs.

Dionyſius, a Sirname given to *Bacchus* the Fabulous God of Wine, from *Dios*, *i. e. Jupiter* his Father, and *Niſa* a Town of *Aſia*, where he was Nurs'd by the Nymphs: Alſo the Name of two Tyrants of *Sicily*, and of ſeveral other Eminent Men.

Diopter, the Index or Ruler of an Aſtrolabe or ſuch like Inſtrument.

Dioptra (*Gr.*) a Quadrant to take the diſtance and height of a Place, by looking thro' little Holes therein; the Sight-hole of any Mathematical Inſtrument, a Proſpective-Glaſs: Alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument, otherwiſe call'd *Speculum Matricis* and *Dilatatorium*, with which the inſide of a Womb may be inlarged, for the taking out of a dead Child, or the viewing any Ulcers that are in it.

Dioptricks, a part of Opticks, which treats of the different Refractions of the Light, paſſing thro' tranſparent *Mediums*; as the Air, Water, Glaſſes, *&c.*

Diorthoſis, (*Gr.*) a correcting or amending: In *Surgery*, an Operation, whereby crooked or diſtorted Members are made even, and reſtor'd to their Original and Regular Shape.

Dioſpyros, the Herb Stone-crop.

Diota, a kind of Veſſel or Jar for Wine, with two Handles; a Drinking-pot with two Ears, a College-cup; Alſo a Chymical double Veſſel us'd in diſtilling by Circulation.

Diphryge, the droſs of Braſs or other Metals that ſticks to the bottom of the Furnace like the Aſhes of burnt Wood: It is of a very drying Quality, and cures foul Ulcers.

Diphthong (in *Grammar*) two Vowels ſounded together, a Sound made up of two Vowels in one and the ſame Syllable; as *æ*, *ai*, *œ*, *oi*, &c.

Diplaſiaſmus, (*Gr.*) a doubling: Among the Writers in *Phyſick*, a redoubling of Diſeaſes: In *Anatomy*, a pair of Muſcles in the Arm, which ſerve to turn it about.

Diple, a Mark in the Margin of a Book, to ſhew where a Fault is to be corrected.

Diploe, a being double; Craft, Subtilty. In *Anatomy*, the lower thin Plate or Shell of the Scull: Alſo a Cluſter of ſmall Veſſels that nouriſh the Scull-bones, and make the diſtinction of the firſt and ſecond Tablature: Alſo a kind of double Veſſel us'd in Chymical Operations.

Diploma, a Royal Charter, or a Prince's Letters Patent: Alſo the Licence of a Phyſician or Surgeon to practice their Art, or of a Divine to exerciſe the Miniſterial Functions: In *Anatomy*, the ſame as *Diploe*, or the Scull-plate; and it is ſometimes taken by Surgeons for a folded Cloath.

Dipondium or **Dipondius** (*Lat.*) a Weight of two Pounds; alſo a piece of Money; Penny Half-penny.

Dipping-Needle, a Device that ſhews a particular Property of the *Magnetick Needle*, that beſides its Polarity or Verticity, which is its direction towards the North, in an Horizontal Poſition; it has alſo a direction of Altitude or Height above the Horizon; ſo that when duely poiſed about an Horizontal Axis, it will always point to a determinate degree of Altitude or Elevation above the Horizon, in this or that Place reſpectively.

Dipſacum or **Dipſacus** (*Gr.*) Teazel or Fullers-thiſtle, an Herb, the Roots of which boil'd in Wine, Cures Ulcers of the Fundament call'd *Rhagades*, *Warts*, &c. Alſo a Diſtemper when one cannot hold his Water, which is ſo call'd from the great Thirſt that attends it, and is the ſame with *Diabetes*.

Dipſas, a kind of Viper or Adder, whoſe biting cauſes a moſt unquenchable Thirſt; the burning or fiery Serpent.

Dipteron (in *Architect.*) a Building that has a double Wing or Iſle. The Ancients gave that Name to ſuch Temples as were ſurrounded with two ranges of Pillars, making two Porticoes or Porches, which they call'd Wings; but we commonly call them *Iſles*, from the the *French* word *Ailes* of the ſame ſignification.

Diptoton (in *Grammar*) a Noun that has but two Caſes; as *Suppetiæ*, *Suppetias*.

Diptychs, folded Tables, a pair of Writing Tables: Alſo a kind of Church-Regiſter, out of which the Names of Famous Men were formerly rehears'd at the Altar; thoſe of the Living being written on one ſide, and thoſe of the Dead on the other.

Diradiation (*Latin* in *Philoſ.*) a ſpreading abroad of Beams of Light; alſo a plaſhing or ſetting of Vines in form of Sun-beams.

Diræ, the Furies of Hell, whom the Poets repreſent with fiery Eyes, a fierce Countenance, and their Heads dreſs'd with Serpents; holding Iron-chains in their Hands, and Scourges with burning Torches, to puniſh the Guilty.

Dire or **Direful,** curſed, damnable, fierce, cruel, hideous, deadly.

Direct, ſtraight, right. In *Aſtronomy* and *Aſtrology*, a Planet is ſaid to be direct, when by its proper Motion, it goes forward in the *Zodiack*, according to the Succeſſion of the Signs; as from Ten Degrees of *Taurus* to Twenty, and thence into *Gemini*.

Direct, Erect, Eaſt or Weſt Dials, are thoſe whoſe Planes lie directly open to the Eaſt or Weſt Points of the Heavens, or parallel to the Meridian of the Place.

Direct, Erect, South or **North Dials.** See *Erect Verticals*.

Direct Erect Planes. See *Dial-Planes*.

Direct Inclining or **Reclining Planes.** See *Dial-Planes*.

Direct, South or **North Inclining** or **Reclining Dials,** are thoſe whoſe Planes incline to the *Horizon*, or recline from the *Zenith*, and lie directly open to the South or North.

Direct Ray (in *Opticks*) is the Ray which is carry'd from a Point of the Viſible Object directly to the Eye, through one and the ſame *Medium*.

Direct Sphere, the ſame as *Right Sphere*. See *Sphere*.

Direct Viſion. See *Viſion*.

To **Direct,** to rule, guide, govern or manage; to level or aim, to bend, to turn, to ſteer, to ſhew or give Inſtructions.

Direction, a directing or over-ſeeing; Management, Inſtruction or Order; Aim or Mark. In *Aſtrology*, it is a real Motion perform'd by that of the Sphere call'd *Primum Mobile*, whereby the Sun, Moon, or any Star, or part of Heaven, which was a Man's Significator at his Birth, or is ſaid to effect any thing concerning him, is carry'd to another Star or part of Heaven, ſignifying likewiſe ſomething referring thereto, and as it were expecting the ſame to compleat an Effect.

Line of Direction (in *Mechan.*) is the Line of Motion that any Natural Body obſerves according to the Force impreſſed upon it; and which is directed or determin'd to move ſuch a way.

Number of Direction (in *Chronol.*) is a Number conſiſting of Thirty five, which contains the Term of years, between the higheſt and loweſt falling of any of the moveable Feaſts.

Direction-word (in the Art of *Printing*) a Word ſet at the bottom of a Page directing or ſhewing the firſt word of the next Page.

Director, a Guider, Overſeer, or Manager.

Directory, that ſerves to direct or guide.

The **Directory,** a Form of Publick Prayer, &c. ſet forth by the Aſſembly of Divines, and brought in Uſe by the Long Parliament; inſtead of the Common-Prayer Book of the Church of *England*; but it only continu'd in force about two years, and was voted down, *Novemb.* 26. 1644.

Direption, a robbing, ſpoiling or ranſacking; a pillaging or plundering.

Dirge, certain Prayers or Service for the Dead, us'd by *Roman* Catholicks: Alſo a mournful Ditty or Song of Lamentation ſung at a Funeral, from the *Teutonick* Word *Dyrke*, to commend or praiſe.

Diribitor (among the *Romans*) a Pay-maſter or Diſtributer of Money, whoſe Buſineſs it was to pay the Soldiers, at their Muſter: Alſo an Officer in the Publick Elections, who marſhall'd the Tribes into their *Claſſes* or Orders, and diſtributed the Tables among them, when they gave their Votes: Alſo a Judge or Umpire for the determining of Cauſes.

Diribitorium, a Place where Soldiers were Muſter'd and receiv'd their Pay; or the Place where the *Diribitores* attended when the People met to chuſe Magiſtrates: Alſo a Place where the Grooms and Pages were kept a-part from the reſt of the Family.

Dirigent (in *Geom.*) the Line of Motion along which, the *Deſcribent* Line or Surface is carry'd in the *Geneſis* or Production of any plain or ſolid Figure.

Diſability, a being unable, incapable or unfit: In a Law-ſenſe, when a Man is ſo diſabled, as to be made incapable to Inherit, or to enjoy a Benefit, which otherwiſe he might have done; and this may happen four ſeveral ways, *viz.*

1. **Diſability by the Act of the Anceſtor**, as if a Man be attainted of Treaſon or Felony, by ſuch Attainder his Blood is corrupt, and thereby himſelf and his Children diſabled to inherit.

2. **Diſability by the Act of the Party himſelf**, as if one Man make a Feoffment to another, that then is ſeiz'd upon condition that he ſhall enfeoff a third before Marriage, and before Marriage or the Feoffment made, the Feoffee takes a Wife; he has by that Act diſabled himſelf to perform the Condition, and therefore the Feoffer may enter and out him.

3. **Diſability by Act of Law**, is properly, when a Man by the ſole Act of the Law is diſabled, and ſo is an Alien: Therefore if a Man born out of the Queen's Dominions will ſue an Action, the Tenant or Defendant may ſay, That he was born in ſuch a Country, out of the Queen's Ligeance, and demand Judgment if he ſhall be anſwer'd; for the Law is our Birth-right, to which an Alien is a Stranger, and upon that account diſabled to take any Benefit thereby.

4. **Diſability by the Act of God**, as to be *non compos mentis*, or *non ſanæ Memoriæ*, *i. e.* not in his Wits, or not of a ſound or diſpoſing Memory; which ſo diſables a Man, that in all Caſes where he gives or paſſes any Thing or Eſtate out of him, after his Death, it may be diſannulled and made void.

To **Diſable**, to make unable or uncapable of, to render unfit for Service.

To **Diſabuſe**, to undeceive.

Diſadvantage (*Fr.*) Prejudice, Loſs, Dammage, Hinderance.

Diſadvantageous, that tends to Diſadvantage, prejudicial, inconvenient.

Diſaffected (*Lat.*) bearing no good Will to, diſſatisfied with.

Diſafforeſted. See *Deafforeſted*.

To **Diſagree**, (*Fr.*) not to agree, to fall out, to be at Variance or Strife.

Diſagreeable, that does not pleaſe, or is offenſive; unſuitable, unpleaſant.

To **Diſallow**, not to allow or countenance, to diſlike.

To **Diſalt**, an old Law-word, for to diſable.

To **Diſannul** (*Lat.*) to annul abſolutely, to repeal; to aboliſh or make void.

To **Diſappear**, to appear no longer, to vaniſh away, to go out of ſight.

To **Diſappoint**, to deceive, to fail or break one's Word, to overthrow or ſpoil a Deſign.

Diſappointment, a diſappointing or failing; a croſs Accident, Trouble or Miſchance.

To **Diſapprove**, not to approve, to diſlike; to condemn, to blame, or find fault with.

To **Diſarm**, to take away one's Arms or Warlike Stores; as *To Diſarm a Soldier, a Ship*, &c. Among Hunters, Deer are ſaid *To be Diſarmed* when their Horns are fallen.

† **Diſarrayed** (*Fr.*) put into Confuſion, or Diſorder.

Diſaſter, ill Luck, great Misfortune; properly ſuch as is deriv'd from the evil Influence of the Stars.

Diſaſtrous, unfortunate, unlucky, fatal.

To **Diſavow**, to diſown, to deny.

To **Diſband**, to put out of the Band or Company; to turn out of Service.

Diſbelief, Miſtruſt, Doubt.

To **Diſbelieve**, not to believe or give Credit to, to diſtruſt or doubt of.

To **Diſburden**, to take off the Burden; to unload or eaſe.

To **Diſburſe**, to ſpend or lay out Money.

Diſburſement, a diſburſing, or laying out.

Diſcalceated (*Lat.*) wearing no Shoes, unſhod; as *Diſcalceated Friers.*

Diſcalendred, put out of the Calendar.

To **Diſcamp**. See To *Decamp*.

Diſcarcatio (in old *Latin* Records) the unloading of a Ship, by taking out the Cargo or Goods.

To **Diſcard**, to lay out at Cards; to turn or diſcharge from Service.

Diſcent (in Common-Law) an order or means whereby Lands or Tenements are deriv'd to any Man; as *To make one's Diſcent from his Anceſtours*, i. e. to ſhew how and by what means the Land in Queſtion, came to him from his Anceſtours, and this Diſcent is either Lineal or Collateral.

Lineal Diſcent, is convey'd downwards, in a right Line from the Grand-father to the Father, from the Father to the Son, from the Son to the Nephew, *&c.*

Collateral Diſcent, is ſpringing out of the ſide of the whole Blood, as Grand-father's Brother, Father's Brother, *&c.*

† **Diſceptation** (*Lat.*) a diſputing or debating.

To **Diſcern**, to put a Difference between, to diſtinguiſh, to perceive.

Diſcernible, that may be diſcerned.

Diſcernment, the diſcerning Faculty, Diſcretion, Judgment.

Diſcerptible (in *Philoſ.*) that may be torn in pieces or ſeparated.

† **Diſceſſion**, a departing or going away.

Diſcus or **Diſciformis Cometa** (*Lat.*) a Comet or fiery Meteor in the Air, reſembling the Shape of a round Diſh or Platter: The chief of this kind is call'd a *Solaris Comet* from the likeneſs of its Rays to thoſe of the Sun; as alſo *Roſa* and *Chryſeus* from its bright Silver-colour mixt with a Golden or Amber one.

Diſcharge (*Fr.*) a Releaſe, an Acquittance for Money paid, a diſmiſſing or ſending away; a Volley of Shot, a driving out, or purging of Humours.

To **Diſcharge**, to releaſe, free or eaſe, to clear or acquit, to put out of Office or Service; to pay or make Payment of Money; to diſburden or empty it ſelf into the Sea, as a River does.

Diſchevelled. See *Diſ-ſhevelled*.

Diſciple (*Lat.*) a Scholar or Learner.

Diſciplinable, capable of Diſcipline, teachable, apt to receive Inſtruction.

Diſciplinants, an Order of Religious Men that ſcourge themſelves.

Diſciplinarians, Sectaries that pretend to a ſtricter Diſcipline and Purity than their Neighbours.

Diſcipline, Inſtruction, Learning, Education, ſtrict Order, Management: Alſo Correction or Scourging, ſuch as is us'd in Monaſteries.

To **Diſcipline**, to bring under a Diſcipline, to inſtruct, to rule or Order; to Correct, Scourge, or Whip.

To **Diſclaim**, to quit claim to; utterly to refuſe, renounce, or diſown the having any Concern, or Intereſt in a thing.

Diſclaimer (in Common-Law) a Plea containing an expreſs Denial or Refuſal: So a Tenant denying himſelf to hold of ſuch a Lord, is ſaid *To Diſclaim*; and if a Man deny himſelf to be of the Kindred of another in his Plea, he is ſaid *To diſclaim his Blood*.

To **Diſcloſe**, to diſcover, reveal or open; to put forth, as a Hen does her Chickens; to bud, blow, or put out Leaves. In *Falconry*, the Term *Diſcloſed* is likewiſe apply'd to young Hawks, that are newly hatch'd, and as it were put forth from the Shells.

To **Diſcolour**, to alter, ſpoil, or take away the Colour of a thing; to tarniſh.

† To **Diſcomfit** (*Fr.*) entirely to defeat, rout, or overthrow in Battel.

Diſcomfiture, Rout, Defeat, Overthrow, Slaughter.

To **Diſcomfort**, to afford no Comfort, to afflict, caſt down, or put out of Heart.

To **Diſcommend** (*Lat.*) to diſpraiſe, or blame.

Diſcommendation, the Act of diſcommending; Shame, Diſgrace.

Diſcommodity, Inconveniency.

To **Diſcompoſe**, to diſorder, diſquiet, or trouble.

Diſcompoſure, Confuſion, Diſorder, Trouble.

Diſconſolate, deprived of Conſolation, Comfortleſs, Afflicted.

Diſcontent, or **Diſcontentment**, a not being content; Trouble, Sorrow, Faction.

Diſcontented, diſpleaſed, troubled, offended.

Diſcontinual Proportion. See *Diſcrete Proportion.*

Diſcontinuance or **Diſcontinuity**, an Interruption, or breaking off.

Diſcontinuance of Plea or **Proceſs** (in Common-Law) is when the Inſtant is loſt, and cannot be regain'd, but by a new Writ, to begin the Suit a-freſh.

Diſcontinuance of Poſſeſſion, has this Effect, That a Man may not enter upon his own Lands or Tenements alineated, whatever Right he has to them, but muſt bring his Writ, and ſeek to recover Poſſeſſion by Law.

To **Diſcontinue**, to leave or break off for a time, to give over. In a Law-ſenſe, *To be diſcontinued*, is to be finally diſmiſs'd the Court.

Diſcord, Diſagreement, Variance, Debate, Strife.

Diſcords (in *Muſick*) are certain Intervals of Sounds, which being heard at the ſame Time are harſh and offenſive to the Ear; yet when orderly taken and intermix'd with Concords, they make the beſt Muſick. Theſe Diſcords are the Second, Fourth and Seventh, with their Octaves; that is to ſay, all Intervals except thoſe few which preciſely determine the Concords, are *Diſcords.*

Diſcordant, untunable, jarring, as *A diſcordant Voice.*

To **Diſcover** (*Fr.*) to reveal, to make manifeſt or known, to lay open, to find out, to ſpy.

Diſcovery, a diſcovering, finding out, *&c.*

Diſcount, Abatement.

To **Diſcount**, to deduct, abate, or ſet off from an Account or reckoning. In the way of Trade, it is to ſet off in Conſideration of Payment in ready Money; which is uſually what the Intereſt comes to: As if I owe a Hundred Pounds payable at the end of Six Months, upon preſent Payment of the ſame, I am to have the Intereſt of a Hundred Pounds for Six Months diſcounted to me, *i. e.* I am but to pay Ninety Seven Pounds.

To **Diſcountenance**, to put out of Countenance, to give a Check, or put a ſtop to.

To **Diſcourage**, to bring down one's Courage, to diſhearten, to put out of Conceit.

Diſcouragement, diſcouraging, or putting out of Heart.

Diſcourſe, Speech, Talk, Converſation, Reaſoning: In a *Logical* ſenſe, it is that rational Action of the Mind, by which we form any new Judgment from others before made, or whereby we can inferr or conclude one thing from another.

Diſcourteous, unkind, uncivil.

Diſcourteſy, Diſpleaſure, an ill Turn.

Diſcous or **Diſcoidal Flowers** (among *Herbaliſts*) ſuch whoſe *Floſculi* or little Leaves, are ſet together ſo cloſe, thick and even, as to make the Surface of the Flower plain and flat like a Diſh.

Diſcredit, Diſgrace, Reproach.

To **Diſcredit**, to make one loſe his Credit, to diſgrace.

Diſcreet (*Lat.*) wiſe, ſober, conſiderate, wary.

Diſcrepant, varying or differing from.

Diſcrete, parted, ſevered.

Diſcrete or **Diſjunct Proportion** (in *Arithm.*) is when the *Ratio* or Reaſon between two pairs of Numbers is the ſame, but there is not the ſame Proportion between all the four Numbers: Thus if theſe Numbers, 6, 8 :: 3, 4 be conſider'd, the *Ratio* between the firſt Pair 6 and 8, is the ſame as that between 3 and 4, and therefore theſe Numbers are proportional; but 'tis only directly or disjunctly: For 6 is not to 8, as 8 is to 3, *i. e.* the Proportion is broken off between 8 and 3, and is not continued all along, as in theſe following which are, *Continued Proportionals*, viz. 3, 6, 12, 24.

Diſcrete Quantity is ſuch as is not continued and joyned together; as *Number*, whoſe Parts being diſtinct, cannot be united into one *Continuum*: For in a *Continuum* there are no actual determinate Parts, before Diviſion, but they are potentially infinite.

Diſcretion, diſcerning Judgment, diſcreet Management, Wiſdom, Warineſs; alſo Pleaſure or Will.

To **Live at Diſcretion** (a Military Phraſe) to have free Quarters. To *ſurrender at Diſcretion*, is to yield without Articles or Terms.

Diſcretive, that ſerves to ſeparate, as *A Conjunction diſcretive*; a Term in *Grammar.*

Diſcretive Propoſitions (in *Logick*) are thoſe where various Judgments are made and denoted by the Particles *but*, *notwithſtanding*, or Words of the like Nature, either expreſs'd or underſtood: As, *Fortune may deprive me of my Wealth, but not of my Vertue: They that croſs the Sea change only their Country, but not their Diſpoſition.*

Diſcretorium (*Lat.*) a Word us'd by ſome Writers of Anatomy, for the *Diaphragm* or *Midriff.*

Diſcrimen, Diverſity, Difference, Debate or Doubt, Danger or Hazard: In *Surgery*, a kind of Bandage for letting Blood in the Fore-head and Temples.

To **Diſcriminate**, to put a difference between, to diſtinguiſh.

Diſcrimination, the Act of diſcriminating or diſtinguſhing: In *Rhetorick*, *Diſcrimination* is the ſame Figure with *Paradiaſtole*; which See.

To **Diſcure**, to diſcover; a Word us'd in *Chaucer.*

Diſcurſive, running to and fro.

Diſcus (*Lat.*) a Diſh or Platter for Meat: Alſo a kind of Quoit, which Gameſters anciently us'd in their Exerciſes; being a round piece of Metal or Stone, about a Foot broad, with a Hole in the middle: Alſo a round Conſecrated Shield made to repreſent a Memorable Deed of ſome Hero of Antiquity, and hung up in a Temple of the Gods.

Among *Herbaliſts*, **Diſcus** is taken to ſignifie the middle, plain and flat part of ſome Flowers; becauſe its Figure reſembles the ancient *Diſcus*: Of this kind are Camomile, Daiſy, Marigold, Sun-Flower, Tanſy, *&c.*

Diſcus or **Diſk** (in *Aſtron.*) the round Face of the Sun or Moon, which being really Spherical or in ſhape of a Ball; nevertheleſs by its great diſtance from the Earth, appears to us plain, or like a Diſh.

Diſcus or **Deſcus** (in old Records) a Desk or Reading-ſhelf in a Church.

To **Diſcuſs**, to examine, ſcan or ſift, to ſearch or enquire into; to ſhake off thoſe Difficulties with which a Matter is embarraſſed or perplexed. Thus 'tis ſaid *ſuch a Point was well diſcuſſed*, when it was well treated of and cleared up.

Diſcuſſion, a diſcuſſing, ſtrict Examination or Inquiry; the clear treating or handling of any particular Problem or Point. In a Medicinal ſenſe, *Diſcuſſion* ſignifies a diſperſing the Matter of any Tumour or ſwelling in the Body, and is defined by Surgeons, To be a diſcharge of ſome thin Matter gather'd together in any Part, by inſenſible Evaporation.

Diſcutient, apt or proper to diſcuſs, diſſolve, or diſperſe Humours, or the Matter of a Sore.

Diſcutients (*Lat.*) diſcuſſive Remedies.

Diſdain (*Fr.*) Scorn proceeding from Pride or Averſion.

To **Diſdain**, to deſpiſe, ſcorn, or ſet light by.

Diſdiapaſon (*Gr.*) a Term in *Muſick*, denoting a double Eighth or Fifteenth.

Diſeaſed, troubled with a Diſeaſe or Sickneſs.

To **Diſembark**, to go a Shore from on Ship-board, to Land; to take Goods out of a Ship; to quit an Enterpriſe or Undertaking.

To **Diſembogue** (*Sea-T.*) to roll or diſcharge it ſelf into the Sea, as a great River does at ſuch a Place, after it has run ſo many Leagues: Alſo when a Ship paſſes out of the ſtraight-mouth of ſome Gulph it is termed *Diſemboguing*.

To **Diſengage**, to free from an Engagement; to fetch, get, or take off.

To **Diſeſteem** (*Lat.*) to have no Eſteem for, or regard to, to ſlight.

Diſfavour, a being out of Favour, Diſcourteſy, an ill turn, Diſparagement.

To **Diſfigure**, to ſpoil the Figure or Shape of, to make ugly.

Diſfigure that Peacock, *i. e.* Cut it up, a Term uſed in Carving at Table.

Diſfigurement, a Diſfiguring, a Blemiſh.

To **Diſforeſt**, to diſplant, or cut down the Trees of a Foreſt.

To **Diſfranchiſe**, to turn out of the Number of Citizens or free Deniſons; to take away one's Freedom or Privilege.

To **Diſgarniſh**, to take away the Garniſh; as *To diſgarniſh a Diſh*. In the Art of War, *to diſgarniſh a Place*, is to take away a great part of its Garriſon and Ammunition; to leave it unprovided, to drain it from Soldiers.

To **Diſgorge**, to caſt or throw up by vomiting; to empty it ſelf or run ſwiftly into the Sea; as ſome Rivers do.

Diſgrace, Diſhonour, Diſfavour, Reproach.

To **Diſgrace**, to turn out of Favour, to put to Shame.

Diſgrading or **Degrading** (Law-Word) the depoſing of a Clergy-Man from Holy Orders, who being deliver'd to his Ordinary could not clear himſelf of the Offence whereof he was convicted by the Jury. There is alſo the *Diſgrading of a Lord*, *Knight*, &c. which is twofold, *viz.* either *Summary*, by Word only; or *Solemn*, by ſtripping the Party degraded of thoſe Ornaments which are the Enſigns of his Order or Degree.

Diſguiſe (*Fr.*) a Counterfeit Habit, a Pretence, Colour, or Cloak.

To **Diſguiſe**, to put into another Guiſe or Faſhion; to alter, to conceal, to cloak, or diſſemble.

Diſguſt (*Lat.*) to Diſtaſte, Diſlike.

To **Diſguſt**, to Diſtaſte, to Diſlike, or be averſe from.

Diſhwater, a Bird otherwiſe call'd *Wag-tail*.

Diſharmony, want of Harmony, Diſcord, Jarring.

To **Diſhearten**, to put out of Heart, to diſcourage.

Diſheriſon, an old Law-word for Diſinheriting.

Diſheritor, one that diſinherits, or puts another out of his Inheritance.

Diſhevelled. See *Diſ-ſhevelled*.

Diſhoneſt, void of Honeſty, unchaſte, lewd, knaviſh; unjuſt, unhandſome, baſe.

Diſhoneſty, a being diſhoneſt, Knavery, Lewdneſs.

Diſhonour, Loſs of Honour, Diſgrace, Shame; Diſparagement, Reproach.

To **Diſhonour**, to diſgrace, debaſe, or diſparage.

To **Diſinchant**, to ſet free from an Inchantment, to break a Charm.

Diſingenuity, want of Ingenuouſneſs or Sincerity, Diſſimulation.

Diſingenuous, falſe-hearted, unfair, uncivil.

Diſinhabited, void of Inhabitants, deſolate.

To **Diſinherit**, to deprive one of his Inheritance.

To **Diſintangle**, to diſengage, to rid out of, or free from; to unravel.

Diſintereſſed or **Diſintereſted**, void of ſelf-intereſt, impartial, unbiaſſed.

To **Diſinter**, to dig up, or take a dead Body out of the Grave.

To **Diſinthrone**, to unthrone, or put out of the Throne or Royal Seat.

To **Diſinvite**, to recall an Invitation, to forbid one to come, that was before invited.

To **Diſjoyn**, to ſeparate, part, or looſen; to warp, not to lie cloſe.

To **Diſjoynt**, to put out of Joynt, to divide an Eſtate into Parcels.

Diſjunct Proportion. See *Diſcrete Proportion.*

Diſjunction, the Act of disjoyning, ſeparation, or Diviſion.

Diſjunctive, that ſeparates; as *A Disjunctive Particle*; a Term in *Grammar*.

Diſjunctive Propoſitions (in *Logick*) are thoſe wherein the Disjunctive Particle (*or*) is found; as *Either the Sun moves about the Earth*, or *The Earth about the Sun*; *Men are guided either by Intereſt* or *Fear*.

Diſjunctum, a Disjunctive Propoſition, which from two contraries, by denying one proves the other; as in the preceeding Examples, and in this *Either he is alive, or elſe he is dead*. Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, the ſame with *Diezeugmenon*: Which See.

Diſlocated (in *Surgery*) put out of its right Place, or Joynt; as a Limb or Bone may be.

Diſlocation, a being diſlocated, the ſlipping or forcing of the Head of one Bone, out of the Cavity or Hollow of another; which diſables the Part from performing its Natural Motion.

To **Diſlodge**, to put or turn one out of his Houſe or Lodging, to remove a Camp. Among Hunters, *To Diſlodge Beaſts of Game*, is to raiſe them from their Lodging or Harbour.

Diſloyal (*Fr.*) unfaithful to a Soveraign Prince, or to a Husband; traiterous, treacherous, deceitful, falſe.

Diſloyalty, an Act committed againſt Fidelity and the Law; Unfaithfulneſs, Treachery, falſe Dealing, Villany.

Diſmal, terrible, dreadful, hideous, lamentable.

To **Diſmantle** (properly to take off the Mantle or Cloak) to beat or pull down the Walls or Fortifications of a City, Town, *&c.*

Diſmayed, aſtoniſhed, terrified, or put in a Fright.

To **Diſmember** (*Lat.*) to cut off the Members or Limbs; to disjoynt, to divide, or Cantle out.

Diſmember that Hern, *i. e.* Cut it up, a Term us'd by skilful Carvers.

Diſmes (*Fr.* Law-Term) Tithes, or the tenth part of Fruits, Cattel, *&c.* allotted Miniſters: Alſo the Tenths of Spiritual Livings, yearly given to the Prince: Alſo a Tribute levy'd of the Temporality.

To **Diſmiſs** (*Lat.*) to ſend or put away, to Diſcharge.

To **Diſmiſs a Cauſe** (in *Chancery*) is to put it quite out of the Court, without any farther Hearing.

Diſmiſſion, the Act of diſmiſſing or ſending away.

To **Diſmount**, to unhorſe; as *To Diſmount the Cavalry*; to alight from on Horſe-back; to take away, or remove.

To **Diſmount a Piece of Ordnance** (in *Gunnery*) is to take or throw it down from the Carriage; alſo to break, diſable, or make it unfit for Service.

Diſobedience (*Lat.*) Undutifulneſs, Frowardneſs.

Diſobedient, undutiful, froward, ſtubborn.

To **Diſobey**, to with-draw one's Obedience, to act contrary to Order.

Diſobligation, a Diſobliging, Diſpleaſure, Offence.

To **Diſoblige**, to do an ill Office to, to diſpleaſe, or affront.

Diſorder, Confuſion, Lewdneſs, Exceſs or Riot; Trouble or Diſcompoſure of Mind.

To **Diſorder**, to put out of Order, to confound, to diſcompoſe, to vex.

Diſordinate, diſorderly, irregular, extravagant, immoderate, unruly.

To **Diſown**, not to acknowledge for one's own, to deny.

† **Diſpanſion**, a ſpreading abroad.

To **Diſparage**, to decry or ſpeak ill of, to ſet at nought or ſlight.

Diſparagement, a diſparaging or undervaluing: In a Law-ſenſe it is taken for the matching or diſpoſing of an Heir or Heireſs in Marriage, under his or her Degree, or againſt Decency.

Diſparates (in *Logick*) a ſort of Oppoſites that are altogether unlike one another; as *A Man*, *a Stone*, *a Horſe*, *a Wolf*.

Diſparity, Inequality, Unlikeneſs, Difference.

To **Diſpark**, to take away the Pales or Incloſure of a Park.

Diſparpled or **Diſperpled** (in *Heraldry*) looſely ſcattered, or ſhooting it ſelf into ſeveral Parts.

Diſpart (in *Gunnery*) is the difference between the thickneſs of the Metal, at the Mouth and Breech of the Piece.

To **Diſpart a Cannon**, is to ſet a Mark on the Muzzle-ring, or thereabouts, to be of an equal height or level with the top of the Baſe-ring, ſo that a Sight-line taken between them, will be parallel to the *Axis* of the Concave Cylinder or Hollow Length of the Piece, for the Gunner to take Aim by it at the Mark he is to ſhoot.

Diſpatch (*Fr.*) the ſpeedy doing of a thing, Riddance.

To **Diſpatch**, to haſten, to rid or ſpeed, to ſend away in haſte; alſo to kill or put to Death ſpeedily.

Diſpatches, Letters diſpatch'd, or ſent abroad about Publick Affairs.

Diſpaupered (*Lat.* Law-Term) put out of the Capacity of ſuing *in forma pauperis*, or without paying any Fees; which Privilege is ſometimes taken away from a Perſon admitted thereto, when the ſame Party during the Suit has any Lands or Perſonal Eſtate fallen to him, or otherwiſe at the Diſcretion of the Court. See *Pauper*.

To **Diſpel**, to drive away.

To **Diſpend** (old Word) to ſpend or lay out Money.

Diſpenſable, that may be diſpenſed with.

Diſpenſation, the Charge of laying out Money for another, Diſtribution, Management; a performing the Office of a Diſpenſer or Steward: Alſo a Licence or Permiſſion, an Indulgence from the Pope. Alſo a Term us'd by Apothecaries, when the particular Simples of a Compoſition are ſet in Order, leſt any of the Ingredients ſhould be forgotten.

In *Divinity*, **God's high Diſpenſation**, is the giving of the *Levitical* Law to the Jews, the Goſpel to the Gentiles, the ſending his Son for the Redemption of Mankind, *&c.*

Diſpenſatory, a Book ſet forth by able Phyſicions, to direct Apothecaries in the diſpenſing and ordering of every Ingredient, as to the quantity and manner of making up their Compoſitions.

To **Diſpenſe**, to diſtribute, or diſpoſe of; to adminiſter, beſtow, or manage. To *Diſpenſe with*, to exempt or excuſe, to free from the Obligation of a Law.

Diſpenſes (old Word) Expences, Charges, or Layings out.

To **Diſpeople**, to unpeople, to lay waſte, or deſtroy the People of a Country.

To **Diſperſe**, to ſpread abroad, or ſcatter.

Diſperſion, a diſperſing or ſcattering into ſeveral Parts; as *The Diſperſion of the Jews.*

To **Diſpert**. See to *Diſpart*.

Diſphendonomena or **Diſphendonomenon** (*Gr.*) a Puniſhment anciently us'd in *Perſia*, where the Tops of two Trees were drawn down together, and the Offender being bound to each of them by the Legs, was miſerably torn to pieces.

To **Diſpirit**, to pull down one's Spirit; to diſhearten or diſcourage.

To **Diſplace**, to turn out of his or its Place, to remove, to turn out of an Office.

To **Diſplant**, to pluck or root up that which was planted.

Diſplay, a particular Explication.

To **Diſplay**, to ſpread wide, to unfold, to ſet forth to Advantage, to make a ſhew of, to declare or explain at large.

Diſplayed, ſpread, unfolded, *&c.* Alſo a Term in *Heraldry*, apply'd to an Eagle when repreſented on an Eſcutcheon in an upright Poſture, and with the Wings ſpread abroad.

Diſpleaſant, diſpleaſing, unpleaſant.

To **Diſpleaſe**, not to pleaſe, to offend, trouble or vex; to be unacceptable or diſagreeable.

Diſpleaſure, Affront, Diſcourteſy, ſhrewd turn; Diſcontent, Diſſatisfaction, Anger.

Diſploſion (*Lat.*) a burſting or breaking aſunder, with a great Noiſe or Sound; the diſcharging or letting off a Gun.

Diſpoliation, a ſpoiling, robbing or rifling.

Diſpondæus (in *Grammar*) a double Spondee, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe conſiſting of Four long Sylables; as Orātōrēs.

To **Diſpone** (old Word) to diſpoſe.

Diſport, Divertiſement, Paſtime, Recreation.

To **Diſport one's ſelf**, to divert one's ſelf, to take his Pleaſure.

Diſpoſal or **Diſpoſe**, the power of diſpoſing, Command, Management.

To **Diſpoſe**, to order or ſet in order; to prepare, to fit or make ready. *To Diſpoſe of*, to do what one pleaſes with.

Diſpoſition, the Act of Diſpoſing, Order, Situation, State; Inclination, or Aptneſs; Habit, or Temper of Mind or Body. In a *Medicinal* Senſe, it is defin'd to be an Habit whereby, we are well or ill diſpoſed to perform an Action: In *Architecture*, it is the juſt placing of all the ſeveral Parts of a Building, according to their proper Order.

Diſpoſition or **Method**, is alſo that Action of the Mind, by which we range various *Ideas*, Judgments and Ratiocinations upon one and the ſame Subject, in that Order which is moſt proper for the explaining of it.

Diſpoſitor, a Diſpoſer or Setter in Order. In *Aſtrology*, the Planet that is Lord of the Sign, where another Planet happens to be; which it is therefore ſaid, To diſpoſe of.

To **Diſpoſſeſs**, to turn or put out of Poſſeſſion, to deprive.

Diſpoſure, a Diſpoſing, Diſpoſal.

Diſpraiſe, Cenſure, Blame, Reproach.

To **Diſpraiſe**, to diſparage, find fault with, or blame.

Diſprofit, Dammage, Loſs, Prejudice.

Diſproof, a diſproving.

Diſproportion, a not anſwering or not holding Proportion; Inequality.

Diſproportionable or **Diſproportionate**, that bears no Proportion to, unequal.

To **Diſprove**, to prove the contrary.

Diſputable (*Lat.*) that may be diſputed.

Diſputant, a Diſputer, one that holds a Diſputation.

Diſputation, a Diſputing, Reaſoning, or Debating; a Publick Exerciſe in the Schools upon any Subject or Point, relating to a particular Art or Science.

Diſputative, apt to Diſpute, Contentious, Quarrelſome, Troubleſome.

Diſpute, Debate, Conteſt, Quarrel, or Difference.

To **Diſpute**, to hold a Diſputation; to Debate, Reaſon, Diſcourſe, or Treat of; to quarrel or wrangle.

To **Diſpute a thing**, to contend or ſtrive for it, to quarrel about it.

† **Diſquammation**, a taking off the Scales.

Diſquiet, Unquietneſs, Trouble.

To **Diſquiet**, to diſturb one's Quiet or Reſt, to make uneaſie; to trouble, to vex, or perplex.

Diſquiſition, diligent Search, ſtrict Inquiry or Examination of a thing, a particular Enquiry into the nature, kinds and circumſtances of any Problem, Queſtion or Topick.

To **Diſrank**, to put out of Rank or Order.

Diſrationare, or **Dirationare** (in old *Latin* Records) to juſtify or make good the denyal of a Fact, to traverſe an Indictment; alſo to clear one's ſelf of a Crime. See *Deraign*.

To **Diſregard**, to have no regard to, to deſpiſe, or ſlight.

To **Diſreliſh**, not to reliſh well, to diſapprove or diſlike.

Diſreputation or **Diſrepute**, ill Name, Diſcredit.

Diſreſpect, want of Reſpect, Incivility, Slight.

To **Diſreſpect**, to ſhew no Reſpect, or to be uncivil to.

To **Diſrobe**, to take or pull off one's Robe, to ſtrip.

Diſſalted, cleared from Salt, made freſh.

Diſſatiſfaction, Diſcontent, Diſguſt, Diſpleaſure.

Diſſatiſfactory, that gives no ſatiſfaction, offenſive, diſpleaſing.

Diſſatiſfied, not ſatisfied, diſpleaſed, diſcontented.

To **Diſſect**, to cut open a dead Body.

Diſſection, a cutting aſunder or in pieces, the Anatomizing or cutting up of the Body of any Living creature.

To **Diſſeiſe**, (*Fr.* Law-word) to Diſpoſſeſs, to turn out of Poſſeſſion.

Diſſeiſee, a Perſon that is put out of his Lands, &c.

Diſſeiſin, an unlawful diſpoſſeſſing of a Man of his Land, Tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal Right.

Diſſeiſin upon Diſſeiſin, is where the Diſſeiſor is Diſſeiſed or put out of Poſſeſſion by another.

Diſſeiſor, he that ſo puts another out of Poſſeſſion.

Diſſeiſoreſs, a Woman that puts another Perſon out of his or her Land or Inheritance, &c.

To **Diſſemble**, (*Lat.*) to pretend or feign, to conceal or cloak, to diſguiſe or counterfeit.

To **Diſſeminate**, to ſpread about; as *To diſſeminate Errours*.

Diſſeminate Vacuum, See *Vacuum*.

† **Diſſemination**, a ſowing or ſcattering up and down; a ſpreading all about.

Diſſenſion, Diſcord, Diviſion, Variance, Strife.

Diſſent, contrariety of Opinion.

To **Diſſent**, to diſagree or differ in Opinion.

Diſſentaneous, diſagreeing, contrary. In *Logick* thoſe things are ſaid *To be diſſentaneous*, which are equally manifeſt among themſelves, yet appear more clearly when taken ſeparately.

Diſſenter, one that is of a different, or contrary Opinion: But the Term *Diſſenters* is more eſpecially apply'd to the Non-conformiſts, that refuſe to comply with the Diſcipline of the Church of *England*.

Diſſentory, (old Word) a kind of Still.

Diſſeptum (*Lat.*) Walls about a Houſe, an Incloſure: It is alſo ſometimes taken by Anatomiſts for the Diaphragm or Midriff.

Diſſertation, a Diſcourſe, Debate, or Treatiſe upon any Subject.

To **Diſſerve one**, to do him a Prejudice.

Diſſervice, an ill Office or Turn, an Injury or Prejudice.

† **Diſſidence**, a diſagreeing or falling out, Diſcord, Diſagreement.

Diſſevered, ſeparated, parted, divided, or put aſunder; as *A Province diſſevered by a River*.

Die-ſhevelled, (*Fr.*) that has the Hair hanging looſe.

Diſſimilar (*Lat.*) unlike, that is of a different kind or nature.

Diſſimilar Leaves (among *Herbaliſts*) are the two firſt Leaves of any Plant, at its firſt ſhooting out of the Ground; ſo call'd becauſe they are uſually of a different form from the common Leaves of the grown Plant.

Diſſimilar Parts (in *Anat.*) are thoſe that may be divided into various Parts different from one another; or are made up of ſeveral *Similar Parts*: Thus the Hand conſiſts of Fleſh, Bones, Nerves, Muſcles, Veins, &c. whoſe Portions are neither of the ſame Nature or Name. Theſe are otherwiſe termed *Compound* and *Organical Parts*, and oppoſed to *Similar Parts*; which See.

Diſſimilitude, Unlikeneſs: Whence a form of Speech is ſo call'd, in which ſeveral things of a different Quality are compar'd one with another; as *The* Stork *in the Air knows her appointed Times, alſo the* Turtle, *the* Crane *and the* Swallow, &c. *but my People not know* — Prov.

Diſſimulatio (*Lat.*) Diſſembling, making as tho' that were which is not. Alſo a Rhetorical Figure the ſame as *Ironia*.

Diſſimulation, a Diſſembling, Diſguiſing or Counterfeiting; a concealing what a Man has in his Heart, by making a ſhew of one thing and being another.

To **Diſſipate**, to diſperſe or ſcatter, to drive away, to remove, to diſſolve; to Conſume, Waſte, or Spend.

Diſſipation, a Diſſipating, Conſuming, Waſting, &c.

† **Diſſociation**, a ſeparating of Company, a putting aſunder.

Diſſoluble, that may, or is apt to be Diſſolved.

To **Diſſolve**, to pierce thro' a ſolid Body and divide its Parts, to ſoften, to melt, to break off, to ſpoil the force of. In *Chymiſtry*, to change ſome hard Matter into a liquid Form, by means of a certain Liquor fit for that purpoſe.

A **Diſſolvent**, a Medicine to diſſolve Humours: In a Chymical ſenſe, any Liquor that is proper for diſſolving a mixt Body, and uſually termed a *Menſtruum*.

Diſſolving Medicines. See *Diſcuſſion* and *Diſcuſſive*.

Diſſolute, Debauched, Riotous, Lewd, given over to a looſe Life.

Diſſolutio (*Lat.*) a diſſolving or looſing: Alſo a Figure in *Rhetorick*, the ſame as *Dialyton*; which See.

Diſſolution, a diſſolving or ſeparation of Parts; an aboliſhing or breaking off: Alſo Diſſoluteneſs, Debauchery, Lewdneſs, Riot, or Exceſs. Among Apothecaries, &c. the mingling and diſſolving of

Electuaries or Powders in a Decoction, or in simple Water. In *Chymistry*, the turning of hard Bodies into Liquors.

Dissonance (in *Musick*) a disagreeable Interval between two Sounds, which being continu'd together offend the Ear; a Discord in Tunes or Voices: Whence it is figuratively taken for a Contrariety or difference in Opinion, *&c.*

Dissonant, untunable, jarring, disagreeing.

To **Dissuade** or **Disswade**, to advise to the contrary, to divert or put one off from a Design, *&c.*

Dissuasion, the Act of dissuading.

Dissuasive, that serves to dissuade.

A **Dissuasive**, a Discourse, Argument, or Reason proper for dissuading.

Dissyllable. See *Disyllable.*

Distaff, a well known Instrument us'd in Spinning. The Crown of *France* never falls to the *Distaff*, i. e. is never inherited by Woman.

Distance (*Lat.*) the Space between one thing and another, whether in point of Time, Place or Quality. In *Navigation*, the Number of Degrees, Leagues, *&c.* that a Ship has sail'd from any proposed Point; or the Space in Degrees, Leagues, *&c.* between any two Places.

Distance of the Bastions (in *Fortif.*) is the side of the Exteriour or outward *Polygon.*

Distance of Polygons, is the Line made from the Flank, and its Prolongation to the Exteriour *Polygon.*

Distanced, Set at a Convenient Distance; outstripped or left behind in a Race.

Distant, being far asunder, differing.

Distaste, Dislike.

To **Distaste**, to give Distaste, to take Offence, to displease, to dislike.

Distemper, Disease, Sickness, Indisposition; the Troubles or Disorders of a Kingdom or State: Also a kind of Painting, when the Colours are mixt with Size, Whites of Eggs, or any such proper glewy Substance, and not with Oil or Water: In which Case, the Piece is said *To be done in Distemper*, as the admirable *Cartons* are at *Hampton-Court.*

Distemper, to put out of Temper, to trouble.

To **Distend**, to stretch or stuff out.

To **Distension**, a distending or stretching out: In a *Medicinal* Sense, it is when any Parts of the Body are puff'd up, widen'd or loosen'd, as the Guts by Wind, *&c.* whence Oppressions and Pains are often occasion'd.

To **Disterminate**, to bound one Place from another; to divide, separate or part.

To **Disthrone.** See To *Dethrone.*

Distich (*Gr.*) a pair or couple of Verses in a Poem, containing a compleat Sense.

Distichia, a double Row of Hairs on the Eye-Lids.

Distichum Hordeum, the lesser sort of Barley, having a double Row of Grains in the Ear.

To **Distil** (*Lat.*) to drop or run down by little and little. In a *Chymical* sense to draw off some of the Principles of a mixt Body, as the Water, Oil, Spirit, Salt, or Earth, in proper Vessels, by means of Fire.

To **Distill per Ascensum**, is when the Matter to be distilled is above the Fire, or when Fire is put under the Vessel that contains the Matter.

To **Distill per Descensum**, when the Matter to be distilled is below the Fire, or when Fire is plac'd over the containing Vessel, so that the moist Parts being made thin, and the Vapour which rises from them, not being able to fly away upwards, it sinks down, and distils at the bottom of the Vessel.

Distillable, that may be distilled.

Distillation, a distilling or dropping down, [illegible] ment [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] ing out of the small parts of [illegible] Heat, which are first dissolv'd into a Vapour, and then thicken'd again by Cold.

Distillations, are also those [illegible] Vapours that the Sun draws up into the Air, and when the Sun is set fall to the Earth again; the same that we commonly call *Dew.*

Distinct, different, separate from [illegible] clear, plain.

Distinct Base (in *Opticks*) is that precise Distance from the *Pole* of a Convex Glass, in which Objects beheld through it appear distinct, and well defin'd; so that 'tis the same with what is otherwise termed the *Focus.*

Distinct Vision. See *Vision.*

Distinction, a noting the difference of Things, separation; a distinguishing or marking by Notes.

Distinctive, that serves to make a Distinction; as *A Distinctive Mark.*

To **Distinguish**, to discern, to note or mark; to put a Difference between, to divide or part: Also to make eminent, to raise above the common Level, by one's Wit, Valour, Learning, *&c.*

Distinguishable, that may be distinguished.

To **Distort**, to wrest aside, to pull awry.

Distortion or **Distorture**, a pulling awry, a wresting or wringing several Ways. In *Surgery*, it is when the Parts of an Animal Body are ill placed or ill figured.

To **Distract** (properly to draw or pull asunder) to interrupt, perplex or trouble; to make one mad, or put one out of his Wits; to rend or divide.

Distraction, a wandering or perplexity of Mind; Distractedness, Madness, Frenzy.

To **Distrain**, to attach or seize upon one's Goods for the satisfaction of a Debt, *&c.*

Distress, the Act of Distraining: In Common-Law, it is defined to be a Compulsion, whereby a Man is forc'd to appear in Court, or to pay a Debt or Duty deny'd. Also a great Straight, Adversity or Calamity.

Distressed, brought into Distress, reduced to Extremity or Misery.

To **Distribute**, to divide, part, or share; to bestow or deal among several Persons, to dispose or set in Order.

Distributio (*Lat.*) Distribution: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure when we apply to every thing its peculiar Property; as Wantonness to the Eyes, Robbery to the Hands, *&c.* In *Logick*, a resolving of the Whole into Parts.

Distribution, the Act of distributing, dividing, sharing, *&c.*

Distribution of the Chyle (in an Animal Body) is when that Juice after a due working in the Stomach and Guts, goes into and through the Glandulous Coat of the Intestines, passes through the *Lacteal* Veins and its proper Channels, along the side of the Chest, and at last falls into the Subclavian Vein, that it may Circulate with the Blood and receive its Colour.

Distributive, that serves to distribute.

Distributive Justice, that Justice which is administer'd by a Judge, Arbitrator, or Umpire, who in executing his Office, may be said to give every Man his own.

Distributive Noun (in *Grammar*) is such a one as betokens a reducing into several Orders or Distinctions, as *Singuli, Bini, Terni, &c.*

[illegible] (*Gr.*) a double Row of Hair on the Eye[illegible]

District, a particular Territory, the extent of a Jurisdiction.

[illegible] Domains or Distresses, [illegible] Payment [illegible]

Districtus, a District, a place of Jurisdiction: In a Law-sense, it is sometimes taken for the Circuit within which a Man may be forc'd to make his Appearance.

Distringas, a Writ directed to the Sheriff or other Officer, requiring him to distrain for a Debt to the Queen, &c. or for his Appearance at a Day.

Distrust, Suſpicion, Jealouſy, Miſgiving.

To **Disturb**, to interrupt, to let, or hinder; to [illegible] or croſs; to diſorder, or put in confuſion.

Disturbance, a Diſturbing, Trouble, Vexation, Diſorder, Tumult or Uproar.

Disunion, Diviſion, Diſagreement, Odds.

To **Disunite**, to divide or ſet at Variance, to ſeparate or disjoyn.

Disusage or **Disuse**, a diſuſing, a being out of uſe.

To **Disuse**, to forbear the uſe of, to leave off; to break one's ſelf of a Uſe or Cuſtom.

Disyllable, a Word that conſiſts only of two Syllables, as *Bounty*.

Ditch-burr or **Clot-burr**, a ſort of Herb.

Dithyramb or **Dithyrambus** (*Gr.*) a kind of Hymn anciently ſung in honour of *Bacchus* the God of Wine; a jovial Song full of Tranſport and Poetical Fury.

Dithyrambick, belonging to ſuch Compoſures; as *A Dithyrambick Poet*.

Ditone (in *Muſick*) a double Tone, or the greater Third, an Interval which comprehends two Tones. The Proportion of the Parts that make the *Ditones* is as 4 to 5, and that of the *Semiditones*, as 5 to 6.

Ditrochæus, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe which conſiſts of two *Trochees*; as Cāntĭlēnā.

Dittander or **Dittany**, an Herb of a cleanſing Quality and ſharp Taſte, otherwiſe call'd *Pepperwort*.

Ditto (*Ital.*) the aforeſaid, or the ſame; a Word much us'd in Merchants-Accounts, and Relations of foreign News, to expreſs the ſame Commodity or Place with that immediately before mention'd.

Dittology (*Gr.*) double Reading, ſuch as ſeveral Texts of Scripture will admit of.

Ditty, a Song that has the Words ſet in Muſick.

Divan, a great ſolemn Council, or Court of Juſtice among the *Turks* and *Perſians*.

Divaporation (*Lat.* in *Chymiſtry*) a driving out of Vapours by means of Fire.

Divaricated, ſpread wide from another; ſet aſunder, or at a diſtance; ſtraddling.

Divarication, a divaricating or wide ſpreading.

To **Dive**, to duck, or go under Water; to ſearch, ſift or enquire narrowly into a Buſineſs.

Diver, a Perſon that Dives; alſo a Water-fowl otherwiſe call'd a Didapper.

Diverberation, (*Lat.*) a ſtriking or beating.

Divergent Point. See *Virtual Focus*.

Divergent or **Diverging**, Rays (in *Opticks*) are thoſe Rays which going from a Point of a Viſible Object, are diſperſed, and continually depart one from another, accordingly as they are removed from the Object.

Divers, ſundry, ſeveral, many.

Diverse or **Diverſe**, unlike in Circumſtances, various, different, contrary. In *Logick* thoſe things are ſaid To be diverſe, which have no Oppoſition to one another, but only differ in Circumſtance.

To **Diversify**, to make diverſe, to vary, to alter.

Diversion, a turning aſide, or driving another way; Recreation or Paſtime.

Diversity, a being diverſe or different, Unlikeneſs, Variety.

To **Divert**, to lead or turn aſide, to take off, to paſs over to a thing; to miſapply or imbezzle: Alſo to delight or make chearful.

Diverting, pleaſant, agreeable, delightful.

To **Divertise**, the ſame as to *Divert* in the laſt Senſe, to afford Diverſion, to Recreate.

Divertisement, Diverſion, Paſtime, Sport, Pleaſure.

Dives, (*Lat.*) Rich, Wealthy; the proper Name of the Rich Man in the Goſpel-Parable.

To **Divest**. See To *Deveſt*.

To **Divide**, to ſever, part or put aſunder, to diſtinguiſh; to diſunite, to ſet at Variance or at Odds; to diſtribute, or ſhare.

Dividend, a ſhare of the yearly Salary, equally and juſtly divided among the Fellows of a College in the Univerſity: Alſo an equal ſhare of the Profits of a joynt Stock in a Company or Corporation: In *Arithmetick*, it is a Number given to be divided by another into certain equal Parts.

Dividenda, a Word us'd in old *Latin* Records for an Indenture: Whence *Dividend in the Exchequer* ſeems to be one part of an Indenture.

Dividers, a Mathematical Inſtrument, like a pair of Compaſſes, uſually made of Steel, and confin'd by a Screw, to be more ſteady in ſmall Operations.

Dividuals (in *Arithm.*) is a Number in the Rule of *Diviſion*, comprehending part of the *Dividend* diſtinguiſhed by a Point; whereof the Queſtion muſt be ask'd, How often the *Diviſor* is contain'd in it?

Divinale (old Word) a Riddle.

Divination, the Art of Divining, a gueſſing or telling of things Secret, or that are to come.

Divinatoria Virgula. See *Virgula Divinatoria*.

Divine, belonging to God, Godly, Heavenly; Excellent, Admirable.

A **Divine**, a Profeſſour of Divinity.

To **Divine**, to foretell, to diſcover by Gueſs.

Diviner, a Sooth-ſayer, a Cunning-man, a Conjurer.

Divinistre, a Word us'd by *Chaucer*, for a Divine or Doctor of Divinity.

Divinity, the Divine Nature and Eſſence, the Deity or Godhead: Alſo that noble Science which has God and the things reveal'd by him for its Object; the Knowledge of Divine Myſteries.

Divisa (in ancient Deeds) a Deviſe or bequeathing of Goods by laſt Will and Teſtament; alſo a Device, Sentence, or Decree.

Divisæ, Diviſes or Bounds, the Borders or Limits of Diviſion, between Countries, Pariſhes, or Lands: Hence the *Deviſes* or *Divizes*, a Town in *Wilt-ſhire* took Name, from its Situation in the Borders of the *Weſt-Saxon* and *Mercian* Kingdoms.

Divisibility (in *Philoſ.*) a being diviſible, the Capacity of ſuffering a Diviſion into ſeveral Parts, or that Diſpoſition of a Natural Body, whereby it is conceiv'd to have Parts into which it might be actually divided, or at leaſt in the Mind.

Divisible, that may be divided.

Division, a dividing or ſevering, the diſtributing of any Whole into its proper Parts. Alſo Separation, a going into Parties; Diſcord, Variance, Odds.

Division (in *Arithm.*) is that Rule by which we diſcover, how often one Number is contained in another, or it ſhews how to divide a propoſed Number into as many equal Parts as you pleaſe. In *Geometry*, it changes the *Species* or kind of a Quantity: As a Surface divided by a Line gives a Line; a Solid by a Line, produces a Surface, &c.

In *Muſick* **Division**, is the dividing of a Tune into many ſmall Notes; as *Quavers*, *Semiquavers*, &c. And *To run Diviſion*, is to play on an Inſtrument, or to ſing after ſuch a manner.

In *Species* or *Algebra*, **Diviſion** is a reducing the Dividend or Diviſor to the form of a Fraction which Fraction is the *Quotient*: Thus if a were to be divided by b, it muſt be plac'd thus, $\frac{a}{b}$ and that Fraction is the Quotient; tho' ſome write it thus b) or $a \div b$.

Diviſion Logical, is an Oration, or Speech, explaining a thing part by part.

Diviſion Geometrical or **Diviſion in Lines**, is otherwiſe call'd *Application*, the Deſign of which in the Conſtruction of Plain Problems is this, *viz.* A Rectangle being given as alſo a Right-line, to find another Right-line, ſo that the Rectangle contained under it, and the Right-line given, ſhall be equal to the Rectangle firſt given; which *Effection* or *Conſtruction* is call'd the Application of a given Rectangle to a Right-line given; and the Right-line ariſing by ſuch Application, is termed the *Parabola* or *Geometrical Quotient*.

Diviſion Phyſical, is a Separation of the parts of Quantity; ſo that what was before one continued Body, is ſever'd into many Parts.

A **Diviſion** (in the Art of Printing) is a ſmall Rule or Line ſet betwixt two Words; as A *Corn-field*, *a Field-battel*, *a Pocket-book*, &c. In Military Diſcipline, it is a certain Body of Men in a Company of Horſe or Foot, lead up by a particular Officer.

Diviſor (in *Arithm.*) the dividing Number, or that by which the *Dividend* is to be divided, *i. e.* the Number which ſhews into how many equal Parts the *Dividend* muſt be divided.

Diviſor Common. See *Common Diviſor*.

Diviſors Juſt. See *Juſt Diviſors*.

Divorce or **Devorce** (in Common Law) is a ſeparation of two Perſons actually marry'd together, one from the other, not only with reſpect to Bed and Board, but alſo all other Conditions belonging to the Bond of Wedlock, which is only allow'd upon a Nullity of the Marriage, by reaſon of ſome Eſſential Impediment; as nearneſs of Kin within the Degrees forbidden, Pre-contract, Impotency, Adultery, *&c.*

Bill of Divorce, a Writing which according to the Old Levitical Law, a Woman divorced, was to receive from her Husband upon that Occaſion.

Divorcement, the Act of Divorcing.

Diureſis (*Gr.*) a Separation of the Urine by the Reins, or a voiding of it through the Bladder, *&c.*

Diuretical or **Diuretick**, that provokes or cauſes Urine.

Diureticks, thoſe Medicines which by thinning, parting and diſſolving the Blood, carry down the *Serum*, or Urine, through the Reins into the Bladder.

Diurnal (*Lat.*) belonging to the Day, daily: In *Aſtrology*, thoſe Planets or Signs are ſaid *To be Diurnal*, which contain more Active than Paſſive Qualities; as on the contrary, thoſe that abound in Paſſive Qualities are termed *Nocturnal*.

Diurnal Arch is the Arch or Number of Degrees, that the Sun, Moon, or any Star deſcribes between its Riſing and Setting.

Diurnal Motion of a Planet, is ſo many Degrees and Minutes, *&c.* as any Planet moves by its proper Motion in 24 Hours.

Diurnal Motion of the Earth (in the *Copernican* Syſtem) is that Motion whereby it turns about its own *Axis*, and which cauſes the interchangeable Succeſſion of Day and Night.

A **Diurnal**, a Regiſter for ſetting down things daily done; a Journal, or Day-book.

Diuturnity, Duration, Laſtingneſs; eſpecially the long continuance of any Thing.

† **Divulgation**, a divulging, publiſhing, or ſpreading abroad.

To **Divulge**, to publiſh, to ſet or ſpread abroad.

Divulſion, a pulling violently away, or aſunder.

Dizzard, a ſilly, ſottiſh Fellow.

Dizzineſs, giddineſs, or ſwimming of the Head. See *Vertigo*.

De-la-ſol-re, the Name of the Fifth Note, in each of three Septenaries or Combinations of Seven in the *Gamut*, or ordinary ſcale of Muſick; only in the lowermoſt Septenary *La* is wanting, and *Re* in the uppermoſt.

Dobeler or **Doubler**, a great Diſh or Platter.

Dobuni, an ancient People of *Great Britain*, who liv'd in thoſe Parts which are now call'd *Oxfordſhire* and *Gloceſter-ſhire*.

Docea or **Doucea** (old Word) a Muſical Inſtrument commonly call'd a *Dulcimer*.

Dochimus or **Dochmius** (*Gr.*) a Foot in Greek and *Latin* Verſe or Proſe, conſiſting of Five Syllables; a ſhort and two long, a ſhort and a long, as ămicos tenes.

Docible or **Docile** (*Lat.*) teachable apt to learn.

Docility, Teachableneſs, Tractableneſs, tractable Temper.

Dock, a great Pit, Pond or Creek by the ſide of an Harbour, made convenient to Work in, with two large Floud-gates; ſo that it may be kept dry, till a Ship be built or repair'd therein, and then being open'd, let in the Water to float and launch her; and this is call'd a *Dry-dock*. *A Wet Dock* is any Place, where a Ship may be hal'd into the Oaze; out of the Tides way.

Dock, a kind of Herb, whoſe Root is good againſt the *Yellow Jaundice*, *Itch* and other Breakings out.

Dock, call'd *Patience*, a ſort of Sorrel, the Leaves of which are now and then mix'd with thoſe of common Sorrel.

Dock-Oxylapathum or **Sharp-pointed Dock**, an Herb whoſe Roots brewed in Ale or Beer are excellent for the Scurvy.

Among Hunters, **Dock**, is taken for the fleſhy part of a Boar's Chine, between the middle and the Buttock; alſo the ſtump of a Beaſt's Tail.

To **Dock**, to cut off the Tail: In Sea-language, a Ship is ſaid *To have dock'd herſelf*, when being brought on Oazy Ground, ſhe has made herſelf a Place to lie in.

Dock-creſſes, a ſort of Herb.

Docked, as ſtrong-docked, *i. e.* that has ſtrong Reins and Sinews, luſty, ſtout.

Docket, a little Bill tyed to Goods or Wares, and directed to the Perſon and Place, they are to be ſent to: In a Law-ſenſe, a ſmall piece of Paper or Parchment, containing the Heads of a larger Writing: Alſo a Subſcription at the Foot of Letters Patent, made by an Officer call'd the *Clerk of the Dockets*.

Doctor (*Lat. i. e.* Teacher) one that has taken the higheſt Degree at an Univerſity, in any Art or Science, as *A Doctor of Divinity*, *Law*, *Phyſick*, *Muſick*, &c.

Doctors Commons, a College near St. *Paul's* Church *London*, firſt founded by Dr. *Henry Harvey* Dean of the Arches, for the Profeſſours of the Civil Law, and ſo call'd, becauſe they formerly liv'd there in a Collegiate Manner, Lodging and Dieting together.

Doctoral, belonging to a Doctor.

Doctreſs, a Female Doctor, a Woman that practiſes Phyſick.

Doctrinal, relating to a Point of Doctrine, inſtructive.

Doctrine, Learning, Knowledge, Maxims, or Tenets.

Document, an Inſtruction or Leſſon, an Admonition or Warning, an Example or Inſtance.

† To **Documentize**, to inſtruct.

Docus (*Gr.*) a Beam or piece of Timber; alſo a kind of fiery Meteor like a Beam.

Dodded (old Word) unhorned; alſo lopped as a Tree, having the Branches cut off.

Dodder, a Weed that winds about other Herbs.

Dodecadactylum (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the firſt of the ſmall Guts, ſo nam'd by the Ancients as if it were of the length of Twelve Fingers; but it is moſt uſually call'd *Duodenum*; which See.

Dodecaedron (in *Geom.*) one of the five Regular Bodies; being a Solid comprehended under, or bounded by Twelve equal and equilateral *Pentagons.*

Dodecagon, a regular *Polygon* conſiſting of Twelve equal Sides and Angles; which may be fortify'd with the ſame Number of Baſtions.

Dodecapharmacum, a Medicinal Compoſition, conſiſting of Twelve Simples or Ingredients as *Unguentum Apoſtolicum*, or the Apoſtles Ointment.

Dodecatemory (in *Aſtron.*) the Twelve Signs *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, &c. ſo call'd, becauſe every one of them is the Twelfth part of the *Zodiack.*

Dodecatheon, a kind of Herb with Leaves like Lettice: Alſo a ſecret Banquet that the Emperour *Auguſtus* made, conſiſting of Twelve Gueſts of both Sexes.

Dodkin, a ſmall Piece of Money, which ſome think to be of the ſame Value as our Farthing.

Dodo, the *Monk-ſwan* of St. *Maurice*'s Iſland, a Bird having a great Head, cover'd with a Skin reſembling a Monk's Cowl.

Dodrans (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) Nine Ounces; Nine Parts of Twelve, or three Parts of Four, with reſpect to any entire thing ſo divided: Alſo a full Span from the Thumbs-end, to the Top of the little Finger.

Doeg (*Heb. Careful*) King *Saul*'s chief Herdſman, who betray'd *David.*

Dog, a well known Creature.

Dog-brier or **Sweet-brier**, a Shrub.

Dog-days. See *Canicular Days.*

Dog-draw (in the Foreſt-law) a Term us'd when any Man is found Drawing after a Deer, by the Scent of a Hound which he leads in his Hand: This is one of the Four Circumſtances, wherein a Foreſter may Arreſt the Body of an Offender againſt Vert or Veniſon; the other three being *Back-berond*, *Bloody-hand* and *Stable-ſtand*; which See.

Dog-fennel, a Plant that has dark Green Leaves, and broad White Flowers at the top of the Branches, without Scent.

Dogs-bane, an Herb ſo call'd, becauſe it kills Dogs.

Dogs-graſs, a Plant common in Gardens and Plough'd Fields, good to provoke Urine, and waſte the Stone.

Dogs-Mercury, a ſort of Herb.

Dogs-ſtones, a kind of *Satyrion* or Rag-wort, an Herb of great Virtue in provoking Venery, and otherwiſe call'd *Adders-graſs*, perhaps becauſe Adders or Vipers uſe to lurk about it.

Dogs-tooth or **Dogs-tooth Violet**, another ſort of *Satyrion* Half a Foot high, with a ſingle Flower of a White, Purple, Red, or Yellow Colour, ſet with Six Chives rooted long and White, like a Dog's tooth.

To **Dog one**, to follow one cloſe, in order to know where he is going.

Doge of Venice or **Genoa**, the Duke or Chief Magiſtrate of either of thoſe Common-wealths.

Doggiſh, that is of a doggiſh Humour, ſullen, ſurly, crabbed.

Dogger, a kind of ſmall Light Ship of about Eighty Tun Burden, with a Well like a Cullender in the Middle, wherein live Cod-fiſh are put to bring them to the Shore or River's Mouth.

Dogger-fiſh, Fiſh formerly brought in ſuch Veſſels to *Blackney-Haven*, and elſewhere.

Dogget. See *Docket.*

Doggrel or **Rhime-doggrel**, pitiful Poetry; ſorry, paltry Verſes.

Dogma (*Gr.*) a Decree, a received Opinion; a Maxim or Tenet.

Dogmatica Medicina, the rational Method of practiſing Phyſick, ſuch as was us'd by *Hippocrates* and *Galen*: Whence thoſe Phyſicians are call'd *Dogmatical*, who upon the Principles of School-Philoſophy, reject all Medicinal Virtues that they think not reducible to manifeſt Qualities.

Dogmatical or **Dogmatick**, a relating to a *Dogma*, inſtructive; alſo peremptory or poſitive, wedded to his own Opinion.

Dogmatici (*Lat.*) Phyſicians that confirm their Experience by Reaſon.

Dogmatick Philoſophy, that ſort of Philoſophy, which being grounded upon ſound Principles, poſitively aſſures a thing, and is oppoſed to *Scepticks.*

Dogmatiſt, one that dogmatizes, a dogmatical Teacher; brings in any new Sect or Opinion, a Broacher of ſtrange Doctrines.

To **Dogmatize**, to ſpeak poſitively or peremptorily, to give Precepts or Inſtructions; to teach new Opinions, or diſpute the Truths of Religion.

Doit or **Doitkin**, a ſmall baſe Coin in the Low Countries, of leſs Value than our Farthing, prohibited by *Stat.* 3. *H.* 5. Whence the Phraſe, *He is not worth a Doit, or a Doitkin.*

Doke, a word us'd in *Eſſex* and *Suffolk*, for a deep Ditch or Furrow.

Dol (*Welſh.*) a low Meadow by a River's ſide; whence the Town of *Deal* in *Kent* took its Name.

Dolabra (*Lat.*) a Carpenter's Ax, a Chip-ax, a Cooper's Addz, a great Planer: Alſo the Pontifical Ax with which the *Roman* Prieſts us'd to knock down Beaſts offer'd in Sacrifice.

Dole (*Sax.*) a Part or Portion. The Word ſtill ſignifies a Share, a diſtributing or dealing of Alms, a Liberal Gift of a Noble-man to the People.

Doles or **Dools**, certain Balks or ſlips of Paſture left between the Furrows in plough'd Lands.

Dole-fiſh, that Fiſh which the Fiſhermen employ'd every Year in the North Seas, uſually receive for their Allowance.

Dole-meadow, a Meadow wherein divers Perſons have a ſhare.

Doleful (*Lat.*) woeful, mournful, lamentable, ſad.

Dolgbote (*Sax.* Law-word) a Recompence made for a Wound or Scar.

Dolichurus (*Gr.*) that has a long Tail. *Dolichurus Verſus*, a long-tail'd Verſe, having a Foot or Syllable two much.

Dolichus, a Space of Ground containing 12 Furlongs, or 24, according to *Suidas*: Alſo the *French* Bean, or Kidney-bean, a ſort of Pulſe.

Dollar, a foreign Coin: The *Zeoland*, or common *Dollar* is worth 3 Shillings Sterling, the *Specie-Dollar* 5 *s.* The *Dollar* of *Riga* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* Of *Lunenburgh* and *Briſgaw*, 4 *s.* 2 *d.* Of *Hamburgh* 3 *s.* 2 *d.*

Dolling (old word) warning.

Dolorous (*Lat.*) painful, ſorrowful, woeful, grievous, ſad.

† **Dolour**, Pain, Grief, Sorrow, Affliction, Torment, Anguiſh.

Dolphin (*Gr.*) a Sea-fiſh with a round arched Back, the Fleſh of which is like that of an Ox: Alſo the Name of a Northern Conſtellation. See *Delphin*.

Dolphin or **Dauphin**, a Title given to the *French* King's eldeſt Son, whoſe Coat of Arms is ſet out with *Dolphins* and *Flowers-de-luce*. See *Dauphin*.

Dolphins (in *Gunnery*) the Handles that are made to ſome pieces of Ordinance. See *Maniglions*.

Dolt, a meer Sot, or Block-head.

Doltiſh, ſtupid, ſottiſh, dull.

Dolven (old word) buried, from *Delve* to dig.

Dolyman, a kind of *Turkiſh* Garment.

Dombec (*i. e.* Book of Judgment) a Statute Book belonging to the *Engliſh Saxons*, in which the Laws of their Kings were contain'd.

Dome (*Ital.*) a Town-houſe or Chief Meeting-place of a City or Town: In *Architecture*, a vaulted Roof or Tower of a Church, or any ſuch great Building; a Cupola, as that of St. *Paul*'s Church *London*, St. *Peter*'s at *Rome*, &c. Among Chymiſts, a kind of arched Cover for a Reverberatory Furnace.

Dome, is alſo a *Saxon* word for Doom or Judgment: Whence *Falling of Domes*, a *Scotch* Phraſe which ſignifies a reverſing of Judgment, or making void Decrees.

Domes-man or **Dooms-man**, a Judge or Perſon appointed to doom or determine Suits at Law, or Differences: Alſo a Confeſſour or Prieſt that hears Confeſſions.

Domeſtick (*Lat.*) belonging to the Houſhold or Family; as *A domeſtick Servant*, *Chaplain*, &c.

Domicil, a Dwelling-houſe, a place of Habitation or Abode.

Domigerium (in ancient *Latin* Writers) Dammage, Danger.

Domina, Dame, Lady, a Title formerly given to thoſe honourable Women that held a Barony in their own Right of Inheritance.

Domination, Dominion, Empire, Soveraignty Lordſhip, Rule, Authority.

Dominations, is alſo one of the Nine Orders of Angels.

To **Domineer**, to Govern, to bear Rule or ſway, to be Lord and Maſter, to inſult, vapour, or Lord it over.

Domini, as *Anno Domini* (*i. e.* in the Year of our Lord) an Expreſſion commonly us'd to denote the Computation or Date of Time, from the Birth of our Lord and Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt*.

Dominica or **Dies Dominicus**, the Lord's Day, which takes Name from our Bleſſed Saviour's Reſurrection, and is commonly call'd *Sunday*.

Dominica in Ramis Palmarum, Palm-Sunday, ſo call'd from the Palm-branches, and other Green Boughs formerly diſtributed on that Day, in Remembrance of our Lord's ſolemn riding to *Jeruſalem*.

Dominical Letter, one of the firſt ſeven Letters of the Alphabet, with which the *Sundays* throughout the whole Year are mark'd in the *Almanacks*.

Dominicans, an Order of Friers, founded by one *Dominick* a *Spaniard*, about *A. D.* 1206.

Dominicum (*Lat.*) the Bleſſed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Dominicum or **Terræ Dominicales**, a Law-Term ſignifying Demain or Demeſne, *i. e.* Lands not let out to Tenants, but kept for the Lord's own Uſe and Service. See *Demain*.

Dominicum antiquum Regis, the King's ancient Demeſne, or ſuch Royal Manours as were reſerv'd to the Crown, for maintaining of the King's Houſhold, and not diſpoſed of to Barons or Knights to be held by any feudatory or military Service.

Dominion, Government, Rule, Authority, Juriſdiction; the Extent of a Kingdom, or State.

Dominium (*Lat.*) Dominion, Lordſhip, Empire, Principality, Ownerſhip: In ſome of our ancient Writers, Right, or Legal Power; alſo a Lordſhip or Manour.

Domino, a kind of Hood worn by the Canons of a Cathedral Church; alſo a Mourning Vail for Women.

Dominus, a Lord or Maſter, a Ruler, a Landlord: This Title in ancient times being ſet before the Name of a Perſon, denoted him a Knight or a Clergy-man; yet it was ſometimes given to a Gentleman of Quality, tho' not a Knight, eſpecially if he were Lord of a Manour.

Domicellus (*q. d.* little Lord) a Title heretofore given to the Natural Sons of the *French* Kings.

Domo reparanda, a Writ for one againſt his Neighbour, by the fall of whoſe Houſe, going to Decay, he fears ſome Dammage may come to his own.

Domus, a Houſe, a Lodging, a Dwelling-place.

Domus Converſorum, the ancient Name of the Houſe where the Rolls are kept in *Chancery-lane*, *London*, ſo call'd, becauſe it was inhabited by *Jews* that were converted to Chriſtianity.

Don, a *Spaniſh* Word for Lord or Maſter.

Donaria (*Lat.*) certain Gifts and Preſents made by the *Romans* to their Gods, and hung up in their Temples, alſo the Temples where thoſe Gifts were offer'd.

Donation, a Publick Act whereby one may make over to another, the property of all or part of his Eſtate, a Deed of Gift, a Grant.

Donatiſts, a Sect of Hereticks raiſed by *Donatus* Biſhop of *Carthage*, *A. C.* 358. They held the Son of God to be Leſs than the Father, and the Holy Ghoſt to be inferiour to the Son, and affirm'd the True Church to be only in *Africa*.

Donativum or **Donative**, a Largeſs or Benevolence in Money or Corn, which the Emperours beſtow'd upon Soldiers, to gain their good Will and Votes in time of Need: The Word is ſtill us'd for a Dole, free Gift, or Preſent, made by a Prince or, Noble-man.

In a Law-ſenſe a **Donative**, is a Benefice meerly given and collated by the Patron to a Clerk, without Preſentation to the Biſhop, and without any Inſtitution or Induction by the Biſhop's Order.

Donax (*Gr.*) a ſort of Reed or Cane, of which Arrows were made; alſo a kind of Sea-Fiſh.

Donee (*Lat.* Law-word) the Perſon to whom Lands or Tenements are given.

Dongeon or **Donjon** (*Fr.*) a Tower or Platform in the midſt of a Caſtle; a Turret or Cloſet raiſ'd in the very Top of a Houſe. In *Fortification*, a large Tower or Redoubt of a Fortreſs, where the Garriſon may retreat in caſe of neceſſity and capitulate with greater Advantage.

Donour (*Lat.*) a Giver, a Benefactor: In a Law-ſenſe; one that gives Lands, *&c.* to another. See *Feoffor*.

Donum, a Gift, a Reward, a Preſent: In old Records, any ſort of Indowment, Right, or Property in Goods, *&c.*

Dools. See *Doles*.

Doom (*Sax.*) Sentence or Judgment.

Dooms-day, the Day of Judgment in the future State.

Doomſday-Book, a Tax-book, made in the time of King *Edward* the Confeſſour, or as others ſay, of *William* the Conquerour, and ſtill kept in the Exchequer, wherein all the Lands through *England* are regiſter'd with the Names of thoſe that then had them in Poſſeſſion.

Dooms-man, a Judge. See *Domes-man*.

Dor, the Drone-bee an Inſect: Alſo a Term uſ'd at *Weſtminſter-School*, for leave to ſleep a while.

Dorado (*Span. i. e.* gilded over) a Fiſh otherwiſe call'd the *Sea-bream*; or *Amber-fiſh*, the Head of which in the Water is Green, and the Body as Yellow as Gold: It is as good Meat as a *Trout* or *Salmon*, and is uſually catch'd with a Piece of White Linnen faſten'd to an Hook.

Dorcas (*Gr.*) the *Roe-buck*, a wild Beaſt very common in *Scotland*; alſo a proper Name of Women.

Doree, a Sea-fiſh, otherwiſe call'd St. *Peter*'s Fiſh.

Dores or **Black-Clocks**, a ſort of Inſects that are great deſtroyers of all kind of Corn, whilſt it lies dry in the Ground, and before it ſprouts.

Dorias's Wound-wort, a large Herb with broad Leaves, ſo call'd from one Captain *Dorias*, who made Uſe of it to cure himſelf and his Soldiers, when Wounded.

Dorick Dialect. See *Dialect*.

Dorick Mood (in *Muſick*) one of the Five *Moods* or *Tones* in uſe among the Ancients, which conſiſted of ſlow-tun'd Notes, and was proper for ſtirring up Perſons to Sobriety and Piety; ſo call'd from one of the Provinces of *Greece*, where it was firſt invented.

Dorick Order (in *Architect.*) one of the Five Orders which likewiſe took Name from the *Dorians*, wherein the ſimple Columns or Pillars without Pilaſters are $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 8 Modules high; but if they have Pilaſters, their Height reckoning Baſe and Chapiter muſt be $17\frac{1}{3}$ Modules. However it is obſervable, That tho' a Module in all the other Pillars be a Diameter divided into 60 equal Parts, yet in this Order the Module is to be accounted, but as the Semi-Diameter, and is therefore of 30 ſuch Parts.

Dormant (*Lat. i. e.* being a-ſleep) a Term uſ'd by Heralds when a Lion is born in any Coat of Arms in a ſleeping Poſture. Money is alſo ſaid *To lie Dormant*, when it is not put to Uſe or improved in Trade.

Dormant-Tree (among Carpenters) a great Beam that lies a-croſs an Houſe, and is by ſome call'd *a Summer*.

Dormant Writing, a Deed that has a Blank to put in the Name of any Perſon.

Dormer or **Dormer-Window**, a ſort of Window made in the Roof of a Houſe.

Dormitory or **Dorter**, a Sleeping-place, or Bed-chamber, eſpecially in a Monaſtery. See *Dorter*.

Dormouſe, a ſort of Wild-Rat that is nouriſh'd in a Tree, and ſleeps all the Winter in the hollow of it.

Dornick, a kind of Stuff uſ'd for Curtains, Carpets and Hangings, ſo call'd from *Doornick*, or *Tournay*, a City in *Flanders*, where it was firſt made.

Doron (*Gr.*) a Gift or Preſent; alſo a kind of ancient Meaſure, the ſame as *Paleſt*. Which See.

Doronicum, an Herb like Wolf-bane in Shape, but not in Qualities; for it is ſaid to be a Soveraign Cordial, and to reſiſt the Poiſon both of venomous Creatures and Drugs.

Dorothy, a proper Name of Women, ſignifying the Gift of God.

Dorp or **Thorp**, a Country-Town, or Village.

Dorſer or **Doſſer**, a ſort of Pannier or great Basket, to carry things on Horſe-back.

Dorſi Latiſſimus. See *Latiſſimus Dorſi*.

Dorſi Longiſſimus, a Muſcle which ariſes from the Spine of the *Os Ilium*, and the upper part of the *Sacrum*, as alſo from all the Spines of the *Vertebræ* of the Loins, and in its Aſcent is inſerted to the tranſverſe Proceſſes of the ſame *Vertebræ*: This great Muſcle as it marches over the laſt Rib, divides its ſelf into two, of which the innermoſt next the Spine ſtill retains its Name, but the outermoſt is call'd *Sacrolumbalis*.

Dorſiparous or **Dorſiferous Plants**, ſuch as are of the Capillary kind, without Stalks, and bear their Seeds on the back-ſide of their Leaves: Theſe are alſo termed by ſome Herbaliſts, *Epiphylla*, or *Epiphylloſperma*, and by others *Hypophylloſpermæ*. See *Capillary Plants*.

Dorſum (*Lat.*) the Back, or hinder part of the Cheſt; alſo the back or out-ſide of the Hand or Foot.

Dort or **Dordrecht**, an ancient and rich City of *Holland*, famous for the Synod or great Aſſembly of Calviniſtical Divines held there, *A. D.* 1618.

Dorter, **Dortour**, or **Dorture**, the Common Room or Place, where all the Friers of one Convent ſleep together, and lie all Night.

Doſe (*Gr.*) the ſet quantity of a Potion or other Medicine given or preſcribed at once, by a Phyſician to his Patient.

Doſel or **Dorſel**; a rich Canopy under which Princes ſit; alſo the Curtain of a Chair of State.

Doſens or **Dozens**, a ſort of ſtraight Cloaths made in *Devonſhire*.

Doſiners. See *Deciners*.

Doſology (*Gr.*) a Diſcourſe concerning the Doſe or Quantity of Herbs or Drugs, *i. e.* how much of every one ought to be taken at a time, as well in compounded as in ſimple Medicines.

Doſſale or **Dorſale** (in old *Latin* Writers) Hangings, or Tapeſtry.

Doſſer. See *Dorſer*.

Doſſil, a kind of Tent, to be put in Wounds.

Dotage, a doting, a being ſtupid or dull.

Dotard, a doting Fellow.

To **Dote**, to grow dull, fooliſh, or ſenſeleſs; to loſe one's Senſes. *To dote upon*, to be extremely fond of.

Dote aſſignanda (*Lat.*) a Writ directed to the Eſcheator, and lying for the Widow of the King's Tenant in Chief, who makes Oath in Chancery, that ſhe will not Marry without the King's leave.

Dote unde nihil habet, a Writ of Dower that lies for a Widow againſt the Tenant, who bought Land of her Husband in his Life-time, of which he was poſſeſſed only in Fee ſimple or Fee-tail, in ſuch ſort as the Iſſue of them both might have inherited it.

Dothien (*Gr.*) a Felon, Whitlow or Boil; but it is more eſpecially taken by ſome Writers for a kind of hard Swelling or Puſh, as big as a Pigeon's Egg, attended with grievous Pain, proceeding from thick Blood.

Doting-Tree (in *Husbandry*) a Tree almoſt worn out with Age.

Dotkin or **Dodkin**, a ſmall *Dutch* Coin, the Eighth part of a Stiver. See *Doit* or *Doitkin*.

Dotterel, a kind of Bird ſo call'd from its doting Fooliſhneſs, in imitating the Actions of the Fowlers, till it be catch'd in the Net: Of theſe Birds there is great ſtore in *Lincolnſhire*.

Douane (*Fr.*) a Cuſtom-houſe or Place where any Duty is paid for Merchandizes, *&c.* that at *Lyons* in *France* being more eſpecially known to Traders by this Name.

Double, two-fold, twice as much, or twice the Value; alſo diſſembling, deceitful or treacherous.

A **Double** (a Term in Printing) the miſtake of a Compoſitor, that ſets the ſame thing twice: Alſo a *French* Braſs-coin worth two *Deniers*.

To **Double**, to make double, or fold up: Among Hunters, when a Hare keeps in plain Fields, and winds about to deceive the Hounds, it is ſaid *ſhe Doubles*: In *Military Diſcipline*, *To double* is to put two Ranks into one, or two Files into one; accordingly as it is expreſs'd by the Word of Command.

Doubles, Folds, in a Law-ſenſe, the Duplicates of Letters Patent.

Double Baſtion. See *Baſtion.*

Double Deſcant. See *Deſcant.*

Double Eccentricity. See *Eccentricity.*

Double Horizontal Dial, a kind of Dial invented by Mr. *Oughtred*, and made of Braſs, with a double *Gnomon* or Cock, one to ſhew the Hour on the outward Circle, and the other to ſhew the ſame Hour in the *Stereographick Projection* drawn on the Plate. This Inſtrument not only finds the Meridian Hour, *&c.* but alſo the Sun's Place, Riſing and Setting, Declination, Amplitude, *Azimuth* and Diurnal Arch, with many uſeful Propoſitions.

Double Flower (in *French*, *La Double Fleur*) the Name of a very beautiful, large and flat Pear, which is beſt for *Compotes*, and therein exceeds any other Pear.

Double Pellitory, a ſort of Herb.

Double Plea, a Plea in which the Defendant alledges for himſelf two ſeveral Matters, againſt the Plaintiff, in bar of the Action; whereof either is ſufficient for that purpoſe: But this is not to be admitted in the Common-Law; and Sir *Thomas Smith* gives this Reaſon, becauſe the Tryal is by Twelve illiterate Men, whoſe Heads are not to be troubled with over many things at once.

Double Quarrel (in *Law*) is a Complaint made by a Clerk or other Perſon to the Archbiſhop of the Province, againſt an Inferiour Ordinary for delaying Juſtice in ſome Eccleſiaſtical Cauſe; as to give Sentence, to inſtitute a Clerk preſented, *&c.* And this ſeems to be ſo termed, becauſe it is moſt commonly made both againſt the Judge and the Party, at whoſe Petition Juſtice is delay'd.

Double Tenaille or **Flanked Tenaille.** See *Tenaille.*

Double Veſſel (in *Chymiſtry*) is when the Neck of one Bolt-head, or Matraſs is joyn'd and well luted into the Neck of another. And this is us'd for the Circulation of Spirits, in order to their being exalted and refin'd to the higheſt Degree; as alſo for the opening or ſubtilizing of any mixt Body, by a long Digeſtion.

Double Uſance. See *Uſance.*

Doubler, a large Platter.

Doublet, an old-faſhion'd ſort of Garment: Among Lapidaries, a falſe Stone or Jewel, conſiſting of two Pieces joyn'd together. *Doublets* is alſo the doubling of a Hare, when ſhe Winds up and down, to avoid the Dogs; alſo a Throw at Dice-play, when two Dice come up with the ſame Point or Points.

Doublings (in *Heraldry*) the Linings of Robes, Mantles of State, or other Garments.

Doucet, a kind of Cuſtard.

Doucets or **Doulcets** (among Hunters) the Stones of a Deer or Stag.

Doucine (*Fr.* in *Architect.*) is an Ornament of the higheſt part of the Cornice, or a Moulding cut in form of a Wave, half Convex and half Concave.

Dove, a Female Pigeon.

Doves-foot, an Herb, a kind of Cranes-bill, good for the *Wind-Colick*, *Stone and Gravel*, Wounds inward and outward, *Ruptures*, &c.

Doves-tail Joynt, a ſort of Joynt us'd by Carpenters and Joyners, and ſo call'd for its reſembling that Figure.

Doughty (old Word) valiant, ſtout, undaunted, reſolute.

Douillet (*Fr.*) ſoft, tender, nice: Whence in *Cookery*, a particular manner of Dreſſing a Pig, is call'd *au Pere Douillet.*

Doulſabel (*i. e.* ſweet and fair) a proper Name of Women.

To **Dow**, an old *Engliſh* Word for to give; as *To whom for evermore my Heart I dow.* Chaucer.

Dowager, a Widow endowed or that enjoys her Dower; a Title chiefly apply'd to the Widows of Princes, Dukes, Earls and other Perſons of Honour; as *The Queen Dowager*, *a Counteſs Dowager*, &c.

Doway, a Town of *Flanders*, noted for an *Engliſh* Seminary or Nurſery of Prieſts eſtabliſh'd by the procurement of *William Allen* of *Oxford. A. D.* 1568.

Dowdy, a ſwarthy groſs Woman.

Dower (in Common-Law) ſignifies two things, *viz.* That Portion which the Wife brings to her Husband: Secondly and more commonly, that which ſhe has of her Husband, after the Marriage is ended, if ſhe out-live him.

Dowlas, a ſort of Linnen-Cloth ſo call'd becauſe it is made at *Dourlens*, a Town of *Picardy* in *France.*

Down, the fineſt Feathers of Geeſe, with which Beds, Pillows, *&c.* are ſtuff'd: Alſo a ſoft woolly Subſtance, growing on the tops of Thiſtles, and other Plants.

Downs, hilly Plains, or hills conſiſting of Sand or Gravel: Alſo a part of the Sea, lying near the Sand-banks on the Coaſt of *Kent*, where Ships uſually ride.

Downy, full of, or partaking of the Nature of Down; as *Downy Fruits*, or *Leaves*, *a Downy Beard*, &c.

Dowry, a Marriage-Portion brought by a Wife to her Husband, from the old *Engliſh* Word, To *dow*, *i. e.* to give; but it is often confounded with *Dower*, Which See.

Dowſe, a blow on the Chaps.

Dowtremere, a Word us'd by *Chaucer*, for fair Weather.

Doxology (*Gr.*) a Verſe or ſhort Hymn of Praiſe, anciently appointed in the Church, to be ſaid in Divine Service, after the Prayers and Pſalms; as the *Gloria Patri*, *i. e.* Glory be to the Father. *&c.* The Concluſion of the Lord's Prayer, *viz. for thine is the Kingdom, the Power and the Glory*, &c. which is ſometimes left out, is alſo termed the *Doxology.*

Doxy, a She-Begger, a Trull, a Punk.

To **Doze**, to make or to grow dull, heavy, or ſleepy.

Dozel or **Doſſel**, a ſort of Tent for a Wound without a Head.

Drab, a common Whore, a dirty Slut.

Draba or **Drabe** (*Gr.*) an Herb growing a Cubit high, and having a Tuft like Elder at the Top; Yellow Creſs.

Drabler (in a Ship) a ſmall Sail ſet on a *Bonnet*, as the *Bonnet* is on a *Courſe*; and only us'd when the *Courſe* and *Bonnet* are not deep enough to Cloath the Maſt. See *Bonnet.*

Dracæna (*Gr.*) the Female or She-dragon; alſo the Fiſh *Quaviver.*

Drachma, a Drachm or Dram, a *Greek* Coin equal to Seven Pence Half-penny of *Engliſh* Money: Alſo a kind of Weight compoſ'd of two Scruples, and each Scruple of two *Oboli*: But with us it is taken for the Eighth Part of an Ounce, and contains three Scruples. See *Dram.*

Drachmon or **Darcon**, an *Hebrew* Gold-Coin, being half the Shekel, and of Fifteen Shillings Value.

Draco (*Lat.*) a Dragon, a kind of Serpent; a Fiſh call'd a *Quaviver* or *Sea-Dragon*: Alſo the Herb *Tarragon*, often us'd in Sallets, to correct the Rawneſs of other Cold Herbs: Alſo the Enſign in ſhape of a Dragon peculiar to the ſeveral Companies of *Roman* Soldiers, as the Eagle was to the whole Legion or Regiment. See *Draconarius.* Alſo a Northern Conſtellation conſiſting of Thirty Three Stars.

Draco Arbor or **Draconis Sanguis**, a Tree that yields the Gum call'd *Dragons-blood:* Which See.

Draco Regius, the Standard or Enſign born in War by one of our former Kings, having the Figure of a Dragon upon it.

Draco Volans, a kind of Meteor that appears long and winding, and in Shape ſomewhat reſembles a flying Dragon.

Draco's Laws, certain rigid Laws, anciently made at *Athens*, in *Greece*, by one *Draco*; whence any ſevere Puniſhment for a ſlight Offence, is termed *Draco*'s Law.

Draconarius (among the *Romans*) the Standard-bearer of their Foot-Companies of Soldiers, the Head of which drawn in Silver, and the reſt of the Body of Taffety, was ſtuck up at the Top of a Pike, fluttering in the Air like a Dragon; and out of it hung down great Bands, with tufts of Silk at the End.

Draconites or **Draconitis** (*Gr.*) a precious Stone taken out of a Dragon's Brain.

Dracontia or **Dracontium**, Dragon-wort or Dragons; an Herb of a binding Quality and ſharp Taſte, good in Coughs, Rheums and Convulſions.

Dracontias, the Dragon-ſtone.

Dracunculus (*Lat.*) a little Dragon. Alſo an Herb having a Stalk ſpeckled like a Serpent, and a Root twiſted like a Dragon's Tail; Dragon-wort or Dragons: Alſo a kind of Ulcer that eats even thro' a Nerve it ſelf; alſo a long ſort of Earth-worm, which frequently grows to *Indians* Legs.

Dracunculus Hortenſis, the Herb *Tarragon*.

Draff, Waſh for Hogs.

Drag, a Hook; alſo a Fox's Tail, ſo termed by *Hunters*; alſo a ſort of Grain. See *Dragium*.

Drags, are alſo pieces of Timber ſo joyn'd together, as floating upon the Water, they may bear a Boat-load of Wood, or other Wares down a River.

To **Drag**, to draw by force, to draw after one; as a long Garment does; alſo to fiſh for Oiſters.

Drag-net, a Draw-net or Sweep-net.

Dragant or **Tragacanth**, a ſort of Gum diſtilling from an Herb of the ſame Name, in *Engliſh* call'd *Goats-horn*.

To **Draggle**, to draw, or trail in the Dirt.

Dragium (in old *Latin* Records) Drag, a Courſer ſort of Bread-corn.

Dragma (*Gr.*) a Handful, a Gripe: It is more eſpecially us'd by Phyſicians and Apothecaries, for a Handful of Herbs, *&c.*

Dragmis, is as much as may be taken up with three Fingers.

Dragoman or **Druggerman**, an Interpreter made uſe of in the Eaſtern Countries, for the more eaſy managing of Commerce and Trade.

Dragon, a ſort of Serpent, that with Age grows to a monſtrous Bigneſs; alſo a Name of a Conſtellation or Company of Stars. See *Draco*. The Word in Holy Scripture is often apply'd to the Devil.

Flying Dragons, certain fat and clammy Vapours, thinner in the middle, and thicker at each end, which being mov'd with an extraordinary ſwiftneſs, ſeem to fly in the Air like Dragons.

Dragon-fly, a ſort of Inſect.

Dragons-blood, the Gum or Roſin of a Tree call'd *Anchuſe*, of a deep Red Colour, which is brought from *Africa*, and other Parts.

Dragons-head (in *Aſtron.*) is a point where the Orbit of the Moon Cuts that of the Sun, and the *Ecliptick-Line*, in aſcending from the South to the North: So that the Moon being therein, is ſaid to have North Latitude; and it is thus marked ☊: Among Heralds, *Dragons-head* is taken for the Tenne, or Tawny Colour in the Eſcutcheons of Soveraign Princes.

Dragons-tail is a Point oppoſite to the Dragons-head in the Ecliptick, which the Moon Cuts, as ſhe deſcends from the North to the South, ſo as to begin her South Latitude: being uſually diſtinguiſh'd by this Character ☋: In *Heraldry*, it ſignifies the Murrey Colour in the Coats of Soveraign Princes; and in *Chiromancy*, the ſame as *Reſtrict Line*; which See.

Dragons-ſtone, a ſort of precious Stone.

Dragon-wort or **Dragons**, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Serpentary and Vipers-bugloſs.

Dragoon or **Dragooner**, a Soldier that Fights ſometimes on Horſeback, and ſometimes on Foot; a Musketeer mounted, by which means he is enabled to keep pace with the Horſe, and to do the Service of the Foot.

Drain, a Water-courſe or Sink: In *Fortification*, a Trench cut to clear a Moat or Ditch of Water.

To **Drain**, to draw away Waters by Ditches, Furrows, Conduits, *&c.*

Drainable, that may be drained.

Drake, a Male-Duck; alſo a ſort of great Gun.

Drake's-root, a kind of Plant.

Dram or **Drachm** (*Gr.*) the juſt Weight of Sixty Grains of Wheat: Among *Apothecaries*, it is the eighth part of an Ounce, containing three Scruples; and in *Aver-du-pois* Weight, the Sixteenth part of an Ounce.

Dramatick, relating to Acts, eſpecially thoſe of a Stage-Play; belonging to the Stage.

Dramatick Poem, a Compoſure deſign'd to be acted by ſeveral Perſons upon a Publick Stage, in order to ſet before the Eyes of the Spectators, a lively Repreſentation of Humane Actions: Of this ſort are Comedy, Tragedy, *&c.*

Drana (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Drain or Water-courſe, to draw away Water from wet Places.

Drap (*Fr.*) Cloath, Woollen-cloath. Whence *Drap de Berry*, a kind of thick Cloath, firſt made in the Country of *Berry* in *France*.

Draper, one that ſells Linnen or Woollen Cloath.

Drapery, a Cloth-Market. In *Painting* and *Carving*, a Work in which the Cloathing of any Humane Figures is repreſented: So that when the Garments hang eaſy and natural, and yet appear ſtrong, the *Drapery* is ſaid To be very good.

Draſcus (in ſome old *Latin* Writers) Grains, or the refuſe of Malt after Brewing, ſtill call'd in ſome Places, *Drains* and *Draff*.

Draſtica (*Gr.*) *Draſtick Remedies*, *i. e.* ſuch as operate or work, ſpeedily and effectually.

Draught, the reſemblance of a thing drawn with a Pencil or otherwiſe; the Copy of a Writing: In *Navigation*, the quantity of Water that a Ship draws, when ſhe goes a-float, or the Number of Feet under Water, when Laden, according to which ſhe is ſaid To be of more or leſs Draught: In Military Affairs *Draught*, ſignifies a Detachment of Soldiers; and in Trade, an Allowance made in the weighing of Commodities. See *Clough*.

Draughts, a kind of Game, play'd on a Draught-board; among Husband-men, Harneſs for Horſes to draw with.

Draught-Compaſſes, a ſort of Compaſſes with ſeveral moveable Points, to make fine Draughts of Maps, Charts, Architecture, Fortification, Dialling, *&c.*

To **Draw**, to pull or pull out, to lead on, to trace with a Pencil, *&c.* Among Sailers a Ship is ſaid *To draw* ſo much Water, according to the number of Feet ſhe ſinks into it: Thus if Fifteen Foot from the bottom be under Water, or if ſhe ſink into the Water ſo many Foot perpendicular, ſhe is ſaid *To draw fifteen Foot Water*.

Draw-bridge, a Bridge made after the manner of a Floor, to be drawn up, or let down, (as occaſion ſerves) before the Gate of a Town or Caſtle.

Draw-gear, any Harneſs or Furniture of Cart-horſes for drawing a Waggon or other Carriage.

Draw-latches, a ſort of mighty Thieves ſo termed in ſeveral old Statutes, and otherwiſe call'd *Roberds-men.*

Draw-net, a kind of Net for taking the larger ſort of Fowl.

Drawing (among *Painters* and other Artiſts) the Repreſentation of the Form or Shape of any Bodily Subſtance, by an exact Obſervance of the Proportion of what is to be ſo imitated or repreſented: It comprehends Picture by the Life, Hiſtories, Landskips, Perſpective, *&c.* *Drawing* is alſo a Term us'd by *Hunters*, when they beat the Buſhes, *&c.* after a Fox.

Drawing amiſs, is when the Hounds or Beagles hit the Scent of their Chace contrary; ſo as to hit it up the Wind, when they ſhou'd have done it down; in which Caſe 'tis ſaid, *They draw amiſs.*

Drawing on the Slot, is, when the Hounds touch the Scent, and draw on till they hit on the ſame Scent.

Drawing-Pen, an Inſtrument made with a pair of Steel-chaps, and govern'd by a Screw, to draw Lines finer or thicker; as alſo to draw Five or Six Lines together, for Muſick-books, *&c.*

Drawing-Table, an Inſtrument with a Frame, to hold a Sheet of Royal-Paper, for Draughts of Ships, Fortifications, Buildings, Gardens, *&c.*

Drawk, a ſort of Herb.

To **Drawl out one's Words**, to ſpeak dreamingly.

Dray, a kind of Cart us'd by Brewers, for the carrying Barrels of Drink; alſo a Sled drawn without Wheels.

Dread, great Fear.

Dredge or **Dreg** (Country-word) Oats and Barley mingled together.

Dredgers, Fiſhers for Oiſters, a Term us'd in the Law of the Admiralty.

Dreery (old Word) lamentable, ſorrowful, diſmal.

Dreg, a ſort of Grain in *Eſſex:* In *Staffordſhire*, there is alſo a kind of Malt made of Oats mix'd with Barley, and commonly call'd *Dreg-malt.*

Dreint (old Word) drowned.

Dreit-Dreit (*Fr.*) an old Law-word ſignifying a double Right, that is a Right of Poſſeſſion and that of Dominion.

Drench, a Phyſical Potion for a Horſe.

To **Drench**, to give ſuch a Drench; alſo to Bathe or Soak.

Drenches or **Drenges** (Law-Term) a ſort of ancient Tenants in Chief, ſuch as at the Conqueſt being put out of their Eſtates, were reſtor'd; becauſe they did not oppoſe King *William* either by their Perſons or Counſels; the free Tenants of a Manour.

Drengage, the Tenure by which thoſe Drenchers held their Lands.

Drepanis (*Gr.*) a Sea-Swallow.

To **Dretch**, (old Word) to dream, to tarry.

To **Dribble**, to let one's Spittle drip out of the Mouth; to ſlabber.

Dribblet (old Word) a ſmall Portion: It is ſtill us'd for a little Summ of Money owing.

Drift, Purpoſe, Scope, Aim. In Sea-language, any thing that floats upon the Water; as *Drifts of Ice*, &c. A Boat is alſo ſaid To go a-drift, when it has no body to Row or Steer her.

Drift of the Foreſt, is an exact View or Examination what Cattel are in the Foreſt, that it may be known, whether it be over-charged or not, and whoſe the Beaſts be.

Drift-land. See *Drofland.*

Drift-ſail, (in a Ship) a Sail which is only us'd under Water, and Veer'd or let out Right a-head, by Sheat-ropes, to keep the Ship's Head right upon the Sea, in a Storm, or when ſhe Drives too faſt in a Current; upon which account it is generally made uſe of by Fiſher-men, eſpecially in the North Seas.

Drill, a Baboon or over-grown Ape, alſo a ſort of Boring-tool us'd by Stone-cutters, Turners, *&c.*

To **Drill**, to bore Holes with a Drill, to draw in or entice. *To Drill one on*, to amuſe one, to baffle or ſham him with falſe Pretences.

Drinkham or **Drinklean**, a certain Quantity of Drink, provided by Tenants for the Entertainment of the Lord, or his Steward: It is otherwiſe call'd *Scot-ale.*

Drip, a Term in *Architecture.* See *Corona* and *Larmier.*

Dripping, the Fat that drops from Meat, as it is Roaſting. *Dripping* or *Dropping*, is alſo a Term us'd in *Falconry*, when a Hawk Mutes directly downwards in ſeveral Drops, not yerking it ſtraight forwards.

To **Drive**, to guide or lead; to put on or force; to paſs forward as a Coach, Cart or Waggon does: Among *Mariners*; a Ship is ſaid *To drive*, when an Anchor being let fall, will not hold her faſt, but that ſhe falls away with the Tide or Wind: Alſo when a Ship is *a-hull*, or *a-try*, with her Sails taken in, the Sea-phraſe is, *That ſhe drives to the Leeward*, or *in with the Shore*, according to the Way ſhe makes.

Drive-bolts (in a Ship) are long Iron-pins us'd for the driving out other Bolts, Nails, Pins, *&c.*

To **Drivel**, to let the Spittle fall on one's Chin; to Slabber, Slaver, or Foam.

Driver, one that Drives; alſo a Cooper's Tool.

To **Drizzle**, to fall in ſmall Drops, as the Rain does.

Drizzly, full of ſmall Drops or Dew.

Drofden, (amongſt our *Saxon* Anceſtours) ſignify'd a Grove or Woody Place, where Cattel were kept, and the Keeper of ſuch Place was call'd *Drofman.*

Droffen, **Dru**, **Druff** and **Druften**, are Words us'd in Doom's-day-Book, for a Thicket of Wood in a Valley.

Drofland or **Dryfland**, a yearly Payment anciently made by ſome Tenants to their Land-lords, for driving their Cattel through the Manour, to Fairs and Markets.

Droit (*Fr.*) Right, Equity, Juſtice: It is alſo us'd in the ſame ſenſe in Common-Law, as *Of meer Droit* and *very Right*, *Droit Advowſon*, &c. Alſo a kind of Meaſure. See *Perit.*

Droll, a merry Companion, or Buffoon, a Libertine or looſe Liver: Alſo a ſort of Farce or Mock-Play.

To **Droll**, to play the Droll, to Jeſt or Joke.

Drollery, Drolling, a merry pleaſant Way of ſpeaking or Writing.

Dromas (*Gr.*) the Dromedary, a kind of Camel with two Bunches on the Back; ſaid to be very ſwift, to travel above a Hundred Miles in one Day, and to abide three Days Journey without Drink.

Dromo, a Caravel or ſwift Bark that ſcours the Seas; alſo a ſort of Fiſh of great ſwiftneſs.

Dromones, **Dromi** or **Dromunda** (in our old Writers) certain Ships or Veſſels of a large ſize, made for great Burden and ſwift Sailing.

Drone, a kind of Fly or Waſp without a ſting; whence it is figuratively taken for a Hum-drum, a ſlothful Fellow.

Dronkelew (old Word) given to Drink.

To **Droop**, to fade as Flowers do, to be afflicted, to languiſh, or grow faint.

Drop, the ſmalleſt Quantity that can be of Water or any other Liquor: In *Architecture*, an Ornament on the Pillars of the Dorick Order, underneath the *Triglyphs*, repreſenting Drops or little Bells.

Drop-wort, an Herb counted good againſt the

Strangury, and the *Stone* in the Kidneys or Bladder.

Dropax, a ſort of Ointment uſ'd by the Ancients to take away Hair.

Dropax or **Dropacismus**, a Medicine made of Pitch and Oil, with other Ingredients, which helps ſuch as are troubled with frequent Vomitings, *Colick* and rawneſs of Stomach; as alſo all ſuch Parts as do not grow for want of Nouriſhment.

Dropping See *Dripping*.

Dropſical, troubled with, or ſubject to the *Dropſy*.

Dropſy, a Diſeaſe, the ſettlement of a watery Humour, either throughout the whole Body, or elſe in ſome Part of it; as the Belly, Head, Breaſt, Hand, Foot, *&c.*

Droſomeli (*Gr.*) Honey-dew, or Manna.

Droſs, the Scum of Metals.

Droſſy, belonging to, or full of Droſs.

Drova (in old *Latin* Records) a Drove, Drift-way, or common Road for driving Cattel.

Drovy (old Word) troubled.

Drought, exceſſive Thirſt or Dryneſs; an over-drineſs of the Earth and Air, a long time of dry Weather.

Drouſy or **Drowſy**, inclined to ſleep, ſleepy, ſluggiſh.

Dru (*Sax. i. e.* Subtil) a proper Name of a Man: In Doomſday-Record, a thicket of Wood.

To **Drub**, to beat the Soles of the Feet with a Stick, a Puniſhment uſ'd in *Turkey*: Alſo ſimply, to cudgel or bang one ſoundly.

Drudge, one that is appointed to do all mean Services; a great Pains-taker in any Employment.

To **Drudge**, to toil and moil, to ſlave; alſo to fiſh for Oiſters after a particular manner.

Drudger or **Dredger**, an Oiſter-fiſher.

Drudgery, Drudging, Slavery.

Druggeria or **Drogeria** (in old *Latin* Records) a place of Drugs, a Drugſter's Shop.

Druggerman. See *Dragoman*.

Drugs, all ſorts of Simples for the moſt part dry, eſpecially ſuch as are brought from far diſtant Countries, being ſerviceable in Phyſick, as alſo to Painters, Diers and other Artificers. The Word is alſo apply'd to ſorry Commodities of little Value, that lie upon a Merchant's Hands.

Drugget, a ſort of Woollen Stuff.

Druggiſt or **Drugſter**, a Seller of, or Dealer in Drugs.

Druids, certain Prieſts and Philoſophers of great Eſteem among the *Britains* and *Gauls*; ſo nam'd from the *Greek* word *Drys*, an Oak, becauſe they uſ'd to live amidſt the Woods and Foreſts.

Drum, a well known Warlike Muſical Inſtrument, or the Man that beats it: Alſo a fine Sieve, made uſe of by Confectioners, to ſift powder'd Sugar, *&c.*

Drupæ (*Lat.*) unripe Olives, or rather Olives growing Black with Ripeneſs, and ready to drop off from the Trees.

Drury (old Word) Sobriety, Modeſty.

Druſilla (*Lat.*) the proper Name of ſeveral Eminent Women.

Dry, that has no Moiſture or Juice, parched, thirſty; empty, flat; reſerved, ſtingy: In *Piloſophy*, Bodies are call'd *Dry*, when the Pores contain'd between their more firm Parts are not fill'd with any viſible Liquor.

Dry Dock. See *Dock*.

Dry Exchange (a Term in Uſury) when ſomething is pretended to be exchang'd on both ſides, yet nothing really paſſes but on one ſide.

Dry Moat. See *Moat*.

Dry Nurſe, a Nurſe who having loſt her Milk, brings up a Child by Hand, or tends a Woman that lies in.

To **Dry-ſhave**, to chowſe, gull, or cheat notoriouſly.

Dry-ſtitch (in *Surgery*) is when the Lips of a Wound are drawn together, by means of a piece of Linnen-cloth ſtuck on each ſide, with ſtrong Glue, or ſome Compoſition that is of a binding Quality.

Dryades (*Gr.*) certain Nymphs of the Woods, or Wood-Fairies, ſo call'd from *Drys*, an Oak; becauſe their Life was feign'd to be included in Trees.

Dryinus, the Oak-ſerpent.

Dryites, a precious Stone found in the roots of Trees.

Dryophonon, an Herb like Oak-fern.

Dryophyte, a kind of Frog.

Dryopteris, an Herb call'd *Oſmund Royal*, Oak-fern or Petty-fern.

Drys hyphear, a ſort of Miſſeltoe that grows on Oaks.

Dual (*Lat.*) belonging to Two, as *The Dual Number* in the *Greek Grammar*, i. e. that Number which ſignifies two Perſons or Things, and no more.

Duarium, Doarium or **Dotarium** (in ancient Deeds) the Dower or Joynture of a Wife, ſettled on her in Marriage, to be enjoy'd after her Huſband's Deceaſe.

To **Dub a Knight**, is to confer the Order of Knighthood upon one.

Dubing of a Cock, a Term uſ'd by Cock-Maſters for the cutting off a Cock's Comb and Wattles.

Dubious (*Lat.*) doubtful, uncertain.

Dublin, a large, rich and populous City, the ſecond in the *Britiſh* Iſles, and the chief of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Ducal, belonging to a Duke.

Ducape, a ſort of Silk uſ'd for Womens Garments.

Ducat or **Ducket**, a foreign Coin of Gold or Silver, ſo call'd from its being uſually ſtampt in the Territories of a Duke; as The Ducat *de Banco* at *Venice*, worth 4 Shillings 4 Pence Sterling, that of St. *Mark*, 2 *s.* 10 *d.* Of *Rome*, 5 *s.* 6 *d.* Of *Meſſina*, 4 *s.* 9 *d.* Of *Palermo*, 4 *s.* 10 *d.* Of *Naples*, 4 *s.* 2 *d.* Of *Valencia* in *Spain*, 4 *s.* 10 *d.* Of *Saragoſſa*, 4 *s.* 11 *d.* Of *Barcelona*, 5 *s.* 4 *d.* Of *Lisbon* in *Portugal* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* A *Ducket* of Gold is valu'd at 9 *s.* 6 *d.*

Ducatoon or **Duckatoon**, another ſort of foreign Coin: That of *Holland* and *Flanders*, amounts to 6 *s.* 3 *d* ½ Sterling, and that of *Lucca* in *Italy*, to 4 *s.* 6 *d.*

Ducenarii (*Lat.*) the Receivers of the Hundredth Penny; a Tax ſometime paid to the *Roman* Emperours.

Duces tecum, is a Writ commanding one to appear at a Day, in the Chancery, and to bring with him ſome Evidence or other Thing, which that Court would view. There is alſo another kind of *Duces tecum* directed to the Sheriff, upon Return, that he cannot bring his Priſoner, without danger of Death, he being *adeo languidus*, *i. e.* ſo weak; then the Court grants a *Habeas Corpus* in the Nature of a *Duces tecum licet languidus*.

Duck, a well known Water-fowl.

To **Duck**, to dive, to ſtoop, to bow.

Duck up, a Word uſ'd at Sea by the Steers-man, when the Main-ſail, Fore-ſail or Sprit-ſail hinder his ſight, ſo that he cannot ſteer by a Land-mark, *&c.* for then he cries *Duck up the Clew-lines of thoſe Sails*, *i. e.* hale them out of the way: The term is alſo more eſpecially made uſe of when a Shot is to be made with a Chace-piece, which would otherwiſe be hinder'd by the Clew of the Sprit-ſail.

Ducks-meat, an Herb that ſwims on the top of ſtanding Waters, good againſt all Inflammations and Swellings of any Part, which proceed from Heat.

Ducker or **Doucker**, a kind of Cock, that in Fighting will run about the Clod, almoſt at every Blow he gives.

Ducket. See *Ducat*.

Ducking at the Main-yard, a Puniſhment us'd at Sea, when a Malefactor having a Rope faſten'd under his Arms, about his Waſte, and under his Breech, is hoiſed up to the end of the Yard, and thence violently let fall into the Sea, two or three ſeveral times, after one another: If the Offence be great, he is alſo drawn underneath the Ships-Keel; which is termed *Keel-raking*.

Ductile, that may be eaſily drawn, hammer'd, or beat out into thin Plates.

Ductility, a being ductile, an eaſy yielding Extenſion and ſpreading of the Parts of any Metal, under the Hammer, &c. which is moſt remarkably the property of Gold.

Ductus (*Lat.*) a leading, guiding or Drawing, a Guidance or Draught; alſo a Conduit-pipe for the Conveyance of Water.

Ductus Adipoſi (in *Anat.*) certain Bladders of Fat. See *Sacculi adipoſi*.

Ductus Alimentalis, the Gullet, Stomach and Bowels, ſo call'd by Dr. *Tyſon*; all which make but one continued Canal or Duct.

Ductus Aquoſi, the Channels of the Veins that carry the Watery Humour call'd *Lympha*.

Ductus Biliarius or **Ductus Hepaticus**, a Channel which with the *Ductus Cyſticus*, makes the *Ductus Communis Choledochus*, that paſſes obliquely to the lower end of the Gut *Duodenum*, or beginning of the *Jejunum*. See *Choledochus Ductus* and *Porus Biliarius*.

Ductus Chyliferus, is a Veſſel that ariſes about the Kidney on the left Side, and aſcending along the Cheſt, near the great Artery, ends at the Subclavian Vein on the left Side: Its Uſe is to convey the Juices call'd *Chyle* and *Lympha*, from the lower Parts to the Heart. This Duct is alſo ſometimes call'd *Ductus Communis Lympharum*, becauſe the Lymphatick Veſſels diſcharge themſelves into it, and very often *Ductus Thoracicus*.

Ductus Cyſticus, is a Pipe that goes from the Neck of the Gall-bladder to that part where the *Porus Biliarius* joyns it, and is of the bigneſs of a Gooſe-quill.

Ductus Lachrymales, a Paſſage by which the Water that moiſtens the Eyes, is convey'd into the Noſe.

Ductus Pancreaticus, is a little Channel which takes Riſe from the *Pancreas*, or Sweat-bread, running along the middle of it, and is inſerted to the Gut *Duodenum*, not far from the Paſſage that conveys the Bile or Choler. It carries a Juice which it diſcharges into the *Duodenum*, to ferment and volatilize the Meat from the Acid Ferment of the Stomach, and the mixture of the Gall.

Ductus Roziferus, a Channel ſo nam'd by the learned *Bilſius*, being the ſame as the *Ductus Chyliferus*.

Ductus Salivares or **Salivarii**, are Paſſages which proceeding from the *Maxillary Glandules* or *Parotides*, paſs as far as the Jaws and ſides of the Tongue; where they ſend forth the Juice commonly call'd *Spittle*.

Ductus Thoracicus. See *Ductus Chyliferus*.

Ductus Virſungianus, is the *Ductus Pancreaticus*, a Canal which is often ſo call'd from *Virſungus*, who firſt found it out.

Ductus Umbilicalis, the Navel-Paſſage belonging to a Child in the Womb. See *Funiculus*.

Ductus Urinarius, the Urinary Paſſage, the ſame with *Ureter* and *Urethra*.

Dudgeon (old Word) Stomachfulneſs, Diſdain, Grudge: Whence the Phraſe, *To take a Thing in Dudgeon, i. e.* to take it hainouſly, or in ill part.

Dudgeon-dagger, a little Dagger.

Duel, a ſingle Combat between two Perſons, at a certain Place and Hour appointed, in purſuance of a Challenge: In a Law-ſenſe a Fight between two Men for the Tryal of the Truth, the Proof of which ſeem'd to be on the Conquerour's Side. This kind of Tryal is now diſus'd, tho' the Law be ſtill in Force.

Duella (*Lat.*) the third part of an Ounce, containing Eight Scruples, or two Drams and two Scruples.

Duelliſt or **Dueller**, one that Fights a Duel.

Duelliſts, a Name given by Mr. *Boyle*, to the two Principles of thoſe Philoſophers who would needs explain all the *Phænomena* or Appearances of Nature, from the Doctrine of *Alkali* and *Acid*, and the ſuppoſed Enmity there is between them; ſo that whenever they meet, they do as it were engage and Fight a *Phyſical Duel*.

Dug, the Teat of a Cow or other Beaſt.

Dug-tree, a kind of Shrub.

Duke, the higheſt Title of Honour in *England*, next to the Prince of *Wales*; in *Latin*, *Dux*, à *ducendo, i. e.* from leading; becauſe theſe Noblemen were anciently either Generals and Leaders of Armies during the Wars, or Governours of Provinces in time of Peace. A Duke is created by Patent, girding with a Sword; a Mantle of State, a Cap and Coronet of Gold ſet on his Head; and a Verge or Rod of Gold put into his Hand.

There are alſo *Soveraign Dukes* in ſome Foreign Countries, who have abſolute Power, within their reſpective Territories; as the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, the Dukes of *Savoy*, *Mantua*, *Modena*, &c.

Dukedom or **Dutchy**, the Dominions and Territories of a Duke; as the *Dukedom of Burgundy*, *the Dutchy of Deux-Ponts*, &c.

Dulcamara (*Lat. i. e.* bitter-ſweet) an Herb call'd *Windy Night-ſhade*.

Dulcarnon, a certain Propoſition found out by *Pythagoras*; upon which account he offer'd an Ox in Sacrifice to the Gods, in Token of Thankfulneſs, and call'd it *Dulcarnon*: Whence the Word is taken by *Chaucer*, and other old *Engliſh* Writers, for any hard knotty Queſtion, or Point.

To **Be at Dulcarnon**, to be at one's Wits ends.

Dulcification (*Lat.*) the Act of dulcifying or making ſweet.

To **Dulcify**, to ſweeten or make ſweet. In *Chymiſtry*, to waſh off the Salt from any Metal or other mixt Body that was calcin'd with it, with warm Water; in which the Salt is diſſolv'd, and the Matter ſweeten'd. Alſo when equal Parts of Spirit of Wine and any *Acid Menſtruum*, ſuch as Spirit of Salt, Nitre, Vitriol, &c. are digeſted together for three or four Days time, the Chymiſts term it *dulcifying the Acid Spirit*, and after that it is call'd, *Spiritus Salis, Nitri, Vitrioli Dulcis*, &c.

Dulcimer, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument.

† **Dulcitude**, Sweetneſs.

Dulcoration a making ſweet, the ſame as *Dulcification*.

Dulocracy, (*Gr.*) a Government where Slaves and Servants domineer.

Dulwich-College, a noted Hoſpital at *Dulwich* in *Surrey*, founded by one *Allen*, ſometime an Actor of Stage-Plays, for a Maſter or Warden, 4 Fellows, 10 poor Men and Women, and as many poor Boys, with a Chaplain, School-Maſter and Uſher; the Revenues ſettled for that purpoſe being 900 Pounds *per Annum*.

Dum fuit infra ætatem, a Writ of one that before he came to his full Age, made a Feoffment or Donation of his Lands in Fee or for term of Life, or in Tail; to recover them again, from him to whom he convey'd them.

Dum non fuit compos Mentis, a Writ that lies againſt the Alienee or Leſſee, for one who not being of ſound Mind, did alien or make over any Lands or Tenements in Fee-ſimple, Fee-tail, for Term of Life, or for Years.

Dumb Signs or Degrees. See *Mute Signs.*

Dump, a ſudden Aſtoniſhment, a Melancholy Fit.

Dun, that is of a Browniſh Colour: In Horſes, a light Hair-colour next to a White, and *Mouſe-dun*, is a Mouſe-Colour.

To **Dun**, to come often, and preſs one to pay a Debt.

Dun-neck, a ſort of Bird.

Duna, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Bank of Earth caſt up, the ſide of a Ditch.

Dunch, (old Word) Deaf.

Dung, Soil, Ordure, Filth.

Dung-fork, a Husbandman's Tool, with three Tines or Iron-ſpikes, for the better caſting of Dung, *&c.*

Dung-meers, are Places or Pits were Soils, Dungs, Weeds, *&c.* are mix'd, and lye and rot together for ſome time, for the Improvement of Husbandry.

Dungeon, the moſt loathſome, darkeſt and cloſeſt part of a Priſon; the Condemn'd Hole, where Malefactors are put a little before they are brought forth to Execution.

Dunio, (in old *Latin* Writers) a ſort of baſe Coin leſs than a Farthing; a Double.

Dunmow, a Town in *Eſſex*, wherein was a Priory, Famous for a pleaſant Cuſtom of giving a Flitch, or a Gammon of Bacon, to ſuch marry'd Couples, as did not repent of their Match, within a Year and a Day, nor made any Tranſgreſſion or Offence each to other in Word or Deed; upon their ſolemn Oath taken kneeling on two Stones at the Church-door, before the Prior or Convent.

Dunſtan, (*Sax*, moſt high) a proper Name, particularly of a Perſon much eſteem'd for his Piety and Learning by King *Athelſtan*, and ſeveral other ſucceeding *Saxon* Monarchs, under whom he bore a great ſway, and held for a long time the Archiepiſcopal See of *Canterbury.*

Dunum or **Duna**, a Word us'd in Doomſday-book for a Down, or hilly Plain; which Termination (in ſome, a little vary'd into *Don*) is found in the Names of many of our Towns; as *Aſhdown*, *Cleydon*, &c.

Duodecimo, (*Lat.*) a Book is ſaid To be in *Duodecimo*, or in Twelves, when it conſiſts of Twelve Leaves in a Sheet.

Duodena, (in old Records) a Jury of Twelve Men.

Duodenum, (in *Anat.*) the firſt of the thin Guts about Twelve Fingers breadth long, which is continu'd to the *Pylorus*, or lower Orifice of the Stomach, and ends at the firſt of the Windings under the *Colon*: This Gut differs from the *Jejunum* and *Ileum*, in that it is ſtraighter, and its Coats thicker.

Duplicarius or **Duplicarius Miles**, (among the *Romans*) a Soldier that had double Allowance, Pay, or Wages for his good Service.

Duplicate, a ſecond Letter Patent, granted by the Lord Chancellour, of the ſame Contents with the former; alſo any Tranſcript or Copy of a Writing.

Duplicate Proportion or **Ratio**, (in *Arithm.*) muſt be well diſtinguiſh'd from *Double*: For in a Rank of Geometrical Proportions, the firſt Term to the Third is ſaid To be in a *Duplicate Ratio* of the firſt to the ſecond, or as its Square is to the Square of the ſecond: Thus in 2, 4, 8, 16. the *Ratio* of 2 to 8 is a Duplicate of that of 2 to 4; or as the Square of 2 to the Square of 4; ſo that *Duplicate Ratio* is the proportion of Squares, as *Triplicate* is of Cubes. See *Triplicate Ratio.*

Duplicatio, (*Lat.*) a Term in the Civil-Law, anſwering to Rejoynder in the Common.

Duplication, a doubling, the folding of any thing back on its ſelf. In a Law-ſenſe, an Allegation brought in to weaken the Pleader's Reply: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, the ſame with *Anadiploſis*: In *Arithmetick*, the multiplying of any Number by two.

Duplication of the Cube, is when the ſide of a Cube is found, which ſhall be double of a given Cube.

Dupondium, (*Lat.*) two Pound weight; alſo half an Ounce, or the Weight of 4 Drams in Drugs.

Durable, that is of a long Continuance, laſting.

Dura Mater, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the outward Membrane or Skin that encloſes the Brain. See *Mater dura.*

Durance, Impriſonment, Confinement.

Duration, Continuance. In a Philoſophical Senſe, it is the *Idea* we have of the Continuation of the Exiſtence or Being of any thing; and 'tis the ſame thing with Time, when the latter is Mathematically and abſolutely conſider'd: But Time, according to the common Notion, is the meaſure of this Duration, taken from the Motion of the Heavenly Bodies, *&c.*

Duration of an Eclipſe, (in *Aſtron.*) is the time the Sun or Moon remains Eclips'd or darken'd in any Part.

Durden, (in ancient Deeds) a Copſe, or Thicket of Wood in a Valley.

Dureſs, (*Lat.*) an old Word for Hardſhip: But it is ſtill us'd in Common-Law, for a Plea made by way of Exception, for one who being caſt into Priſon at a Man's Suit, or otherwiſe hardly us'd by Beating, Threats, *&c.* is forc'd to Seal a Bond to him, during his Reſtraint: For the Law holds ſuch Specialty to be void, and *Dureſs* pleaded ſhall defeat the Action.

Durgen, a little thick and ſhort Perſon; a Dwarf.

Durham, the chief City of the Biſhoprick, or County of the ſame Name in the North of *England.*

Durham-College, a College in *Oxford* repair'd by Sir *Thomas Pope*; and dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

Durotriges, an ancient People of *Great Britain*, who dwelt in that Part, which we now call *Dorſetſhire.*

Duſkiſh or **Duſky**, ſomewhat dark.

Duſty-foot, an old Law-word for a foreign Trader, travelling Merchant, or Pedlar, that has no ſettled Habitation. See *Pie-powder.*

Dutcheſs, a Duke's Wife.

Dutchy, the Territory of a Duke. In *England*, a Seigniory or Lordſhip eſtabliſh'd by the King under that Title, with ſeveral Privileges, Honours, *&c.* as *The Dutchy* of *Cornwall*, *Lancaſter*, &c. See *Dukedom.*

Dutchy-Court, is a Court wherein all Matters relating to the Dutchy or County-Palatine of *Lancaſter*, are decided by the Decree of the Chancellour of that Court: The other Officers belonging thereto, are the Attorney, Receiver General, Clerk, Meſſenger, *&c.* beſides ſome other Aſſiſtants.

Duty, any thing that one is oblig'd to do. In the way of Trade, Money paid for Cuſtom of Goods, to be apply'd to the Queen's own Uſe, as that of Tunnage, Poundage, *&c.* In Military Affairs, the Exerciſe of thoſe Functions that belong to a Soldier, eſpecially where an Enemy is not to be directly engag'd; for in that Caſe, it is call'd *Going upon Service.*

Duumvirate, (*Lat.*) an ancient *Roman* Magiſtracy, the Office of the *Duumviri*, or two Perſons in equal Authority.

Duumviri Capitales, certain Judges in Criminal Cauſes, appointed at *Rome*, and other free Cities, having great Authority and Power; for they took care of the Priſons like our Sheriffs, were Members of the Publick Council, and had two Lictors, or Ax-bearers walking before them.

Duumviri Municipales, two Magiſtrates, who were in the free Towns, what the *Conſuls* were at *Rome:* They alſo had Officers that walk'd before them, carrying a ſmall Switch in their Hands; and ſome of them aſſum'd the Privilege of having Lictors bearing Axes and Bundles of Rods.

Duumviri Navales, two Commiſſaries for the Fleet, Created *A. V.* 542. when the *Romans* were at War with the *Samnites:* The Duty of their Office was to take Care of the fitting of Ships, and ordering the Seamen.

Duumviri Sacrorum, two Commiſſioners appointed at *Rome* by King *Tarquinius Superbus*, whoſe Buſineſs was only to keep the Three Books of Verſes, which he bought of an unknown Woman, and were thought to have been Written by the *Sibyl* of *Cumæ*; as alſo to conſult thoſe Sacred Volumes in ſome Caſes, about what was to be done for the good of the State.

Dwale, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Sleeping, or Deadly Night-ſhade.

Dwarf, one that is extremely little and low in Stature whether Male or Female. At *Okeham* in *Rutlandſhire*, was born a Dwarf, ſcarce 18 Inches high when a Year old, and when 30, only about 3 Foot and 9 Inches; ſo that the Court coming in Progreſs that way, he was ſerv'd up in a Cold Pie, at the Duke of *Buckingham*'s Table.

Dwarf-trees, certain Trees ſo call'd from the lowneſs of their Stature, which are of ſpecial Advantage for Table-fruit, whether Pears, Apples, Plums, Cherries, *&c.*

To **Dwindle** or **Dwindle away,** to decay, or waſte; to ſhrink, or conſume to nothing.

Dwined, (old Word) conſumed.

Dye, See *Die*.

Dyers-weed, an Herb with long narrow Leaves of a dark blewiſh Green Colour, us'd by Dyers and others, to make a Yellow Colour; Its Root cuts tough, and digeſts raw Phlegm, thins groſs Humours, diſſolves hard Swellings, and opens Stoppages.

Dyna, a kind of Eaſt *India* Coin worth about Thirty Shillings of our *Engliſh* Money.

Dynaſty, (*Gr.*) ſupreme Government, Seigniory, or Lordſhip, eſpecially among the ancient *Egyptians.* Alſo a Liſt of the Names of ſeveral Kings that have reign'd one after another in a particular Kingdom.

Dyſæſtheſia, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) a difficulty or fault in ſenſation, or the Faculty of perceiving things by the Senſes.

Dyſcineſia, an Uneaſineſs in moving, or ſtirring.

Dyſcraſia, a Diſtemper proceeding from the unequal Mixture of Elements in the Blood or Nervous Juice; or an Intemperature when ſome Humour or Quality abounds in the Body.

Dyſecoia, dulneſs of Hearing.

Dyſelces, troubled with Ulcers that are very hard to be cur'd.

Dyſentery, the Bloody-flux, a Looſeneſs with gripings in the Belly, voiding bloody corrupt Matter, and even skinny pieces of the Bowels, often attended with a continual Feaver and Drought.

Dyſepulotica, great inveterate Ulcers beyond Cure.

Dyſis, the Seventh Houſe in an Aſtrological Figure, ſometimes ſo call'd; the Word in *Greek* ſignifying the Sun-ſet, or the Weſt.

Dyſodes, that ſends forth an ill ſmell, ſtinking, as Excrements, Ordure.

Dyſorexia, a decay or want of Appetite, proceeding from an ill Diſpoſition, or diminiſhed Action of the Stomach.

Dyſpathia, an impatient Temper; or a Languiſhing under ſome grievous diſeaſe, or trouble of Mind.

Dyſpepſia, a Difficulty of Digeſtion, or Fermentation in the Stomach and Guts; ſo that the Nouriſhment is often turn'd into a ſharp Humour, and ſmells ill.

Dyſphonia, a Difficulty of Speech, occaſion'd by an ill Diſpoſition of the Organs.

Dyſphoria, an impatient Reſtleſneſs in ſuffering, or bearing.

Dyſpnœa, Difficulty of breathing, hardneſs or ſtraightneſs of Breath, Purſineſs.

Dyſtherapeuta, Diſeaſes that are of difficult Cure.

Dyſthymia, a Diſtemper, or indiſpoſition of the Mind.

Dyſtichia, a double Row of Hairs on the Eye-lids.

Dyſtocia, a Difficulty of bringing forth, or a preternatural Birth.

Dyſtrichiaſis, a continual falling down of Tears, caus'd by the pricking of Hairs in the Eye-lids, which grow under the Natural Hairs.

Dyſuria, a Difficulty of making Water, accompany'd with a ſcalding Heat, proceeding from an ill Diſpoſition of the Organs, or from a Stoppage of them by the Stone, Gravel, or ſlimy Humours; or elſe from an Inflammation or Exulceration of the Neck of the Bladder.

E A.

Ead or **Eadith,** (*Sax.*) a proper Name of Women, ſignifying Happineſs.

Eadelman or **Adelman,** a *Saxon* Word for a Noble-man.

Eadgar, (*i. e.* happy Power) a proper Name of Men. See *Edgar*.

Eadiſh. See *Eddiſh*.

Eadulph, (*Sax.*) happy Help.

Eadwin. See *Edwin*.

Eager, (*Fr.*) ſharp, ſow'r or tart of Taſte; ſharp ſet, or hungry; vehement, or earneſt.

The **Eager,** the Tide, Current, or ſwift Courſe of a River.

Eagle, the biggeſt and ſtrongeſt of all Birds of prey.

Eagle-ſtone, a ſort of Stone found in the Neſts of Eagles.

Eaglet, a young, or little Eagle.

Ealderman or **Eolderman,** among the *Saxons*, was the ſame as Earl with the *Danes*; and now we call them Aldermen, who are Aſſiſtants to the chief Magiſtrate of a City or Town Corporate.

Ealred, (*i. e.* all Counſel) a proper name of Men.

To **Ean** or **Yean,** to bring forth young, as Ewe or Female Sheep does.

Ear, the Inſtrument of Hearing.

To **Ear,** to ſhoot out Ears as Corn does.

To **Ear** or **Are,** to Till, Plough, or Fallow the Ground.

Ear-wig, an inſect which in ſome Years prove injurious to Fruit, by their great Numbers feeding on and devouring them.

Earing, (aboard a Ship) that part of the Bolt-rope, or Rope wherein the Sail is ſow'd, which is left open at all the Four Corners of the Sail, being round in ſhape of a Ring. The two uppermoſt of theſe Earings are put over the Yard-arms, to faſten the Sail to the Yard; and into the lower Earings the Tacks and Sheats are ſeized, or as the uſual Phraſe is, *are there bent unto the Clew.*

Eacites, (*Gr.*) the Blood-ſtone.

Earl, (*Sax.*) a Noble-man, next in Dignity to a Marqueſs, who is created by the Cincture or girding on of a Sword, a Mantle of State, having three Guards of Furrs, put upon him by the Queen herſelf, with a Cap and Gold-coronet on his Head, and a Charter in his Hand.

Earl Marſhal. See *Marſhal.*

To **Earn**, to get by one's Work, Labour, or Employment; it is alſo us'd in ſome Countries for to glean.

Earneſt, induſtrous, diligent, eager, vehement, important, weighty.

Earneſt, **Earneſt-money** or **Earneſt-penny**, a piece of Money given in Hand to bind a Bargain.

Earning, (Country-word) Rennet to turn Milk into Cheeſe-curds.

Earth, one of the four Elements: Alſo the laſt of the five Chymical Principles, being that which remains after all the other Principles are drawn out, by Diſtillation, Calcination, *&c.* This is uſually termed *Terra Damnata*, and *Caput Mortuum*.

To **Earth**, to go under Ground, to run into a Lurking-hole, as a Fox or Badger does.

Earth-bags, us'd in Fortification. See *Canvas-bags.*

Earth-nut, a Root growing ſomewhat deep in the Ground, in Shape and Taſte like a Nut, from which ariſe a few fine Leaves, with a Stalk and Umbel of White Flowers like Saxifrage, or Meadow-Parſley, but leſſer.

Earthing, (in *Husbandry*) the covering of Vines or other Trees and Herbs with Earth. Among *Hunters*, a Term us'd for a Badger's Lodging, as *To dig the Badger*, is to diſlodge him.

Earthly, belonging to the Earth.

Earthquake, a violent ſhock or ſhaking of the Earth, occaſion'd by Fire or hot Vapours pent up the Bowels or hollow parts of the Earth, which force a Paſſage, and often produce dreadful Effects; as the Deſtroying of Cities, overturning or ſwallowing up Mountains, *&c.*

Earthy, partaking of the nature or quality of Earth.

Earthy Triplicity (in *Aſtrol.*) the Signs *Taurus*, *Virgo* and *Capricorn*, ſo call'd from their Nature and Influence, as partaking of Earthy Qualities, *viz.* Coldneſs and Drineſs.

Eaſe, Reſt, Pleaſure, Comfort.

To **Eaſe**, to give Eaſe or Reſt, to aſſwage. In Sea-language, it ſignifies to ſlacken, to let go ſlacker or to let looſe: For when the Mariners would have any Rope ſlack'd, they ſay eaſe it, as *Eaſe the Bowling*, *eaſe the Sheat*, &c.

To **Eaſe a Ship**, is to ſlacken the Shrowds, when they are too ſtiff: And *To Eaſe* the Helm, is to bear or let the Ship fall to the *Leeward*.

Eaſel, a Wooden Frame, upon which a Painter ſets his Cloath, either higher or lower, at pleaſure; as the Picture is a Drawing.

Eaſement, eaſing, Refreſhment; alſo an Houſe of Office or Privy: In Common-Law, a Service which one Neighbour has of another, by Charter or Preſcription without Profit; as a Paſſage thro' his Ground, a Sink or ſuch like.

Eaſter, a ſolemn Feſtival appointed in remembrance of Chriſt's Reſurrection, and ſo call'd from *Eoſter*, an ancient Goddeſs of the *Saxons*, whoſe Feaſt they kept about the ſame time, *viz.* in *April*, which was thence call'd *Eoſter-Monath*.

Eaſter-Offering. See *Oblation*.

Eaſter-pence. See *Chriſmatis Denarii*.

Eaſterlings, People that live on the Eaſt of *England*, particularly Merchants of the Hanſe-Towns in *Germany*: Whence *Eaſterling-money*, that which we commonly call *Sterling*, or *Current Money*, from a certain Coin that King *Richard* I. caus'd to be ſtamp'd in thoſe Parts, and which was held in great Requeſt for its Purity.

Eat-bee, a ſmall Bird which delights to feed on Bees.

Eaves-dropper, one that privily liſtens at the Eaves, Windows, or Doors of a Houſe, to make Strife and Debate among Neighbours; a Pick-thank or Tale-bearer.

Ebb, the going out of the Tide, diſtinguiſhed by Seamen into ſeveral Degrees; as *Quarter-ebb*, *Half-ebb*, *Three-quarter-ebb*, and *Low-water*, or *dead Low-water*: Whence the Word is figuratively taken to ſignify the loweſt Point of a Fortune or Condition.

To **Ebb**, to flow back as the Sea does. See *Tide*.

Ebberman. See *Hebberman*.

Ebdomadarius, (in old *Latin* Records) the Ebdomary or Weeks-man, an Officer in Cathedral Churches, appointed weekly, to overſee the Performance of Divine Service, and to ſet out the particular Office of every Perſon attending in the Choir, what part he is to bear that Week, in reading, ſinging, praying, *&c.*

Eben-tree, a Tree that grows in *India* and *Ethiopia*, having neither Leaves nor Fruit; but the Wood is Black as Jet, very hard, and ſo weighty, that the leaſt Chip of it ſinks, which is call'd *Ebony* and ſerves for many Uſes.

Eberemorth or **Eberemurder** (*Sax.*) bare, or downright Murder, which could not be atoned for by any Fine. See *Aberemurder*.

Ebionites, a Sect of Hereticks that had one *Ebion* for their Ring-leader, and appear'd about *A. C.* 71. They deny'd the Divinity of Chriſt, and rejected all the Goſpels, but St. *Matthew*'s.

Ebiſcus (*Lat.*) the Herb *Marſh-mallows*.

Eboniſt, one that works, or deals in Ebony. See *Eben-tree*.

Ebrack, a Word us'd by *Chaucer* for the *Hebrew* Tongue.

Ebriety, (*Lat.*) Drunkenneſs.

Ebullition, a boiling, bubbling or riſing up in Bubbles. Among *Chymiſts*, the great boiling or ſtruggling, which ariſes upon the mingling together of an *Acid* and an *Alkalizate* Liquor: Whence any inward violent Motion of the Parts of a Fluid, occaſioned by the ſtruggling of Particles of different Natures is call'd by this Name.

Ebulum or **Ebulus**, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Wall-wort*, *Dane-wort*, or *Dwarf-elder*.

Ecbaſis (*Gr.*) a going out, an Event; alſo a Rhetorical Figure call'd Digreſſion.

Ecbolas, a Fig-tree that caſts her Fruit.

Ecbolia, **Ecbolica**, **Ecbolinæ** or **Ecbolades**, Medicines that help Womens Delivery in hard Labour, or fetch away a Dead Child; alſo ſuch as cauſe Abortions or Miſcarriages.

Eccathartica, purging Medicines.

Eccathiſma, a Bath of hot Water, in which the Sick Patient is to ſit down.

Eccentricity, (in the *Ptolemaick Aſtron.*) is that part of the *Linea Apſidum*, which lies between the Center of the Earth, and of the *Eccentrick*, i. e. that Circle which the Sun is ſuppoſed to move in about our Earth, and which has not the Earth exactly for its Center.

Eccentricity, (in the new Elliptical *Aſtron.*) is either Simple or Double: *Simple* or *Single Eccentricity*, is the diſtance between the Center of the *Ellipſis* and the *Focus*, or between the Sun and the Center of the Eccentrick. *Double Eccentricity*, is the diſtance between the *Foci*, or Navel-points in the *Ellipſis*, and is equal to twice the *Single Eccentricity*.

Eccentrick Circles or **Eccentricks**, are Circles that have not the ſame Center: Of which kind ſeveral Orbits were invented by ancient Aſtronomers, to ſolve the Appearances of the Heavenly Bodies. The *Eccentricks* of the Planets are alſo call'd *Deferents*, because they ſeem to carry the Body of the Planet round in their Circumferences.

Eccentrick Equation (in the old *Aſtron.*) is an Angle made by a Line drawn from the Center of the Earth, and another drawn from the Center of the *Eccentrick*, to the Body or Place of any Planet. 'Tis the ſame with the *Proſthaphereſis*; and is equal to the difference between the Sun's or Planet's, Real or Apparent Place, counted in an Arch of the *Eclip:ick*.

Eccentrick Place of a Planet, is that very point of the Orbit, where the Circle of Inclination, coming from the Place of a Planet in its Orbit, falls on it at Right-Angles.

Eccho, the Reflection of a Sound or Voice.

Ecchyloma, a Chymical Extract.

Ecchymoma or **Ecchymoſis**, an appearing of Marks or Spots in the Skin, which proceeds from Blood got out of the Veins; a Contuſion or Bruiſe.

Eccleſia, a Church or Congregation of People to Worſhip God, or the Place ſet a-part for that Uſe. In ſome old Records, a Sculpture or Image of a Church, which in former times, was often cut out or caſt in Metal, and kept as a ſacred Treaſure or Relick.

Eccleſiaſtes (*i. e.* the Preacher) the Title of one of King *Solomon*'s Books contain'd in the Canon of Holy Scripture.

Eccleſiaſtical, belonging to the Church.

Eccleſiaſtical Advocate. See *Advocate*.

Eccleſiaſtical Cenſures. See *Cenſures*.

Eccleſiaſtical Dignity. See *Dignity*.

Eccleſiaſtical Perſons. See *Regular* and *Secular Clergy*.

An **Eccleſiaſtick**, a Church-man, or Clergy-man.

Eccleſiaſticus, a pious and profitable Book in the *Apocrypha*, written by *Jeſus* the Son of *Sirach*.

Eccope, a cutting off. In *Surgery*, the cutting off any Member or part of the Body.

Eccoprotica, Medicines that are of a lenitive or aſſwaging Quality.

Eccriſmocritica, are Signs to judge of a Diſtemper, from particular Excretions, or diſcharges of Humours, *&c.*

Eccriſis, a voiding of Humours, Excrements, or Ordure.

Ecdicus (among the Ancients) an Attorney or Proctor of a Corporation, to maintain its Rights; a Recorder.

To **Eche**, (old Word) to encreaſe, to add to, or help out.

Echeneis (*Gr.*) a little Fiſh that ſticking to the ſide of a Ship, is ſaid to ſtop its Courſe; the Sea-Lamprey.

Echetæ, a ſort of ſtinging Graſs-hoppers.

Echidna, the Viper, a Serpent.

Echidnion, an Herb call'd Vipers-Bugloſs.

Echinate Seeds (among *Herbaliſts*) ſuch as are prickly, or rough.

Echinomelocactus, an *Indian* Plant otherwiſe nam'd *Melocarduus*.

Echinometra, the bigger ſort of Sea Urchin; a ſhell-fiſh.

Echinopus, a kind of prickly Herb.

Echinus, the Urchin, or Hedge-hog; the Sea-Urchin, a Fiſh: Alſo the Pill or rough prickly Shell of Cheſnuts. In *Architecture*, a Member or Ornament firſt plac'd on the top of the *Ionick* Capitals, taking Name from the roughneſs of its Carving, which reſembles the prickly Rind of a Cheſnut: This Ornament is now made uſe of in Cornices of the *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and Compoſit Orders, being Carved with Anchors, Darts, and Ovals or Eggs. Whence 'tis termed *Ove* by the *French* and *Ovolo* by the *Italians*; but the *Engliſh* Workmen commonly call it the *Quarter-round*.

Among *Herbaliſts*, **Echinus** is taken for the prickly Head, or Cover of the Seed or top of any Plant, ſo call'd from its likeneſs to the thorny Coat of a Hedge-hog.

Echion or **Echium**, Wild Borage, Vipers-Bugloſs, or Vipers-herb.

Echite, an Herb like Scammony.

Echites, a precious Stone of a darkiſh Green Colour, ſomewhat reſembling a Viper; alſo a kind of Climers, an Herb.

Echo, a Nymph of the Air, who dying for the Love of *Narciſſus*, was feign'd by the Poets, to be chang'd into that Voice or Sound, which is reflected back from Caves or hollow Places, and commonly call'd an *Eccho*.

Echoicus Verſus, a Verſe that returns the laſt Syllable like an *Eccho*; as *grata malis lis*.

Ecligma, a kind of Medicine to be licked or ſucked in, againſt Diſtempers of the Throat and Lungs, being a liquid Compoſition thicker than a Syrup and thinner than an Electuary.

Eclipſe (*i. e.* waining, or failing) an Eclipſe of the Sun happens when we are depriv'd of its Light, by the interpoſition, or coming in of the Moon's Body between it and our Sight; as the *Eclipſe of the Moon*, is the taking of the Sun's Light from the Moon, and is occaſion'd by the interpoſition of the Body of the Earth, between it and the Sun. The Word is alſo us'd in a figurative Senſe, as *During the unhappy Eclipſe of the Monarchy*.

Central Eclipſe of the Moon, is when not only the entire Body of the Moon is cover'd by the Shadow, but alſo her Center paſſes through the Center of that Circle which is made by a Plane, cutting the Cone of the Earth's Shadow at Right Angles, with the *Axis* or with that Line which joyns the Centers of the Sun and the Earth.

Partial Eclipſe, is when either of the Luminaries or noble Lights of the Sun or Moon are only darken'd in part.

Total Eclipſe, is when they are wholly Eclipſed or darken'd; although the Sun's Eclipſe is not properly Univerſal, but vary'd greater or Leſſer according to the diverſity of the Climates.

To **Eclipſe**, to obſcure or darken, to draw a Vail over.

Eclipſis (*Gr.*) a failing, want: In *Grammar*, a Figure when a Word is wanting in a Sentence; alſo an Eclipſe of the Sun or Moon: In a Medicinal Senſe, a failing of the Spirits, a fainting or Swooning away, a Qualm.

Ecliptick or **Ecliptick Line**, is a great Circle of the Sphere ſuppoſed to be drawn through the middle of the *Zodiack*, and ſo nam'd becauſe the Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon always happen under it: 'Tis alſo ſometimes call'd *Via Solis*, or the Way of the Sun, becauſe the Sun in his yearly Courſe never departs from this Line, as all the other Planets do more or leſs; from whence the *Zodiack* has its Breadth. See *Zodiack*.

In the new Aſtronomy, the **Ecliptick** is that Path or Way amidſt the fixed Stars which the Earth appears to deſcribe to an Eye plac'd in the Sun, as in its yearly Motion it runs round the Sun from Weſt to Eaſt; and if this Circle be divided into Twelve equal Parts, they will be the Twelve Signs, each of which is diſtinguiſh'd by ſome Conſtellation or Cluſter of Stars.

Eclogue (*i. e.* a choice Piece) the Title of *Virgil*'s Paſtoral Poems; a Shepherd's Song, or Rural Ditty.

Eclyſis, a looſing, releaſing, or diſſolving: Alſo a Term us'd by Phyſicians, when the Strength is ſomewhat decay'd for want of ſufficient Warmth and Spirits in the Body.

Ecnephias, a Storm that breaks out of a broad, dry Cloud.

Ecphoneſis, an exclamation. In *Rhetorick*, a pathetical Figure, whereby the Oratour expreſſes the vehement Tranſport of his own Mind, and ſtirs up the Affections of thoſe to whom he ſpeaks; as *Oh falſe Hopes! Vain Pleaſure!*

Ecphora, a jutting or bearing out in a Building.

Ecphractica, Medicines that are proper for Obſtructions, or Stoppages.

Ecphaſis (in *Rhetor.*) a plain declaration or interpretation of a thing.

Ecphraxis, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) a removing or taking away of Stoppages in any part of the Body.

Ecphyſeſis, a Diſtemper in which the Patient fetches his Breath thick.

Ecphyſis, a riſing or ſpringing up, a budding or ſprouting forth: In *Anatomy*, that part where the Guts take riſe from the lower Orifice of the Stomach call'd *Pylorus*: In *Surgery*, any Proceſs or Knob that is joyn'd with, or ſticks to a Bone; the ſame as *Apophyſis*.

Ecpieſma, a Juice preſſed out, or the remaining Dregs of any thing that is ſqueez'd: Alſo a Fracture of the Scull, when the broken Parts preſs upon the *Meninges*, or Skins of the Brain.

Ecpieſmus, a ſtraining, wringing, or ſqueezing out; alſo a very great protuberance or bunching out of the Eyes.

Ecplexis, Aſtoniſhment, Conſternation, great Fright; a Diſtraction of Mind, proceeding from ſome ſudden outward Diſturbance: Alſo blaſting, or a numneſs in any part of the Body.

Ecpneumatoſis, the faculty of breathing out. See *Expiration*.

Ecptoma, Luxation, or a being out a Joynt, as when the Bones are got out of their natural Place, but not broken.

Ecptoſis, a falling or ſlipping down; alſo the ſame as *Ecptoma*.

Ecpyctica, Medicines that are of a thickening Quality.

Ecpyeſma or **Ecpyeſis**, the ſame with *Empyema*; which See.

Ecrhythmus, a Pulſe that obſerves no Method or Order.

Ecſarcoma, the growing of Fleſh in any Part.

Ecſtaſy or **Extaſy**, properly the removal of a thing from the State wherein it was to another; a Trance or Rapture of Spirit, a Swoon: In a Medicinal Senſe, a ſort of Frenzy, or Diſturbance of Mind.

Ectaſis, Extenſion or Stretching out. In *Grammar* a Figure whereby a ſhort Syllable is extended or made long.

Ecthlimma (in *Surgery*) an Ulceration that proceeds from a violent Preſſure on the Surface of the Skin.

Ecthlipſis, a preſſing, ſqueezing, or daſhing out: In *Grammar*, the cutting off of a Vowel or Conſonant, eſpecially the Letter (*m*) in *Greek*, or *Latin* Verſe, at the end of a Word, when the following Word begins with a Vowel, or (*h*) as βέλομ ἐγὼ for βέλομαι ἐγὼ; *Div' incido*, for *Divum incido*.

Ecthymata, certain Pimples or breakings out in the Skin; as the Small Pox, Meazles, &c.

Ecthymoſis, a Diſturbance and Swelling of the Blood; alſo Sprightlineſs or Chearfulneſs of Mind.

Ectillotica, Medicines that conſume Callous Parts or proud Fleſh, and pull out Hairs, &c.

Ectome, a cutting off: In *Surgery*, the cutting off any Limb or part of the Body.

Ectropium, a fault in the Eye-lids, when they are turn'd downwards, or when the lower is ſhorter than the upper, ſo that they cannot cloſe one with another.

Ectypum, an Image or Picture made according to the Pattern, a Copy taken from the Original.

Eczemata, fiery, red and burning Pimples which are painful, but do not run with Matter.

† **Edacity**, (*Lat.*) a greedy eating, or devouring.

Edder, a Fiſh ſomewhat like a Mackerel.

Eddiſh or **Eadiſh**, the latter Paſture, the Graſs that comes after Mowing or Reaping. It is alſo call'd *Etch*, *Earſh* and *Eegraſs*.

Eddy, the turning round in a Stream.

Eddy-tide, is when the Water at any Place, runs back contrary to the Tide or Stream, and ſo falls into the Tide or Current again.

Eddy-water, (among Sea-men) is that which falls back as it were on the Rudder of a Ship under Sail; the dead Water.

Eddy-wind, is a Wind check'd by the Sail, by a Mountain, Reach, or any other thing that makes it recoil or turn back again.

Edder, (*Sax.*) a Hedge.

Edder-breche, the Treſpaſs of Hedge-breaking.

Edgar, (*i. e.* happy Power) the proper Name of a King of *England*, the Eleventh from *Egbert*, and one of the greateſt of the *Saxon* Monarchs in Power, Succeſs and Renown.

Edge, the ſharp end of any Weapon, Knife, &c. a Brink, Border, Hem, or Skirt; the Corner of a Stone, Table, &c.

To **Edge**, to make an Edge or Border; alſo a Country-word for to Harrow.

Edge-hill, a Hill in *Warwickſhire*, noted for the firſt pitch'd Battel fought between the Forces of King *Charles* I. and thoſe of the Parliament.

Edible, that may be eaten, or good to eat; as *An edible Root*.

Edict, (*Lat.*) a Proclamation, a Publick Ordinance or Decree; a Letter of Command from a Prince or State.

Edification, an edifying, building up, or improving in Faith; Inſtruction.

Edifice, a Building, or Houſe.

To **Edify**, to build up in Faith, to inſtruct, to improve in Godlineſs, Knowledge and good Manners.

Edile, (among the *Romans*) an Officer appointed to overſee the building of Temples and private Houſes. See *Ædiles*.

Edinburgh, the Principal City of the Kingdom of *Scotland*.

Edition, (*Lat.*) a ſetting forth, or publiſhing; but it is commonly taken for the Printing, Publication, or putting out of a Book.

Editor, the Publiſher of a Book.

Edmund, (*Sax.* happy Peace) a proper Name of which there were three eminent Kings of this Nation, *viz.* 1. a King of the Eaſt *Angles*, who being murder'd by the *Danes*, his Body was tranſlated to St. *Edmundbury* in *Suffolk*, and gave Name to that Town. 2. A *Saxon* Monarch the Eighth from *Egbert*. 3. The Fourteenth King of that Race, Sirnam'd *Iron-ſide*, a very Warlike, hardy and valiant Prince, victorious in many Battels againſt *Canutus* the *Dane*: But he was forc'd at laſt to yield to a ſharing of the Kingdom, and ſoon after was treacherouſly kill'd by Earl *Edrick*.

Edom, (*Heb.* red, or earthy) the Sirname of *Eſau*; from whom deſcended the *Edomites*, a great and Warlike People, with whom the *Iſraelites* had Wars a long time.

To **Educate**, (*Lat.*) to bring or train up, to inſtruct.

Education, Inſtruction, Nurture, the bringing up or breeding of Children and Youth.

To **Edulcorate**, properly to ſweeten or make ſweet; a Chymical Term for the clearing of any Matter from the Salts it may be imbody'd or mix'd with, by waſhing it thoroughly in common Water.

Edulcoration, the Act of Edulcorating, the Waſhing of things that are calcined or burnt to Powder from their Salts to make them ſweet: Alſo the ſweetening of Medicinal Potions with Sugar, Honey, or Syrups.

Edward, (*Sax.* happy Keeper) a proper Name, born by Nine *Engliſh* Kings; three before the Conqueſt, and Six ſince; many of whom have the firſt Rank in the Regiſter of Fame.

Edwin, (*i. e.* happy Conquerour) of this Name there were two Soveraign Princes, *viz.* the firſt a King of the *Northumbrians*, the fifth from *Ida*, and the other the tenth of the *Saxon* Monarchs from *Egbert*.

Eel, a well known Fiſh, of which there are chiefly four ſorts, *viz. the Silver-Eel*, a greeniſh Eel call'd a *Grey*, a blackiſh one with a broad flat Head, and laſtly an Eel with reddiſh Finns.

Eel-fares or **Eel-vares**, a Word us'd in ſome old Statutes, for a Fry or Brood of Eels.

Eel-pout, a kind of young Eel.

† **Effable**, (*Lat.*) that may be expreſſed or uttered.

Effect, any thing made, procured, or brought to paſs: Intent, Deſign; Performance, Succeſs; alſo Conſequence, End, Iſſue; the chief point of a Matter.

Effects, are alſo the Goods, or Concerns of a Merchant.

To **Effect**, to perform, to bring to paſs, to put in Execution.

Effections (in *Geom.*) a Word us'd in the ſame ſenſe with the *Geometrical* Conſtruction or forming of Propoſitions; and often for Problems or Practices, which when they may be deduced from; or founded on ſome general Propoſitions, are call'd the *Geometrical Effections* thereto belonging.

Effective, that brings to effect, real.

Effector, the Author, Contriver, or Performer of a thing.

Effectleſs, that is of no Effect.

Effectual, that neceſſarily produces its Effect, powerful, forcible, prevailing.

Effeminacy, Womaniſh ſoftneſs.

Effeminate, Woman-like, wanton, delicate, nice.

To **Effeminate**, to make womaniſh or wanton, to ſoften by Voluptuouſneſs.

Effervescence or **Effervescency**, a boiling over, a growing very hot, a ſudden tranſport of Anger or Rage. In a Phyſical Senſe, an inward Motion of Particles of different Natures and Qualities tending to ſudden Deſtruction.

Among Chymiſts **Effervence**, is taken to expreſs a greater Degree of Motion and Struggling of the ſmall parts of a Liquor, than is underſtood by the Word *Fermentation*; ſo that it implies a violent Ebullition or bubbling up, with ſome degree of Heat, and is the uſual Term for the Effect of pouring an *Acid* Liquor on an *Alkalizate* one; as Oil of Vitriol on Oil of Tartar, *per Deliquium*; for a very great Diſturbance, Struggling, Heat and Boiling will immediately ariſe, which is call'd a *great Efference*.

Efficacious, that can do or prevail much; effectual, powerful.

Efficacy or **Efficaciouſneſs**, Ability, Operation, Force, Virtue, Strength.

Efficience, the Power or faculty to do a thing.

Efficient, producing its Effect, accompliſhing, bringing to paſs, cauſing.

Effigies, Image, Shape, Likeneſs, the Picture or Repreſentation of a Perſon, *&c.*

Efflorescence or **Efflorescency**, (properly a blowing as a Flower does) a ſpringing forth or flouriſhing greatly, a flouriſh of *Rhetorick*; alſo the encreaſe of a Diſeaſe.

Effluence or **Efflux**, a Philoſophical Word for a flowing or running out.

Effluviums or **Corpuscular Effluviums**, are ſuch very ſmall parts as are continually flowing out of all mixt Bodies, the number of which is vaſtly great: The extreme ſubtility and fineneſs of them in many Bodies is alſo tranſcendently remarkable, as being able for a long time together, to produce ſenſible Effects, without any apparent or at leaſt conſiderable diminution of the bulk or weight of the Body that ſends them forth.

Among Writers in the Art of Phyſick, **Effluviums** are more eſpecially taken for Vapours that paſs through the Pores or inviſible Holes of the Skin.

Efflux. See *Effluence*.

Effluxion, a flowing out; the Term is more eſpecially apply'd to Women, when they bring forth an imperfect Birth.

Effort, (*Fr.*) ſtrong Endeavour, a great ſtraining, forcible Attempt.

Effractor, (*Lat.* in the *Roman* and Common-Law) a Burglar that breaks open Doors or Walls to ſteal; a Houſe-breaker.

Effrontery, (*Fr.*) Impudence, Brazen-fac'd, Boldneſs, or Sauciness.

Effusio Sanguinis, (*Lat. i. e.* ſhedding of Blood) the Fine or Penalty impos'd by the old *Engliſh* Laws for Blood-ſhed or Murder, which the King granted to many Lords of Manours.

Effusion, a pouring out, ſpilling or ſhedding; as *A great Effuſion of Blood*. In *Chymiſtry*, a pouring out the Liquor by Inclination, or ſtooping the Veſſel on one ſide, when the Matter by its Weight, is fallen to the bottom of it.

Eft, (old Word) again.

Eft or **Evet**, a venomous Creature like a Lizzard.

Eftsoons, (old Word) ever and anon, often, preſently.

Egbert (*Sax.* ever Bright, or Famous) a proper Name, the moſt eminent Bearer of which, was that renowned King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, who by ſubduing ſeveral Kingdoms of the Heptarchy, was the firſt that laid the Foundation of the *Engliſh Saxon* Monarchy.

Egers, (Country-word) the Spring or firſt-blown Tulips.

Egestion, a caſting forth, a voiding: In the Art of *Phyſick*, the diſcharging of Meat digeſted thro' the *Pylorus*, or lower Mouth of the Stomach, into the reſt of the Entrails.

To **Egg on**, to provoke, ſtir up, ſet on, or ſpur forwards.

Egistments, (Law-word) Cattel taken in to graze or to be fed by the Week or Month. See To *Agiſt*.

Eglantine, a Shrub full of Prickles, which is alſo call'd *Sweet-brier*.

Egregious, (*Lat. i. e.* choſen out of the Flock) choice, ſingular, excellent, rare; alſo notorious or manifeſt.

Egreſs or **Egression**, a going forth; as To have free Egreſs and Regreſs.

Egressio. See *Epanodos*.

Egret, a Bird of the Heron-kind with Red Legs.

Egula (*Lat.*) a kind of Brimſtone, anciently uſed for the making of Wool white.

Egyptians, the Natives or Inhabitants of *Egypt*, a Country of *Africa*: Alſo the ſame as *Gipſies*, who according to our Statutes, are a kind of ſhifting Rogues that ſtroll about the Countries in Diſguiſe, blacking their Faces and Bodies, and framing to themſelves an unknown Language; ſo that under pretence of telling Fortunes, curing Diſeaſes, *&c.* they abuſe the ignorant common People, and live by pilfering, filching and ſtealing.

Egyptian Thorn, a Shrub the ſame with *Acacia*.

Ehu

Ehud, (*Heb.* praiſing) a Judge of *Iſrael*, who kill'd *Eglon* King of *Moab*.

Eia, (*Sax.*) an Iſland, an Eit or Ait: Whence the Termination of *Rumes-eia* or *Romſey*, *Schep-eia* or *Shepey*, and many other *Engliſh* Iſlands.

Ejaculation (*Lat.*) a ſhort Prayer pour'd forth from the bottom of the Heart, with fervent Devotion; the Word properly ſignifies a caſting forth, or darting a-far off.

Ejaculatory, that ſpurts out.

Ejaculatory Veſſels, (in *Anat.*) certain Veſſels that ſerve to diſcharge the *Semen* in the Act of Copulation.

To **Eject**, to caſt or throw out.

Ejection or **Ejectment**, the Act of ejecting or throwing out. In a Medicinal Senſe, it is the ſame with *Egeſtion*; which See.

Ejectione Cuſtodiæ, a Writ which lies properly againſt one that caſts out a Guardian from any Lands, whilſt the Heir is under Age: It is alſo call'd *Ejectment de Gard* in *French*.

Ejectione Firmæ, a Writ lying for the Leſſee for Term of Years, that is caſt out before his Term expired, either by the Leſſor or a Stranger.

Ejectum, (in old Records) a Jetſon or Wreck of Goods thrown out of a Ship.

The **Eight** or **Eyt**, (*i. e.* the Iſland) anciently call'd *Alney*, an Iſland in *Gloceſterſhire*, made by the River *Severn*; where a ſingle Combat was fought by King *Edmund*, Sirnam'd *Ironſide*, and *Canutus* the *Dane*, to decide their Right to the Kingdom.

Eigne, (*Fr.*) a Law-word for the Eldeſt or Firſt-born.

Einecia, Elderſhip; a Term in Common-Law.

Eire. See *Eyre*.

Eiſil, an old *Engliſh* Word for Vinegar.

† **Ejulation**, (*Lat.*) a yelling, pitiful crying, or wailing.

Ejulator, a Wild Beaſt call'd a Crier, which reſembles a Gray-hound in Shape and Size, and makes a noiſe like the crying of a young Child.

To **Eke out**, to make larger by adding another Piece.

Elaborate, (*Lat.*) done with Exactneſs and Pains, perfectly and curiouſly wrought and compos'd.

Elaboratory. See *Laboratory*.

Elacate or **Elacatena**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Tunny, a Sea-fiſh.

Elæa, the Olive, a ſort of Fruit.

Elæomeli, a kind of fat Gum, thicker than Honey, that drops from the Olive-trees in *Syria*.

Elæophyllon, Olive-Phyllon, or Maiden-Mercury; an Herb.

Elæoſaccharum, Oil and Sugar mix'd together, or an Oil whoſe Parts are ſeparated by Sugar: Alſo Sugar imbody'd with ſome drops of diſtilled Oil, ſo as to make the Oil more eaſy and agreeable to be ſwallow'd by the Patient.

Elæotheſium, a Place where the Ancients kept Oil and Wax mingled, to anoint the Wreſtlers.

Elam, (*Heb. i. e.* a young Man) the Father of the *Elamites*, a great People.

E-la-mi, the Name of the ſixth aſcending Note of each Septenary or Order of Seven Notes in the Scale of *Muſick*, only in the uppermoſt Septenary *mi* is wanting, and the Note is call'd *E-la*.

Elaphaboſimum, (*Gr.*) Wild, or Mountain-Parſley.

Elaphobolion, a Month among the ancient *Greeks*, anſwering to our *December*, and ſo nam'd from the Sacrifices then offer'd to the Goddeſs *Diana*, ſtyl'd *Elaphebolos*, *i. e.* the Stag-ſhooter.

Elaphoboſcon, a Wild Parſnep, or Wild Carret.

Elaphos, a Stag, Hart, or Hind.

Elaps, the Stag-Snake, a kind of Serpent, ſo call'd from its Swiftneſs.

Elapſed, (*Lat.*) gone or ſlipped away; as *The time is elapſed*.

† **Elapſion**, a ſliding forth, or away.

Elaſticity, (in *Philoſ.*) a Power to return to its firſt Place or Condition, as a Stick that is forcibly bent.

Elaſtick or **Elaſtical**, that has or belongs to ſuch a Quality, that recoils with a kind of Spring or Force.

Elaſtick Body, is that which being preſs'd yields for a while to the Stroke, yet can afterwards recover its former Figure by its own natural Power; and if it can do this with the ſame force as that which preſs'd upon it, 'tis ſaid *To be perfectly elaſtical*. In this reſpect it is diſtinguiſh'd from *a Soft Body*, i. e. that which being preſs'd, yields to the Stroke, loſes its former Figure, and cannot recover it ſelf again.

Elaſtick Force, originally ſignifies the force of a Spring when bent, and endeavouring to unbend it ſelf phers again: This Quality is attributed by Philoſo- to the Air, &c. In the Art of *Phyſick*, it is taken for the endeavour of *Elaſtick*, or ſpringing Particles, when compreſs'd or crowded into a little room, to ſpread and roll themſelves out again: Whence this Term is often us'd to denote ſuch an Exploſion or throwing out of Animal Spirits, as is frequent in Cramps, or Convulſions.

Elate, (*Gr.*) the Firr-tree, alſo a kind of Palm-tree.

Elate, (*Lat.*) puffed up, tranſported, lofty, proud, haughty; as *A Man of an Elate Mind*.

Elateriſts, a Name given by Mr. *Boyl*, to ſuch as hold the Doctrine of *Elaterium*, or Spring and Weight of the Air, which he maintains againſt *Linus*.

Elaterium, the Elaſticity or ſpringing Faculty of the Air, &c. Alſo the Juice of Wild Cucumbers made up into a thick Conſiſtence, being a ſtrong Purge for Choler and Phlegm: It is alſo taken by ſome, for any Medicine that purges or looſens the Belly.

Elatine, a Weed growing amidſt Corn, and commonly call'd Running Buck-wheat, or Bind-corn; Lluellin.

Elatites, a kind of Blood-ſtone, more eſpecially good for Burns.

Elb, the Name of one of the great Rivers of *Germany*.

Eld, (old Word) Age, Elderſhip.

Elder-hole, a Hole in *Derbyſhire*, remarkable for its deepneſs, it having been plumb'd to the Depth of 800 Fathoms, and yet no Bottom could be found.

Elder, more aged, or farther advanc'd in years.

Elder Battalion, (in the Art of War) that Battalion which was firſt rais'd, and has the Poſt of Honour according to its ſtanding.

Elder Officers, Military Officers are accounted Elder than others, not by their Age, or the time they have ſerv'd in the Wars, but by the Date of their Commiſſions, and accordingly they are to take their reſpective Poſts.

Elder, or **Elder-tree**, a well known Shrub, whoſe Leaves, Bark, Berries, &c. are of very great uſe in *Phyſick*. In ſome Countries, the Udder of a Cow, or other Beaſt is alſo call'd an *Elder*.

Ele, an old Word for Help.

Eleanor, (*Sax.* all fruitful) a proper Name of Women.

Eleazar, (*Heb.* the help of God) the Son of *Aaron*, and his Succeſſour in the Prieſtly Office.

Elecampane, (*Lat.*) an Herb otherwiſe call'd Horſe-heal, whoſe Root is counted very good for the Lungs.

Elect, choſen, appointed; as *The Lord Mayor Elect*.

The **Elect**, (a Term in *Divinity*) the Elected Saints, the Faithful, ſuch as are choſen and appointed by God, to be Inheriters of Everlaſting Glory.

To **Elect**, to chuſe, or make choice of.

Electica, (*Gr.*) the ſame as *Attrahentia*: which See.

Election, (*Lat.*) an Electing, or Chuſing, Choice: In a Law-ſenſe 'tis when a Perſon is left to his own free Will, to take or do any thing to another, which he pleaſes: So if *A.* Covenants to pay *B.* a Pound of Chocolate or Tobacco before *Whitſontide*, it is at the Election of *A.* at all times before *Whitſuntide* which of them he will give; but if he does not pay it before the ſaid Feſtival, then it is at the choice of *B.* to have Action for which he thinks fit.

Elections, (among *Aſtrologers*) are certain Times or Opportunities pitch'd upon, according to their Obſervations, as moſt fit for the Undertaking of a particular Buſineſs or Enterprize.

Election de Clerk, a Writ granted out of the Chancery for the choice of a Clerk, appointed to take and draw up Statutes Merchant.

Elective, that is done by, or depends upon Election or Choice; as *An Elective Kingdom.*

Elector, a Chuſer.

Electors of the Empire, certain Princes of *Germany*, who have a Right to chuſe their Emperour; according to the Ordinance or Decree made for that purpoſe, by the Emperour *Charles* IV. Theſe Electors at firſt, were Seven in Number, that is to ſay, Three Spiritual, *viz.* the Biſhops of *Mentz*, *Trier* and *Colen*; Four Temporal, *viz.* the Prince *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, the Duke of *Saxony*, the Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh*, and the King of *Bohemia*, for a caſting Voice: Afterwards the Duke of *Bavaria*, having the upper *Palatinate* given him, was admitted as an Eighth Elector, and a Ninth was lately added, who is the Duke of *Hanover*.

Electoral, belonging to an Elector.

Electorate, the Dignity, or the Territories of an Elector of the *German* Empire.

Electoreſs, an Elector's Wife.

Electricity, (among Naturaliſts) is the Quality that Amber, Jet, Sealing-wax, *&c.* have of attracting or drawing all ſorts of very light Bodies to them, when the attracting Body is rubbed, or chafed.

Electrum, (*Gr.*) a kind of precious Gum call'd, *Amber*.

Electuarium Theriacum, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Cordial for Conſumptive and weak Horſes, made of Syrup of Violets, Lemmons and Roſes mingled with *London-Treacle*,

Electuary, a Medicinal Compoſition made of ſeveral Ingredients, with Syrup, or Honey, to the Conſiſtence of a Conſerve.

Electuary of Diateſſaron. See *Diateſſaron*.

Electuary of Kermes, a Compoſition made of the Grains of Kermes, Juniper-berries, Bay-berries, Cubebs, Elicampane-roots, *&c.* which is good for Rheums, Colds, loſs of Appetite, Dulneſs and Leanneſs in Horſes.

Eleemoſyna, (*Gr.*) Alms, Pity. Whence the Law-Phraſe, *Dare in puram & perpetuam Eleemoſynam*, i. e. To give in pure and perpetual Alms, or in Frank-Almoine; as Lands in former times were given to Religious Uſes, and ſo diſcharg'd from Military Service, and other Secular Burdens.

Eleemoſynaria, the Place in a Monaſtery; where the common Alms were laid up, and thence diſtributed by the Almoner to the Poor: It was alſo ſometimes taken for the Almoner's Office, to which certain peculiar Rents were allotted.

Eleemoſynarius, the Almoner, or Officer, who receiv'd the Eleemoſynary Rents and Gifts, and duely diſpos'd of them to Pious and Charitable Uſes.

Eleemoſynary, belonging to Alms, or that is voluntarily and freely given by way of Alms.

Elegance or **Elegancy** (*Lat.*) fineneſs of Speech, politeneſs or neatneſs of Language.

Elegant, Handſome, Neat, Fine, Spruce, Gay, Curious, Delicate, Eloquent.

Elegiack, belonging to Elegy.

Elegiack Verſe, a ſort of *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, otherwiſe call'd *Pentameter*, ſeldom or never uſ'd of it ſelf, but ſet by turns with the *Hexameter*: It conſiſts of a *Spondee* or a *Dactyl*, in the firſt Place, of a *Choriambus*, or a *Moloſſus*, in the ſecond; then of a *Dactyl* and a *Choriambus*, which two laſt Feet are always certain; as

Ad vada Mæandri, concinit albus olor.

Elegiambick Verſe, a kind of Verſe uſ'd in *Horace*'s Poems, call'd *Epods*.

Elegiographus, a Writer of Elegies.

Elegit, (*Lat.*) a Judicial Writ which lies for him that has recover'd Debt or Dammages in the Queen's Court, againſt one not able to make Satisfaction, commanding the Delivery of half the Party's Lands or Tenements, and all his Goods, except Oxen and Beaſts for the Plough, to be held till the whole Debt and Dammages be ſatisfy'd.

Elegy, a Mournful Poem, a Funeral Song, a lamentable Ditty.

Elelisphacum or **Elelisphacos**, the Herb *Sage*.

Elementary, (*Lat.*) belonging to Elements.

Elements, are the ſimpleſt Bodies that can be, neither made of one another, nor of any thing elſe, but of which all Things are made, and into which they are at laſt reſolved; being Four in Number, *viz.* *Fire*, *Air*, *Earth* and *Water*. It is alſo often uſ'd for the firſt Principles or Grounds of any Art or Science; and thus the Propoſitions of *Euclid* are termed his *Elements*, becauſe they contain the firſt Principles of *Geometry*. The Letters of the Alphabet are likewiſe call'd *Elements*, as alſo the Bread and Wine prepar'd in the Bleſſed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Among *Naturaliſts*, the Word is generally taken in the ſame Senſe as Principles; and by the *Elements* and *Principles*, or as they ſometimes call them, the *Elementary Principles* of a Natural or Mix'd Body, they mean thoſe ſimple Particles, or very ſmall Parts, out of which ſuch a Body is made up, and into which it may be reſolved.

In *Geometry*, a Point, Line and Surface are termed *The firſt Elements of Magnitude.*

Elements Chymical. See *Principles Chymical.*

Elemi, a ſort of tranſparent Gum or Roſin, which iſſues from a *Cedar-tree* in *Ethiopia*; being of a Whitiſh Colour, and mix'd with Yellow Specks.

Elenchus, (*Gr.*) a Sophiſtical Argument, a Confutation; alſo an *Index*, or Table in a Book, referring to Places: Alſo a kind of long Pearl like a Pear, which the *Roman* Ladies wore in their Ears.

Elenctical, convictive, that ſerves to convince, or confute.

Elenge, (old word) ſtrange.

Eleos, (*Gr.*) a kind of Night-bird with crooked Claws that catches Mice and Moles.

Elephant, the biggeſt, ſtrongeſt, moſt intelligent and moſt teachable of all Four-footed Beaſts.

Elephantia, **Elephantiaſis**, or **Elephas**, the Leproſy which makes the Skin rough like that of an Elephant, with red Spots gradually chang'd into Black and dry parched Scales or Scurf. In this Diſeaſe, (according to *Galen*) the Lips grow thick, the Noſe ſwells, the Ears decay, the Jaws are red, and the Fore-head ſet with Tumours or Bunches like Horns.

Elephantiaſis Arabum, a Swelling in the Legs and Feet, a-kin to the *Varix*, which proceeds from Melancholy and Phlegmatick Blood, ſo that the Feet reſemble thoſe of an Elephant in ſhape and thickneſs; and this ſort of Swelling often happens to Beggers that wander much.

Elephantus or **Elephas**, the Elephant, an *Indian* Beaſt; or the Leproſy, a Diſeaſe.

To **Elevate**, (*Lat.*) to raiſe, or raiſe up, to exalt or lift up; to make chearful or merry, as Wine does.

Elevated, raiſed. In *Aſtrology*, a Planet is ſaid *To be elevated* above another; when one being ſtronger, weakens the Nature and Influence of the other.

Elevation, the Act of elevating, raiſing or lifting up; as *The Elevation of the Hoſt*: In *Chymiſtry*, it is the cauſing of any Matter to riſe up in Fumes or Vapours, by means of Heat.

Elevation of a Mortar-piece or **Cannon**, (in *Gunnery*) is the Angle which the chace of the Piece, or the *Axis* of the Horary Cylinder makes with the Plane of the *Horizon*.

Elevation of the Pole, (in *Aſtron.* and *Geogr.*) is the Height or Number of Degrees that the Pole in any Latitude, is raiſed, or appears above the *Horizon*.

Elevation of the Pole, (in *Dialling*) is the Angle which the *Style*, or upper end of the Cock that caſts the Shadow on the Dial-plane makes with the *Subſtylar* Line.

Elevator, (*Lat.*) a Perſon that helps, or lifts up: Whence thoſe Muſcles that ſerve to draw the Parts of the Body upwards, are termed *Elevators*, or *Elevating Muſcles*, by Anatomiſts.

Elevator Labii Inferioris, is a Muſcle which with its Partner, lies within the lower Lip and draws it upwards: They ariſe from the lower part of the Gums of the lower Jaw, that belong to the *Dentes Inciſores*, and deſcend directly to their Implantations in the lower part of the Skin of the Chin.

Elevator Labii Superioris, a Muſcle that ſprings from the fore-part of the fourth Bone of the upper Jaw, immediately above the *Elevator Labiorum*, and deſcending obliquely under the Skin of the Upper Lip, joyns with its Partner in a middle Line from the *Septum Narium*, to its end in the *Sphincter Labiorum*.

Elevator Labiorum, is a Muſcle which lies between the *Zygomaticus* and the *Elevator Labii ſuperioris proprius*, and takes riſe from the fourth Bone of the Upper Jaw.

Elevator Oculi, a Muſcle of the Eye, which ariſes near the Place where the Optick Nerve enters the Orbit, and is inſerted to the *Tunica Sclerotis*, on the upper and fore part of the bulb of the Eye under the *Adnata*. This Muſcle is call'd *Superbus*, or the Proud, from its moral ſignification, it being one of the common Marks of a haughty Diſpoſition to look high; and therefore its oppoſite Muſcle is termed *Humilis* or the Humble.

Elevator or **Elevatorium**, a Surgeon's Inſtrument with which the Scule-bone when ſunk, is raiſed up again: it is alſo made uſe of to draw Bullets, or Hail-ſhot out of the Fleſh.

Eleeſon. See *Kyrie Eleeſon*.

Eleuſina Sacra, the Sacred Rites of *Eleuſina*, ordain'd by the Inhabitants of the City *Eleuſis* in *Greece*, in honour of the Goddeſs *Ceres*: Theſe Myſteries were kept very ſecret, no Men being admitted to them, but only Women, who took all immodeſt Liberties among themſelves.

Eleutheria, certain Feſtivals ſolemnly kept every fifth Year, in honour of *Jupiter Eleutherius*, *i. e.* the Protector of Liberty: Theſe Feaſts were appointed by the *Greeks*, after the ſignal Defeat of Three Hundred Thouſand *Perſians*, whom *Mardonius* General to King *Xerxes* brought againſt them.

Elf, a Fairy, or Hobgoblin, a Dwarf.

Elf-arrows, Flint-ſtones ſharpen'd and jagged on each ſide like Arrow-Heads, made and us'd in War by the ancient *Britains*, of which ſome have been found in *England*, and greater ſtore in *Scotland*; where the People gave them that Name, and imagine they dropt from the Clouds.

Eli, (*Heb.* the offering or lifting up) a Judge of *Iſrael*, and Father of *Hophni* and *Phinehas*, two wicked Prieſts.

Eliakim, (*i. e.* God ariſes) the Son of *Hilkiah*; alſo *Joſiah*'s Son whom *Pharaoh Nechoh* made King in his Father's ſtead.

Eligible, (*Lat.*) fit to be elected or choſen.

Elihu, (*Heb.* he is my God) the Son of *Barachel*, and one of *Job*'s Friends.

Elijah or **Elias**, (*i. e.* God the Lord) a great Prophet who foretold a Famine among the *Iſraelites*, did many ſtrange Miracles, and was at laſt carry'd up into Heaven in a fiery Chariot.

† **Elimation**, (*Lat.*) a filing off, or poliſhing.

Eliphaz, (*Heb.* the Endeavour of God) one of thoſe that argu'd with *Job* in his Sickneſs.

Eliſha, (*i. e.* the Health of God) the Son of *Shaphat*: He was anointed Prophet by *Elijah* to ſupply his Place, and became no leſs eminent than his Predeceſſour, for the number and greatneſs of his Miracles.

Eliſion, (*Lat.*) a ſqueezing, or ſtriking out: In *Grammar*, the cutting off of a Vowel in Verſe, at the end of a Word.

Elixation, a ſeething or boiling: It is more eſpecially taken for the boiling of any thing for a Medicinal Uſe in a proper Liquor, to the end that the Matter may impart its Virtue to the Liquor 'tis boiled in.

Elixir, (*Arab. i. e.* ſtrength) a Name that Chymiſts have given to many Infuſions or Tinctures of mixt Bodies prepar'd in Spirituous *Menſtruums*; and by the Term *Elixir*, they would expreſs a very precious Liquor, or a Quinteſſence; as *Elixir Proprieiatis*, *Elixir Salutis*, &c.

Elixir Proprietatis, is a Tincture of *Myrrh*, *Aloes* and *Saffron* drawn by Spirit of Wine, and Spirit of *Sulphur*: It ſtrengthens the Heart, helps Digeſtion, purifies the Blood, and works by Sweat.

Elizabeth, (*Heb.* the Oath of God) a proper Name of Women: Among thoſe of this Name, beſides the Perſon ſo eminent in Holy Scripture, our Queen *Elizabeth* of Glorious Memory, is not to be forgotten.

Elk, a ſtrong Swift Beaſt as high as a Horſe, and ſhap'd like a Hart, with two very large Horns bending in a plain Edge towards the Back, and the Fore-Legs without Joynts like an Elephant; ſo that they ſleep leaning on Poſts, or Trees, and Fight not with their Horns, but Fore-feet. They are found in the Foreſts of *Pruſſia*, but more commonly in *Lapland* and *Canada*.

Elke, a Word us'd in *Stat.* 32. *H.* 8. for a kind of Yew, proper to make Bows.

Ell, a Meaſure containing Three Foot and Nine Inches: At *Bruges* in *Flanders*, it is equal to 1. 64. *Engliſh* Meaſure. At *Antwerp* 1. 667. At *Amſterdam* in *Holland* 1. 695. And at *Paris* in *France* 0. 95.

Elleborum. See *Hellebore*.

Ellipſis, (*Gr.*) Omiſſion, leaving out, or paſſing hy, Defect: In *Grammar*, a Figure, whereby ſome part of a Diſcourſe is left out, or cut off; as in the *Latin* Expreſſion *Paucis te volo*, in which the Words *Verbis alloqui*, are left out, or to be underſtood: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, when ſome Word is wanting to make up the Senſe; as

Quid plura ———

In *Geometry*, **Ellipſis**, is a plain Figure commonly call'd an Oval; or a crooked Line including a Space longer on one ſide than the other, and drawn from two Center-points, each call'd the *Focus* or Navel; being one of the three Sections of a Cone. See *Oval*.

Elliptical Compaſſes, a pair of Braſs-compaſſes, to make any Ellipſis or Oval Figure, by drawing the *Index* once round.

Eliptical Dial, a ſort of Dial made of Braſs or Silver, with a folding Joynt, and the *Gnomons* or Cocks to fall flat; fitly contriv'd ſo as to take up little room in the Pocket.

Ellops, (*Gr.*) a choice Fiſh, which ſome take to be the ſame as a Sturgeon.

Elm, a Tree of which there are four or five ſorts; the chief being the Common or Mountain-Elm, the *French* Elm, and the *Dutch* or Witch-Elm: The Timber is of ſingular uſe where it may lie continually dry or wet, and therefore proper for Water-works, Mills, Pumps, Pales, Ship-planks, *&c.*

Elminthes or **Helminthes**, are little Worms bred in the Guts, eſpecially that call'd *Rectum* or the lowermoſt ſtraight or great Gut.

Eln, a Meaſure of three Foot and one Inch.

Elocution, (*Lat.*) proper Speech, handſome Utterance, Delivery, or Expreſſion.

Elodes or **Helodes**, (*Gr.*) full of Fens or Bogs, marſhy: Alſo a ſort of Feaver, accompany'd with a violent and perpetual Sweating.

Elogy, a Teſtimonial to one's Praiſe or Commendation.

Elohim, (*Heb.*) one of the Names of God in the Bible, expreſs'd in the Plural Number, either to denote his Majeſty, or the Myſtery of the Holy Trinity; as in the beginning of *Geneſis*; *Elohim bara*, i. e. God created. There is alſo *Eloah* in the Singular Number.

Eloi, my God; a Word us'd in the New Teſtament.

To **Eloin**, (*Fr.* Law-word) to remove, put, or ſend a great way off; as *If ſuch as are within Age be* Eloined, *ſo that they cannot ſue Perſonally, their next Friends ſhall be admitted to ſue for them.*

Elongation, properly a prolonging or lengthening: In *Surgery*, a ſort of imperfect disjoynting, when the Ligament of any Joynt is ſtretch'd, but not ſo as that the Bone goes quite out of its Place.

In *Aſtronomy* and *Aſtrology*, **Elongation** ſignifies the Removal of a Planet to the furtheſt Diſtance it can be from the Sun, as it appears to an Eye plac'd in the Earth. The two Points wherein the *Epicycle* interſects or cuts the *Deferent* are call'd the Points of *the greateſt Elongation*.

To **Elope**, (Law-Term) to leave one's Husband, and follow or dwell with an Adulterer.

Elopement, the Act of Eloping, for which a marry'd Woman, unleſs ſhe be voluntarily reconcil'd to her Husband, ſhall loſe her Dower or Marriage-Portion; neither ſhall the Husband be compell'd to allow her any Alimony or Maintenance.

Eloquence, (*Lat.*) the Art of well ſpeaking, a Rhetorical Utterance, which delivers things proper to perſwade.

Eloquent, that has a Gift, or good Grace of ſpeaking or Delivery; well ſpoken.

† **Elucidation**, a making bright, clear, or plain; a Comment, or Gloſs.

Elucubration. See *Lucubration*.

To **Elude**, to ſhift off, to wave, to get clear of.

Elul, (*Heb.*) the Month of *Auguſt* among the *Jews*.

Elvers, a ſort of Griggs, or ſmall Eels which at a certain time of the Year, ſwim on the top of the Water, about *Briſtol*, and are skimm'd up in ſmall Nets: By a peculiar way of dreſſing, they are bak'd in little Cakes, fry'd, and ſo ſerv'd up to Table.

Elves, Scare-crows to affright Children.

Elviſh, (old Word) froward.

Eluſory, that ſerves to elude, or ſhift off; cheating, deceitful.

Elyſian Fields, a certain Paradiſe of delightful Fields or Meadows, with fine Walks, *&c.* into which the Heathens held that the Souls of juſt Men paſs'd after Death; the Word *Elyſium* being of an *Hebrew* or *Phenician* Original, and ſignifying a Place of Delight and Joy.

Elythroides, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the ſecond proper Coat which imediately wraps up, or Covers the Teſticles, and is otherwiſe call'd *Vaginalis*, or the Vaginal Tunicle.

† **Emaceration**, (*Lat.*) a waſting or making lean; alſo a ſoaking, or ſowſing.

To **Emaciate**, to make lean.

Emanation, a flowing or iſſuing from; as *Theſe are the emanations of the Royal Juſtice*: Alſo a Term in *Divinity*, us'd to expreſs the proceeding of the Holy Ghoſt from the Father and the Son.

To **Emancipate**, (in the *Roman* Law) to make free, or give one his Freedom; to ſet at Liberty a Son, Nephew, or other Perſon under his Juriſdiction.

Emancipation, the Act of emancipating or ſetting free; properly a Legal freeing of Children from their Father's Tuition before a Magiſtrate: Alſo an alienation or ſurrendry of an Eſtate.

Emanuel. See *Immanuel*.

Emargination, (in *Surgery*) a taking away the Scurf that lies about the brims of Wounds or Sores.

To **Emaſculate**, to take away the force of Manhood, to Geld, to weaken or infeeble.

To **Embale**, to make up into a Bale or Pack.

To **Embalm**, to dreſs a dead Body with Balm, Spices, Gums and other Drugs, in order to keep it, for a conſiderable time, from Putrefaction; to perfume.

Embamma, (*Gr.*) a kind of Sauce.

Embaphium, a Saucer or ſmall Veſſel in which Medicines, or other things are put or meaſured.

Embargo. See *Imbargo*.

To **Embark**, to go on Ship-board, to enter upon a Deſign.

To **Embarras**, (*Fr.*) to peſter or trouble, to incumber or clog.

Embarraſment, Crowd, Confuſion, Diſorder, Incumbrance, Perplexity.

To **Embaſe**. See To *Imbaſe*.

Embaſis, (*Gr.*) a going in, an Entrance; In a Medicinal ſenſe, a ſort of Bath.

Embaſſadour, (*Fr.*) a Commiſſioner appointed to act for, and repreſent the Perſon of a Prince or State in a foreign Country. See *Ambaſſador*.

Embaſſadreſs, an Embaſſadour's Wife or Lady.

Embaſſage or **Embaſſy**, the Commiſſion which a Prince or State gives to an eminent Man of Parts and Skill, to treat with another Prince or State about matters of Importance.

Embarce, Ships that only ſerve to carry Paſſengers, Paſſage boats.

Embaſure, the Hole, or Sight, of a Croſs-bow.

Embateuticum Jus (among the Civilians) a kind of Law, by which People might keep things pawn'd to them, in their own Poſſeſſion.

Embattelled or **Crenelle** (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when the Out-line of any Ordinary is drawn, ſo as to reſemble the Battlements of a Wall or Caſtle.

To **Embelliſh**, (*Fr.*) to beautify, or grace; to ſet off, or ſet out.

Embelliſhment, an Embelliſhing, a Set-off.

Ember-Weeks, Four Seaſons in the Year more eſpecially ſet a-part for Prayer and Faſting, and of great Antiquity in the Church, *viz.* the firſt Week in *Lent*, the Week after *Pentecoſt* or *Whitſuntide*, the Week following the 14th Day of *September*, and that following *December* 13th.

In every one of theſe Seaſons there are three Days moſt ſolemn, *viz. Wedneſday*, *Friday* and *Saturday*, which are termed *Ember-days*, from the Word *Ember*, *i. e.* Aſhes; becauſe in old Times, the Faſters us'd to ſprinkle themſelves with Aſhes; or from the Cuſtom of eating nothing on thoſe Days till Night, and then only a Cake bak'd under the *Embers*, which was thence call'd *Ember-bread*.

To **Embezel** or **Embezzle**, to waſte or ſpoil, to purloin or pilfer.

Emblem, (*Gr.*) a Repreſentation of ſome Moral Notion, by way of Device, or Picture; as the *Lion* is an Emblem of Generoſity, a *Ball* of Inconſtancy, the *Ant* of Induſtry, *&c.*

Emblematical or **Emblematick**, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Emblems.

Emblements, (Law-Term) the Profits of Land that has been ſowed. It is alſo ſometimes more largely taken for the Natural Productions of the Ground; as Graſs, Fruit, Hemp, Flax, *&c.*

To **Embody**. See To *Imbody*.

Emboline, (*Gr.*) a Shrub growing in *Aſia*, the Leaves of which ſteep'd in Drink, are good againſt Poiſon.

Emboliſm, (in *Aſtron.*) the putting in, or adding of a Day in Leap Year, the ſame as *Intercalation*.

Emboliſmical Lunation or **Emboliſmatical Month**, is when the Lunations which happen every Succeſſive Year, Eleven Days ſooner than in the fore-going, amount to Thirty Days, and make a New Additional Month, to render the Common Lunar Year equal to the Solar.

Embolus, a Bar of a Door, a Spoke, a Pin, a Wedge: Alſo a Term us'd by Natural Philoſophers for the Sucker of a Pump, or Syringe, which when the Pipe of the Syringe is cloſe ſtopt, cannot be drawn up but with the greateſt Difficulty; and when forced up by main ſtrength, on being let go, will return again with great Violence.

To **Emboſs**. See To *Imboſs*.

To **Embowel**, to take out the Bowels.

To **Embrace**, (*Fr.*) to compaſs, hug, or take about in one's Arms; to lay hold of an Opportunity, to favour an Opinion.

Embraceour or **Embraſour**, (in Common-Law) he that, when a Matter is on Tryal, comes for Reward to the Bar, being no Lawyer, and ſpeaks in favour of one of the Parties, or endeavours to corrupt, or over-awe the Jury.

Embracery, the Offence of an Embraceour, in tampering with the Jury, *&c.* the Penalty for which is Twenty Pounds, and Impriſonment at the Juſtice's Diſcretion.

Embraſure, (in *Architect.*) an Inlargement made on the in-ſide of a Gate, Door, or Window, or in the opening of a Wall, to give more Light; or for the greater Conveniency of the Building.

In Fortification, **Embraſures** are the Gaps or Loop-holes left open in a *Parapet*, or Breaſt-work, to let the Mouth of the Cannon through, in order to Fire into the Moat, or Field.

Embrocation, (from the *Greek* Word *Embroche*, *i. e.* a watering or wetting) a Term us'd by Phyſicians, for a kind of Fomentation, in which the warm Liquor is let diſtill Drop by Drop, or very ſlowly upon the part of the Body to be fomented: Alſo a gentle rubbing, or an applying of Linnen or Woollen dipt in Oil, or any other aſſwaging Liquor, to the Place affected.

To **Embroil**. See To *Imbroil*.

To **Embrue**. See To *Imbrue*.

Embryo, (*Gr.*) a Child in the Mother's Womb, after its Members come to be formed, but before it has its perfect Shape: Whence figuratively, any thing not brought to Perfection, is ſaid *To be in Embryo*.

Embryoctenes or **Embryothlaſtes**, an Inſtrument with which Surgeons break the Bones of a dead Child, that it may the more eaſily be taken out of the Womb.

Embryotomy, an Anatomical Diſſection of an Embryo, or young Child that is newly form'd.

Embryulcus, a Surgeon's Inſtrument or Hook, with which a dead Child may be drawn out of the Womb.

Embuſcatum Marmor, (*Lat.*) Boſcage, or buſhy Marble of *Jeruſalem*, a ſort of Marble digged out of Mount *Sinai* in that City, of a White Colour inclining to Yellow: It has this wonderful Property, that after whatever manner it is cut or divided, Shrubs and Buſhes appear therein, curiouſly wrought by Nature, and of a blackiſh Colour, which ſoon diſappear, if the Stone be ſet over Fire.

Eme, (old Word) the Emmet, or Ant; an Inſect.

Emendals, an old Word ſtill us'd in the Accounts of the *Inner Temple*, where ſo much in *Emendals at the Foot of an Account*, ſignifies ſo much in Bank, in the Stock of the Houſe, for the Supply of all extraordinary Occaſions.

Emendare (*Lat.*) to amend, correct, or make better; alſo an old Law-Term, to make amends for any Crime or Treſpaſs: Whence a Capital Crime, not to be atton'd for by a pecuniary Mulct, or Fine paid in Money, was ſaid *To be inemendable*.

Emendatio, an Amendment. In old Law-Records it is taken for the Power of correcting Abuſes according to ſet Rules or Meaſures; as *Emendatio Panni*, the Power of Alnage, or looking to the Aſſize of Cloath, that it be of the juſt Ell, or due Meaſure: And *Emendatio panis & cereviſiæ*, the Aſſizing of Bread and Beer, or the Power of over-ſeeing and correcting the Weights and Meaſures of them.

Emendation, Amendment, Correction.

Emerald, (*Span.*) a precious Stone of a Green Colour, the hardeſt next to the Ruby: Among Heralds, the Green Colour in the Coats of Noblemen. See *Vert*.

To **Emerge**, (*Lat.* in *Philoſ.*) when any Natural Body in ſpecie lighter than Water, being violently thruſt down into it, riſes again, it is ſaid *To Emerge* out of the Water, and this is the moſt proper ſignification of the Word.

Emergency, a thing that happens ſuddenly, an unexpected Circumſtance of Affairs.

Emergent, that riſes, appears, or comes out; as *An emergent Occaſion*, *i. e.* a Buſineſs of Conſequence happening on a ſudden. In *Aſtronomy*, a Star is ſaid *To be emergent*, when it is getting out of the Sun-beams, and ready to become Viſible.

Emeril or **Emery**, a ſort of Stone found in Mines of Copper, Iron and Gold, very hard and heavy; which ſerves to burniſh Gold, and cut all manner of precious Stones but Diamonds: Alſo a Glazier's Diamond to cut Glaſs.

Emerſion, (*Lat.*) properly an iſſuing, or coming out from under Water: It is a Term more eſpecially us'd by Aſtronomers, when a Star which has lain hid for ſome time, under the Sun-beams, begins to appear again: It is alſo taken for the Sun or Moon's coming out of an Eclipſe.

Emetical or **Emetick**, (*Gr.*) that provokes, or cauſes to Vomit.

Emetick Medicines or **Emeticks**, Medicines that with their pricking Particles, draw together the Fibres of the Stomach upwards, and ſo throw out at the Mouth, whatever is offenſive to the Stomach.

Emetick Tartar, is Cream or Cryſtal of Tartar powder'd and mingled with a quarter part of *Crocus Metallorum*, and then the Mixture is to be boil'd for Eight or Nine Hours in an Earthen Pan, in a ſufficient quantity of Water: Afterwards the hot Liquor is ſtrain'd through a Woollen Cloath, and about half of it being gently evaporated, the reſt is left to cool, and will ſhoot into Cryſtals.

Emeu, a kind of Fowl. See *Caſſowary*.

† **Emication**, (*Lat.*) a ſhining, or appearing aloft; a ſpringing, or riſing up.

Eminence or **Eminency**, paſſing, or ſtanding above others, Excellency, high Degree or Quality; alſo a Title uſually given to Cardinals. *Eminence* is alſo a little Hill or Riſing-ground. In *Fortification*, an Height that overlooks and commands the Place under it.

Eminent, high, over-topping, great, renowned.

Emir, (among the *Turks*) a Lord, eſpecially any one deſcended from the falſe Prophet *Mahomet*.

Emiſſarius or **Emiſſarius equus**, a Word us'd by *Plautus*, *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter* and others for a Stallion-Horſe, or Steed.

Emiſſary, a truſty Perſon of quick Parts, ſent privately to ſound or ſift another, to get Intelligence, or to Spy out the Actions or Poſt of an Enemy.

Emiſſion, a ſending, caſting, hurling, or ſhooting forth.

To **Emit**, to ſend, dart, or ſhoot forth.

Emma, a proper Name of ſeveral Women, particularly of King *Edward* the Confeſſour's Mother.

Emmenagoga or **Emmenagogues**, Medicines that ſtir up the *Menſes*, or Courſes.

Emmenia, Womens Monthly Courſes, or Terms.

Emmet, an Inſect otherwiſe call'd an Ant or Piſmire; the Pains this little Creature takes to lay up Corn againſt Winter, makes it generally taken for the Emblem of Induſtry.

Emmoton, (*Gr.*) a Liquid Medicine to be ſquirted into Ulcers.

Emollient, (*Lat.*) mollifying, ſoftening, or aſſwaging; as *An emollient Decoction*.

Emollientia, Emollients, or ſoftening Medicines, *i. e.* ſuch as with a moderate Heat and Moiſture diſſolve thoſe Parts which before ſtuck cloſe together; and diſperſing others, make them looſe and ſoft.

Emolument, Profit got by Labour and Coſt; Benefit, Advantage. The Word properly ſignifies Gain ariſing from the Griſt of a Corn-mill.

Emotion, a ſtirring, or moving forth; Diſturbance, Diſorder, or Trouble.

Empalement, (according to Dr. *Grew*) is the outmoſt part of the Flower of a Plant, encompaſſing the *Foliation* of the Attire. 'Tis deſign'd to be a Guard and Band to the Flower, where it is weak and tender; and therefore ſuch Plants as have Flowers with a firm and ſtrong *Baſis*, as Tulips, *&c.* have no Empalement, nor need any.

To **Empannel**, (Law-Term) is to ſet down the Names of the Jury-men in a Parchment-Schedule, or Roll of Paper, call'd the *Pannel*, which is done by the Sheriff, after he has ſummon'd them to appear for the performance of ſuch Publick Service as Juries are uſually employ'd in.

Emparlance, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) a Petition, or Motion made in Court, for a Day of Reſpite, to conſider what is beſt to be done; or for the Defendant to put in his Anſwer to the Plaintiff's Declaration. In the Civil-Law, it is call d *Petitio Induciarum*.

Empaſma, (*Gr.*) a Compoſition of ſweet Powders, to take away a Sweat, and cauſe itching. See *Catapaſma*.

Empattement, (according to ſome) is the ſame as *Talus* in *Fortification*; which See.

Emperour (*Lat.* an abſolute Soveraign Prince, who bears Rule over many large Countries.

Empetron, (*Gr.*) the Herb *Samphire*, or as ſome ſay, *Saxifrage*.

Emphaſis, a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a tacit Signification is given to Words, or when more is ſignify'd than expreſs'd; a Weight or Streſs laid upon a Word in the ſpeaking of it.

Emphatical or **Emphatick**, utter'd with a Grace, ſignificant, forcible. Thus when any thing is ſpoken with great Earneſtneſs and Concern, we ſay 'Twas ſpoken very *Emphatically*, or with a great *Emphaſis*.

Emphatical Colours, (according to the old Natural Philoſophers) are thoſe *Apparent Colours*, as they otherwiſe term them, which are often ſeen in Clouds, before the Riſing, or after the Setting of the Sun, or thoſe in the Rain-bow, *&c.* And theſe, becauſe they are not permanent or laſting, they will not allow to be true Colours.

Empheuteuſis, a Planting, Grafting, or Imping: In the *Roman*-Law, the Renting of Land, upon condition to Plant it.

Empheuteuta or **Empheuteutes**, ſuch a Tenant of Land; a Copy-holder.

Empheuteuticus Ager, Land improved, let out to Farm, Hire, or Rent.

Emphracticks, Medicines that by their Clammineſs ſtop up the Pores of the Skin.

Emphragma, a Stopple, a Bar or Bolt: Alſo a wringing and grinding Pain of the Guts, as in the Wind-colick.

Emphraxis, an Obſtruction, or Stoppage in any Part of the Body.

Emphyſema, a blowing into; or that which is brought in by blowing.

In *Surgery*, an Inflammation proceeding from Heat, or otherwiſe: Alſo a kind of Swelling, wherein Wind is contain'd, with a little ſlimy Phlegm.

Emphyton Thermon or **Calor Innatus**, is the Innate Heat, or Heat firſt ſuppos'd to be produc'd in a *Fœtus*, or Child in the Womb, from the Parents *Semen*, which afterwards, when Reſpiration is begun, and the *Fœtus* ſubſiſts of it ſelf, decays and ceaſes by Degrees. Many Philoſophers and Phyſicians call this Heat an *Innate* and *Natural Spirit*, and make it conſiſt of three Parts, *viz.* of a *Primogonial* Moiſture, an Innate Spirit, and Heat.

Empire (*Lat.*) the Dominions, or Juriſdiction of an Emperour; alſo Power, or Authority.

Empirica Medicina or **Empirice**, (*Gr.*) Quacking or pretending to cure Diſeaſes by Gueſs, without Reaſon, a practiſing Phyſick without enquiring either into the Nature of the Diſeaſe, or of Medicines proper to be made uſe of to Cure it ; but depending altogether on the Authority of experienced Medicines, which are often apply'd too Univerſally in all manner of Caſes and Circumſtances.

Empirical, belonging to an Empirick, or Quack.

Empiriciſm, the Profeſſion, or Practice of an Empirick.

Empirick, a Phiſician by bare Practice, that applies general Medicines after a bold and heedleſs rate ; a Quack-ſalver, a Poſt-Doctor, a Mountebank.

Emplagia, the Palſey, a Diſeaſe.

Emplaſticks. See *Emplattomena.*

Emplaſtrum, a Plaiſter, or Salve outwardly apply'd to the Skin, ſpread upon Linnen-cloath, Leather, *&c.* and made of divers things, as Oil, Wax, Pitch, Roſin, Swines-greaſe, the ſlimy Juice drawn from Gums, Seeds, Roots, *&c.*

Emplattomena or **Emplaſtica**, are Salves, or Sticking Plaiſters, which ſo cloſe and ſhut up the Pores of the Body, that Sulphureous Vapours, *&c.* cannot paſs.

Emplecton Opus, Work well knit and couched together ; properly when the Stones of a Building are ſo laid, that the Front and Back which are in ſight be ſmooth, but their inſide rough, that they may take the better hold of one another.

To **Employ**, (*Fr.*) to ſet one at Work, or upon ſome Buſineſs, to uſe or make uſe of, to beſtow Time or Pains.

Employ or **Employment**, Work, Buſineſs, Trade ; Place or Office.

Empneumatoſis, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) an alternate dilatation or widening of the Cheſt, whereby the outward Air is continually breathed in, and communicated to the Blood by the Wind-pipe and Lungs.

Emponema, the beſtowing of Pains and Charge about a Thing, to improve or make it better : In the *Roman* Law, the Right and Covenant of Tenancy for the holding of Land.

Emporetical or **Emporetick**, belonging to Merchandize.

Emporium, a Mart-Town : Among Anatomiſts, it is often taken for the *Common Senſory* in the Brain.

Empory, a Mart-Town, a place for Fairs and Markets ; an Exchange.

Empreſs, an Emperour's Wife.

Emprimed, a Term us'd by Hunters, when a Hart forſakes the Herd.

Emprize, an old Word for Enterprize.

Emproſthotonos, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a continual Contraction, or drawing together of the Muſcles of the Neck towards the Fore-parts: a ſtiffneſs of the Back-bone when it is bent forwards, as *Opiſthotonos*, when 'tis bent backwards.

Emption, (*Lat.*) a buying or purchaſing.

Empuſa, (*Gr.*) a Hobgoblin, or Spirit that goes upon one Leg.

Empyema, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) a gathering together of Corrupt Matter, about the Breaſt and Lungs : Alſo an Operation to diſcharge all ſorts of Matter, with which the Midriff is loaded, by making a Perforation or opening in the Breaſt.

Empyræum Cœlum, the Heaven of Heavens, or higheſt Heaven ; the Eleventh Sphere above the *Primum Mobile*, or firſt Mover, in which is the Throne of God ; the Reſidence of Angels, and the Eternal Manſion of Saints or Glorify'd Spirits ; ſo call'd from its fiery Brightneſs.

Empyreal or **Empyrean**, belonging to the higheſt Heaven ; as *The Empyreal Orbs.*

Empyreumata, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) little feveriſh Remains, after the *Criſis*, or Turn of a Diſeaſe : Alſo that thick ſlimy Matter which ſettles at the bottom of diſtilled Waters. *Empyreuma*, alſo ſignifies that taſte and ſmell of the Fire, which in Diſtillations happens to ſome Oils, Spirits and Waters, from their being drawn off by too great a Degree of Heat.

Emeril or **Emery**, a Glazier's Diamond.

Emrods. See *Hæmorrhoids.*

Emroſe, a kind of Flower.

To **Emulate**, (*Lat.*) to vie with one, and ſtrive to match or Maſter him ; to envy another's Excellency or Worth.

Emulation, the Act of emulating, or imitating with a Deſire to excell ; Contention, Envy.

Emulgent, (*i. e.* milking out or ſtroking) a Term in *Anatomy*, as the *Emulgent Veſſels*, *i. e.* two large Arteries and Veins, which ariſe, the former from the deſcending Trunk of the *Aorta*, or great Artery, the latter from the *Vena Cava* : They are both inſerted to the Kidneys ; ſo that the *Emulgent Arteries* carry the Blood with the Humour call'd *Serum*, to them, and the *Emulgent Veins* bring it back again, after the *Serum* is ſeparated from it by the Kidneys.

Emulſion, a kind of Phyſick-drink made of Fruits and Seeds of the Form and Colour of Milk, to be us'd in ſuch Caſes as require eaſing or aſſwaging Medicines

Emunctories, certain Kernally places in an Animal Body, by which the Principal Parts diſcharge their Excrements, or Superfluities ; as the Glandules that lies under the Ears for the Brain, under the Arm-pits for the Heart, and under the Groin for the Liver, *&c.*

To **Enable**, to make able, or capable.

Enach, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) Satisfaction for any Crime, or Fault.

To **Enact**, (Law-word) to eſtabliſh an Act, to ordain, or decree.

Enæmon (*Gr.*) a Medicine that ſerves to ſtanch or ſtop the Blood, cloſing the Paſſages of the Veſſels by its binding, cooling, or drying Quality.

Enæreoma, that which hangs as it were a little Cloud in the middle of diſtilled Waters or Urines, eſpecially when the Diſeaſe is breaking away.

Enallage, a changing, or exchanging. In *Grammar*, a Figure, whereby there is a Change either of a Pronoun, as when a Poſſeſſive is put for a Relative ; as *Suus* for *Ejus* ; or of a Verb, when one Mood or Tenſe is put for another.

Enaluron, the Heralds Term to expreſs a Bordure charged with any kind of Birds : Thus they ſay, *He bears Argent, a Bordure Azure, charged with an Enaluron of Martlets* ; meaning that there are Martlets all round the Border.

Enamel, a ſort of Compoſition us'd by Painters, Goldſmiths, Glaziers, and other Artificers.

To **Enamel**, to ſet off with Enamel, to Paint after a particular Way, with little Spots or Flowers, to engrave with Fire.

Enamoured. See *Inamoured.*

Enantioſis or **Antenantioſis**, (*Gr.*) contrariety : In *Rhetorick*, a Figure when that is ſpoken by a contrary, which is intended ſhould be underſtood, as it were by Affirmation ; as *There was Strength againſt Nimbleneſs, Rage againſt Reſolution, Pride againſt Nobleneſs*.

Enargia, a Rhetorical Term, for Evidence, or Clearneſs of Expreſſion.

Enarration, (*Lat.*) a plain Declaration, or Interpretation ; a Recital or Rehearſal.

Enarthroſis, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a kind of Joynting, when the Cavity, or Hollow Part which receives is deep, and the Head of the Bone that's let in, is ſomewhat long ; as in the Joyning of the Thigh-bone with the *Iſchion*, or Huckle-bone.

Encænia, certain yearly Feſtivals, anciently kept on the Days that Cities were built. Alſo one among the *Jews*, call'd *The Feaſt of the Dedication of the Temple*, and obſerv'd by our *Saviour*. Among Chriſtians, the Conſecration, or Wake-days of our Churches.

To **Encamp**. To *Incamp*.

Encanthis, a Swelling, or piece of Fleſh that grows out of the inner Corner of the Eye.

Encardia, a precious Stone, having in it the Figure of an Heart.

Encarpa, (in *Architect.*) Flowers, or Fruit-work cut out on the Chapiters of Pillars.

Encathiſma, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) a kind of Bath for the Belly, the ſame as *Inſeſſus*.

Encauma, a Brand, or Mark made by Burning, a Burning in; a Wheal, or Puſh caus'd by a Burn: Alſo an Ulcer in the Eye with a filthy Scab, which often follows a Feaver.

Encauſtes, an Enameller that Engraves with Fire.

Encauſtice or **Encauſtica**, Encauſticks, the Art of Enamelling, making Images, or Painting with Fire.

Encauſtum, a kind of Picture wrought with Fire; alſo Enamel or Varniſh us'd for that purpoſe.

Enceinte, (*Fr.*) Compaſs, Incloſure. In *Fortification*, the whole Compaſs of a Place, either lin'd and compos'd of Baſtions, Courtins, *&c.* or otherwiſe.

Encephalos, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) whatever is contain'd within the Compaſs of the Scull.

Enchalabris, a kind of Table, ſet up by the *Roman* Prieſts, upon which the Beaſt kill'd in Sacrifice was ſtretch'd out, to view its Inwards.

To **Enchant**. See To *Inchant*.

Encharaxis, (*Gr.*) an Engraving or Cutting into: In a Medicinal Senſe, a Scarifying, or Lancing the Fleſh.

Encheſon, (*Fr.*) a Word much us'd in Law-Books, and ſignifying the Occaſion, Cauſe, or Reaſon, for which any thing is done.

Enchireſis, (*Gr.*) the Act of undertaking, or ſetting about any thing. *Enchireſis Anatomica*, a Readineſs or Skilfulneſs in Anatomizing, or diſſecting a dead Body, when an Anatomiſt ſhews the Parts of it dext'rouſly and expeditiouſly.

Enchiridion or **Enchiridium**, a Manual, or ſmall Volume, that may be carry'd about in one's Hand, a Pocket-book: Alſo that part of the Oar, which a Water-man holds in his Hand, the Handle of a thing; alſo a Dagger.

Enchriſta, thin Ointments.

Enchymoma, a flowing of the Blood, whereby the outward Parts become Black and Blue, as in the Scurvy, Blood-ſhot-Eyes, *&c.* Alſo a ſudden and quick Motion of the Blood; as in Anger, Joy, *&c.*

Enchyta, an Inſtrument with which Liquors are dropt into the Eyes, Noſtrils, or Ears.

To **Encircle**. See To *Incircle*.

Encliticks, (in *Grammar*) are certain Particles, commonly joyn'd to the end of a Word, and ſo call'd upon account that they cauſe the Accent to incline towards themſelves, as *que*, *ne*, *ve*, in *Latin*.

To **Encloſe**. See To *Incloſe*.

Encluſma, (*Gr.*) a Clyſter, or Glister.

Encolpiæ, Winds ariſing out of Creeks and Nooks.

Encomiaſt, a Maker of Encomiums.

Encomiaſtick, a Copy of Verſes in one's Praiſe, or belonging thereunto.

Encomium, a Speech, or Song, in Commendation of a Perſon, Praiſe.

To **Encompaſs**, to ſurround, or ſtand about.

Encope, (*Gr.*) an Inciſion, Cut, or Gaſh: In Surgery, a Cutting, or Lancing of any Part of the Body, with a Gangrene.

Encounter, (*Fr.*) Meeting, Fight, Carnal Copulation.

To **Encounter**, to meet, to engage in Fighting.

To **Encourage**, to give Courage, or Heart, to Countenance; to incite or ſtir up, to promote or prefer.

Encouragement, that which ſerves to encourage, a Gift, Recompence, or Reward.

Encranium, (*Gr.*) the hinder part of the Brain, the ſame as *Cerebellum*.

Encraſicholus, the Anchovy, a ſort of Fiſh.

To **Encreaſe**. See To *Increaſe*.

To **Encroach**, (*Fr.*) to intrench upon, or uſurp, to invade, to abuſe.

Encroachment, the Act of Encroaching, Uſurpation: In a Law-ſenſe, *Encroachment*, or *Accroachment*, is an unlawful gaining upon the Rights, or Poſſeſſions of another; as if two Grounds lying together, one preſſes too far upon the other; or when as if a Tenant owes two Shillings Rent-ſervice to the Lord, and the Lord takes three.

To **Encumber**. See To *Incumber*.

Encyclopædia, (*Gr.*) the whole Circle or Compaſs of Learning, which comprehends all Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Encyſted Tumours. See *Tumours*.

End for end, a Phraſe us'd by Sea-men, when a Rope runs all out of the Block or Pulley; and when a Cable runs all out at the Hole call'd the *Hanſe*, they ſay, *The Cable is run out End for end*.

To **Endammage**, (*Fr.*) to do Dammage to, to hurt.

To **Endanger**. See To *Indanger*.

To **Endear**, to make dear and beloved.

Endearment, an Endearing, a great cauſe of Affection.

Endecagon, (*Gr.* in *Geom.*) a plain Figure of Eleven Sides and Angles.

Endeixis, a ſhewing or declaring: In the Art of *Phyſick*, an Indication of Diſeaſes, ſhewing what is to be done; as a *Plethory*, or too great fulneſs of Blood, directs, to the opening of a Vein.

Endelechia. a Philoſophical Word for Continuence, or Laſtingneſs. See *Entelechia*.

Endemical, **Endemial**, or **Endemious Diſeaſe**, a Diſtemper that infects a great many in the ſame Country, the Cauſe of it being peculiar to the Country where it Reigns; as the Flux to *Ireland*, the Scurvy to *Holland*, intermitting Feavers to the Inhabitants of our marſhy Places, *&c.* It is alſo ſometimes call'd *Morbus Vernaculus*, *& Communis*.

To **Endew**, (among Falconers) is when a Hawk ſo digeſts her Meat, that ſhe not only diſcharges her Gorge of it, but alſo cleanſes her Pannel.

To **Endite**, to Compoſe, Pen, or deliver the matter of a Letter, or other Writing.

Enditement or **Inditement**, (in Common-Law) a Bill, or Declaration in form of Law brought againſt one for ſome Offence, either Criminal or Penal unto Jurors, and by their Verdict found and preſented to be true before an Officer, or Court that has power to puniſh ſuch an Offence. It is always at the Suit of the Queen, and differs from an *Accuſation* in this Reſpect, that the Preferrer is no way ty'd to the Proof of it, except there appear Conſpiracy.

Endive, an Herb us'd in Sallets and Potage in the Autumn and Winter-ſeaſon. The diſtilled Water of it is very much us'd in Feavers and Inflammations, by reaſon of its cooling Quality.

Endorſe, (in *Heraldry*) the eighth part of a *Pale*, or the fourth of a *Pallet* as *He bears*, *or an Endorſe Gules*.

To **Endorſe**. See To *Indorſe*.

Endorſed, when two Lions are born Rampant, and turning their Backs to each other, the Heralds ſay, *They are endorſed*, but if their Faces be towards each other, it is termed *Combatant*.

To **Endow**, to beſtow a Dower, or Marriage-Portion; to ſettle Rents or Revenues, for the maintenance of a College, Hoſpital, *&c.*

Endowment, natural Gift or Quality: In a Law-ſenſe, the giving, or taking of a Dower to a Woman: Alſo the ſetting out or ſevering of a ſufficient Portion for the maintenance of a Vicar, when the Benefice is appropriated; and ſuch a Vicarage is call'd a *Vicarage Endowed*.

Endowment de la plus belle part, (*Fr.*) a Law-Phraſe us'd when a Man dying poſſeſſed of ſome Lands held in Knights-Service, and others in Socage, the Widow has her Dower out of the Socage-Lands, as being *la plus belle part*, *i. e.* the fairer Part.

Endromis, (*Gr.*) a kind of courſe Shag-Mantle which Runners and Wreſtlers anciently us'd to caſt about them after Exerciſe, alſo worn by others in cold Weather; a *Scotch* Plad, or *Iriſh* Robe.

To **Endue** (*Lat.*) to qualify, to ſupply or furniſh with.

To **Endure**. See To *Indure*.

Enema, (*Gr.*) a Gliſter.

Energetical, full of Energy, emphatical, forcible.

Energetical Bodies, or **Particles**, (among Naturaliſts) ſuch as are eminently Active, and which produce manifeſt Operations of different Natures, according to the various Circumſtances, and Motions of thoſe Bodies or ſmall Parts.

Energumeni Dæmoniaci, Men that are poſſeſs'd with unclean Spirits.

Energy, effectual Working, Efficacy, Force: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure wherein great force of Expreſſion is us'd: In a Medicinal Senſe, a ſtirring about, or Operation of the Animal Spirits and Blood.

To **Enervate**, (*Lat. q. d.* to ſpoil the force of the Nerves or Sinews) to take away one's Strength and Vigour, to weaken, or infeeble, to ſoften, or make wanton.

Enervation, the Act of enervating, weakening, or making feeble. In *Surgery*, a weakneſs about the Nerves and Tendons.

Enewed, (old Word) made new.

Enepa, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) the principal part of an Inheritance, which goes to the eldeſt Son.

Enfans Perdues, (*Fr. i. e.* loſt Children) the Forlorn Hope in an Army. See *Forlorn Hope*.

To **Enfeeble**. See To *Infeeble*.

To **Enfeoff**. See To *Infeoff*.

Enfilade, (*Fr.*) a Ribble-row of Rooms, Doors, *&c.* a long train of Diſcourſe: In the Art of War, the ſituation of a Poſt, that can diſcover and ſcour all the Length of a ſtraight Line; which by that means is render'd almoſt defenceleſs.

To **Enfilade** or **Enfile the Courtin, Rampart**, &c. is to ſcour or ſweep the whole Length of ſuch a Work with the Shot.

To **Enforce**. See To *Inforce*.

To **Enfranchiſe**, (*Fr.* Law-word) to make one a Free-Man, or a free Deniſon, to incorporate a Man into a Society, or Body Politick.

Enfranchiſement, the Art of enfranchiſing, making free, *&c.*

To **Engage**, to perſwade, or draw in, to oblige or bind, to mortgage or pawn; to take upon one's ſelf, or paſs one's Word, to Encounter or Fight.

Engagement, a Promiſe, Obligation, or Tie; a Combat, or Fight.

Engelbert, (*Germ. i. e.* bright Angel) a proper Name of ſome Men.

To **Engender**, (*Fr.*) to get or beget, to breed, to create or cauſe.

Engine, in general, is any Mechanick Inſtrument, made up of Wheels, Screws, or Pulleys, *&c.* in order to lift, caſt, or bear any Weight, or to produce any conſiderable Effect which cannot be ſo eaſily perform'd by the bare Application of Mens Hands; as Engines to raiſe Water, or put out Fire, Cranes, Draw-beams, *&c.* The Word is alſo figuratively taken for an Artifice, Device, or Contrivance.

Warlike Engines, ſuch as are made uſe of for the battering and taking of ſtrong Places.

Engineer or **Ingenier**, a Perſon well skill'd in the Art of Contriving, Building and Repairing of Forts, and other Works; alſo experienced in the Methods of Attacking and Defending all ſorts of Poſts.

Engiſoma, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) a Fracture of the Scull, wherein the Bone ſinks to the inner Membrane or Skin of the Brain, and preſſes upon it: Alſo the Name of an Inſtrument us'd in ſuch Caſes.

England, the moſt happy Country in *Europe* upon many Accounts, more eſpecially with reſpect to its ſituation, temperateneſs of its Air, Richneſs of Soil, *&c.* Its Name is derived from the *Angles*, a People of *Denmark*, who with the *Jutes* and *Saxons*, ſubdu'd and ſettled themſelves in this Iſland. See *Saxons*.

Englecery, **Englechery** or **Englechire**, an old Law-Term that only ſignifies the being an *Engliſhman*, and formerly us'd in Oppoſition to *Francigena*, which laſt Word denoted any Foreigner: So that according to K. *Canutus*'s Law, a Fine was laid upon the Country, for the private Murder of ſuch a one, and every Man ſo kill'd was accounted *Francigena*, unleſs *Englecery* was proved, *i. e.* due Proof were made that he was an *Engliſh-man*. This Law for the Abuſes and Troubles occaſioned by it, was utterly aboliſh'd by *Stat.* 14. *Ed.* 3.

Engliſh, belonging to *England*; as *The Engliſh Tongue*: Alſo the Name of a kind of Printing-Letter.

Engliſh Serpentary, an Herb. See *Biſtort*.

Engonaſi or **Engonaſis**, one of the Northern Conſtellations containing about 48 Stars, and ſo nam'd from its Figure, wherein *Hercules* is repreſented leaning on his Right Knee, and endeavouring to bruiſe a Dragon's Head with his left Foot.

Engonios, (in *Anat.*) the bending of the Arm or Leg.

Engouted, a Term in Heraldry, when a Hawk's Feathers have black Spots in them.

To **Engraft**. See To *Ingraft*.

Engrailed, a Term in *Heraldry*, when a Bordure, *&c.* is made by a Line notched and ſhap'd like a Scollop, ſo that the little Arches turn outwards from the middle of the Eſcutcheon; for if they turn the other way, 'tis call'd *Invected*.

To **Engrave**, to cut any Figure, or Repreſentation in Wood, Copper, or other Metal.

To **Engroſs**. See To *Ingroſs*.

Engyſcope, (*Gr.*) the ſame with a *Microſcope*, being an Inſtrument to view ſmall Bodies diſtinctly, and ſo call'd, becauſe it brings the Eye much nearer to thoſe ſmall Bodies, ſo as to make them appear to have larger Parts and Dimenſions than they had before. See *Microſcope*.

To **Enhance**, to advance, or to raiſe the Price.

Enharmonical or **Enharmonick Muſick**, (*Gr.*) the laſt of the three kinds of Muſick in uſe among the Ancients abounding with *Dieſes*; a particular manner of turning the Voice, and diſpoſing the Intervals with ſuch Art, that the Melody becomes more moving. See *Chromatick* and *Diatonick*.

Enharmonical Dieſis. See *Dieſis*.

Enhydris, *(Gr.)* an Adder, or Water-ſnake; an Otter.

Enhydros, a ſort of round Stone ſmooth and white, wherein as one ſhakes it, ſomewhat ſeems to move to and fro.

Enigma or **Ænigma,** a Riddle, an obſcure Allegory, in which the natural Senſe of the Words cannot be immediately perceiv'd; an intricate Sentence, a Difficult Queſtion or Propoſition.

Enigmatical, belonging to, or full of Riddles, or dark Speeches; myſtical, hard to be underſtood.

Enigmatiſt, one that makes, or propoſes Riddles, or hard and obſcure Queſtions.

Enixum Sal, a Term us'd by Chymiſts, for that which they otherwiſe call a *Neutral Salt*, which partakes both of the Nature of an *Acid*, and an *Alkali*; as common Salt, Nitre, Allum, &c.

To **Enjoy,** to have the Uſe or Profit of, to have at one's Diſpoſal, to poſſeſs.

Enjoyment, enjoying, poſſeſſing; Poſſeſſion, Pleaſure, Joy.

To **Enjoyn,** to bid, order, charge, or command.

To **Enlarge.** See To *Inlarge*.

To **Enlighten,** to light, or give light to; to clear or make clear.

To **Enliven,** to put Life into, to make lively, or brisk.

Enmity, *(Lat.)* Hatred, Grudge, Variance, Strife, falling out.

Ennea, *(Gr.)* the Number of Nine.

Enneadecaterides, (in *Aſtron.*) a Revolution of Nineteen Years, otherwiſe call'd the *Lunar Cycle*, or *Golden Number*; which See: Or, *Cycle* of the *Moon*.

Enneagon (in *Geom.* and *Fortif.*) a regular Figure of Nine equal Sides, and as many Angles, which may be fortify'd with the ſame Number of Baſtions.

Enneaphyllon, an Herb that has Nine long Leaves.

Enneatical, belonging to the Number of Nine; as *Enneatical Days or Years, i. e.* every Ninth Day of a Sickneſs, or Ninth Year of a Man's Life, which is thought to bring ſome great Alteration in the Diſeaſe, or change of Fortune.

Enneemeris, *(Gr.)* one kind of the Figure *Cæſura* in a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, after the Fourth Foot in the Ninth Syllable of the Verſe, which odd Syllable ending the Word, helps to make the next Foot with the following Word; as in this Verſe.

Ille latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho.

Where are found all the Four Branches of the *Cæſura*, viz. *Triemimeris Penthemimeris, Hephthemimeris & Enneemimeris.*

To **Ennoble,** *(Lat.)* to make Noble, to render more renowned.

Enoch's Pillars, two Pillars ſaid to be ſet up by *Enoch*, the Son of *Seth*, one of Brick, and the other of Sto e, upon which the whole Art of Aſtronomy was engrav'd.

Enodation, (*Lat.* in Husbandry) an unknotting, or cutting away the Knots of Trees: Alſo an explaining, expounding, or unfolding of a Matter.

Enormity, Hainouſneſs, high Miſdemeanour.

Enormous, that is out of Rule or Square, exceeding great, hainous, grievous.

To **Enpleet,** an old Law-word, for to Implead; as *May exleet, and be enpleated in all Courts.*

Enqueſt or **Inqueſt,** the Inquiſition or Enquiry into matter of Fact made by the Jury in all Cauſes, both Civil and Criminal, in order to the giving of their Verdict; according to which Judgment paſſes; for the Judge ſays, *The Jury finds the Fact thus, and the Law is thus.*

To **Enquire,** See To *Inquire.*

To **Enrage,** to put in a Rage, to make one mad, or provoke him.

To **Enroll.** See To *Inroll.*

Ens, *(Lat.)* a Philoſophical Term for a Being, whatever has any Kind of Exiſtence, or Being: This the School-men call *Ens reale*, or *Ens poſitivum*, to diſtinguiſh it from their *Ens rationis*; which is only an imaginary thing, a Creature of the Brain, and exiſts only in the Underſtanding.

Ens Primum, (according to *Paracelſus*) is the moſt efficacious Part of any natural mixt Body, Vegetable, Animal, or Mineral, which he pretends to have been able to ſeparate from them, and with it to effect prodigious things, for the renewing and reſtoring of Youth.

Ens Veneris, is a Sublimation of equal Parts of the Powder of *Cyprus-Vitriol*, calcined or burnt to a dark Colour, and of *Sal Armoniack*, into the form of a Yellow Flower; and this Operation is ſo call'd from ſome Particles of *Venus*, or Copper, which are thereby carry'd away from the *Vitriol*.

Enſample, (old Word) an Example, Model, or Pattern.

To **Enſconſe,** (old Word) to intrench. See *Inſconſed*.

To **Enſeam** or **Enſaim,** to purge a Hawk, or Falcon of her Glut, and Greaſe.

Enſeeled, (among Falconers) a Hawk is ſaid *To be enſeeled*, when a Thread is drawn through the upper Eye-lids, and made faſt under the Beak, to take away the Sight.

Enſiformis Cartilago or **Mucronata,** (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) is the loweſt part of the *Sternum*, or Breaſt-bone, ſo nam'd from its ſharp-pointed Triangular Shape, reſembling the Edge of a Sword.

Enſign, an Officer in a Foot-Company of Soldiers that bears the Standard or Colours; or the Standard it ſelf: Alſo the Colours that are ſet up, or hung out in a Ship: In *Heraldry*, an Eſcutheon in which are painted the Trophies of Honour, or Coat Armour of a particular Family.

Enſigns of Royalty. See *Royalty*,

Enſigne, *(Fr.)* a Word us'd in ſome of our ancient Writers, for Bleeding or Blood-letting; alſo Blooded, or let blood.

To **Enſlave.** See To *Inſlave.*

To **Enſnare.** See To *Inſnare.*

To **Enſue,** *(Fr.)* to follow, to proceed, or ſpring from.

Entablature or **Entablement,** (in *Architect.*) properly a flooring, or lofting with Boards: It is more eſpecially taken for the Architrave, Frize and Cornice of a Pillar, being in effect the outmoſt end of the Flooring, which is either ſupported by Pillars, or by a Wall, if there be no Columns.

Entail, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) a Fee-tail, or Fee entailed, ſcanted or ſhorten'd; by which means the Heir is limited, and ty'd up to certain Conditions.

To **Entail an Eſtate,** is to make it over after ſuch a manner.

Entalium, *(Lat.)* a kind of Sea-ſhell of about a Finger's length, Scollop'd without, and ſmooth on the inſide.

To **Entangle.** See To *Intangle.*

Entelechia, *(Gr.)* a Word us'd by *Ariſtotle*, to expreſs the Humane Mind or Soul, as being the perfection of Nature, and the Principle of Motion. The ancient Commentators on *Ariſtotle*, interpret it by the Word *Actus*, meaning a kind of *Subſtantial Form*, by which Action is produced in the Body. But the modern Philoſophers take it for a ſort of continued and perpetual Motion, and fit Modification of Matter, qualifying the whole to be able to perform ſuch Acts as are proper to it.

Entendment, (in Common-Law) the true ſenſe or meaning of a Word, or Sentence: Thus a thing that is in doubt ſhall be ſometimes made out by Entendment. See *Intendment*.

To **Enter**, to go into, to ſet down in Writing; eſpecially to Note down Goods, *&c.* in a Book of Accounts. Among Carpenters, to let the Tenon of a piece of Timber into the Mortiſe of another.

To **Enter a Hawk**, a Term us'd by Falconers, when ſhe firſt begins to kill.

Entera, (*Gr.*) the Entrails, the inward Parts of the Body, the Bowels.

Enterenchyta, a Clyſter pipe, which is alſo call'd *Siphon* and *Syringa*.

To **Enterfere**. See To *Interfere*.

Enterfering, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, which cauſes ſuch a Beaſt to go ſo narrow behind with the hinder Feet, that he frets one Foot againſt another; whence there ariſe hard mattery Scabs which make him go lame.

Entering. See *Ent'ring*.

Entermewer, (among Falconers) a Hawk that changes the Colour of her Wings by degrees.

Enterocele, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) the fall of the Entrails, eſpecially of the Gut call'd *Ileum*, through the widen'd Proceſſes of the *Peritoneum*, into the Groin or outward Skin that covers the *Scrotum*: It is otherwiſe call'd *Hernia Inteſtinalis*.

Enteroepiplocele, a kind of Rupture, when the Caul and the Guts fall down both together into the *Scrotum*, or Cod.

Enterology, a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of the Bowels.

Enteromphalus or **Hernia Umbilicalis**, a Rupture, when the Entrails bunch out at the Navel; which is common among great-belly'd or teeming Women.

To **Enterpenn**, (a Term in *Falconry*) as, *The Hawk Enterpenneth*, i. e. has her Feathers wrapt up, ſnarled or intangled.

Enterpleader, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) the debating of a Point that accidentally happens, before the Principal Cauſe can have an end: In the Civil Law, it is termed *Cognitio præjudicialis*. See To *Interplead*.

Enterprize, an Undertaking, Attempt or Deſign; eſpecially in the Art of War.

To **Enterprize**, to undertake, to take in Hand, to attempt.

To **Entertain**, to maintain, keep or lodge; to receive or accept of, to Treat.

Entertainment, an entertaining, receiving, *&c.* Treatment, good Welcome.

Enterview, (a Term in *Falconry*) by which is meant the ſecond Year of an Hawk's Age.

Enthemata, Graffs ſtuck into the Clefts of Trees: Alſo Medicines apply'd to Green Wounds, to ſtop the Blood and Courſe of Humours.

To **Enthrall**. See To *Inthrall*.

To **Enthrone**. See To *Inthrone*.

Enthuſiaſm, (*Gr.*) Fanaticiſm, a making ſhew of Divine Inſpiration.

Enthuſiaſt, one that pretends to be ſo inſpired, or is tranſported with imaginary Revelations.

Enthuſiaſtical or **Enthuſiaſtick**, belonging to, or favouring of Enthuſiaſm.

Enthymema, (*Gr.*) any Act, Conception, or Idea of the Mind: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, when the concluding Sentence conſiſts of Contraries.

In Logick, **Enthymema**, is a Syllogiſm perfect in the Mind, but imperfect in the Expreſſion; becauſe ſome one of the Propoſitions is ſuppreſs'd, as being ſo clear and common, that it may be eaſily ſupply'd by the Underſtanding of thoſe to whom it is made: *As every Right-lined Triangle has all its Three Angles juſt equal to two Right ones, therefore it will be ſo in an Iſoſceles*; where the Propoſition, *That an Iſoſceles is a Right-lined Triangle*, is omitted, as being ſufficiently known, and conſequently it were needleſs to inſert it.

To **Entice**, to draw in cunningly, to tempt.

Enticement, the Act of enticing, Allurement.

Entierty or **Intierty**, (*Fr.*) a Law-word ſignifying Entireneſs, or the Whole; as it is diſtinguiſhed from *Moiety*, or the Half.

Entire, whole, compleat, perfect, full, abſolute, ſincere.

Entire Pertingents, (in *Heraldry*) are Lines that run the longeſt way of the Shield's Poſition, without touching the Center.

Entire Pertranſient, a Line which croſſes the middle of the Shield or Eſcutcheon, and runs diametrically the longeſt way of its Poſition.

Entire Tenancy, (in Common Law) is uſually oppos'd to *Several Tenancy*, and taken for a ſole Poſſeſſion in one Perſon, whereas the other imports a joynt or common Poſſeſſion in more.

To **Entitle**. See To *Intitle*.

Entity, (*Lat.*) a Philoſophical Word for a Being, or the having a Being.

Entoire, (*Fr.* in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when a Bordure is charged with all ſorts of things that have no Life, except Leaves, Fruits and Flowers; ſuch as Bezants, Plates, Ogreſſes, *&c.*

Entombed. See *Intombed*.

Entrails, the Inwards, Bowels, or Guts.

Entrance, Entry or going in, Admittance, Beginning.

To **Entrap**. See To *Intrap*.

To **Entreat**, to beg earneſtly, or beſeech; to court with fair Words: Alſo formerly, to treat of, or handle.

Entreaty, Supplication, Requeſt.

Entremes, (old Word) intermingled.

Entrichomata, (*Gr.*) the utmoſt edge of the Eye-lids, from whence the Hair grows.

Entriked, (old Word) deceived.

Ent'ring a Ship, (in a Sea-fight) ſignifies as much as Boarding; and the ſafeſt way to do it is in the Bow.

Ent'ring-Ladder, is of two ſorts; one of Wood faſten'd to the Ship's ſides, which is us'd in a Harbour, or in fair Weather, for Perſons to go in and out of the Ship: The other is made of Ropes, with ſmall Staves for Steps, and is hung out of the Gallery, to get into the Boat, or to come a board the Ship from thence; when the Sea runs ſo high that the Boat cannot be brought to the Ship's ſide without danger of ſtaving her.

Ent'ring-Rope, a Rope ty'd by the Ship's ſide to hold by, as one goes up the Ent'ring-Ladder or Wales.

Entruſion or **Intruſion**, (Law-Term) a violent and unlawful Entrance upon Lands or Tenements void of a Poſſeſſour, by one that has no manner of Right to them.

Entruſion de Gard, a Writ that lies where an Infant within Age enters into Lands, and holds his Lord out; in which Caſe the Lord ſhall not have the Writ *de Communi Cuſtodia*, but this.

To **Entruſt**. See To *Intruſt*.

Entry, ent'ring or coming in, Paſſage; alſo the ent'ring or ſetting down of Goods in the Cuſtom-Houſe. In a Law-ſenſe, the taking Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements: It is alſo us'd for a Writ of Poſſeſſion. See *Ingreſſus*.

Entry ad Communem Legem, is a Writ that lies where a Tenant for Term of Life, Tenant for Term of another's Life, Tenant by the Cour-

Life, or Tenant in Dower, aliens or makes over Lands and dies, then the Party in Reverſion ſhall have this Writ againſt whomſoever is in Poſſeſſion.

Entry ad Terminum qui præteriit, a Writ lying for a Leſſor, in caſe Land being let to a Man for another's Life; he for whoſe Life the Lands are leaſed dies, and the Leſſee or Tenant holds over his Term.

Entry in Caſu Conſimili, a Writ which he in Reverſion ſhall have againſt a Tenant for Life, or in Courteſy, who aliens in Fee.

Entry in Caſu Proviſo, a Writ that lies in like manner for one in Reverſion, when a Tenant in Dower aliens in Fee, or for Term of Life, or for another's Life.

Entry Cauſa Matrimonii prælocuti or **Entry for Marriage in Speech**, a Writ that lies where Lands or Tenements are given to a Man, upon condition that he take the Donour to Wife within a certain Time; and he does not marry her within the time appointed, or eſpouſes another, or otherwiſe diſables himſelf from performing the ſaid Condition; then the Donour and her Heirs, ſhall have this Writ againſt him, or whoſoever elſe is in the ſaid Lands.

Entry per le cui et poſt, a Writ that lies where a Man is diſſeiſed, or turn'd out of his Freehold, and the Diſſeiſour aliens or dies in poſſeſſion, and his Heir enters: Then the Diſſeiſee, or his Heir, ſhall have this Writ againſt the Heir of the Diſſeiſour, or the Alienee of the Diſſeiſour.

Entry ſine caſu Capitali, a Writ lying where an Abbot, or ſuch as has Covent or Common Seal, aliens Lands or Tenements of the Right of his Church, without the conſent of the Covent or Chapter, and dies; then the Succeſſour ſhall have this Writ.

Among Hunters, **Entries** are taken for thoſe Places or Thickets through which Deer are found lately to have paſs'd; whereby their greatneſs is gueſſed at, and then the Hounds or Beagles are put to them for the View.

To **Entwine**, to twiſt, or wind about.

Entypoſis, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) the joynting of the Shoulder with the Arm.

† **Enucleated**, (*Lat.*) declared, made plain, thoroughly ſcanned or ſifted.

Enucleation, properly a taking out the Kernel; the explaining or unfolding of a difficult Matter.

Envelope, (*Fr.*) a Cover for any thing: In *Fortification*, a Work of Earth rais'd either in the Ditch of a Place, or beyond it; ſometimes in form of a plain *Parapet* or Breaſt-work, and ſometimes like a little Rampart, with a Breaſt-work to it. Theſe Envelopes are otherwiſe call'd *Counter-guards*, *Conſerves*, *Lunettes*, *Sillons*, &c.

To **Envelope**, to Cover, to wrap or fold up in Linnen, Paper, *&c.* to ſurround, to hem in or beſet; to muffle up.

To **Envenom**, to infect with Poiſon, to corrupt; as *To envenom with bad Doctrine, falſe Principles*, &c.

To **Environ**, (*Fr.*) to encompaſs, ſurround, or ſtand about.

Enula or **Enula Campana**, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Ellecampane*, the Root of which is good in ſhortneſs or difficulty of Breathing, old Coughs, and ſeveral other Diſtempers.

To **Enumerate**, to number, or reckon up.

Enumeration, an enumerating or numb'ring, a ſumming up of ſeveral Particulars.

Enunciation, an uttering or pronouncing, a Maxim or Propoſition: In *Logick*, it is taken for a Propoſition, which ſimply affirms or denies.

Envoy, (*Fr.*) an able Perſon of a lower Degree than an Ambaſſadour, ſent from one Sovereign Prince or State to another, upon Publick Affairs: Alſo the Concluſion of a Ballad or Song.

Envoyce, a Term in Traffick. See *Invoy*

To **Enure**, (Law-word) to take Place or Eff to be of force or available; as *A Releaſe made to a Tenant for Term of Life, ſhall enure to him in the Reverſion.*

Envurny, a Term apply'd by Heralds to all Bordures of Coats that are charged with the Figures of Beaſts.

Envy, an Uneaſineſs of Mind, or Grief ariſing from the view of another's good Qualities, or Proſperity.

Enydris, (*Gr.*) an Otter, a Water-ſnake.

Enypnion, (*Gr.*) a Dream.

Eolipile. See *Æolipyle*.

Epacmaſtica, (*Gr.*) a Word us'd in ſome Writings of Phyſick, for a Feaver that continually grows ſtronger.

Epact, (*i. e.* additional Supply) a Term us'd in *Aſtronomy*, for a certain Number of Days by which the common Solar Year exceeds the Lunar, which exceſs is 11. in regard that the Lunary Month conſiſting but of $29\frac{1}{2}$ Days, makes but 354 Days in a Year, whereas the Solar Year has 365. For the Equation of which Year's differing thus 11 Days, certain Days are yearly ſupply'd by the Epact, never exceeding 30 (becauſe the Days between one Change of the Moon and another, never go beyond that Number) until a Thirteenth Month be added, by which means every Third Year becomes Emboliſmical, or a Lunary Leap-year.

Epact of the Year, is the Moon's Age at the beginning of every Year, *i. e.* the time between the firſt Minute of the firſt Day of *January*, and the laſt New Moon of the fore-going Year.

Epagoge, an importing or bringing in; alſo the examining of, or diſcourſing with one by croſs Queſtions, or Interrogatories: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure wherein like things are compared.

Epagogium, (in *Anat.*) the ſame as *Præputium*, or the Fore-skin of a Man's Yard.

Epagon, a Truckle in a Crane or other Engine.

Epanadiploſis, (*i. e.* a redoubling) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a Sentence begins and ends with the ſame Word; as *Severe to his Servants, to his Children ſevere.* This Figure is call'd *Incluſio* in *Latin*; but in the Art of Phyſick, *Epanadiploſis* is taken for the frequent redoublings or returns of Feavers.

Epanalepſis, (*i. e.* Repetition) a Rhetorical Figure in which the ſame Word is repeated for enforcement ſake, eſpecially after a long Parentheſis; as *It is known that thou haſt done this, it is known.*

Epanaphora, (*i. e.* Reference) a Figure wherein the ſame Word begins ſeveral Sentences or Clauſes; as

Ver adeo frondi, Ver utile ſylvis.

Epanodos, (*i. e.* Return) a Figure when the ſame Sound or Word is twice repeated in ſeveral, or in the ſame Sentence, in an inverted Order; as

Nec ſine ſole ſuo lux, nec ſine luce ſua ſol.

Alſo a Figure when we return to that which once we quitted: It is call'd in *Latin*, by *Ruffinianus*, *Everſio*, or *Egreſſio*.

Epanorthoſis, Amendment or Correction, a reſtoring to the former State. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure when ſome fore-going Words or Expreſſions appearing too weak are recall'd, as it were for the better correcting of the Speech, and rend'ring it more emphatical; as

O clementia, ſeu potius patientia mira !

Epaphæreſis, a Term in *Phyſick* for a repeated Blood-letting.

Epar, See *Hepar*.

Eparmata, Swellings of the Glandules, or Kernels behind the Ears call'd *Parotides*.

Epaule, (*Fr.*) a Shoulder: In *Fortification*, the Shoulder of a Baſtion, being the Space contained in the Angle, made by the joyning together of the Face and Flank; whence that Angle is often call'd, *The Angle of the Epaule*.

Epaulement, a Shouldering Piece, or Covert; a Side-work made either of Earth thrown up, of Baggs or Baskets full of Earth, or of Faggots loaded with Earth: It is alſo taken for a Demi-Baſtion, and ſometimes it ſignifies a Square *Orillon*, which is a Maſs or heap of Earth almoſt Square, and fac'd or lin'd with a Wall, to cover the Cannon of a *Caſemate*. See *Orillon*.

Epauxeſis, (*Gr.*) an Encreaſe, a Figure in *Rhetorick*.

Epentheſis, (*i. e.* Interpoſition) a Grammatical Figure, when a Letter or Syllable is put in or added in the middle of a Word, as *Relligio* for *Religio*, *Induperator* for *Imperator*, &c.

Eperlanus, (*Lat.*) the Smelt, a ſort of Fiſh.

Epexegeſis, (*Gr.*) a plainer Interpretation of what was mention'd before.

Epha, an *Hebrew* Meaſure containing 9 Gallons, or about a Buſhel, acording to others, Seven Wine Gallons and Four Pints.

Ephebeum or **Ephebium**, (*Gr.*) a Place where young Men us'd to Wreſtle and Exerciſe themſelves. In *Anatomy*, the Space from the *Hypogaſtrium*, or lower part of the Belly, to the Privy Parts.

Ephebia, Striplings Age, at the entry of Fifteen Years.

Ephedron, the Herb Horſe-tail.

Ephelcis, a bloody ſubſtance brought up in ſpitting of Blood; alſo a Shell or Cruſt that is brought over Ulcers.

Ephelis, a Spot or Freckle that uſually proceeds from Sun-burn.

Ephemera or **Ephemeris**, a Wind-fly, a kind of Worm, which being chang'd to a Fly, lives not above a Day.

Ephemera or **Ephemera Febris**, a continued Feaver that laſts but one Day.

Ephemerides, certain Regiſters or Aſtronomical Tables calculated to ſhew the daily Motions of the Planets, with their Aſpects, Places and other Circumſtances throughout the Year. Theſe Journals are generally made uſe of by Aſtrologers, to draw Horoſcopes, or Schemes of the Heaven.

Ephemeris, a Regiſter or Day-Book, a Journal: Among Aſtronomers, ſuch a one as contains Obſervations relating to the Heavenly Bodies, eſpecially ſhewing their Place at Noon.

Ephemeriſt, a maker of *Ephemerides*, Almanacks, *&c.*

Ephemeron or **Ephemerum**, a kind of Plant that dies the ſame Day it ſprings, *Liriconfancy* or *May-Lilly*; *Meadow-Saffron*: Alſo a Beaſt about the River *Hypanis* that lives but one Day.

Epheſtris, a ſort of Garment us'd to be worn over Armour.

Epheſus, a City of the Leſſer *Aſia*, ſtill call'd *Efeſo*, and famous for the Stately Temple of *Diana*, counted one of the Seven Wonders of the World, which took up above 200 Years in building, all *Aſia* contributing to its Expence; the Pillars were all of Marble, and 70 Foot high: This prodigious Fabrick was burnt by *Eroſtratus*, the ſame Night that *Alexander* the Great was born.

Ephetæ, certain Judges at *Athens* in *Greece*, who try'd Cauſes of Man-ſlaughter, as the *Areopagites* did thoſe of wilful Murder: Theſe Magiſtrates being Fifty in Number, were to be as many Years old, and of approved Integrity.

Ephialtes, a Diſeaſe call'd the *Night-mare*, or *Hag*, when the Patient being aſleep, fancies his Wind-pipe to be oppreſs'd by ſome Weight lying upon it, and his Breath to be ſtopt: This Diſeaſe is alſo call'd *Incubus*; which See.

Ephidroſis, a ſweating or diſcharging Humours through the Pores of the Skin.

Ephippium, a Saddle, the Harneſs of a Horſe; an Houſing or Horſe-cloath: In *Anatomy*, the ſame as *Sella Equina* or *Turcica*, being a part of the *Os Sphenoides* or Wedge-like Bone, in which the Pituitary Glandule is plac'd.

Ephod, a kind of Linnen-garment Worn by the High Prieſt, and other inferiour Prieſts among the *Jews*.

Ephori, (*Gr.*) certain Magiſtrates or Overſeers of the Common-wealth among the ancient *Lacedemonians*, who were eſtabliſh'd to bridle the Authority of their Kings.

Ephraim, (*Heb.* fruitful or encreaſing) the Second Son of *Joſeph*, and the Father of the *Ephraimites*, who together with the Children of *Manaſſeh* were reckon'd among the Twelve Tribes of *Iſrael*.

Epiala or **Epiales**, (*Gr.*) a continued Feaver proceeding from cold Phlegm, wherein Heat and Cold is felt at once in every part of the Body: It was riſe at *London*, in the Month of *March*, *A. D.* 1688.

Epibates, Sea-Veſſels that are only us'd to carry Paſſengers; Paſſage-boats, or Tranſport-ſhips.

Epibata or **Epibates**, a Soldier ſerving at Sea, or on Ship-board.

Epibole, (*i.e.* a caſting or putting in) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, whoſe repetition of the ſame Word, at the beginning of ſeveral Sentences, has reſpect to the Matter; whereas in *Epanalepſis*, it has regard chiefly to the Style.

Epicarpium, a Medicine outwardly apply'd to the Wriſt, like a Plaiſter or Pultice, to drive away intermitting Feavers.

Epicauma, a foul Sore, or cruſty Ulcer, that ſometimes happens to the Black of the Eye.

Epicedium, a Funeral Song, or Copy of Verſes in praiſe of the Dead.

Epicene, (*i.e.* common) that is of both Kinds or Sexes as *The Epicene Gender* in Grammar, a Gender which contains both Sexes under one Termination, whether Maſculine or Feminine; as *Hic Paſſer*, a Sparrow, either Cock or Hen; *hæc Aquila*, an Eagle, *&c.* which is chiefly in the Names of thoſe Creatures, whoſe different Sex it is hard to diſtinguiſh.

Epiceraſtica, Medicines that take away the force of and moderate ſharp Humours.

Epichirema, an Attempt or Endeavour: In *Logick*, an Argument for the proving or clearing of any Matter, eſpecially ſuch a one as conſiſts of many Propoſitions depending one upon another, whereby at laſt ſome particular Point is made out; a kind of *Sorites*, which See.

Epichireſis, an attempting, ſetting about, or endeavouring; alſo an Argumentation or Reaſoning: Among Surgeons a dexterity or readineſs in Anatomizing or Diſſecting Animal Bodies; the ſame with *Enchireſis*.

Epicitharisma, (in the ancient Theaters) the laſt part of the Interlude, or a Flouriſh of Muſick after the Play was done.

Epick, belonging to, or conſiſting of Heroick or Hexameter Verſe; as *An Epick Poem*.

Epick Poet, one that writes ſuch Verſes.

Epicks, Epick Poetry.

Epiclintæ, Earthquakes that move ſide-long.

Epicolicæ Regiones, (in *Anat.*) thoſe Parts which lie upon the Gut *Colon*, ſo call'd by Dr. *Gliſſon*.

Epicophoſis, Deafneſs.

Epicraſis, a mingling together or tempering: In a Medicinal Senſe, a voiding of ill Humours in the Blood by Degrees.

Epicriſis, Approbation, Eſtimation, Judgment: Among Phyſicians, *&c.* it is taken for a judging of a Diſeaſe.

Epictetus, a Famous Stoick Philoſopher, born at *Hierapolis* in *Phrygia*, who was ſo much eſteem'd, that his Lamp, tho' but of earthen Ware, was ſold for 3000 *Attick* Groats, *i. e.* about 92 Pounds of *Engliſh* Money.

Epicure, a ſenſual Man, one that gives himſelf wholly to Pleaſure. See *Epicurus*.

Epicurean, a Follower of *Epicurus*'s Sect.

Epicurean Philoſophy, the Natural Philoſophy firſt taught by *Epicurus* and *Democritus*, and afterwards deliver'd in Verſe by *Lucretius*: It is much the ſame with the preſent *Mechanical Philoſophy*; which See.

Epicuriſm, the Doctrine of *Epicurus*; alſo the Practice of an Epicure, or voluptuous Perſon.

To **Epicurize**, to live like an Epicure.

Epicurus, (*i. e.* a Helper) a noted *Athenian* Philoſopher, who held Pleaſure, or rather *Indolency*, that is a being free from Pain, to be the chiefeſt Good; whence by Miſtake, all voluptuous Perſons are call'd *Epicures*.

Epicycle, (in *Aſtron.*) a litle Circle whoſe Center is in the Circumference of a greater; or a ſmall Orb which being fix'd in the *Deferent* of a Planet, is carry'd along with its Motion; and yet with its own peculiar Motion, carries the Body of the Planet faſten'd to it, round about its proper Center: Such an *Epicycle* is attributed by ancient Aſtronomers to all the Planets, except the Sun, and ſerves for ſolving their Appearances in the *Ptolemaick* Syſtem.

Epicyema, the ſame with *Superfetation*; or a conceiving again, before the firſt Young is brought forth.

Epidemical or **Epidemick**, common among the People, publick, univerſal.

Epidemical Diſeaſe, is one that proceeds from a common Cauſe, and ſpreads it ſelf over ſeveral Countries at divers times; ſuch are the Plague, Malignant Feavers, Small Pox, *&c.*

Epidermis, (in *Anat.*) the Scarf-skin, the outward Skin or Coat, which ſerves as it were for a Covering to the main Skin of a Man's Body. See *Cuticle*.

Epideſis, a binding: In *Surgery*, the binding up of a Wound, to ſtop the Blood.

Epideſmus, a Ligature, Bandage, or Swathe for a Wound or Sore.

Epididymis or **Epididymidæ**, (in *Anat.*) a Body of Veſſels, whoſe Figure reſembles crooked Veins, ſwollen with ill Blood; its greater Globe or Bunch being faſten'd to the back of the Teſticles, and the leſſer to the Veſſel that carries the Seed. Theſe are otherwiſe call'd *Paraſtatæ*, as alſo *Supergeminales* in *Latin*.

Epigæum, (in *Aſtron.*) the lower part of the Circle in which a Planet moves, next to the Earth.

Epigaſtrick Artery, (in *Anat.*) is ſaid by ſome to be a Branch of the *Iliack* Artery, and diſtributes it ſelf among the Muſcles of the *Epigaſtrium*.

Epigaſtrick Veins, the Flank-veins.

Epigaſtrium, the fore-part of the *Abdomen* or lower Belly, whoſe upper part is call'd *Hypochondrium*, the middle part *Umbilicalis*, and the Lowermoſt *Hypogaſtrium*.

Epigenema, that which is added to any thing over and above: In a Medicinal Senſe, that which happens to a Diſeaſe like a Symptom.

Epiglottis or **Sublinguium**, (in *Anat.*) the fifth Cartilage or Griſtle of the *Larynx*, the cover or flap of the Wind-pipe.

Epigonatis, the Pattle or Whirl-bone of the Knee.

Epigram, a ſhort and witty Poem, playing upon the Fancies or Conceits that ariſe from any kind of Subject.

Epigrammatiſt, a Maker of Epigrams.

Epigraphe, an Inſcription or Title ſet on a Statue, *&c.*

Epilepſia or **Morbus Caducus**, the Falling-ſickneſs, ſo call'd becauſe the Perſons troubled with it fall down on a ſudden: It is otherwiſe termed *Morbus Herculeus*, becauſe it is hard to be cured; as alſo *Comitialis*, *Sacer*, *Lues Deifica*, &c. This Diſeaſe is a Convulſion of the whole Body that hinders or puts a ſtop to all Animal Actions, and proceeds from a Diſorder in the Brain.

Epilepſia Inteſtinalis, a Convulſion ariſing from things that fret the Bowels, which often happens to Children.

Epilepſia Puerorum, Convulſions with which Infants are frequently ſeiz'd.

Epileptica, Medicines againſt the Epilepſy or Falling-ſickneſs.

Epileptical or **Epileptick**, troubled with that Diſeaſe.

Epilœmica, Medicines good againſt the Peſtilence or Plague.

Epilogiſmus, a Computation, a reckoning, or caſting up, a deliberating or weighing in Mind: In ſome Writers, the Vote or Opinion of Phyſicians, when conſulted about a Cure.

Epilogue, a Concluſion or cloſing of a Speech; alſo a Speech made at the end of a Play.

Epimelis, the Medlar, a kind of Fruit.

Epimenia, certain Preſents anciently ſent from *Africa* to *Rome* every Month; a Soldier's Monthly Pay; alſo Womens Monthly Courſes.

Epimenidium, a ſort of Onion.

Epimone, Continuance, Stay, Perſeverance: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure whereby the ſame Cauſe is continu'd and perſiſted in, much after one form of Speech: Alſo when to move Affection, the ſame Word is repeated, as *Sic, ſic juvat ire ſub umbras*, Virg.

Epimythium, the Moral of a Fable.

Epinicion, a Song of Triumph after a Victory.

Epinyctides, Pimples that ſend forth Matter, and are painful, eſpecially in the Night: Alſo a Sore in the Eye, that dulls the Sight, and makes the Corners of it water.

Epiparoxyſmus, a Term us'd by Phyſicians, when a Patient is ſeiz'd with more Fits in a Feaver than are uſual.

Epipedometry, (in *Mathem.*) ſignifies the meaſuring of Figures that ſtand on the ſame Baſe.

Epiphænomena, Signs which appear afterwards in Diſeaſes.

Epiphany, Appearance properly from above, Manifeſtation; a Word now peculiarly apply'd to the Feſtival celebrated, *Jan.* 6. and commonly call'd *Twelfth-day*, on which Chriſt was made manifeſt in the Fleſh to the *Gentiles*, by the appearing of a miraculous Star in the Eaſt, which conducted the Wiſe Men to the Place of his Nativity.

Epiphonema, (*i. e.* Exclamation) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, being a ſmart cloſe at the end of a Narration or Argument, or a preſſing and lively Reflection on the Subject treated of, as

Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem!

Or this.

So inconſtant is the favour of Princes!

Epiphora, Attack, Aſſault, or Onſet; alſo a Sentence added to the fore-going Diſcourſe: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure in which a Word is repeated at the end of ſeveral Sentences, but differs from *Epiſtrophe*, in this Point, that it has reſpect chiefly to the Matter: In *Logick*, a Concluſion or Conſequence drawn from the Aſſumption in a Syllogiſm.

In a Medicinal Senſe, **Epiphora**, is taken for a violent flowing of Humours into any Part, eſpecially the watering or dropping of the Eyes, occaſion'd by a thin Rheum, which is commonly call'd *Involuntary Weeping*, and continually flows from the Corners of the Eyes: Alſo an Inflammation of that Part, and more largely an Inflammation of the whole Body: Alſo the fall of Water into the Cod; as in ſome kind of Ruptures.

Epiphylloſpermous Plants, (among Herbaliſts) are ſuch as bear their Seed on the back part of their Leaves; being the ſame with *Capillaries*, which See.

Epiphyſis, a growing to, Encreaſe: In *Surgery*, it is us'd when one Bone grows to another, by a ſimple and immediate Joyning; but with ſome kind of entrance of one Bone into the Cavity or Hollow of another.

Epiplaſma, a Pultice, the ſame as *Cataplaſma*.

Epiplexis, an upbraiding or taunting, a chiding, or rebuking; Rebuke, Reproof: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, which by an elegant kind of upbraiding, endeavours to convince, and is otherwiſe call'd *Epitimeſis*.

Epiploce, a folding in, a platting, or interweaving: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure that expreſſes a gradual riſing of one Clauſe of a Sentence out of another, much after the manner of *Climax*; as *Domum ejus expugnavit, expugnata domo familiam extraxit, abſtractam cruciavit.*

Epiplois dextera, (in *Anat.*) is a Branch of the *Cœliaca Arteria*, which runs through the Right-ſide of the inner or hinder Leaf of the *Omentum* or Caul and the Gut *Colon* that is next to it.

Epiplois poſtica, a Branch of the Cœliack Artery, that ſprings out of the lower end of the *Splenica* and runs to the hinder Leaf of the Caul and the *Colon* joyned thereto.

Epiplois ſiniſtra, a Branch of the Cœliack Artery, which is beſtowed on the lower and left Side of the Caul.

Epiploocele, a kind of Rupture, when the Caul or thin skin that covers the Bowels falls into the outward skin of the *Scrotum*.

Epiploocomiſtæ, fat big-belly'd Men that have huge Cauls.

Epiploomphalum, a Navel-rupture, when the Navel ſtarts, by reaſon of a ſwoln Caul that is fallen down, or the Entrails bearing too hard upon it.

Epiploon, the Caul, a cover ſpread over the Bowels in ſhape of a Net or Fowler's Bag, and abounding with Blood-Veſſels; its Uſe being to cheriſh the Stomach and the Guts with its Fat. It is alſo call'd *Omentum* and *Reticulum*.

Epiporoma, a kind of hard Brawn in the Joynts.

Epiſarcidium, a ſort of Dropſy. See *Anaſarca*.

Epiſchium, the Share-bone.

Epiſcopacy, Church-government by Biſhops.

Epiſcopal, belonging to a Biſhop.

Epiſcopales Valvulæ, (in *Anat.*) two Membranes or thin Skins, in the Pulmonary Vein, that hinder the Blood from flowing back to the Heart: They are otherwiſe termed *Mitrales* and *Sigmoides*, which See.

Epiſcopalia, (in old Records) the Synodals, Pentecoſtals and other Cuſtomary Dues payable by the Clergy to the Biſhop of their Dioceſs: Theſe Impoſitions were alſo call'd *Onus Epiſcopale*, and were by ſpecial Privilege remitted to thoſe free Chappels that were built upon the King's *Demeſne*, and exempt from Epiſcopal Juriſdiction.

Epiſcoparians, thoſe of the Epiſcopal Party.

Epiſemaſia, (a Term in *Phyſick*) the very inſtant of Time that a Diſeaſe firſt ſeizes a Perſon.

Epiſion, the lower part of the Belly that ends in the Privities.

Epiſode, (*i. e.* entrance or coming in) a ſeparate Relation or Action which a Poet or Hiſtorian inſerts and tacks to his principal Subject, to ſupply his Work with variety of Events: Thus the Story of *Dido* is a pleaſing Epiſode in *Virgil*'s *Æneids*.

Epiſpaſticks, Medicines that ſerve to draw Bliſters.

Epiſphæria, (in ſome Anatomical Writers) certain Windings and Turnings in the outer Subſtance of the Brain, for the more ſecure Paſſage of the Blood-veſſels.

Epiſtalma, a Prince's Commiſſion under Hand and Seal.

Epiſtathmi, Officers that appoint Lodgings for a Prince's Train, Harbingers.

Epiſtle, a Letter that is ſent.

Epiſtler, he that reads the Epiſtles, in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church.

Epiſtolar or **Epiſtolary**, belonging to Epiſtles, or Letters.

Epiſtolares, certain Secretaries to the *Roman* Emperours, under the principal Secretary of State, who was ſtyl'd *Magiſter Scrinii Epiſtolarum*; which See.

Epiſtomia, (in *Anat.*) the utmoſt gapings and meetings of Veſſels.

Epiſtomium, a Cock or Spout in a Conduit, a Tap or Spiggot; a Cork or ſtopple for a Veſſel, a Bung: Alſo the ſtop in a pair of Organs, whereby the Sound is made high or low.

Epiſtrophe, a turning or Alteration, a going back: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure wherein ſeveral Sentences end in the ſame Word; as *Ambition ſeeks to be next to the beſt, after that to be equal with the beſt, then to be chief and above the beſt.*

Epiſtropheus, (in *Anat.*) the ſecond *Vertebra* or Joynt of the Neck, ſo call'd from turning; becauſe the Head turns upon it, as alſo *Cardo* in *Latin*, on the ſame Account.

Epiſtylium or **Epiſtyle**, (in *Architect.*) a maſs of Stone, or piece of Timber laid upon the Capital of a Pillar: The ancient *Greeks* often made uſe of this Word to ſignifie what we call the *Architrave*, which is the firſt Member of the *Entablature*, and is uſually broken into two or three Diviſions termed *Faſciæ*, *i. e.* Swathes, Fillets, Bands, or Liſts.

Epitaph, an Inſcription or Writing ſet on a Tomb.

Epitaſis, a Stretching or Straining, Intenſeneſs, Vehemence; an amplifying or inlarging on a Subject: Alſo the buſieſt part of a Comedy or other Stage play, before Things are brought to the full State and Vigour.

Epithalamium, a Nuptial Song, or Poem, which anciently us'd to be rehearſed at Weddings, in Praiſe of the Bride and Bridegroom; wiſhing them a fruitful Iſſue, and all things conducing to a future happy Life; alſo now and then wantonly glancing upon the Pleaſures of the Marriage-bed, &c.

Epithemation, a Plaiſter, Salve, or Ointment, to be laid upon a Sore.

Epitheme, a liquid Medicine apply'd to an outward Part of the Body, to cool and comfort the inward, eſpecially the Heart, Stomach and Liver.

Epithet, (*i. e.* that is put to, or added) a Grammatical Term for a Word that expreſſes the nature or quality of another Word to which it is joyn'd; as *A generous mind, an unruly Paſſion*, where the Terms *Generous* and *Unruly* are the Epithets expreſſing the Qualities of the *Mind* and *Paſſion*.

Epithymon, a Weed that grows about the Herb Time; *Dodder*: Alſo the Flower of Time.

Epitimeſis, a checking or rebuking. See *Epiplexis*.

Epitogium, a Tabard, a Garment worn looſe over another; a Habit or Hood that Students wear after they have taken their Degrees in an Univerſity.

Epitome, an Abridgment, or ſhort Abſtract.

To **Epitomize**, to abridge, or ſhorten; to expreſs the ſubſtance of any Diſcourſe or Treatiſe in fewer Terms.

Epitonium, an Inſtrument to wreſt or ſtretch Cords, a Pin or Peg in a ſtringed Muſical Inſtrument: Alſo a device to force up Water out of a Well; a Squirt.

Epitritus, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of four Syllables, of which the Grammarians reckon four kinds. The firſt is compounded of an *Iambus* and a *Spondæus*, as *Salutantes*, where the firſt Syllable is ſhort, and all the reſt long: The ſecond is made out of a *Trochee* and a *Spondee*; as *Concitati*, where the firſt Syllable is long, the ſecond ſhort, and the two laſt long: The third is compounded of a *Spondee* and an *Iambus*; as *Communicans*, where the two firſt Syllables are long, the third ſhort, and the laſt long. The fourth conſiſts of a *Spondee* and a *Trochee*, as *Incantare*; where the three firſt Syllables are long, and the laſt ſhort; to which may be added a Fifth, which is made up of a double *Pyrrhichius*; as *Arabia*; where all the Syllables are ſhort.

Epitrochaſmus, a running over with great Swiftneſs. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, wherein we ſpeedily run over ſeveral things, either for Brevity's ſake; as *Cæſar confinium ceperat, urbe potiebatur, Pompeium ſequebatur*: Or elſe to amaze thoſe we ſpeak to; as *State viri; quæ cauſa viæ? quive eſtis in armis? Quove tenetis iter?* Virg.

Epitrope, a committing of a Buſineſs to one's Management, Permiſſion: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, when we ſeem to allow one to do what he will, and yet think nothing leſs; as

I ſequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas. Virg.

Epitropus, a Commiſſioner, a Bailiff or Farmer; a Proctor or Factor.

Epityrum, a kind of Sallet among the Ancients made of Olives, with Vinegar, Cummin, Fennel, Rue and Mint; alſo a Cheeſe-cake.

Epizeugmenon. See *Diezugmenon*.

Epizeuxis, a joyning together. In *Rhetorick*, a repetition of the ſame Word, in the ſame Sentence or Verſe, no other word coming between; as

Ah! Coridon, Coridon, *What Madneſs has thee mov'd?*

Epneumatoſis, Expiration, the Act or Faculty of breathing out, a Term in the Art of *Phyſick*.

Epocha or **Epoch**, (in *Chronol.*) a ſolemn date of Time, counted from ſome memorable Action or Event; as the Creation of the World, *Noah*'s Floud, the Birth of our Lord, *&c.* from the *Greek* Word *Epecho*, *i. e.* to ſtop or ſtay; becauſe the Meaſures of Time are thereby ſtay'd or determin'd: Theſe *Epocha*'s or *Æra*'s are different according to the Cuſtom of ſeveral Nations, and among them the four following ones are chiefly remarkable, *viz.*

The **Julian Epocha**, taking Name from *Julius Cæſar*'s Reformation of the *Roman* Calendar; which was done Forty five Years before Chriſt's Nativity, in the 708th Year from the Building of *Rome*, and in the 731 Olympiad.

The **Ethiopick** or **Abaſſine Epocha**, ſo nam'd from its being in uſe among the *Abaſſines* and *Egyptians*: This *Epocha* begun *Aug.* 29. *A. C.* 284. and in the firſt Year of the Emperour *Diocleſian*'s Reign; whence ſome call it the *Diocleſian Epocha*, and others the *Æra of the Martyrs*, becauſe it bore Date with a very ſevere Perſecution.

The **Turkiſh** or **Arabick Epocha**, which they call the *Hegeira*, takes its Riſe from the Impoſtor *Mahomet*'s flight from the City of *Mecca* in *Arabia*; which happen'd *July* 16. *A. C.* 622.

The **Perſick** or **Jeſdegerdick Epocha**, takes its Date either from the Coronation of the laſt *Perſian* King *Jeſdegerdis* or *Jeſdagerdis*, as ſome ſay; or rather from his being conquer'd by *Ottoman* the *Saracen*, which was *June* 16. *A. C.* 632.

Epode, one of the Members of that ſort of Lyrick Poetry of which *Pindar*'s Odes conſiſt; the other two being *Strophe* and *Antiſtrophe*, which in every Ode anſwer each other; whereas one Epode anſwers to another in ſeveral Odes: Alſo a Title of one of *Horace*'s Books after his Odes.

Epomis, a Hood, ſuch as Univerſity-Students and Livery-men wear. In *Anatomy*, the upper part of the Shoulder, otherwiſe call'd *Acromium*.

Epomphalum, a Plaiſter or other Medicine apply'd to the Navel, when it ſtarts or bunches out.

Epops, the Hoop, a ſort of Bird.

Epoſtraciſmus, a kind of Sport or Play, with Oiſter-ſhells or ſuch like thrown into the Water, commonly call'd *A Duck and a Drake, and a White Penny-cake*.

Epſema, a Decoction of new Wine, till half be boil'd away.

Epſom, a Town in *Surrey*, famous for its Mineral Waters, which have been in ſo great Requeſt of late Years, as to cauſe a conſiderable increaſe of Buildings, for the Entertainment of Gentlemen reſorting thither, for their Health or Pleaſure.

Epulis, (*Gr.*) a Lump of fleſh growing about the Gums, which reaches the fartheſt Teeth, and is ſo large, as ſometimes to hinder the opening of the Mouth.

Epulones, (*Lat.*) certain Officers among the *Romans*, whoſe Buſineſs was to furniſh Banquets for *Jupiter*, and the other Gods, at their Publick Sports, or at the Birth of Emperours.

Epuloticks, (*Gr.*) Powders or other Medicines that dry up Ulcers or Sores, or that ſerve to bring them to an Eſcar; the ſame with *Cicatrizantia*.

Epulum, (*Lat.*) a ſolemn Banquet or Holy Feaſt among the *Romans*, prepared for their Gods, whoſe Statues were commonly laid on Beds, and were ſerv'd as if they were hungry: Whence the Word is taken for a Noble Entertainment, a great Treat; a Meal.

Equable Motions, (*Lat. in Philoſ.*) ſuch Motions as always continue the ſame Degree of Velocity or Swiftneſs, and are neither haſten'd nor ſtopt in their Courſe: But if the Swiftneſs of ſeveral Bodies be promoted or hinder'd, and it be exactly and uniformly the ſame in all; ſuch Bodies are ſaid *to be equally accelerated* or *retarded*.

Equal, like, juſt.

To **Equal**, to make equal, to anſwer, to be agreeable to.

Equality, a being equal or like, Agreeableneſs, Likeneſs: In *Mathematicks*, the exact agreement of two Things in reſpect of Quantity.

To **Equalize**, to equal, to make Shares equal.

Equanimity, evenneſs of Mind, Contentedneſs, a calm and quiet Temper upon all events of good or bad Fortune.

Equapium, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Aliſander*, or *Lovage*.

Equation, (in *Algebra*) a mutual comparing of two equal Quantities, or Things of different Names or kinds: As when the value of three Shillings is compar'd to Thirty Six Pence; which Equation may be thus expreſs'd in Symbols, or Characters, *viz.* 3 *s.* = 36 *d.* *i. e.* Three Shillings are equal to Thirty Six Pence.

Algebraical Equations, are of Two kinds, *viz.* 1. Pure or Simple, 2. Adfected or Compounded, which are explain'd at large in *Kerſey*'s *Algebra*, p. 63. *& ſequ.*

In *Aſtronomy*, **Equation** is taken for the proportioning or regulating of Time, or the difference between the Time mark'd out by the Sun's apparent Motion, and the Time that is meaſur'd by its real or middle Motion, according to which Watches and Clocks are to be adjuſted.

Equation or **Optical Proſtaphæreſis**, (in the *Ptolemaick* Syſtem) is the Angle made by two Lines drawn from the Center of the *Epicycle*, to the Centers of the World and of the *Eccentrick*.

Equation or **Phyſical Proſtaphæreſis**, is the difference between the Motions of the Center of the *Epicycle*, in the *Equant* and in the *Eccentrick*.

Equation or **Total Proſtaphæreſis**, is the difference between the Planet's mean and true Motion, or the Angle made by the Lines of the true and mean Motion of the Center.

Equator or **Equinoctial Line**, which **Sea-men**, by way of Excellency, call *The Line*, an imaginary great Circle, that divides the Heaven or Globe of the Univerſe, into two equal Parts, *North* and *South*; ſo call'd, becauſe when the Sun paſſes through it, the Day and Night become of an equal length in every Part of the Earth. See *Equinoctial* and *Equinox*.

Eques, (*Lat.*) a Horſe-man, a Man of Arms; a *Roman* Knight of a middle Order, between the Commonalty and Peerage.

Eques Auratus, the *Latin* Term for a Knight in *England*, becauſe anciently none but Knights were allowed to guild their Armour and other War-like Furniture.

Equeſtria, certain Places or Seats in the *Roman* Theater, for the Gentry to ſit in.

Equeſtrian, belonging to a Horſe-man, Cavalier, or Knight.

Equiangular, that has equal Angles, or Corners.

Equicrural, that has equal Legs or Sides; as *An Equicrural Triangle*.

Equiculus or **Equus Minor**, (*i. e.* the little Horſe) one of the Northern Conſtellations, conſiſting of Four Stars.

Equidiſtant, that is of an equal Diſtance.

Equilateral, that has equal Sides.

Equilateral Triangle. See *Triangle*.

Equilibrium, equal Ballance, equality of Weight and Poiſe, when the Ballance hangs neither on one Side nor on the other: Thus two Weights in a pair of Scales being equal, are ſaid to be *in Equilibrio*.

Equimultiplees, are Numbers or Quantities multiply'd by one and the ſame Number or Quantity: Or ſuch Numbers or Quantities as contain their *Submultiplees*, an equal Number of times; as 12 and 6 are Equimultiplees of their reſpective Submultiplees 4 and 2.

Equinoctial, (in *Aſtron.*) belonging to the Circle call'd the Equinoctial in the Heavens, and the *Equator* on the Earth.

Equinoctial Dial, a Dial whoſe Plane lyes parallel to the Equinoctial.

Equinoctial Line. See *Equator*.

Equinoxes, the preciſe Times in which the Sun enters the firſt Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, when the Days and Nights are of equal Length, as about *March* 10, and *September* 12; the former being termed the *Vernal*, and the other the *Autumnal Equinox*.

Equinus Barbatus, (*Lat.*) *i. e.* the bearded Horſe, a kind of Comet. See *Hippeus*.

To **Equip**, to provide of Neceſſaries, to furniſh; to ſet forth, to ſet or fit out.

Equipage, the Proviſion of all things neceſſary for a Journey or Voyage; as Attire, Furniture, Attendance, Horſes, Cloaths, *&c.*

Equiparates, (*Lat.* in *Logick*) things compared, or made equal.

Equipollence, another Logical Term us'd, when ſeveral Propoſitions ſignify one and the ſame thing, tho' they expreſs it after different manners; as *ſome Man is Learned, not every Man is Learned*.

Equipollent, being of equal Force, Value, or Signification.

Equiria, (*Lat.*) certain Games in Honour of *Mars*, anciently celebrated at *Rome* in the Month of *March*, in *Mars*'s Field, with Horſe-races, like our Juſts or Turnaments.

Equiſetum, Horſe-tail, an Herb of a very binding Quality, much us'd to Cure the Whites in Women, and Fluxes of Blood.

Equiſuga, the Horſe-fly; an Inſect.

Equitable, juſt, righteous, reaſonable.

Equitatura, (in ſome old *Latin* Records) a Liberty of Riding, or of carrying Griſt and Meal from a Mill on Horſe-back: *Miles cum equitatura*, a Knight with his Horſe, Arms and Furniture.

Equity, the Vertue of treating all Men according to the Rules of right Reaſon and Juſtice: The Word in Law, has a double and contrary Senſe; for one enlarges and adds to the Letter of the Law, extending the Words of it to Caſes unexpreſſed, yet having the ſame Reaſon: Whereas the other abridges and takes from it; ſo that the latter is defin'd to be the Correction of the Law, generally made in that part wherein it fails.

Court of Equity, the ſame as the Court of Chancery, in which the ſeverity of other Courts, and the Rigour of the Common Law is moderated; and where Controverſies are ſuppos'd to be determin'd according to the exact Rules of Equity and Conſcience.

Equivalence, a Term which ſerves to expreſs the Agreement in Nature, Quality, or Circumſtances between ſeveral Things propoſed.

Equivalent, being of equal Worth or Value.

An **Equivalent**, as *To give an Equivalent*, i. e. to produce ſomething of equal Value with another.

Equivocal, (a Term in *Logick*) having a doubtful or double Signification; or whoſe Senſe and Meaning may be taken ſeveral ways.

Equivocals or **Equivocal Terms**. See *Univocal Terms*.

Equivocal Generation, (in *Philoſ.*) the production of Plants or Herbs without Seed, or of Living-Creatures without being begotten by Parents in the natural Way of Copulation, between Male and Female.

Equivocal Signs, (in *Surgery*) See *Univocal Signs*.

Equivocal Word, (in *Grammar*) a Word which comprehends more Significations than one, or that ſerves for different Notions. See *Homoonymous*.

To **Equivocate**, to ſpeak doubtfully, to ſay one thing and mean another.

Equivocation or **Equivoque**, an equivocating, a double meaning.

Equuleus or Eculeus, (*Lat.*) a Colt, or little Horſe; alſo a kind of Rack or Torturing-Engine in uſe among the *Romans*; a Strappado, or Wooden Horſe, ſuch as Soldiers are made to ride upon for Miſdemeanours.

Equus, a Horſe, alſo a Sea-fiſh.

Equus Alatus, the fabulous winged Horſe, call'd *Pegaſus*, one of the Northern Conſtellations, conſiſting of Twenty Stars.

Equus Coopertus, (in old Records) a Horſe ſet out with a Saddle and other Furniture.

Er, (*Heb.* a Watch-man) the firſt born Son of *Judah*, who marry'd *Tamar*, and for his Wickedneſs was brought to an untimely End.

To **Eradicate**, (*Lat.*) to pluck up by the Roots, to root out, to deſtroy utterly; as *To Eradicate a Diſeaſe, a Vice, &c.*

Eradication, the Act of eradicating, rooting out, *&c.*

Eranarches, (*Gr.*) an Aſſeſſour, or Tax-gatherer.

Eranthemum, the Herb *Camomile*.

Eranus, a Tax, a Contribution or Club; alſo the Stone call'd a *Turqoiſe*.

Erased, (*Lat. i. e.* ſcraped or torn out) a Term in *Heraldry*, us'd when any thing is forcibly torn off from its proper Place, and contradiſtinguiſh'd from *Couped*, which ſignifies a thing clean Cut off.

Erasement, a blotting, or daſhing out.

Erasmus, (*Gr.* amiable or lovely) a proper Name of Men.

Erastians, a Sect of Hereticks, ſet up by one *Eraſtus* a Phyſician, who held that the Power of Excommunication reſided in the Civil Magiſtrate.

Erato, the Name of one of the Nine Muſes, who rul'd amorous Poeſy.

Eratosthenes, a noted Hiſtorian, Poet, Philoſopher and Aſtronomer; who upon account of his great Learning, was ſtyl'd *Plato Minor*, and was eſpecially eminent for his Skill in the Mathematicks.

Erchembald, (*Germ.*) a proper Name of Men, ſignifying a bold or ſpeedy Learner.

Erebinthus, (*Gr.*) Chich-peaſe, a ſort of Pulſe.

Erect, (*Lat.*) raiſed, upright.

Erect declining Dials, Dials whoſe Planes are not directly oppoſite to any of the Four Cardinal Points, but decline from the Meridian or Prime Vertical Circle.

Erect Flowers, are thoſe that grow upright, without Hanging the Head.

To **Erect**, to raiſe or ſet up, to build.

To **Erect a Figure**, (in *Aſtrol.*) to divide the Twelve Houſes a-right; putting down the proper Sign, Degree, and Minute on each Cuſp, with the Planets in their proper Places; ſo that the Figure may truly repreſent the Poſitions of the Heavenly Bodies, at that Moment of Time for which it is deſign'd.

Erection, an erecting or raiſing, a making to ſtand upright.

Erectores Penis, (in *Anat.*) a pair of Muſcles that ariſe from the outward knob of the *Os Iſchium*, and help to cauſe the Erection of the Yard.

Eremita, (*Gr.*) an Hermit, a Dweller in a Wilderneſs.

Eremitical, belonging to a Deſart, or leading a Hermit's Life.

Eremitorium, (in our ancient Writers) an Hermitage or deſart Place for the Retirement of Hermits.

Eremodicium, (*Gr.* in the *Roman* Law) a Non-ſuit or Default of Appearance at the Day appointed.

† **Ereption**, a ſnatching, or taking away by force.

Ergata, (*Gr.*) an Engine call'd a Capſtand, a Wind-beam or Draw-beam, a Crane.

Erica, the Sweet Broom, Heath or Ling.

Ericaeum, a ſort of Medicine for the Eyes; alſo a Waſh for the Mouth.

Ericius or Erinaceus, (*Lat.*) the Urchin or Hedge-hog, a Wild Beaſt: Alſo a Warlike Engine made of Iron, and full of ſharp pointed Spikes or Nails; a Port-cullis.

Eridanus or Padus, a River in *Italy*, commonly call'd the *Po*, and made a Southern Conſtellation, conſiſting of Twenty Eight Stars.

Erigeron, (*Gr.*) the Herb *Groundſel*, which being outwardly apply'd, is good for an Inflammation of the Paps, the King's Evil, *&c.*

Erinaceus or Herinaceus, (*Lat.*) a Hedge-hog.

Eringo, a ſort of Plant, otherwiſe call'd *Sea-holly*, the Roots of which being candy'd, are excellent Sweet-meats, good againſt the Plague, Conſumption, *&c.*

Erioxylon, (*Gr.*) a kind of Wooll that comes of Trees; Cotton.

Eriphia, an Herb, which ſome call *Hollow-root*, or *Holy-wort*.

Erisma, an Arch, Buttreſs, Shore-poſt, or Prop to hold up a Building that is otherwiſe like to fall.

Erithace, a kind of Wax, or Honey; a red Juice in the Honey-combs of Bees.

Erithacus, the *Robin* Red-breaſt; a Bird.

Erithales, the Herb *Prick-madam*, *Sengreen*, or *Houſe-leek*.

Ermine, a little Northern Weaſel, whoſe Furr is very coſtly, and only fit for Princes or Perſons of great Quality to wear. In *Heraldry*, a Repreſentation of that ſort of Furr; ſo that the Field or Ground of a Coat being *Argent*, i. e. of a White Colour, and the powdering *Sable* or Black, it is call'd *Ermin*; but if Black be powder'd with White, it is *Ermines*; if a Ground *Or* or Gold-colour'd be powder'd or ſpotted with Black, it is *Erminois*; and if to a White Ground powder'd with Black, a Red Hair be added, it is termed *Ermenites*.

Ermine-street or Erminage-street, one of the Four noted *Roman* High-ways in *England*, which begins at St. *David*'s in *Weſt-Wales*, and leads to *Southampton*.

Ernes, an old Word for Promiſes: Alſo the looſe ſcatter'd Ears of Corn left on the Ground after the Cocking of it; whence to *Earn* in ſome Places, is to Glean.

Ernest, (*Germ.* ſerious or ſevere) a proper Name of Men.

Erodentia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that gnaw and prey upon the Fleſh, with their ſharp Particles.

Erodius, a kind of Bird that ſweats Blood in the time of Treading; a Ger-falcon, an Heron, a Moor-Hen.

† **Erogation**, a ſpreading, or laying out.

Erogenneton, (*Gr.*) an Herb that cauſes Love.

Erosion, (*Lat.*) a gnawing, eating away, or conſuming.

Erotema or Erotesis, (*Gr.*) Interrogation, or Queſtion: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when by asking many Queſtions we aggravate a Buſineſs, eſpecially in Matters that might be poſitively affirmed; as *Fuiſtine illo in loco? dixiſtine hæc ita eſſe geſta?*

Erotylos, a kind of precious Stone like a Flint.

To **Err**, (*Lat.*) to go out of the way, or miſtake.

Errand, a Meſſage.

Errant, wand'ring, going up and down: In a Law-ſenſe, it is apply'd to Juſtices that go the Circuit; and to Bailiffs travelling at large.

Knights Errant, a ſort of Romantick Knights, feign'd to wander about the World in ſearch of new Adventures.

Errata, Faults eſcaped in Printing.

Erratick, wand'ring.

Erraticum, (in old Law-Records) a Waif or Stray, an errant or wand'ring Beaſt.

Errhines, (*Gr.* in *Phyſick*) Medicines put up the Noſtrils to cleanſe the Head of Phlegmatick Slimy Humours; without making the Patient Sneez-

Erroneous, ſubject to Errour, Falſe

Errones or **Erratick Stars**, the Planets ſo call'd in Contradiſtinction to the fixed Stars, by reaſon of their having each a peculiar Motion, and ſeveral Aſpects one to another, which by ſuch Motion, they daily change.

Errour, Miſtake, Overſight, Folly: In a Law-ſenſe, it ſignifies a fault in Pleading, or in the Proceſs: Whence the Writ brought for Remedy of this Overſight is call'd a *Writ of Errour*; being that which lies to redreſs falſe Judgment given in any Court of Record.

Clerk of the Errours, an Officer of the Common-Pleas, whoſe Buſineſs it is to Copy out and Certifie the Tenour of the Records of a Cauſe or Action, upon which the Writ of Errour is brought into any of thoſe Courts.

Ers, bitter Vetch, a kind of Pulſe.

Ervangina, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Weed that winds about Corn; Orebank, Choke-weed.

Eruca, the Cater-pillar, Palmer or Canker-worm, an Inſect; alſo the Herb Rocket or Winter-creſs.

Eructation, a belching-forth, a breaking of Wind off the Stomach.

Erudition, an inſtructing or bringing up in good Literature; Learning, Scholarſhip.

Ervilia, *Ervilium*, or *Ervum*, (*Lat.*) a ſort of the leſſer Pulſe like Vetches or Tares.

† **Eruncation**, a Weeding, or pulling out of Weeds.

Eruption, an iſſuing or breaking forth with Violence.

Erewhile, (old Word) a while ago, lately.

Eryngium, (*Gr.*) the Herb Eringo, Sea-holm, or Sea-holley. See *Eryngo*.

Eryſimum, Hedge-muſtard, the Syrup of which is an excellent Remedy for Coughs and other Diſtempers of the Lungs.

Eryſipelas, a Swelling of a bright Yellowiſh Colour inclining to Red, (whence it has its Name) which is uſually attended with a pricking Pain, but not beating, and a Symptomatick Feaver.

Eryſipelatodes, a Swelling like the former, the Skin being of a darker Colour, and the Symptoms more gentle; a *Baſtard Eryſipelas*.

Eryſipelatous, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of an *Eryſipelas*; as *Eryſipelatous Tumours*.

Erythace, the Honey-ſuckle Flower.

Erythacus, the Robin-red-breaſt; a Bird.

Erythinus or **Erythrinus**, a Sea-fiſh all over Red except the Belly which is White; the Rotchet or Sea-Roach.

Erythremata, Red Spots like Flea-bites, common in Peſtilential Feavers.

Erythrodanum, an Herb having a Red Root; Madder made uſe of by Diers.

Erythroides Membrana, (in *Anat.*) a Red Skin of the Teſticles; the firſt of the proper Coats.

Erythropus, (*i. e.* Red-foot) the Runner, a ſort of Water-fowl.

Erythros, a Shrub call'd Sumach, the Leaves of which Curriers uſe in the Dreſſing of Leather.

Erythrotaon, a kind of Pheaſant, or Buſtard.

Eſaias. See *Iſaiah*.

Eſarhaddon, (*Heb.* Binding, Chearfulneſs) the Son of *Senacherib*, and his Succeſſour in the Kingdom of *Aſſyria*.

Eſau, (*Heb.* doing or working) the Son of *Iſaac*: He Sold his Birth-right to his Brother *Jacob* for a Meſs of Potage, and was by him Supplanted of his Father's Bleſſing; nevertheleſs he became a great Prince, and Father of a very Populous Nation.

Eſbrancatura (in old Records) the cutting off of Branches or Boughs in a Foreſt.

Eſcalade, the Furious Storming of a Place, carry'd on with Ladders to mount upon it, without a formal Attack. See *Scalado*.

Eſcambio, (*Ital.* in Traffick) a Licence granted for the making over of a Bill of Exchange to a Man beyond Sea.

Eſcape, (*Fr.*) Flight.

To **Eſcape**, to make one's Eſcape, to get away or out, to avoid or ſhun: In a Legal Senſe, when one that is Arreſted comes to his Liberty, before he be deliver'd by Order of Law; or it is a violent or privy getting out of ſome Lawful Reſtraint.

Eſcapium, (in old *Latin* Records) what comes by Accident, Chance, or Hap.

Eſcara or **Eſchara**, (*Gr.*) an Eſcar, a Cruſts, Shell or Slough brought over an Ulcer, or rais'd with a Searing-iron; alſo a kind of Herb.

Eſcarotick or **Eſcharotick**, a Plaiſter, a Searing-iron, actual Fire, or the like, that brings a Sore to a Cruſt.

Eſchanderia, (in old *Latin* Records) the Chandlary or Chandry, the Office where Candles are laid up and deliver'd out for Family-Uſes.

Eſcheat, (in Common Law) any Lands or Profits that fall to a Lord within his Manour by Forfeiture, or the Death of his Tenant without Heirs: It is alſo ſometimes taken for the Place or Circuit within which the King or other Lord has Eſcheats of his Tenants; Alſo the Name of a Writ for the Recovery of Eſcheats.

To **Eſcheat**, to fall after ſuch a manner to the chief Owner.

Eſcheator, an Officer, who takes notice of the King's or Queen's Eſcheats in the County, and certifies them in the Exchequer: But this Office depending chiefly on the Court of Wards, is now in a manner out of Date.

To **Eſchew**, to avoid, or ſhun.

Eſcoriatio Moræ, a paring of the Turf of Mooriſh Sedgy Ground for burning. *Rog. Hoveden Annal.*

Eſcouade, (*Fr.* in the Art of War) the Third part of a Foot Company ſo divided, for the more convenient Mounting of Guards and Relieving one another: It anſwers to a Brigade of Horſe.

Eſcroll, (Law-Term) a Deed or Inſtrument deliver'd to a Third Perſon, to be the Deed of the Party, upon a future Condition.

Eſcuage, (*Fr.*) a kind of Knight-Service, call'd Service of the Shield; a Tenure or Manner of holding Land, whereby the Tenant was bound to follow his Lord into the *Scotch* or *Welſh* Wars at his own Charges.

Eſculents, (*Lat.*) Plants for Food; as Artichokes, Carrets, Turneps, Parſneps, Cabbage, *&c.*

Eſculus, (*Lat.*) the Beech, or Maſt-tree.

Eſcurial, a Famous Monaſtery built by *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, and Dedicated to St. *Laurence*; it is Situate near a Village of the ſame Name, not far from *Madrid*.

Eſcutcheon, (in *Heraldry*) the Coat or Field on which any Arms are born; from the *Latin* Word *Scutum*, ſignifying a Shield.

Eſcutcheon of Pretence, an In-eſcutcheon or ſmall Eſcutcheon, which a Man that has Marry'd an Heireſs, may bear over his own Coat of Arms, and in it the Arms of his Wife.

Eſkeltores, (in old Statutes) Robbers, or Deſtroyers of other Mens Lands or Eſtates.

Eſkippeſon, an old Law-word for Shipping or Paſſage by Sea.

Eſnecy, (*Fr.* Law-Term) the Right of chuſing firſt in a divided Inheritance, which belongs to the eldeſt Copartner.

Eſox, (*Lat.*) a great Fiſh in the River *Rhine*; a Lax.

Eſpaliers, Trees planted in a curious Order againſt a Frame, for the bounding of Borders or Walks in Gardens or Plantations, or for the ſecurity of Orange-trees, Lemmon-trees, Myrtles and other Foreign Plants, and in Greens in the Summer Seaſon.

Eſparcet, a kind of St. Foin Graſs.

Eſpeautre, (in old *Latin* Records) to expeditate or Law Dogs, which was done either by cutting off the Three Fore-claws of the Right Foot, or by cutting out the Ball of the Foot; that ſo they might be diſabled from Hunting or Running hard in the Foreſt.

Eſpervarius or **Sparverius**, a Word uſ'd in the Foreſt-Law for a Hawk.

Eſpigurnantia, the Office of Spigurnel or Sealer of the King's Writs.

Eſplanade, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) properly the *Glacis* or *Slope* of the Counterſcarp; but it is now chiefly taken for the void Space between the Glacis of a Citadel and the firſt Houſes of a Town.

Eſplees, (a Law-Term) the full Profits that the Ground yields; as the Hay of Meadows, the Feeding of Paſtures, the Corn of Plough'd Lands, *&c.*

Eſpouſals, (*Fr.*) Wedding, Marriage, the Ceremony uſ'd upon that Occaſion.

To **Eſpouſe**, to Betroth, Wed, or take in Marriage; to Embrace or Maintain an Opinion, Cauſe, Party, *&c.*

Eſpringolds, a certain Warlike Engine for the Caſting forth of great Stones.

To **Eſpy**, (*Fr.*) to Perceive or Diſcover, to Watch or Obſerve.

Eſquilinus, one of the Seven Hills upon which the City of *Rome* was Built, call'd alſo *Exquilinus*, becauſe *Romulus* miſtruſting the *Sabines* ſet Centries upon it for his Guard.

Eſquire, (*Fr.*) was Anciently one that attended a Prince or Noble-man in War, bearing a Shield, Lance or other Weapon before him: But the Word now ſignifies a Gentleman that bears Arms, and is only a Title of Dignity next below a Knight.

Eſquires, are alſo Created by the Queen, by putting about their Necks a Collar of SS, and beſtowing on them a pair of Silver-ſpurs.

Eſquires of the Queen's Body, certain Officers belonging to the Court.

Eſſartum, **Exartum**, or **Aſſartum**, (in the Foreſt-Law) Wood-lands broke up or Plough'd. See *Aſſart.*

Eſſay, (*Fr.*) Proof, Tryal, Attempt; a ſhort Diſcourſe upon a Subject.

Eſſay of a Deer, a Term uſ'd by Hunters for the Breaſt or Brisket of a Deer.

To **Eſſay**, to make an Eſſay, to Try.

Eſſe. See *Poſſe.*

Eſſedarius, a Soldier who Rode in a War like Chariot call'd *Eſſedum*, but Fought on Foot; a Cuſtom among the Ancient *Britains* and *Gauls.*

Eſſence, (*Lat.*) the Nature, Subſtance, or Being of a Thing: In *Geometry*, the Eſſence of a Circle is, that its *Radii* or *Semidiameters* be all equal; the Eſſence of a Square is, that it have Four Right-angles and as many equal Right-lined Sides.

In *Chymiſtry*, **Eſſence**, is a Spirit drawn out of certain Subſtances, the Balſamick Part of any thing ſeparated from the thicker Matter.

Eſſence of Amber-greaſe, an Extract of the more Oily parts of Amber-greaſe, Musk and Civet, in Spirit of Wine.

Eſſendi quietum de Tolonio, a Writ that lies for the Citizens and Burgeſſes of any City or Town that has a Charter or Preſcription to free them from Toll throughout the whole Kingdom, if the ſame be any where exacted of them.

Eſſeni, certain Philoſophers among the ancient *Jews*, who ſeparated themſelves from the reſt of the People; and led a kind of Monaſtical Life.

Eſſentia Quinta, Quinteſſence, a Medicine made of the moſt powerfully Working and Active Particles of its Ingredients. See *Quinteſſence.*

Eſſential, belonging to the Eſſence, Natural, neceſſary.

Eſſential Debilities, (in *Aſtrol.*) are when the Planets are in their Detriment, Fall or Peregrine. See *Debilities.*

Eſſential Dignities, Certain Real Advantages, by which Planets are fortify'd or ſtrengthen'd, as when they are in their proper Houſes, or in their Exaltation.

Eſſential Properties, ſuch Properties as neceſſarily depend on the Nature or Eſſence of any thing: Thus in *Geometry*, 'tis the eſſential Property of every Right-lined Triangle, to have the Summ of its Three Angles equal to two Right ones.

Eſſential Salt of a Plant, is Chymically prepar'd by Pounding the Plant in a Mortar, ſo as to get its Juice; which being ſtrain'd and ſet for ſome time in a Cellar or other Cool Place, the Salt will ſhoot out into Cryſtals every Way; the means of drawing it thus, being eaſie and natural.

The **Eſſentials of Religion**, the Fundamental Articles and Points of it.

Eſſere, little Puſhes or Wheals ſomewhat Red and hard, which ſoon infect the whole Body with a violent Itching, as if one were ſtung with Bees, Waſps, or Nettles.

Eſſoin, (in Common Law) an Excuſe alledged for one that is Summon'd to appear and anſwer to a Real Action, or to perform Suit at a Court-Baron, upon ſome juſt Cauſe of Abſence; as Sickneſs, a being beyond Sea, *&c.*

To **Eſſoin**, to Excuſe a Perſon ſo Abſent.

Clerk of the Eſſoins, an Officer of the Common Pleas, who keeps the Eſſoin-Rolls, delivers them to every Officer, and receives them again when they are Written.

Eſſonio de malo lecti, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for ſending Four Lawful Knights to view one that has *eſſoin'd* or *excus'd* himſelf, *de malo lecti, i. e.* as being Sick a-bed.

To **Eſtabliſh**, to make Stable, Firm, or Sure, to ſettle, or fix; to ſet, appoint, ordain, or make.

Eſtabliſhment, Eſtabliſhing, Settlement or Settling.

Eſtabliſhment of Dower, (Law-Phraſe) the Aſſurance of a Dower or Portion made to the Wife by the Husband or his Friends, about the time of Marriage.

Eſtandard, (*Fr.*) the ſtanding Meaſure of the Queen or Common-wealth, to the ſcantling of which all Meaſures throughout the Land are to be fram'd: Alſo a Bannur or Enſign, See *Standard.*

Eſtate, the Poſture or Condition of Things or Affairs, Revenues or Means, Degree or Rank: In a Law-ſenſe, it ſignifies that Title or Intereſt which a Man has in Lands or Tenements.

The **Three Eſtates of the Realm**, are the Three diſtinct Orders in the Kingdom of *England*, *viz.* the King or Queen, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons.

Eſteem (*Lat.*) Value, Reſpect, Account, Regard, Reputation.

To **Eſteem**, to Value, to have an Eſteem or

Value for; to believe, to think, to judge, to look upon, to suppose, to reckon.

Esther, (*Heb.* Secret or Hidden) *Mordecai's* Kinswoman, who being advanc'd to be *Ahasuerus's* Queen, in the room of *Vashti*, sav'd the *Jews* from a Destruction which was plotted against them.

Esthiomenos, (*Gr.* in Surgery) a winding Inflammation, that gnaws and consumes the Parts; a Gangrene, or disposition to Mortification.

† **Estimable**, worthy to be esteemed, being of Value.

Estimate or **Estimation**, Prizing or Rating, the set Price or Value. See *Æstimatio Capitis*.

To **Estimate**, to Value, Prize, or Rate, to Appraise, or set a Price on.

Estival, belonging to the Summer.

Estival Orient, See *Orient*.

Estival Occident, See *Occident*.

Estival Solstice, or **Summer Solstice**, See *Solstice*.

Estoppel, (*Fr.* Law-Term) an Impediment, Hind'rance or Bar of an Action, growing from a Man's own Fact, that has or otherwise might have had his Action.

Estovers, (Law-Term) Nourishment, Maintenance; particularly that Sustenance, which a Man accus'd of Felony, is to have for himself and Family out of his Lands or Goods during his Imprisonment: Also certain Allowances of Wood, to be taken out of another Man's Woods or Ground.

Estoufade, (in *Cookery*) a particular way of Stewing Meat, or other things in an earthen Pan.

Estrade, the one half of an Alcove or Bed-Chamber, rais'd with Boards and Richly Furnish'd, and adorn'd for the Reception of Persons of Quality.

To **Estrange**, (*Fr.*) to draw away the Affections, to take off from.

Estrangement, the Act of Estranging.

Estrangers, (Law-Term) Foreigners that are born beyond Sea: Also they that are not Privies or Parties, to the levying of a Fine, or making of a Deed, *&c.*

Estray, (in Common Law) a Beast not Wild, found in any Lordship, and not own'd by any Man; which being cry'd in the Neighbouring Market-Towns, if it be not claim'd by the Owner in a Year and a Day, it falls to the Lord of the Manour.

Estreat, a Law-word for the Duplicate or true Copy of an Original Writing; particularly of Amerciaments or Fines, set down in the Rolls of a Court, to be levy'd of the Bailiff or other Officer of any Man for his Offence.

Clerk of the Estreats, a Clerk belonging to the Exchequer, who every Term receives the Estreats out of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, and writes them out to be levy'd for the Queen.

Estrecitus, (in old *Latin* Records) straighten'd, or block'd up.

Estrichboards, Boards, Deal, or Fir, brought from the Eastern Parts for Wainscoting and other uses.

To **Estrepe**, (Law-Term) to make Spoil in Lands or Woods to the prejudice of him in the Reversion.

Estrepement or **Estrepament**, Spoil made by a Tenant for Term of Life, upon any Lands or Woods, to the Damage of the Reversioner: Also the Name of a Writ to forbid the making such Waste, during a Law-suit between two Parties.

Esula, (*Lat.*) the Herb Spurge.

Esurine Salts, Salts that are of a fretting and eating Quality, which abound in the Air of Places situate near the Sea-Coasts, and where great Quantities of Coals are burnt.

Etape, (*Fr.*) a Staple or Publick Store-house; a Staple-Town. In the Art of War, an allowance of Provisions and Forrage for Soldiers during their March thro' a Country, either to or from Winter-Quarters.

Etapier, one that makes an Agreement with a Country or Territory, for furnishing Troops in their March with Provisions and Forrage.

Etas probanda, See *Ætas probanda*.

Etching, a particular way of Engraving with a Needle on a Copper-plate, cover'd over with a ground of Wax; *Aqua fortis* being afterwards pour'd on, to eat into the Strokes drawn on the said Ground.

Eternal, (*Lat.*) that is without beginning or end, or that had a beginning, but is to last for ever; everlasting, endless.

Eternity, Everlastingness, a Continuance that Time cannot measure.

To **Eternize** or **Eternalize**, to make Eternal.

Etesiæ, (*Gr.*) certain mild Northerly Winds which arise constantly every Year with the Dog-Star, and blow for six Weeks together, to cool the Air from the Heat of that Season.

Etheling or **Atheling**, (*Sax.* Noble or Excellent) a Title peculiar to the Prince or next Heir to the Crown, among our *Saxon* Anceſtours.

Ethelbald, (*i. e.* nobly bold) the Name of two Kings of this Nation; the First was King of the *Mercians*, and the Tenth from *Crida*; the other of the West-*Saxon* Race, was the Third of the *English* Monarchs from *Egbert*.

Ethelbert, (*i. e.* nobly bright) of this Name there were several of our *English* Kings, *viz.* one of *Kent*, the Fourth from *Hengist*: One of the East-*Angles*, who was Treacherously Kill'd by *Offa* the *Mercian*: And two of the *Northumbrians*, the last of whom some rather call *Ethelred*.

Ethelfred, (*i. e.* Noble Peace) of this Name we only find one King of the *Northumbrians*, the Son of *Ethelrick*, who was slain by *Cedwald* King of the East-*Angles*.

Ethelred, (*i. e.* Noble in Council) a Name answering to the *Greek Cleobulus*; of which there have been several of our *English-Saxon* Princes, *viz.* One King of the *Mercians*, the Seventh from *Crida*; and two of the *Saxon* Monarchs; one the Fourth from *Egbert*, and the other, whom some call *Etheldred* as a different Name, signifying Noble Terrour, or Terrour of the Nobles, the Thirteenth from *Egbert*.

Ethelstan or **Athelstan**, (*i. e.* Noble Gem) Of this Name there was a most Renowned King, the Seventh of the *Saxon* Monarchs from *Egbert*: He overcame the *Scots*, and reduc'd the rebelling *Northumbrians* to their Obedience.

Ethelward, (*i. e.* Noble Keeper) a proper Name of Men among the *Saxons*.

Ethelwin, Noble Purchaser.

Ethelwald, Noble Governour.

Ethelwolph, (*i. e.* Noble Helper) the chief of this Name was the Second of our *Saxon* Monarchs; a Prince of very great Worth, both for Piety and Valour, and the Son of King *Egbert*.

Ethereal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Air, See *Æther* and *Æthereal*.

Ethereal Oil, (among Chymists) a very fine or exalted Oil, or rather Spirit, which soon takes Fire; as Oil of *Turpentine*, *&c.*

Ethicks, Moral Philosophy, a Science that shews those Rules and Measures of Humane Actions that lead to true Happiness, with the means to put them in Practice; also Treatises on that Subject.

Ethmoidalis, (in *Anat.*) a Suture or Seam that ſurrounds a Bone of that Name, and ſeparates it from the Bones which are about it.

Ethmoides, the Bone which reſembles a Sieve, plac'd above the inner part of the Noſe, and full of little Holes, to receive the Serous Humours that fall from the Brain: It is alſo call'd *Os Cribroſum* in *Latin*.

Ethnarchus, a Lord General, or chief Governour of a Nation.

Ethnick, belonging to the Gentiles or Heathens, Heatheniſh.

Ethologus, one that expreſſes other Mens Manners by Voice or Geſture; a Mimick.

Ethology, a Diſcourſe, or Treatiſe of Manners: In *Rhetorick*, the Art or Skill of counterfeiting or ſhewing the Manners of others.

Ethopœia, a Rhetorical Figure, in which there is a Repreſentation of the Manners and Paſſions of Men, either to their Praiſe or Reproach.

Ethiopick Epocha, See *Epocha*.

Etymologiſt, one Skill'd in ſearching out the true Interpretation of Words.

Etymological, belonging to *Etymology*.

† To **Etymologize**, to give an account of the Derivation of Words.

Etymology, that part of Grammar which ſhews the Original of Words, for the better diſtinguiſhing and eſtabliſhing of their true Signification.

Etymon, the Original of a Word.

To **Evacuate**, to empty or leave empty, to diſcharge or void.

Evacuation, an emptying or voiding: In *Phyſick*, a diſcharging of ſuperfluous Humours and Excrements out of the Body.

To **Evade**, to eſcape, to ſhift off, to avoid the force of an Argument.

Evan or **Ivon**, a proper Name, of the ſame Signification as *John*.

Evangelical, (*Gr.*) belonging to the Goſpel, Goſpel-like.

Evangeliſts, the Sacred Writers who were the Pen-men of the Goſpel; Four in number, *viz.* St. *Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke* and *John*.

Evangelium, (*i. e.* Good Tidings) the Goſpel, or the declaration of that ineſtimable Benefit which Chriſt has conferr'd on Mankind, in freeing them from Eternal Death by his own Meritorious Paſſion.

Among the Ancients, the Word **Evangelia** in the plural Number, ſignify'd Proceſſions and Prayers made in Joy of Good Tidings, or Rewards given to thoſe that brought them: But it is now taken for thoſe Books of the New Teſtament, which contain an Account of the Life, Miracles and Doctrine of our Bleſſed Saviour.

Evanid, (*Lat.* in *Philoſ.*) faiding, frail, that will ſoon periſh; an Epithet that ſome give to Colours, which are not of a very long continuance; as thoſe in the Rain-bow, Clouds before and after Sun-ſet, *&c.* Theſe are alſo call'd *Fantaſtical* and *Emphatical Colours*; which See.

To **Evaporate**, to diſſolve into Vapours, to ſteam out.

To **Evaporate to a Pellicle**, (a Chymical Phraſe) to conſume a Liquor by a gentle Heat, till a kind of Film or thin Skin is perceiv'd to ſwim on the top of it.

Evaporation, an evoparating, breathing or ſteaming out: In *Phyſick*, a diſcharging of Humours through the Pores of the Body; alſo the diſſolving ſome part of Juices, *&c.* till they become of a better Conſiſtence: In *Chimiſtry*, a diſperſing the ſuperfluous moiſture of any Liquid Subſtance by means of a gentle Fire, without leſſening the quantity of the Matter contain'd in the Liquor.

Evaſion, Eſcape, or Flight; Shift, or Trick.

Euchariſt, (*Gr.* *i. e.* Thankſgiving) the Bleſſed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Euchariſtical, belonging thereto.

Euchroa, a good Colour and Temper of the Skin.

Euchylos, (among Phyſicians) one that abounds with good Juices or Humours; it is alſo apply'd to Victuals that afford good Nouriſhment.

Euchymia, an excellent temper of the Blood, and other Humours or Juices in the Body of a Living-creature.

Eucraſia, a good temperature of the ſeveral parts of the Body.

Eudæmon, (*i. e.* the good Genius or Spirit) the Eleventh Houſe of a Celeſtial Figure, ſo call'd by Aſtrologers, upon account of its good and proſperous Significations; as ſtore of Friends, attainment of Hopes, *&c.*

Eudes, a proper Name of Men, from the *Saxon* Word *Hud*, *i. e.* Keeper.

Eudixon, the Thread or Cork that is ty'd to a Gliſter-pipe; alſo a ſcupper-hole in a Ship.

Eudiapneuſtes, one that ſweats kindly.

Eve, the Wife of *Adam*, from the *Hebrew* Word *Chava* to *Live*; alſo the Day before a Feſtival or Holy-day.

Eve and Treve, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) Servants whoſe Predeceſſours have been Servants to any Man and his Predeceſſours.

Eve-churr or **Churr-worm**, a kind of Inſect.

Eveck, a ſort of Beaſt like a wild Goat.

Euectica, (*Gr.*) that part of Phyſick which ſhews how to get a good habit of the Body.

Evection, (*Lat.*) a carrying forth. In Aſtronomy, *Evection* or *Libration* of the Moon, is an inequality in her Motion, by which at or near the Quarters, ſhe is not in that Line which paſſes through the Center of the Earth to the Sun, as ſhe is at her *Syzigies* or Conjunction and Oppoſition.

Evectiones, (in the *Roman* Law) are Licenſes to uſe Stage-horſes, Poſt-warrants, *&c.* alſo Cockets at the Cuſtom-houſe, for the exporting or carrying out of Goods.

Euelces, (*Gr.*) that is troubled with Ulcers, eaſy to be cur'd.

Even Number, (in *Arithm.*) a Number which may be divided into two even or equal Parts, without any Fraction; as 6 and 8, into 3 and 4.

Evenly even, is that which an even Number meaſures by an even Number; as 32, because 8 an even Number meaſures it by 4, which is alſo an even Number.

Evenly odd, is that which an even Number meaſures by an odd one; as 30, which 2 or 6 being even Numbers, meaſure by 15 or 5, that are odd Nnmbers.

Evenings, (in old Records) the delivery at Even or Night of a certain portion of Graſs, Corn, Under-wood, *&c.* as a Gratuity to a Tenant, who perform'd his wonted Service of Cutting, Mowing, or Reaping for his Lord.

Event, (*Lat.*) Adventure, Chance, Hap, Iſſue, Succeſs, End.

To **Eventilate**, properly to Winnow, or Fan: In a Law-ſenſe, to eſtimate, prize, or value an Eſtate or Inheritance.

Eventilation, the Act of Eventilating, Winnowing, *&c.* a ſtrict examining, canvaſſing or ſifting of a Buſineſs or Queſtion; a Debate.

Everard, (*Germ.* well reported) a proper Name of Men, anſwering to *Eudoxus* in *Greek*; others write it *Eberard*, *i. e.* excellent Diſpoſition.

Everſion, an Over-throwing or Over-turning; Ruin, Deſtruction, or Overthrow. In *Rhetorick*, the ſame Figure as *Epanodus*, according to *Ruffinianus*.

† **Evestigation**, a finding or seeking out.

Evet. See *Eft.*

Euexia, (*Gr.*) a good sound habit of Body.

Eugalacton, a kind of Herb good to breed Milk, Milk wort.

Eugenia, Noblenneſs of Birth, Nobility, Gentility; alſo an excellent ſort of Grape.

Eugenius or **Eugene**, (*i. e.* of Noble Deſcent) a proper Name of Men, particularly of that Generous Prince of *Savoy*, and experienc'd General, whoſe Valour and Skill in Military Affairs is become tranſcendently remarkable.

Eugeos or **Euginon**, the Womb ſo call'd by way of compariſon with fruitful Ground.

Eviction, (*Lat.*) a convincing by force of Argument, or Law; a thorough Conviction, or Proof.

Evidence, the being evident, Clearneſs, Plainneſs, Demonſtration: In a Law-ſenſe, any Proof by the Teſtimony of Men, Records, or Writings; alſo a Witneſs that makes Proof againſt a Malefactor or Priſoner at the Bar of a Court of Juſtice.

To **Evidence**, to make evident, to prove.

Evidences, Inſtruments, Deeds, or Authentical Writings of Contracts, Agreements, *&c.* that are Seal'd and Deliver'd.

Evident, manifeſt, apparent, clear, plain.

Evil, Ill, Miſchief; alſo the King's Evil a Diſeaſe, ſo call'd by way of Eminency.

To **Evince**, (*Lat.*) to overcome, bear down, or prove by Argument: Among the Civilians, to Convict and Recover by Law.

Evitable, that may be eſchewed, avoided, or ſhun'd.

Eulogium, (*Gr.*) an Elogy, a praiſing or ſpeaking well of.

Eumenides, the Furies of Hell, whom the Ancient Heathens look'd upon as the Executors of the Vengeance of the Gods againſt Wicked Men. See *Diræ*.

Eumeces, a Stone, which laid under the Head diſturbs the Fancy and cauſes ſtrange Dreams.

Eunomians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held that Faith alone was acceptable without good Works.

Eunuch, a Man that is gelded or depriv'd of his Genitals: In the Bible, the Word is ſometimes us'd for a Chamberlain or great Officer in a King's Court.

Eunuchion, a kind of broad Lettice, which by reaſon of its extreme Coldneſs, is thought to be very forcible in allaying the Heat of Luſt.

Evocatio, (*Lat.*) a calling forth or calling upon, a Term that the *Romans* us'd upon a ſuddain calling out to Battel Man by Man; a Summons: In *Grammar*, a Figure of Conſtruction, a reducing of the Third Perſon to the Firſt, or Second; as *Ego tua deliciæ iſtue veniam.*

Euodes or **Euoſmia**, (*Gr.*) Fragrancy or Sweet-Smell; alſo a Term in *Phyſick* when the Excrements or Ordure have a Sweet Scent.

Evolution, (*i. e.* rolling) an Algebraical Term us'd by ſome Writers, for the Extraction of Roots out of any Powers, and directly contrary to *Involution.*

In the Art of War, **Evolutions** are doubling of Ranks or Files, Wheelings or other Motions, made by a Body of Soldiers, that change their Poſture or Form of drawing up; either to attack the Enemy, or to receive their Onſet more Advantageouſly.

Euonymus, (*Gr.*) the Spindle-tree or Prick-timber, the Berries of which are us'd for a Vomit and Purge.

Eupatorium, Hemp-agrimony or Liver-wort, an Herb of great Virtue againſt Rheums, Coughs, Stoppages, *&c.*

Eupathia, an eaſineſs in ſuffering.

Eupepsia, a good and eaſie Concoction or Digeſtion.

Eupetalos, a precious Stone of four Colours, *viz.* Fiery, Blew, Vermilion, and Green: Alſo a kind of Laurel.

Euphemiſmus, Good Name, Reputation, honourable mention or ſetting forth one's Praiſe: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, whereby a foul harſh Word or Speech is chang'd into another that may give no Offence; as *Eumenides* for *Furies*.

Euphonia, (in *Grammar*) a graceful Sound, a ſmooth running of Words.

Euphorbia, the *Libyan Ferula*, a Tree or Shrub firſt found by King *Juba*, and ſo call'd from the Name of his Phyſician *Euphorbus*.

Euphorbium, the gummy Juice or Sap of that Tree, much us'd in Phyſick and Surgery.

Euphoria, the well bearing of the Operation of a Medicine, *i. e.* when the Patient finds himſelf eas'd or reliev'd by it.

Euphragia or **Euphraſia**, the Herb Eye-bright, of ſingular efficacy in ſtrengthening the Eyes, and repairing a weak Sight.

Euphrates, an *Aſian* River, one of the moſt noted of the World, now call'd *Phrat* or *Phorat*.

Euphroſynum, the Herb Burrage or Bugloſs, ſo nam'd, becauſe drunk in Wine, it cheers the Heart.

Eupnœa, a right Natural Faculty of fetching one's Breath.

Euporia, a readineſs in preparing Medicines, or the eaſineſs of their Working.

Euporiſta, Remedies that may be eaſily had, concerning which *Galen* wrote a uſeful Book.

Euripus, a narrow Sea between *Eubœa* and *Bœotia*, now call'd *Il Golpho di Negroponte*, which ebbs and flows ſeven times in Twenty Four Hours. The Canals of Water which ſurrounded the *Circus* at *Rome*, where Sea-fights were Repreſented, were alſo call'd *Euripi*.

Euroaquilo, (*Lat.*) the North-Eaſt Wind, a boiſterous Stormy Wind.

Euroauſter, a South-Eaſt Wind.

Euroclydon, (*Gr.*) the ſame as *Euroaquilo*, a violent and tempeſtuous North-Eaſt Wind, which uſually happens about the beginning of Winter, and is by ſome call'd *The Sea-man's* Plague.

Euronotus, a South-Eaſt Wind.

Europe, one of the Four Parts of the World, ſeparated from *Aſia* by the River *Tanais* or *Don*; and ſaid to take Name from *Europa* the Daughter of *Agenor* King of *Phœnicia*, whom *Jupiter* carry'd away in the ſhape of a Bull.

Eurotias, a precious Stone of a Black Colour, and having a kind of Mould upon it.

Eurus, the Eaſt Wind.

Eurythmia, the true Meaſure obſerv'd in Dancing after Muſick: Among Oratours, a Graceful Motion and Carriage of Body: In *Architecture*, the exact Proportion between all the Parts of a Building: In the Art of *Phyſick*, an excellent natural diſpoſition of the Pulſe.

Euſarcos, one that is well fleſhed.

Euſebes, Religious, Godly: Alſo a Stone of which in *Hercules's* Temple at *Tyre*, a certain Seat was made, where the Devil-Gods us'd to appear.

Euſemia, a Creſis or Judgment of a Diſeaſe, excellently well made.

Euſitia, a good Appetite.

Euſplanchnus, one whoſe Entrails or Bowels are ſound and in good Temper.

Euſtace, a proper Name, from the *Greek*, *Euſtathius* or *Euſtachius*, *i. e.* ſtanding firm.

Euſtomachus, a good Stomach, alſo Meat proper for it.

Euſtylos or **Euſtyle**, (in *Architect.*) a kind of Building wherein the Pillars are plac'd at a moſt convenient diſtance one from another; the *Intercolumniations* or Spaces between each, being juſt two Diameters and a Quarter of the Pillar, except those in the middle, the face, before and behind, which have in distance three Diameters.

Eutaxia, a handsome ordering or disposing of things.

Euterpe, one of the Nine Muses, the Inventress of the Flute, and other Musical Instruments.

Euthanasia, a gentle quiet Death; or an easy Passage out of this World.

Euthropia, a due Nourishment of the Body.

Euthyporos, a going upright.

Eutocus, fruitful and bringing forth with Ease.

Eutonos, strong and lusty.

Eutrophia, the same with *Euthropia*.

Eutychians, a Sect of Hereticks, whose Ring-leader was one *Eutyches*, *A. C.* 443. Their chief Tenet was, That there is but one Nature in Christ.

Evulsion, (*Lat.*) a plucking, pulling, or a drawing out.

The **Euxine**, (*Gr.*) as *The Euxine-Sea*, now commonly call'd the Black-Sea, which is one of the Boundaries of *Europe* on the East.

Euzomos or **Euzomum**, the Herb-Rocket, so call'd because it gave a good Taste in the *Greek* Pottage.

Ew, a Female Sheep.

Ew is Blissom, (among *Shepherds*) signifies that ſhe has taken Tup or Ram; as *Ew is riding*, imports ſhe is Tupping.

Ewagium, (in old *Latin* Records) Toll paid for Water-passage.

Ewbrice, (*Sax.*) Spouſe-breach, Adultery, from *Ewe* Marriage and *Brice* breaking; a Term us'd in the Laws of King *Edmund*: Whence our *English* Words to Woo, a Wooer.

Ewry, a kind of Veſſel to hold Water, to be pour'd into a Baſon.

Exacerbatio, (*Lat.*) a provoking, galling, or grieving anew: In *Rhetorick*, the ſame Figure as *Sarcaſmus*: In the Art of *Phyſick*, the ſharp Fit of a Diſeaſe.

Exact, perfect, punctual, preciſe, ſtrict, nice, diligent.

To **Exact**, to require more than is due, to ask above the juſt Value, to demand rigorouſly.

Exaction, an unreaſonable exacting or demanding: In a Law-ſenſe, Wrong done by an Officer, or one pretending to have Authority, that takes Reward or Fee for what the Law does not allow.

Exactneſs, Care, Carefulneſs, Diligence; a punctual Obſervation of the ſmalleſt Circumſtances.

Exactor, (*Lat.*) a Gatherer of Taxes and Tolls.

Exactor Regis, the King's Exactor or Tax-gatherer.

Exaereſis (*Gr.*) a taking away, or drawing out. In *Surgery*, a drawing out of the Body, whatever is noxious or hurtful; as Bullets, Arrows, *&c.*

To **Exaggerate**, (*Lat.*) to heap up, amplify, or enlarge in Words.

Exaggeration, an exaggerating, amplifying, or aggravating.

† **Exaggitation**, a ſtirring up, or moving.

Exagium, (*Gr.*) a Weight among the Ancients, conſiſting of Four Scruples; a kind of Weight appointed to be a Standard, to prevent Fraud.

To **Exalt**, (*Lat.*) to raiſe or lift up, to extol or praiſe highly.

To **Exalt a Mineral**, (in *Chymiſtry*) to refine it, or increaſe its Strength.

Exaltation, an exalting or lifting up. In *Chymiſtry*, an Operation, whereby a thing being chang'd in its natural Quality, is rais'd to a higher Degree of Virtue: In *Aſtrology*, it is an Eſſential Dignity of a Planet, next in Virtue to being in its proper House.

Exalted, raiſed, or lifted up; alſo ſublime, great, excellent; as *exalted Virtue*.

Exambloſis, (*Gr.*) an Abortion, or Miſcarriage.

Examen, (*Lat.*) a Tryal, a Proof, particularly of one that is to be admitted to Holy Orders, or to any Employment.

Examination, an examining or ſearching out, a Tryal.

To **Examine**, to ſearch or enquire into, to weigh and conſider; to canvaſs, ſcan, or ſift.

Examiners in Chancery, two Officers who examine upon Oath, Witneſſes produc'd on either Side in that Court, and ſometimes the Parties themſelves that are engag'd in a Suit.

Example, a Pattern, Model, or Copy; an Inſtance, or Preſident to prove a thing; the making good of any Rule by a Proof: In *Logick*, the concluſion of one ſingular Point from another.

Exanguious, being without Blood, bloodleſs.

Exanaſtomoſis, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) an opening the ends of Veſſels, as Arteries, Veins, *&c.*

† **Exanimation**, (*Lat.*) a depriving of Life, an aſtoniſhing, diſmaying, or diſheartening.

Exannual Roll, a Roll in which Fines that could not be levy'd, and deſperate Debts, were formerly enter'd, in order to be yearly read to the Sheriff, to ſee what might be got in.

Exanthemata, (*Gr.*) the Meazles, or Small-pox; certain Wheals, Puſhes, or Breakings out in the Skin of the Head, like thoſe that appear on the Body.

Exarch, a Vice-Roy, or great Officer, heretofore under the Emperours of *Conſtantinople*, who manag'd the Affairs of *Italy*, and was ſtyl'd *The Exarch of Ravenna*, from the Place of his Chief Reſidence.

Exarchate or **Exarchy**, the Office or Dignity of an Exarch.

Exarthema, (in *Surgery*) a disjoynting, as when a Bone is put out of its proper Place. See *Luxation*.

Exarticulation, (*Lat.*) a putting out of Joynt, after the ſame manner.

To **Exaſperate**, (properly to make ſharp) to incenſe or provoke, to anger or vex.

Exaſperation, an exaſperating, or provoking to Anger.

Exauctorati, (among the *Romans*) were Soldiers diſcharged from going to the Wars.

† **Exauctoration**, a putting out of any Office or Service, a Caſhiering or Diſcarding.

Excambiator, (in old Records) an Exchanger of Land, probably ſuch as we now call Brokers, that deal upon the Exchange between Merchants.

Excavation, a making hollow.

† To **Excecate**, to make blind, to put out one's Eyes.

Excecation, a blinding or making blind.

To **Exceed**, to go beyond, to ſurpaſs.

Exceeding or **Exceſſive**, that exceeds, immoderate, extravagant.

To **Excell**, to out-do, to be eminent or ſingular in any reſpect.

Excellence or **Excellency**, Eminency, Preheminence, ſingular Advantage: *Excellency* is alſo a Title of Honour given to Ambaſſadours and others.

Excellent, that excells, admirable, notable, ſingular, extraordinary, choice, rare.

† **Excelſity**, Height, Loftineſs.

Excentrical or **Excentrick**, that moves in a different Center. See *Excentrick*.

To **Except**, to take out of the Number of others, to put out of the ordinary Rule, to object againſt.

Exceptio, (*Lat.* in *Phyſick*) the imbodying, or mixing of dry Powders with ſome ſort of Moiſture: Thus Electuaries are made, and ſeveral Powders are mingled with, Honey, Syrup, Wine, *&c.*

Exception, an excepting, a Clauſe reſtraining a Generality in ſome particular Point: In the Civil and Common Law, it is a Bar or Stop to an Action, and is either dilatory, or peremptory.

In *Grammar*, **Exceptions** are certain Diſtinctions of Words, which differ in the manner of their Declining from ſome general Rule.

Exceptionable, that may be excepted againſt.

Exceptious, Captious, that is apt to take Exception or Offence.

Exceptive, that ſerves to except.

Exceptive Propoſitions, (in *Logick*) are thoſe where a thing is affirmed of the whole Subject, except ſome one of the Inferiours of the Subject, by adding a Particle of Exception; as *The Covetous Man does nothing well, but when he dies.*

To **Excerp**, to pick or cull out; as *To Excerp fine Notions out of a Book.*

Excerption, a culling or chuſing out.

Exceſs, an exceeding, that which exceeds or is ſuperfluous in any thing; alſo Riot, Debauchery, looſeneſs of Manners. Intemperance.

Exceſſive, exceeding, that goes beyond the due Bounds, or Meaſure, Immoderate.

Exchange, a changing or trucking one thing for another: In Traffick, it commonly ſignifies Coin given for Coin, *i. e.* the giving a Summ of Money in one Place, for a Bill ordering the Payment of the like Sum in another Place; alſo a Place where Merchants meet to concert their Affairs.

In a Law-ſenſe, where a Man is ſeiz'd or poſſeſs'd of certain Land, and another is ſeiz'd of other Land; if they by Deed indented, or otherwiſe, exchange their Lands, ſo that each of them ſhall have other Lands to him ſo exchanged in Fee, Fee-tail, or for Term of Life; this is call'd *an Exchange*, and is good without Livery or Seizin.

So that **Exchange** in Common Law is as much as *Permutation* with the Civilians: It is alſo us'd in another peculiar Senſe, for the Compenſation or Satiſfaction, which the Warranter muſt make to the Warrantee, Value for Value, if the Land warranted be recover'd from the Warrantee.

The **Queen's Exchange**, the Place appointed for the Exchange of Bullion, Gold, Silver or Plate, *&c.* for the Queen's Coin, which is now only ſettled at the *Mint* in the Tower of *London.*

Royal Exchange. See *Royal.*

Exchange-Brokers, Men that give Information to Merchants, *&c.* how the Exchange of Coin goes, and of fit Perſons to exchange with: See *Brokers of Exchange.*

Exchangers, they that return Money beyond Sea, by Bills of Exchange, *&c.*

Exchequer, (*Fr.*) a Court of Record, in which all Cauſes relating to the Crown-Revenues are handled: Alſo the Place where the Queen's Caſh is receiv'd and paid, properly call'd *The Receipt of the Exchequer*: Alſo the Prerogative Court of the Archbiſhop of *York*, where all Laſt Wills and Teſtaments made in that Province, are to be prov'd.

Excipulum, (*Lat.*) an Inſtrument to take, lay hold of, or catch any thing; alſo a kind of Chymical Veſſel.

Exciſable, that may be charg'd with the Duty of Exciſe.

Exciſe, an Impoſition or Charge laid by Act of Parliament upon Beer, Ale, Cider and other Liquors, during the Queen's Life.

Exciſion, (*Lat.*) a cutting off, or breaking down, a razing, or deſtroying. In *Surgery*, the cutting off any Member or part of the Body.

† **Excitation**, a ſtirring up, a cauſing of ſome Effect, a Provocation.

To **Excite**, to provoke, ſtir up, or egg on; to cauſe; to quicken, to encourage or abet.

Excitement, the ſame as *Excitation.*

To **Exclaim**, to cry out, to call aloud.

Exclamation, an exclaiming or crying out, an Out-cry: Alſo a Figure in *Rhetorick*; as *Now I ſpeak to thee O* Africanus.

To **Exclude**, to debar, ſhut out, or keep from.

Excluſa or **Excluſagium**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Sluce for Water damm'd or pent up.

Excluſion, an excluding, barring, or ſhutting out.

Excluſioners, a Name given in the time of King *Charles* II. to thoſe Members of Parliament that were for excluding his Brother from the Crown.

Excluſive, that has the force of excluding; as *Sovereigns have an Excluſive Voice in the Election of Popes.*

Excluſive Propoſitions, (in *Logick*) ſuch Propoſitions as ſignify that a Predicate ſo agrees with its Subject, as to agree with that alone and no other: Thus, *Vertue only makes Nobility, nothing elſe renders a Man truely Noble.*

† To **Excogitate**, to invent, or find out by thinking.

Excogitation, an Invention, or Device.

Excommengement, an old *French* Law-word for Excommunication.

To **Excommunicate**, (*Lat.*) to turn out of the Communion of the Church.

Excommunication, among the Ancient Heathens, was an excluding of Men from partaking of the Sacred Myſteries, and cutting them off from Communicating with others of the ſame Religion: Among Chriſtians, it is a Sentence pronounc'd by an Eccleſiaſtical Judge againſt an obſtinate Offender, debarring him from the Sacraments, as alſo ſometimes from the Communion of the Faithful, and all Civil Privileges.

Excommunicato capiendo, a Writ iſſuing out of Chancery, and directed to the Sheriff for the apprehending of one who ſtands obſtinately Excommunicated Forty Days, and for the laying of him up without Bail or Mainpriſe, till he be reclaim'd.

Excommunicato deliberando, a Writ to the under Sheriff, for the delivery of an excommunicate Perſon out of Priſon, upon the Ordinary's Certificate of his Conformity to the Juriſdiction Eccleſiaſtical.

Excommunicato Recipiendo, a Writ whereby Perſons Excommunicate being Impriſon'd for their Obſtinacy, and unlawfully ſet at Liberty, before they have given Caution to obey the Authority of the Church, are commanded to be ſought for and laid up again.

Excoriated, (in *Surgery*) that has the Skin flead, or fretted.

Excoriation, is when the Skin is rubb'd or torn off, or elſe eaten or fretted away from any Part of the Fleſh.

Excortication. See *Decortication.*

Excreation, a ſpitting out with retching or hauking.

Excrement, Ordure, Dregs.

Excrements of the Body, (properly ſo call'd) are whatever is ſeparated from the Food after Digeſtion, and is to be thrown out; as Spittle, Snot, Sweat, Ear-wax, Urine, Dung, *&c.*

Excrementitious, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Excrements.

Excreſcence or **Excreſcency**, that which ſticks to, or grows upon another thing, as the ſpungy Subſtance call'd *Jews-ear* upon the *Elder-root*, *Carcall* upon a *Nut-tree*, *&c.* In *Surgery*, it is ſuperfluous Fleſh that grows upon any part of the Body; a fleſhy Swelling; as a Wart, a Wen, *&c.*

Excretion, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) a ſeparating and voiding of Excrements, or Excrementitious Humours from the Aliments and mass of Blood, [illegible]

[illegible] Boney, a Diſeaſe that happens to Horſes, when a kind of Subſtance [illegible] the Bone of the Leg, *&c.* occaſion'd by a [illegible] or the Galling of a Lock, or elſe by the [illegible] Application of Cauſticks or burning Corroſives.

† **Excruciation**, a tormenting, a putting to Pain.

To **Exculpate**, to clear of a Fault, to juſtify or excuſe; as *Good meaning will never exculpate blind and ſuperſtitious Devotion.*

Excuneati, (among the *Romans*) thoſe that had no Seat in the Benches of the Amphitheatre, but were ſtanding in the Corners of it, to ſee the Games.

Excurſion, an Invaſion or Inrode, a Sally; alſo a Digreſſion, or going from the Subject in a Diſcourſe or Speech.

Excuſable, that may be excuſed.

Excuſatory, that ſerves to excuſe.

Excuſe, a Reaſon whereby we endeavour to juſtify ſome Offence or Fault committed; a Pretence, or Cloak.

To **Excuſe**, to admit one's Excuſe, to juſtify; to diſpenſe or bear with.

Excuſſio, (*Lat.*) a ſhaking or caſting off: In the *Roman* Law, a ſtrict Enquiry into the Debtor's Eſtate; a detaining of his Goods till full Payment were made.

Execrable, abominable, curſed, odious, hateful.

Execration, a deteſting, abhorring or loathing; a dreadful Oath, Imprecation or Curſe.

To **Execute**, to do, effect, or perform, to put to Death by Authority.

Execution, the executing or doing of a Thing, Performance; the Capital Puniſhment of a Malefactor: In Common Law, the laſt performance of an Act, as of a Fine, to get abſolute Poſſeſſion of the Things therein contain'd; or of a Judgment, for the ſeizing of Perſons, Goods, or Lands.

Executione facienda, a Writ commanding the Execution of a Judgment.

Executione facienda in Withernamium, a Writ that lies for the taking of his Cattel, that formerly convey'd another's Cattel out of the County; ſo that the Bailiff impower'd by the Sheriff, to replevy the Cattel ſo convey'd away, could not execute his Charge.

Executioner, the Hangman, or Finiſher of the Law.

Executor, one that performs any Action: In a Law-ſenſe, it is taken for one who is appointed by a Laſt Will and Teſtament to diſpoſe of the deceaſed Parties Eſtate, according to the Contents of that Will.

Executor de ſon tort, (*Fr. i. e.* Executor to his own Prejudice) one that takes upon him the Office of an Executor by Intruſion, not being ordain'd by the Teſtator, nor for want of that appointed by the Ordinary to Adminiſter.

Executory or **Executive**, that ſerves to execute; as *The executive Power.*

Executrix, a Female Executor, a Woman impower'd to diſpoſe of an Eſtate according to another's laſt Will.

Exedra, (*Gr.*) certain Halls with many Seats, where the Philoſophers, Rhetoricians and Men of Learning anciently ſat, when they met for Diſcourſe or Diſputing.

Exedum, an Herb good againſt Drowſineſs.

Exegeſis, an Explication: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, wherein that which was at firſt ſomewhat darkly deliver'd, is afterwards in the ſame Sentence render'd more clear and intelligible; as *Time at one Inſtant ſeem'd both ſhort and long: Short in the Pleaſure of calling to Mind; long in the ſtay of his Deſires.*

[illegible] Numeral or Literal Solution, or Extraction of Roots out of Affected Equations, firſt invented by *Vieta.*

Exegetical, explanatory, that ſerves to explain or unfold.

Exelciſmus, (in *Surgery*) a breaking of Bones from the [illegible] downwards.

Exemplar, (*Lat.*) a Sampler, Pattern or Model.

Exemplary, that ſerves for an Example or Pattern, worthy of Imitation.

Exemplification, a Demonſtration of a thing by an Example; alſo a Draught or Copy of an Original Record.

Exemplification of Letters Patent, a Duplicate or Copy of ſuch Letters, made from the [illegible] Originals, and ſeal'd with the Great Seal of *England*; which Exemplifications are as effectual to be Shew'd or Pleaded as the Originals themſelves.

Exemplificatione, a Writ granted for the exemplifying of an Original.

To **Exemplify**, to clear, prove, or confirm by an Example or Inſtance; to Copy out a Deed or Writing.

Exempt, free from, privileged.

An **Exempt**, a Life-Guard free from Duty: In *France*, an Officer in the Companies of the Guards, who Commands in the abſence of the Captains and Lieutenants.

To **Exempt**, to free, or diſcharge.

Exemption, Immunity, Privilege, Freedom: In a Law-ſenſe, a Privilege to be free from Service or Appearance.

To **Exenterate**, a Word us'd by Philoſophers for to Draw or Bowel.

Exenteration, a taking out the Bowels, or Guts.

Exequies, Funeral Rites or Solemnities.

Exercent, that makes Exerciſes or Practices, as *A Doctor of Law exercent.*

Exerciſe, Labour or Pains, Practice or Uſe; application to any particular Study, Profeſſion or Calling; the function or performance of an Office. Among Phyſicians 'tis defin'd to be a Motion, whereby the Body is ſtirr'd in order to Health.

In the Art of War, **Exerciſe** is the practice of all thoſe Motions, Actions and Management of Arms a Soldier ought to be well vers'd in, to be fit for Service.

To **Exerciſe**, to inure or train up to, to uſe or employ, to practiſe; to bear an Office, to harraſs or tire.

Exerciſes, the Task of Boys at School, or of young Students in an Univerſity.

Exercitation, frequent exerciſing; a vehement and voluntary Motion of the Body, undertook for getting or preſerving Health: Alſo a kind of Critical commenting upon Authors, an ingenious Diſcourſe upon any Subject.

Exergaſia, (*Gr. i. e.* Poliſhing) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when one thing is often repeated, but with other Terms, Sentences and Ornaments; as *She was the Object of his Thoughts, the Entertainment of his Diſcourſe, and the Contentment of his Heart.*

To **Exert**, (*Lat.*) to thruſt out, or put forth, to ſhew; as *Now Exert your Strength and Courage.*

Exertion, the Act of Exerting, Production, Operation.

To **Exfoliate**, (in *Surgery*) to riſe up in Leaves or Splinters, as a broken Bone does.

Exfrediare, (old Law-Term) to break the Peace, to commit open Violence, from the *Saxon* Word *Frede* or *Frith*, *i. e.* Peace.

Ex gravi Querela, a Writ that lies for one, to whom any Lands or Tenements within a City, Town, or Borough are deviſ'd by Will, and who is kept from the Poſſeſſion of them by the Deviſor's Heir.

Exhalation, a Fume or Vapour rising up from the Surface of the Earth, or Water, by means of the Sun, or that of Fire under Ground, of which Meteors are bred, as Mists, Fogs, Hail, Snow, Rain, *&c.* In the Art of *Physick*, it is a subtil Spirituous Air, that breaths forth out of the Bodies of Living-Creatures: In *Chymistry*, an Operation whereby the more Volatile or Airy parts of Substances are rais'd, and dispers'd by means of Heat.

To **Exhale**, to cast, or send forth a Fume or Vapour; to breath out, or steam.

To **Exhaust**, to draw quite out, drain, or empty; to waste, spend, or consume.

Exhaustions, as *The Method of Exhaustions*, which is much in use among the ancient Mathematicians; as *Euclid*, *Archimedes*, &c. See *Indivisibles*.

Exhebenus (*Gr.*) a kind of White Stone, with which Goldsmiths polish Gold.

Exenium or **Exennium**, (in old *Latin* Records) a New-Years-gift, a Present, a Token.

† To **Exheredate**, to disinherit; to deprive one of his Inheritance.

An **Exhibit**, a Term us'd in Chancery, when a Deed, Acquittance, or other Writing, is brought to be prov'd by Witness; and the Examiner writes on the Back, *That it was shew'd to such a one at the Time of his Examination.*

To **Exhibit**, to produce or shew, to present or offer.

Exhibition, an exhibiting, shewing, *&c.* The Word was also formerly taken for an allowance for Meat and Drink, such as the Appropriators of Church-livings made to the depending Vicar: And the Settlements of Benefactors for the Maintenance of University-Scholars, not depending on the Foundation, are now call'd *Exhibitions*.

To **Exhilerate**, to delight, to cheer up or make merry.

Exhileration, the Act of exhilerating, comforting, or cheering.

To **Exhort**, to encourage, to incite or stir up; to counsel, advise, or perswade to.

Exhortation, an exhorting, encouraging, or solliciting.

Exhortative or **Exhortatory**, that serves to exhort.

† **Exiccation**, a drying up.

Exigence or **Exigency**, Need, Necessity, Occasion.

Exigency or **Exigent**, a Pinch or Straight, an Occasion, an Expedient.

Exigendary of the Common Bench, the same as *Exigenter*; which See.

Exigent, a Writ that lies where the Defendant in an Action Personal cannot be found, nor any Thing within the County to be distrained: It is directed to the Sheriff, to call the Party Five County-days successively, to appear under Pain of Outlawry: This Writ lies also in an Indictment of Felony, requiring the Party's Appearance to answer the Law, under the same Penalty.

Exigenter or **Exigendary**, an Officer in the Common-Pleas Court; of whom there are Four in Number, who make out Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions in which Process of Outlawry lies.

Exile, (a Term in *Philos.*) fine, thin, subtil: Also Banishment, or a Person that is Banish'd.

To **Exile**, to send one into some Place far distant from his Native Country under a Penalty if he return, either for a set Time, or for Life; to Banish.

Exility, (in *Philos.*) Slenderness, Smallness.

Exilium, (*Lat.*) Exile, Banishment: In our Old Law-Records, a Waste, or Destruction of Lands, Houses, Woods, *&c.* Also an Injury done to a Man's Estate by altering the Tenure or Condition of it, by selling, advancing, rebuilding, &c.

Eximious, excellent, notable, singular, choice, rare.

Exinanition, (in *Philos.*) a making void, or empty; a bringing to nothing: In the Art of *Physick*, the same as *Evacuation*.

Exischios, (*Gr.*) a Term us'd in *Surgery*, when the Thigh-bone is out of Joynt.

To **Exist**, (*Lat.*) to be, or have a Being.

Existence, a Being, defin'd to be that which a Thing is formally, or intrinsically, tho' separated from its Causes; so that *Essence* is the Thing it self, and *Existence* the manner of the Thing.

Existimation, a Thinking, or Judging; an Opinion.

Exit, Going forth, Departure: It is commonly taken for the going out of an Actor in a Stage-Play; and for one *To make his Exit out of the World*, is as much as to die.

Exitial, bringing Danger or Destruction, Mischievous, Deadly.

Exitus, (*Lat.*) a going forth, the end of a Business, Death: The Word is often us'd in our old Law-writings, and in some Epitaphs for Issue, Child, or Children; also for Issues, Revenues, Rents, or Profits.

Ex mero motu, are formal Words in a Charter, by which the Prince signifies, That he does what is contain'd in the Charter, of his own Will, without the Suggestion, Sollicitation, or Request of any other Person.

Exochas (*Gr.*) a Pimple, or Wheal in the Fundament.

Exocœtus, the Sleeper, a Sea-fish, so call'd, because it goes on Land to sleep.

Exodium, an Interlude, or Farce, at the end of a Tragedy, to make People laugh.

Exodus, a going, or departing out; the Title of *Moses*'s Second Book, in the beginning of which is describ'd the Departure of the *Israelites* out of *Egypt*.

Exomis, a Jacket, or sleeveless Jerkin, a Student's Hood, a Freeman's Livery-gown.

Exomphalos, a Protuberance, or starting out of the Navel, common to Infants; a Dropsy, or Rupture in the Navel.

To **Exonerate**, to unload or disburden, to discharge or ease.

Exoneratione Sectæ, a Writ that lay for the Ward or Heir of the King's Tenant under Age, to be disburden'd of all Suit, *&c.* to the County, Hundred, Leet or Court Baron, during the time of his Wardship.

Exophthalmy, (*Gr.*) a bunching of the Eye out of its natural Position.

† **Exoptation**, (*Lat.*) an earnest wishing.

Exorable, easie to be entreated, that may be prevail'd upon by Reasons, Prayers, or Entreaties.

Exorbitancy, a Thing done out of Measure, Square or Rule; Irregularity, Extravagance.

Exorbitant, extravagant, excessive; irregular, immoderate.

Exorcism, (*Gr.*) an Abjuration or Conjuring, for the laying of Spirits, or casting them out.

Exorcist, one that casts out Devils, a Conjurer.

To **Exorcize**, to Conjure out, or lay Evil Spirits.

Exordium, (*Lat.*) a Preface or Preamble: In *Rhetorick*, an Oration or Speech, in which the Oratour prepares the Minds of the Auditors for that which is to follow: The other Four Parts are the *Proposition*, *Narration*, *Confirmation* and *Peroration*; which See in their proper Places.

Exornation, an adorning, or setting off.

Exostosis, (in Surgery) the swelling or Bunching of a Bone out of its natural Place, caused by the setting of a Corrupt Humour in its proper Substance.

Exostra, (Gr.) a Wooden Engine, whereby Things acted within behind the Stage, were shewn to the Spectators, by the turning about of a Wheel: Also a Bridge thrust out of a Turret by Pullies to the Walls of a Town, in order to get into it. The Word is now us'd for a Petard, to break open a Gate or Portcullice.

Exotick, (Gr.) foreign, outlandish, brought out of a strange Country.

Exoticks, foreign Plants not growing Naturally in our *English* Soil.

To **Expand**, (*Lat.*) to stretch out, to open, to spread out or abroad.

Expanded, (in *Heraldry*) displayed, or set out.

Expansion, an opening, displaying, or spreading abroad: In a Metaphysical Sense, it is defin'd by Mr. *Lock*, to be the Idea we have of *Lasting Distance*, all whose Parts exist together: Among Naturalists, it is often taken for the swelling or encrease of Fluids or Liquours, when stirr'd about by Heat.

Ex parte, (*Lat. i. e.* of the one Part) as *A Commission ex Parte* in Chancery, *i. e.* a Commission taken out and executed only by one Side, whereas a *Joynt Commission* is by Consent and Agreement of both.

Ex parte talis, a Writ that lies for a Bailiff or Receiver, who having Auditors assign'd to take his Account, cannot obtain reasonable Allowance.

To **Expatiate**, to enlarge on a Subject.

To **Expect**, to look for; to tarry, stay, or wait for; to hope, or fear what may happen.

Expectance or **Expectation**, an expecting, a looking or longing for; Hope or Fear of Things to come.

Expectant Fee, (in Common Law) Land given to a Man and to the Heirs of his Body, the Remainder to him and his Heirs; in which Case, there is a Fee simple Expectant, after the Fee-tail.

To **Expectorate**, to discharge, or spit Phlegm out of the Breast.

Expectoration, the Act of expectorating; the raising and casting forth of Phlegm, or other Matter out of the Lungs.

Expedient, convenient, necessary, needful or fit to be done.

An **Expedient**, a Way, Device, or Means.

Expeditatæ Arbores, (in the Forest-Law) Trees rooted up, or cut down to the Roots.

To **Expeditate**, to cut out the Balls of Dogs Feet, or the Three Claws of the Fore-foot, on the right Side, to hinder their pursuit of the Queen's Game; which is otherwise call'd *Lawing of Dogs*. See *Espealtare*.

Expedite, ready, being in a Readiness, quick, nimble.

To **Expedite**, to dispatch, or rid.

Expedition, a setting forth upon a Journey, War, or other Business; especially a Military Enterprize, or Adventure.

Expeditionary, an Officer at the Pope's Court for Dispatches.

Expeditious, that tends to dispatch, quick.

To **Expel**, to drive out or chace forth, to thrust or turn out.

Expence, Cost, or Charges.

To **Expend**, to spend, or lay out Money.

Expenditor, the Steward or Sworn Officer, who oversees the Repair of the Banks or Water-courses in *Romney-marsh*.

Expensis Militum levandis, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying the Allowance for Knights in Parliament.

Expensis Militum non levandis ab hominibus de Dominico antiquo Coronæ, a Writ to forbid the Sheriff from levying any Allowance for the Knights of the Shire, upon those that hold in Ancient Demesne.

Expensive, that causes Expence, chargeable, costly.

Experience, long Proof or Tryal upon Sight, or Observation; Knowledge, or Skill got by Use and Practice.

To **Experience**, to try, or find by Experience.

Experienced, essayed, tried; well skilled, or versed.

Experiment, Essay, Tryal, Proof.

To **Experiment**, to make an Experiment, to try.

Experimental, grounded upon Experience.

Experimentum Crucis, such an Experiment as leads Men to the true Knowledge of the Nature of the Thing they enquire after; in the same manner as a Cross set up where several Ways meet, serves to guide Travellers in their right Course.

Expert, that has much Experience, cunning, skilful.

† **Expetible**, worth seeking after, desirable.

Expiable, that may be atoned for.

To **Expiate**, to purge by Sacrifice, to atone or make Satisfaction for.

Expiation, an Expiatiating, an Atonement which was anciently made by having recourse to Temples, Altars, Prayers, &c.

Expiatory, that serves to expiate, or make an Atonement.

Expiration, an expiring or breathing out; the end of an appointed Time: In a Physical Sense, the contracting, drawing together, or straightning of the Chest, so as the Air and Vapours may be driven out by the Wind-pipe.

To **Expire**, to breath one's last, to give up the Ghost or die; to be out or come to an end, as Time does.

To **Explain**, to make plain or clear, to unfold or open.

Explanation, an explaining, or making plain.

Explanatory, that serves to explain, or give light to.

Expletive, that fills up; a Term in Grammar, as *An Expletive Particle* or Conjunction, which serves to make up the Sentence.

Explication, an explaining, or unfolding; an Exposition, or Interpretation.

Explicit, plain, clear, express, formal, as *In Explicit Terms*.

Explitia, **Expletia**, or **Expleta**, (in old *Latin* Records) the Rents or mean Profits of an Estate, in Custody or Trust.

To **Explode**, (properly to hiss off the Stage) to decry or cry down, to reject with Scorn; to dislike absolutely.

Exploit, (*Fr.*) a brave Warlike Action, a noble Deed or Feat.

Exploration, a spying, a diligent searching out.

Explorator, (*Lat.*) a Scout, a Spy, or Privy Searcher; the Word is also sometimes us'd in our Ancient Authors for a Huntsman.

Explorator Generalis, a Scout-Master General.

Exploratorium, a Surgeon's Instrument commonly call'd a *Probe*.

Explosion, an exploding, casting off, or rejecting. Among Naturalists, an Action of the Animal Spirits, whereby the Nerves are suddenly drawn together, when some Particles of a different kind are mixed with the Spirits, by which they are violently expanded, or spread forth and driven into confusion, like the parts of fired Gun-powder.

That violent Heat and bubbling up which arises from the mixture of some contrary Liquors is also call'd *Explosion*; as when Spirit of Nitre and that of Wine, Oil of V[illegible] or Oil of Vitriol and Sal Armoniack being [illegible] together.

Exponent of the Ratio, or Proportion between two Numbers or Quantities, is the Quotient ariſing, when the Antecedent is divided by the Conſequent: Thus 6 is the Exponent of the Ratio that 30 has to 5.

Alſo a Rank of Numbers in Arithmetical Progreſſion, beginning from 0, and plac'd over a Rank of Numbers in Geometrical Progreſſion, are call'd *Indices* or *Exponents*; on which is founded all the Reaſon and Demonſtration of Logarithms: There are alſo Exponents of Powers in *Algebra*. See *Indices*.

To **Export**, to Bear, Carry, or Convey out.

Exportation, an Exporting, or Conveying out, eſpecially of Goods from one Country to another.

To **Expoſe**, to Set forth, to Set or lay abroad in View; to Venture, or Hazard.

Expoſition, an Expounding or Interpreting.

Expoſitor, an Expounder or Interpreter.

To **Expoſtulate**, to Argue or Reaſon the Caſe by way of Complaint, about an Injury receiv'd.

Expoſtulation, the Act of Expoſtulating.

Expoſtulatory, that ſerves to Expoſtulate.

To **Expound**, to Explain or Unfold.

Expreſs, Plain, Clear, Manifeſt.

An **Expreſs**, a Meſſenger ſent on purpoſe about a particular Errand; a Courier that carries Letters of Advice about News, *&c.* or the Tidings brought by him.

To **Expreſs**, to declare in Word or Writing, to Pronounce or Utter; to Portray or Repreſent.

Expreſſed or **Expreſt**, Declared, Repreſented, *&c.* alſo preſſed, wringed, ſtrained or ſqueezed out.

Expreſſed Oils, thoſe that are prepar'd, by ſqueezing out the Oily Juice of Fruits or Seeds; as Oil of Olives, of Sweet and Bitter Almonds, *&c.*

Expreſſio, (in *Rhetorick*) the ſame Figure as *Ethopœa.*

Expreſſion, a Manner or Way of Pronouncing, or Uttering; alſo the thing expreſs'd or utter'd, a Phraſe or Word: In *Phyſick* and *Chymiſtry*, a Preſſing or Squeezing out the Juices or Oils of Plants, either by Hand or by a Preſs; and thus Oils ſo prepared are call'd *Oils by Expreſſion*, as thoſe made by Fire are Termed *Stillatitious Oils.*

Expreſſive, that is proper to Expreſs.

Exprobration, an Upbraiding or Twitting; a Reproach.

Expromiſſor, (in the *Roman* Law) a Surety or Bail, one that promiſes or undertakes for another.

† **Expugnation**, a Conquering, or Getting by Force of Arms.

Expulſion, Expelling, Thruſting, Turning or Driving out.

Expulſive, that has a Power to Expel or Drive out.

Expulſive Faculty, (in *Phyſick*) that by which the Excrements are forc'd out or voided, being perform'd by the Animal Spirits, which Cauſe the Motion of the Guts call'd *Periſtaltick* to that purpoſe.

To **Expunge**, to Put or Blot out, to Aboliſh or Deface.

Expurgatory, that has the Virtue to Purge, Cleanſe, or Scour.

Expurgatory Index, a Book ſet forth by the Pope, containing a Catalogue of thoſe Authors and Writings that he thinks fit to Cenſure and forbid to be Read by *Roman* Catholicks.

Exquiſita Angina, See *Angina.*

Exquiſite, (properly much ſearched) Curious, Choice, Fine, Rare, Dainty; alſo exact, or carry'd on to the utmoſt Height.

Exta, (*Lat.*) the Entrails or Bowels of an Animal Body.

Extant, that is in being, or to be ſeen; as *The Works of* Xenophon *now extant.*

Extaſy, (*Gr.*) a Trance, Swoon, or Rapture of Spirit; a Deprivation or Defect of the Judgment and Imagination, common to Diſtracted and Melancholy Perſons: See *Ecſtaſy.*

Extatical or **Extatick**, belonging to an Extaſy; as *Extatical Viſions.*

Extemporal or **Extemporary**, (*Lat.*) done or ſpoke in the very Inſtant of Time, without Study or thinking before hand, as *An extemporary Compoſure, Verſe,* &c.

Extempore, all on a ſudden, immediately, forthwith; as, *He made that Speech Extempore.*

To **Extend**, to ſtretch out, to make longer, to enlarge, to reach or go ſo far: In a Law-ſenſe, to value the Lands and Tenements of one that has forfeited his Bond; at ſuch a Rate, as by the Yearly Rent, the Obligator may in time be paid his Debt.

Extendi facias, a Writ commonly call'd a *Writ of Extent*, a Writ whereby the Value of Land, *&c.* is commanded to be made and levy'd in divers Caſes.

Extenſible, that may be Extended.

Extenſion, an Extending, Stretching out, or Enlarging.

Extenſive, that ſerves to Extend; that Extends, or Reaches far.

Extenſor Carpi Radialis, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Wriſt, by ſome call'd *Bicornis* and *Radiæus Externus*, which has two Beginnings, and ſeems to be two diſtinct Muſcles.

Extenſor Carpi Ulnaris, another Muſcle of the Wriſt, which acting with the *Ulnaris Flexor*, moves the Hand ſide-ways towards the *Ulna*; but if the *Radialis Flexor* and *Extenſor* act, they move it towards the *Radius.*

Extenſor Digitorum Communis, ſeu Digitorum Tenſor, a Muſcle of the Fingers, which takes riſe from the outward knob of the Shoulder-Bone, and is divided into Three Portions that are let into the upper Parts of the Firſt, Second and Third Bones of the Fore, Middle, and Third Fingers.

Extenſor Indicis, or **Indicator**, a Muſcle which ariſing from the middle of the outward part of the *Ulna*, joyns with the Tendon of the *Extenſor Communis*, and is inſerted with it to the upper part of the third Bone of the Fore-finger; its Uſe which anſwers its Name, being to ſtretch out the Fore-finger.

Extenſor primi Internodii Oſſis Pollicis, a Muſcle of the Thumb, which ariſes from the upper part of the *Ulna*, and is let into the upper part of the firſt Bone of the Thumb.

Extenſor ſecundi Internodii Oſſis Pollicis, a Muſcle of the Thumb, which ariſing from that part of the *Radius* next the *Ulna*, paſſes under the ſame *Involucrum* or Cover with the Tendons of the *Extenſor primi*, &c. and is implanted in the upper part of the ſecond Bone of the Thumb.

Extenſor tertii Internodii Oſſis Pollicis, a Muſcle of the Thumb, which has its riſe immediately below the beginning of the *Extenſor primi Internodii*, and is let in to the upper part of the Third Bone of the Thumb: When this Muſcle acts, it ſtretches out the Thumb and brings it ſomewhat backward.

Extenſor minimi Digiti, a Muſcle which ariſes partly at the end of the outward Proceſs of the Shoulder-bone, and partly from the upper part of the *Ulna*: It is inſerted to the upper part of the Third Bone of the little Finger, which it ſtretches out according to the Import of its Name.

Extenſor Pollicis Pedis brevis, a Muſcle of the great Toe, that ariſes from the fore-part of the Heel-bone, and is let in to the upper part of the ſecond Bone of the great Toe, which it ſtretches or pulls upwards.

Extenſor Pollicis Pedis longus, a Muſcle of the great Toe, which takes its Riſe from the fore-part of the *Fibula*, and is likewiſe implanted in the upper part of the Second Bone of the great Toe.

Extent, the Extending or Reaching of a thing in Length, Breadth, Depth, Compaſs, Space, *&c.* In Common Law *an Extent* Signifies 1. a Writ or Commiſſion to the Sheriff for the valuing of Lands or Tenements; 2. the Sheriff's Act upon that Writ; 3. the Eſtimate or Valuation of ſuch Lands; which when done to the utmoſt Value, was ſaid *To be to the full Extent.*

To **Extenuate**, to leſſen, to take off from the Hainouſneſs of a Crime or Fault.

Extenuation, the Act of Extenuating, Leſſening, *&c.* Alſo an Undervaluing, a Figure in *Rhetorick* oppoſite to *Hyperbole*, whereby things are diminiſh'd and made leſs than they really are: In a Medicinal Senſe, it is taken for a Leanneſs of the whole Body.

Extergent Remedies. See *Abſtergent.*

Exterior, more outward.

Exterior Polygon. See *Polygon Exterior.*

Exterior Talus. See *Talus.*

To **Exterminate**, (properly, to drive or caſt out of the Bounds) to deſtroy utterly, to root out, or cut off.

Extermination, an Exterminating or Deſtroying.

Exterminator, a Deſtroyer.

External, that is on the out-ſide, outward.

External Angles. See *Angles External.*

External Digeſtives. See *Digeſtives.*

Externus Auris vel Auratus Externus, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle that ariſes from the outward and upper edge of the Auditory Paſſage, and is inſerted to the long Proceſs of the Membrane, or Skin call'd *Malleus.*

† **Extерſion**, a Wiping or Rubbing out.

† **Extimulation**, a Pricking forward, a ſtirring up or egging on.

Extinct, Dead, or Ceaſing to be.

Extinction, a quenching or putting out, being moſt properly apply'd to Fire or Heat: In *Chymiſtry*, it is the quenching of Red-hot Minerals in ſome Liquor, to abate their ſharpneſs, or to impart their Virtue to the Liquor.

To **Extinguiſh**, to Quench, Smother, or put out any thing that Burns, to appeaſe or ſtint, to deſtroy or aboliſh: In a Law-ſenſe, to redeem a Rent.

Extinguiſhment, an Extinction, or Extinguiſhing: In Common Law, it is an effect of Conſolidation; as when a Man has a Yearly Rent out of any Lands, and afterwards Purchaſes the ſame Lands, both the Property and Rent are Conſolidated or United in one Poſſeſſour, and therefore the Rent is ſaid *To be Extinguiſhed.* See *Suſpenſion.*

To **Extirpate**, to pluck up by the Roots, to root out or deſtroy.

Extirpation, an Extirpating, or utter Deſtroying: In *Surgery*, the Cutting off a Part by reaſon of a Cancer, or Blaſting; tho' in other Caſes, the Term *Amputation* is more proper.

Extirpator, one that Extirpates or Deſtroys, as an *Extirpater of Hereſies.*

Extirpatione, a Writ that lies againſt one, who after a Verdict found againſt him for Land, *&c.* ſpitefully overthrows any Houſe upon it.

Extiſpicium, a kind of Sooth-ſaying among the Ancient *Romans*, when by looking into the Entrails of Beaſts Sacrific'd, they foretold things to come.

Extirpare, (in old *Latin Records*) to Stock up or Grub Wood-land, and reduce it to Arable or Meadow.

To **Extoll**, to Raiſe or Advance by Commendation, to Praiſe greatly, to Cry up.

To **Extort**, to Wreſt, Wring, or Get out of one by Force, Threats, or Authority.

Extortion or **Extorſion**, an Unlawful or Violent Wringing of Money, or Money-worth from any Man, as when an Officer takes more than his ordinary Dues or Fees; the exaction of unlawful Uſury, winning by unlawful Games, and all taking more than is due.

Extortioner, one that practiſes Extortion, a griping Uſerer.

Extract, a Draught, or Copy of a Writing; alſo Birth or Pedigree: In *Chymiſtry*, it is that pure unmix'd and efficacious Subſtance, which by the help of ſome Liquor, is ſeparated from the Groſſer and more unactive Earthy Parts of Plants, *&c.* as Extracts of Rhubarb, Gentian, Wormwood, *&c.*

To **Extract**, to Draw out, to Copy out; In a Chymical Senſe, to ſeparate the more pure part from the groſſer.

Extracta Curiæ, (in old Records) the Iſſues or Profits of holding a Court, which ariſe from the Cuſtomry Fines, Fees and Dues.

Extraction, an extracting or drawing out; alſo a being deſcended from ſuch or ſuch a Family. Among Chymiſts, the drawing forth of an Eſſence or Tincture from a mixt Body, by means of ſome convenient Liquor, as Spirit of Wine, *&c.*

Extraction of Roots, (in *Mathem.*) the Method of finding out the true Root of any Number or Quantity given. In *Arithmetick*, the unravelling of a Number, (which being multiply'd once or more times by it ſelf, is call'd a Power) in order to find out its Side or Root.

Extraction of the Quadrate or **Square Root**, is when having a Number given, we find out another Number, which being multiply'd by it ſelf, produces the ſaid given Number.

Extraction of the Cube Root, is that by which out of a Number given, another Number is found, which being firſt multiply'd by it ſelf, and then by the Product, becomes equal to the given Number.

Extraction of the Biquadrate or **double Square Root**, is the untwiſting of a given Number, to find another; which being multiply'd by it ſelf, and the Product likewiſe multiply'd by it ſelf, may make the Number firſt given.

Extractor, a Surgeon's Inſtrument to lay hold on the Stone, in the Operation of cutting for the Stone.

Extractum Panchymagogum, a Collection of the purer Subſtances of ſeveral Purgative and Cordial Medicines, to Purge out all Humours.

Extragenous, (a Term in *Anatomy* and *Surgery*) that is of a foreign kind; as *An Extragenous Body.*

Extra-judicial, done out of the ordinary courſe of Law; as when Judgment is given in a Court, on which the Cauſe is not depending, or where the Judges has no Juriſdiction.

Extramundane, (a Philoſophical Term) being without the World; as *Extramundane Space*, i. e. the infinite empty void Space, which is ſuppos'd by ſome to reach beyond the Bounds of the Univerſe, and in which there is really nothing at all.

† **Extraneous**, that is of another Country, Foreign, Strange.

Extraordinary, that is beyond or contrary to common Order and Faſhion, unuſual, uncommon.

Extra-Parochial, that is out of the Bounds of any Pariſh, privileged or freed from the Duties of a Pariſh.

Extra-Parochial Lands, ſuch Lands as are newly left by the Sea, and conſequently belonging to no Pariſh.

Extra-tempora, (a Term in the *Roman* Chancery) Licence, or Leave from the Pope, to take Holy Orders at any time, beſides the Canonical Seaſons.

Extravagance or **Extravagancy**, Impertinence, Folly.

Extravagant, abſurd, fooliſh, idle, ſilly; rambling, or diſorderly; exceſſive, expenſive, prodigal.

Extravagantes, certain Conſtitutions or Ordinances of Princes, ſo call'd, becauſe they are not contain'd in the Body of the Civil Law: Alſo particular Decrees of Pope *John* XXII. and ſome other Popes added in like manner to the Canon Law.

† To **Extravagate**, to talk fooliſhly, ſillily, or idly; to rave, or dote.

To **Extravasate**, (a Term in *Surgery*) to go out of its proper Veſſels, as the Blood and Humours do, when by ſome Accident they flow beſides the Veins, Arteries, *&c.*

Extreat. See *Eſtreat.*

Extreme, laſt, or utmoſt; very great, exceeding.

Extreme and mean Proportion, (in *Geom.*) is when a Line is ſo divided, that the whole Line is to the greater Segment, as that Segment is to the other.

Extreme Reason. See *Reaſon.*

Extreme Unction, a ſolemn anointing of a Sick Perſon at the point of Death; one of the Seven Sacraments of the *Roman* Church.

An **Extreme**, the utmoſt Bounds or point of a Thing; as *To go from one Extreme to another.*

Extremity, the end, hem, skirt, edge, brink, or border of a Thing: Alſo great Diſtreſs, Miſery, Neceſſity; the worſt or loweſt Condition, the utmoſt Rigour, *&c.*

To **Extricate**, to diſentangle or diſengage, to deliver or rid out of.

Extrinſecal, that is on the out-ſide, outward.

† **Extrusion**, a thruſting or driving out.

Extuberance, a ſwelling or bunching out.

Extuberation, a ſwelling forth, or riſing up in the Fleſh; or the ſtarting out of a Bone.

Extuberous, ſwelling forth, or bunching out; as *An extuberous Body.*

Extumæ, (in old Records) Relicks of Saints.

Exuberance or **Exuberancy**, an overflowing, or over-abounding; Superabundance, great Plenty.

Exuberant, abounding, plentiful.

Exudation, a ſweating out.

To **Exulcerate**, to make a Sore, to eat the Skin, to gall or fret; to grow, or turn to an Ulcer.

Exulceration, an exulcerating, or turning to an Ulcer; a Solution of Continuity, which proceeds from ſome gnawing Matter, and in ſoft Parts of the Body, is attended with a loſs of their Quantity.

To **Exult**, to leap and skip for Joy, to rejoyce exceedingly.

Exultancy or **Exultation**, a leaping or dancing for Joy, a Triumphing or Rejoycing.

Exumbilication, a ſtarting out of the Navel.

Exundation. See *Inundation.*

Exuperation, an excelling or ſurpaſing.

Exuſtion, a burning.

Exutheniſmus, (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure, in which there is an extenuation, or ſpeaking contemptibly of a Perſon or Thing; as Antiochus *has no other Arms to defend himſelf with, but his Pen and Ink.*

Exuviæ, (*Lat.*) Cloaths put, or left off; Spoils taken from an Enemy, Pillage, Booty: Alſo the Skin, Fell, or Hide of a Beaſt; the Slough or old caſt Skin of a Snake or Adder: The Word is alſo us'd by ſome modern Naturaliſts, for thoſe Shells, and other Bodies that are often found in the Bowels of the Earth, and which were left there at the Univerſal Deluge; being properly ſo call'd, becauſe they are the real Spoils of once Living-Creatures.

Ey, (old Word) an Egg; alſo an Iſland in Doomſday-Book.

Eye, the Wonderful Inſtrument of Sight. Among Herbaliſts, it is taken for that part of a Plant, where the Bud puts forth, and ſometimes for the Bud it ſelf. In *Architecture*, the middle of the *Voluta*, or Scroll of the *Ionick* Chapiter, which is cut in ſhape of a little Roſe.

In Sea-affairs, the Hole wherein the Ring of the Anchor is put into the Shank, is call'd the *Eye of the Anchor*; and the Compaſs or Ring which is left of the Strap-rope, to which any Block or Pulley is faſten'd, is likewiſe termed *The Eye of the Strap.*

To **Eye-bite**, to bewitch by a certain evil influence of the Eyes.

Eye-bright, an Herb very good for the Eyes, Brain and Memory.

Eye-flap, a little piece of Leather that covers the Eye of a Coach-horſe.

Eyess, (in *Falconry*) a young Hawk newly taken out of the Neſt, and not able to prey for her ſelf.

Eyet, an Iſlet or ſmall Iſland, which is now commonly call'd an *Eyght* or *Ait.* See *Ait.*

Eyrar, (in old Records) an Eyrie, Brood, or Neſt of young Birds.

Eyre or **Eire** (Law-Term) the Court of Juſtices Itinerant, or going their Circuit, from the *French* Word *Erre*, a Journey.

Eyre of the Foreſt, the Juſtice-Seat or Court, which us'd to be held every Three Years by the Juſtices of the Foreſt, journeying up and down to that purpoſe.

Eyrie, a Brood, or Neſt; a Place where Hawks build and hatch their Young.

Eyth or **Eth**, (old Word) eaſie.

Ezechias. See *Hezekiah.*

Ezechiel, (*Heb.* ſtrength of God) an eminent Prophet among the *Jews*, whoſe Book of Prophecies is included in the Canon of the Holy Scriptures.

Ezechiels-Reed, a Meaſure of Six Cubits, or Ten Foot Eleven Inches.

Ezra, (*Heb.* an Helper) a Famous *Jewiſh* Scribe, to whom King *Artahſhaſht* or *Artaxerxes* gave leave to return to *Jeruſalem*, and ſettle there with a great Number of his Country-men.

F A

Fa, one of the Notes in *Muſick.*

Faba, (*Lat.*) the Bean, a well known and nouriſhing ſort of Pulſe; the diſtill'd Water of its Flowers, provokes Urine, and is much us'd for Beautifying the Face.

Fabaria, the Herb *Orpin*, good for Ruptures, Fluxes, *&c.* and for taking away the Spots of the Skin.

Faber, a Handycrafts-man, properly that works in Iron, or other hard Materials; a Smith: Alſo a kind of Sea fiſh, ſo call'd, becauſe its Bones and Prickles reſemble a Smith's Tools; the Doree, or Dorn.

Fabian, a proper Name, the chief of which was *Fabianus* Biſhop of *Rome*, who ſuffer'd Martyrdom under the Emperour *Decius.*

Fable, a Story made on purpoſe for Inſtruction, being an Image fit to repreſent the Truth; alſo a feigned Tale, or meer Falſhood.

Fabrick, a Building.

Fabrick-Lands, (Law-Term) Lands given for the Rebuilding, Repairing, or Maintaining of Cathedrals, or other Churches.

Fabulous, feigned, full of Fables or invented Tales.

Facade, (*Fr.*) the Out-ſide, or Fore-front of a great Building.

Face, Viſage, Looks or Countenance, Preſence or Sight; State or Condition of Affairs; Appearance,

ance or Shew; also Confidence or Boldneſs: In *Architecture*, that Member that has a great Breadth and a ſmall Projecture or Jutting out: It is alſo taken for the Front or outward Part of a great Building, which immediately preſents it ſelf to View: In *Aſtrology*, the third part of every Sign, attributed to ſome Planet. See *Decanate*.

Face of a Baſtion, (in *Fortif.*) is either of the two foremoſt ſides towards the Field, reaching from the Flanks, to the Point of the Baſtion where they meet.

Face of a Place, the Diſtance between the Points of two neighbouring Baſtions, which comprehends the Courtin, the two Flanks, and the two Faces of the Baſtions that look one towards another.

To **Face**, to ſtare or look in the Face; to look toward ſuch a Side, or to turn to it; alſo to line, as *To face a pair of Sleeves.*

To **Face to the Right**, or **To the Left**, (in Military Diſcipline) to turn the Face and whole Body that way.

Faceles, a kind of Pulſe.

Facetious, (*Lat.*) wittily, Merry, or Pleaſant; Jovial, Comical.

Facies Hippocratica, a Diſtemper, when the Noſtrils are ſharp, the Eyes hollow, the Temples low, the laps of the Ears drawn together, the Skin about the Forehead hard and dry; the Complexion Pale, of a leaden Colour or Black.

Facil, eaſy to be done, eaſy of Belief or Addreſs.

To **Facilitate**, to make facil or eaſy.

Facilitation, a facilitating, or making eaſy.

Facility, Eaſineſs, Readineſs, or Quickneſs.

Facinorous, villanous, wicked, hainous.

Fack. See *Fake*.

Fact, Act, Action, or Deed; in *Arithmetick*, the ſame as *Product*.

Facta Armorum, (in old *Latin* Records) Feats of Arms, Juſts, or Turnaments.

Faction, a Party or Sect, a Company or Band of Men.

Factious, that follows a particular Faction or Sect, ſeditious, mutinous.

Factitious, (in *Philoſ.*) made by Art; as *A Factitious Concrete.* See *Concrete*.

Factor, an Agent for a Merchant beyond Sea, one that buys and ſells Goods, as a Truſtee for other Merchants: In *Arithmetick*, both the Numbers given to be multiply'd are termed Factors, becauſe they conſtitute, or make the Product.

Factorage, **Proviſion**, or **Commiſſion**, the Wages allow'd to a Factor, *i. e.* ſo much for every Hundred Pound Value of the proceed of Goods bought or ſold by the ſaid Factor, which is more or leſs, according to the diſtance of the Factory, or Place of Trade.

Factory, a Place beyond the Seas, where Merchants Factors reſide for the Conveniency of Trade; or a Company of Factors.

Fac-totum, (*Lat. i. e.* Do-all) one that manages all Affairs in a Family: Among Printers, a kind of Border, in the middle of which any Letter or Character may be put in, or taken out at Pleaſure.

Facula, a little Torch: Among Modern Aſtronomers, *Faculæ*, are certain Bright or Shining Parts, which they have ſometimes obſerved upon, or about the Surface of the Sun.

Faculty, the power or ability of performing any Action: Virtue, Talent; Aptneſs, Readineſs: Alſo a Body of Doctors in any Science; as the Faculties of Divinity and Phyſick; alſo a particular Profeſſion or Myſtery.

In a *Phyſical* Senſe, the Ancients uſually reckon Three ſorts of Faculties, *viz.* the *Natural*, *Vital*, and *Animal*.

Natural Faculty, is that by which the Body is nouriſh'd and encreas'd, or another engender'd like it, being diſtinguiſh'd into Three Parts, *viz. Nutrition, Growth* and *Generation*.

Vital Faculty, is that which preſerves Life in the Body, and performs the Functions of the Pulſe and Reſpiration.

Animal Faculty, is that whereby the Soul executes the Offices of *Imagination*, *Reaſoning*, *Senſe* and *Motion*.

In a Legal Senſe, **Faculty** is a Privilege, or ſpecial Power, granted to a Man by Indulgence or Diſpenſation, to do that which by Common Law he cannot do; as to eat Fleſh in Lent, to Marry without Banes, to hold two or more Church-Livings, *&c.*

The **Court of Faculties**, a Court under the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, for granting ſuch Diſpenſations; the chief Officer of which is call'd, *The Maſter of the Faculties.*

To **Faddle**, to dandle, cheriſh, or make much of a Child.

Fadom. See *Fathom*.

Fæces, (*Lat.*) Dregs, Lees or Grounds, the Settlement of any Liquor, Droſs of Metal, *&c.* Alſo the Excrements of the Body, Ordure, Dung, Filth: 'Tis alſo taken for the groſs Subſtance that ſettles after Fermentation, or remains after Diſtillation.

Fæcula, ſmall Dregs, or flying Lees: Alſo the Duſt that ſinks in the preſſing of ſome Plants; as in *Briony*, *Aron*, &c. Alſo a ſort of White Powder made of certain Green, waſhed and prepared Roots, which being beat together with a little Water, and ſtrain'd, will ſink to the bottom of the Veſſel and is to be lightly dried.

Faggot, (*Fr.*) a Bundle of Sticks, or Wood for Fuel. In times of Popery, it was alſo taken for a Badge, or the Figure of a Faggot embroider'd on the Sleeve of the upper Garment, worn by thoſe who had recanted what was then call'd Hereſy.

In Military Affairs, **Faggots** are Men hir'd to Muſter, by Officers whoſe Companies are not full, to cheat the State of ſo many Mens Pay.

Faggot of Steel, (in *Traffick*) the Quantity of 120 Pound-Weight.

To **Faggot one**, an Expreſſion us'd by Robbers for to bind one Hand and Foot.

Fagopyrum or **Fagotriticum**, (*Lat.*) Buck-wheat, or Beech-wheat, a kind of Grain.

Fagus, the Beech tree, the Leaves of which bruiſed, are good to diſſolve hot Swellings.

To **Fail**, (*Fr.*) to offend or do amiſs, to miſtake or be out, to diſappoint; to faint, to give over, to break, as a Tradeſman may do.

Failing of Record, (Law Phraſe) is, when in an Action, the Defendant having a Day given to prove a Matter by Record, he fails, or elſe brings in ſuch a one as is no Bar to the Action.

Faint or **Faint Action**, a feigned Action at Law, *viz.* ſuch as tho' the Words of the Writ be true, yet for certain Cauſes, there is no Title to recover thereby; whereas in a falſe Action, the Words of the Writ are falſe.

Faint Pleader, a falſe or deceitful manner of Pleading, to the prejudice of a Third Party.

Faint Viſion, a Term in Opticks. See *Viſion*.

Fair Pleading, a Writ upon the Statute of *Marlborough*, whereby it is provided, That no Fines ſhall be taken of any Man for not Pleading fairly or to the purpoſe.

A **Fair**, a ſolemn or greater ſort of Market.

Fairy, a Hobgoblin or Phantome.

Fait, (*Fr.*) Fact, Act, Deed, or Action: The Word is us'd in our Common Law for a Deed, or Writing Sealed and Delivered, to teſtify and prove the Agreement of the Parties whoſe Deed it is.

Faith, Belief, Credit, Truſt; Promiſe, Word:

Among Divines, one of the Principal Chriſtian Vertues, a real Belief of the Truths of the Goſpel, and of the means of Salvation by Chriſt alone.

Faithful, Truſty, True, Honeſt, Sincere.

The **Faithful**, (in *Divinity*) Believers who are endued with Saving Faith, God's Elect or choſen People.

Fake or **Fack**, (Sea-Term) one Circle or Roll of a Cable or Rope quoiled up round, ſo that when a Cable is veered, or let out by Hand, it is demanded *How many Fakes are left*; i. e. how much of the Cable is left behind unveered.

Falcated, (*Lat.* in *Aſtron.*) the Moon or any other Planet is ſaid *To appear Falcated*, when the Inlighten'd Part ſhews it ſelf in the ſhape of a Sickle or Reaping-hook.

Falcatura, (in old Records) a Term us'd for one Day's Mowing or cutting Graſs, perform'd by an Inferiour Tenant as a Cuſtomary Service to his Lord.

Falchion, a kind of ſhort Sword, turning up ſomewhat like a Hook.

Falcidian Law, a remarkable Law made by *Falcidius* a *Roman* Tribune, that Men ſhould diſpoſe by their laſt Will, but of three parts of their Eſtate, and were bound to leave the other fourth Part to their Lawful Heir.

Falcinellus, (*Lat.*) the Scith-bill'd Heron; a Bird.

Falco, a *Falcon*; alſo one whoſe great Toes are crooked and bent inward.

Falcon or **Faucon**, a large ſort of Hawk: Alſo a piece of Ordinance 2¾ Inches Diameter at the Bore, 7 Foot long, and weighing 750 Pounds: It takes a charge of 2¼ Pounds of Powder, and carries a Ball 2½ Inches Diameter; its Point-blank Shot being 130 Paces.

Falcon Gentle, a Bird ſo call'd from her familiar Courteous Diſpoſition; but ſhe is withal valiant, ſtrong, and better able to endure ſtreſs of Weather than any other Hawk.

Falconer, one that Tames, Manages, and looks after Hawks.

Falconet, a ſmall piece of Cannon, whoſe Diameter at the Bore is 2¼ Inches, Length 6 Foot, and Weight 400 Pounds: Its Charge is 1¼ Pound of Powder; its Ball 2⅛ Inches Diameter, and 1 Pound 5 Ounces Weight; and its Point-blank Shot 90 Paces.

Falda, (in old Records) a Sheep-fold.

Faldage, an Ancient Privilege, which ſeveral Lords reſerv'd to themſelves of ſetting up Folds for Sheep, in any Fields within the Manours, for the better Manuring of them: In ſome Places, it is call'd *Fold-courſe*, or *Free-fold*, and in ſome Ancient Charters, *Fold-ſoca*.

Faldata, a Flock of Sheep, as many as were uſually ſhut up in one Cote, Penn, or Fold.

Faldfey or **Faldee**, a Duty paid by ſome Tenants, for Liberty to Fold their Sheep upon their own Land

Faldſtool, a kind of Stool plac'd on the South-ſide of the Altar, at which the Kings or Queens of *England* kneel at their Coronation.

Falding, a kind of courſe Cloth.

Faldiſtory, the Biſhop's Seat or Throne within the Chancel; from the Barbarous Word *Falda*, ſignifying a Fold, or Place ſhut up.

Falera, a Diſeaſe in Hawks, perceived when their Talons grow White.

Falernum or **Falernian Wine**, a Rich ſort of Wine Anciently made at *Falernus*, a Country of *Campania* in *Italy*; Muſcadine.

Falaiſia or **Falaiſe**, (in old Records) a Steep Shore Bank, or Hill by the Sea-ſide; from the *French* Word *Falaiſe*, of the ſame Signification.

Fall, (in *Aſtrol.*) an Eſſential Debility, or Weakneſs of a Planet, when it is oppoſite to the Place of its Exaltation: In Sea-affairs, that part of the Rope of a Tackle which is haled upon, is call'd *The Fall*: Alſo a Rope made uſe of at the Helm, when the Sea is Rough. See *Sea-yoke*.

A Ship is ſaid *To have a* **Fall**, or ſeveral Falls, when ſome part of the Deck is rais'd higher, or ſome parts have Riſings more than others.

A Ship is ſaid to **Fall off**, when being under Sail, She does not keep ſo near the Wind as is appointed.

Fallacious, (*Lat.*) Deceitful, Crafty, Uncertain.

Fallacy, Deceit or Craft: In *Logick*, a Propoſition fram'd with an Intention to Deceive, and otherwiſe Termed a *Sophiſm*.

Fallible, that may Fail, or Err.

Falling of **Domes**. See *Domes*.

Falling-Evil, a Diſeaſe which ſometimes happens to Horſes, being no other than the Falling-ſickneſs, which proceeds from ill Blood, and Cold thin Phlegm gathered together in the Fore-part of the Head.

Falling-Sickneſs, a Diſeaſe ſo call'd, becauſe the Perſons troubled with it are ſuddenly caſt upon the Ground, and ſuffer a Convulſion of the whole Body.

Fallopian Tubes, (in *Anat.*) two ſlender Veſſels on each ſide of the Womb, which take Name from their firſt Diſcoverer *Fallopius*, and whoſe Uſe is to afford a Paſſage to the more ſubtil Part of the *Genitura Maſculina*, into the Parts call'd *Ovaria*.

Fallow, being of a Paliſh Red Colour, like that of a Brick half burnt; as *A fallow Deer*.

Fallow Field or **Fallow Ground**, Land lay'd up, or that has lain untilled for a conſiderable time.

To **Fallow**, to prepare Land by Ploughing, long before it is Plough'd for Seed; to do this twice, is to *Twifallow*, and to do it thrice, is to *Trifallow*.

Fallow-ſmiter, a Bird; See *Oenanthe*.

Falmotum or **Folchſmotum**. See *Folkmote*.

Falque, a ſmall Sea-Veſſel. See *Felucca*.

Falſe, (*Lat.*) Untrue, Lying, Forged, Feigned or Counterfeit; Treacherous or Unfaithful; Miſchievous, or Malicious.

Falſe Action. See *Faint Action*.

Falſe Attack, an Attack, which in Beſieging a Place, is not carry'd on ſo Vigorouſly as the reſt, being intended only to give a Diverſion to the Beſieged, and Divide the Garriſon.

Falſe Bray, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a Space about Two or Three Fathom Broad round the foot of the Rampart on the out-ſide, border'd with a Parapet or Breaſt-work; the deſign of it being to defend the Moat: It is otherwiſe call'd *Chemin des Rondes Baſſe Enceinte*, and *Counter-Breaſt-work*.

Falſe-claim, (in Common Law) is where a Man claims more than his due.

Falſe Conception, (in *Midwifry*) a Lump of Shapeleſs Fleſh, or Matter bred in the Womb.

Falſe Impriſonment, a Treſpaſs by Impriſoning a Man without a Lawful Cauſe; alſo the Name of a Writ brought upon ſuch a Treſpaſs.

Falſe Keel, (in Sea-affairs) a Second Keel ſometimes put under the firſt to make it deeper, when the Ship Rolls too much by reaſon of the ſhallowneſs of her Keel.

Falſe Muſter, (in Military Diſcipline) is when in the Review of a Foot-Company, or Troop of Horſe, ſuch Men paſs as are not actually Liſted among the Soldiers.

Falſe Poſition. See *Poſition*.

Falſe Quarter, (among Farriers) is a Rift, Chink or Crack commonly on the in-ſide, and ſometimes on the out-ſide of a Horſe's Hoof, which is an unſound Quarter, ſeeming like a piece put in, and not all entire.

Falſe Stem, (in Sea-affairs) is when a Ship's Stem being too flat, another is faſten'd to it, which makes her rid more Way, and bear better Sail.

Falſifiable, that may be Falſified.

Falſification, a Falſifying, Counterfeiting, or Forging.

To **Falſifie**, to Forge, or Counterfeit, to break one's Word: In a Law-ſenſe, it is ſometimes taken for to prove a thing to be Falſe.

To **Falſifie a Thruſt**, (in Fencing) is to make a feigned Paſs.

Falſity, Falſehood, Untruth, Flam.

Falſo Judicio, a Writ that lies for falſe Judgment given in the County, Hundred, Court Baron, or others that are no Courts of Records.

Falſo Retorno Brevium, a Writ which lies againſt the Sheriff, for making falſe Returns of Writs.

To **Falter** or **Faulter**, to Stammer in one's Speech; to Stumble; to fail in one's Deſign, to commit Miſtakes. Thraſhers are alſo ſaid to *Falter*, when they Thraſh, or Beat over the Corn again.

Falx, (*Lat.*) a Hook or Bill, a Scith or Sickle: In *Anatomy*, one of the Proceſſes made by the doubling of the Membrane, or Skin of the Scull, call'd *Dura Mater*, which divides the Brain into the Right and Left Parts and alſo ſeparates it from the *Cerebellum*: It takes Name from its reſembling a Sickle or Reaping-hook.

To **Famble**, to Faulter, or Stammer in Speech.

Fame, Report, Reputation, Renown.

Fames, (*Lat.*) Hunger, or a deſire of Food.

Fames Canina, a Canine Appetite, or extreme Hunger. See *Cynodes Orexis*.

Familia, a Family or Houſehold, a Lineage: The Word is ſometimes taken by our Ancient Writers, for a Hide or Plough'd Land, a Space of Land containing as much as one Plough can Till in a Year.

Familiar, Intimately Acquainted with, Free, Common or Uſual; Plain, Eaſie, or Natural.

A **Familiar**, or **Familiar Spirit**, a Spirit, or Devil ſuppos'd to attend upon Sorcerers, Witches, *&c.* to Execute their Commands.

Familiarity, Familiar Way, or Friendſhip; intimate Correſpondence.

To **Familiarize one's ſelf**, to make one's ſelf Familiar, to grow Familiar, or Contract a Familiarity with.

Familiſt, one that belongs to the Sect, call'd *The Family of Love*.

Family, a particular Corporation conſiſting of a Husband, Wife, Children and Servants, a Houſehold; alſo Houſe, Stock, or Parentage.

Family of Love, a ſort of Hereticks, that ſprung up about the Year 1550, and had one *Henry Nicholas* of *Amſterdam* for their Ring-leader; their chief Tenet being, That Chriſt is already come in his Glory to Judge, *&c.*

Famine, a general Scarcity of Corn, Fruits and other Proviſions.

To **Famiſh**, to Starve, or cauſe to be Starv'd; to Periſh with Hunger.

Famous, Renowned, much Spoken of.

Fan, an Inſtrument to gather Wind for the Winnowing of Corn; alſo a well known piece of Furniture us'd by Women to Cool themſelves, or to keep off the Heat of the Sun, *&c.*

Fanam, an *Indian* Coin worth Three Pence of our *Engliſh* Money.

Fanatical, belonging to Fanaticiſm; as *A fanatical Conception*.

Fanaticiſm, pretended Inſpiration, the Tenets or Opinions of Fanaticks.

Fanatick, Inſpired, Poſſeſſed, Frantick, Mad.

A **Fanatick**, one that pretends to Revelations and Inſpirations, a Religious Coxcomb.

The **Fanaticks**, a Reproachful Title, commonly given to Quakers, Muggletonians, Anabaptiſts and other Sectaries that Diſſent from the Church of *England*.

Fancy. See *Phantaſy* and *Imagination*.

Fane, a Weather-cock, which turns about as the Wind changes, and ſhews from what Quarter it blows.

Fangot, an uncertain Quantity of ſome Wares, as of Grogram and Mohair-yarn, from one Hundred Weight and a half to two Hundred and a half: Of raw Silk, from 1 to 2¼ *C.*

Fanion, (*Ital.*) a Banner carry'd by a Servant belonging to each Brigade of Horſe and Foot, at the Head of the Baggage, to keep good Order, and prevent Confuſion in the March.

Fannatio or **Menſis Fannationis**, (in old *Latin* Records) the Fawning-time, or Fence-Month in Foreſts, fifteen Days before *Midſummer*, and as many after.

Fannatum Frumentum, Wheat, or Bread-corn clean'd up, or fann'd with a Wind-fan or Knee-fan.

Fannel, a kind of Scarf-like Ornament, worn about the Left Arm of an Officiating Maſs-Prieſt. See *Maniple*.

Fantaſm, an Apparition or Ghoſt; as *A dreadful Fantaſm*.

Fantaſtical or **Fantaſtick**, Conceited, Humourſome, Whimſical, Odd.

Fantaſtical Colours. See *Emphatical Colours*.

Fantaſy or **Fancy**, Imagination, Humour; Crotchet, Maggot, Whim.

Fantome, a Hobgoblin or Spright, a vain Apparition, an idle Conceit.

Faonatio or **Feonatio**, (in the Foreſt Law) a Fawning, Calving, or bringing forth Young, as Does or Hinds do.

Faquirs, certain Counterfeit Devoto's in the *Indies*, that voluntarily undergo moſt horrid and incredible Penances.

Faraudman, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) a Merchant-ſtranger, to whom Juſtice ought to be done with all Expedition.

Farce, (*Fr.*) a Mock-Comedy, or Droll; alſo a kind of Pudding, a Hodge-podge. In *Cookery*, a Compound made of ſeveral Meats and Herbs, chopt ſmall and well-ſeaſon'd with Spice, in order to Stuff any Joint of Meat, Fowl, Fiſh, *&c.*

Farced, Crammed, Stuffed with a Farce.

Farciminalis Tunica, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Coat belonging to a Child in the Womb, which receives the Urine from the Bladder, and is ſo call'd, becauſe in many Beaſts 'tis of the ſhape of a Gut-pudding; but in Man and ſome few other Living-creatures it is round. See *Allantoides*.

Farcin or **Farcy**, a Loathſome Diſeaſe in Horſes, which begins firſt with hard Knots and Wheals, and at laſt by ſpreading it ſelf, will over-run the Beaſt's whole Body, filling the Skin with Swelling Running Ulcers.

Farcin or **Water-Farcin**, a Swelling under a Horſe's Belly and Chaps, cauſ'd by his Feeding in Low Watery Grounds, or in Pits and Holes, where the Graſs grows above Water; which is licked up with the Graſs.

Fard, (*Fr.*) Paint us'd by Women to Beautifie their Faces; alſo a Diſguiſe, Pretence, or Diſſimulation.

Fardel, a Bundle, or Packet.

Fardel of Land, the fourth part of a Yard-land; altho' others will have two Fardels to make a *Nook*, and four *Nooks* a *Yard-land*.

Fardingale, a Whalebone-Circle, which the Ladies formerly wore on their Hips, and upon which they ty'd their Petticoats.

Farding-deal or **Farundel of Land**, the fourth part of an Acre.

Fare, Diet, Cheer, or Commons, as *Good or Slender Fare*: Alſo Money paid for paſſing by Water or in a Hackney-Coach; or the People that are ſo convey'd: Alſo a Watch-Tower at Sea; as *The Fare of* Meſſina. See *Phare*.

Farfara, the Herb Colts-foot, or Foal-foot.

Farfaria, the Herb Betony.

Farfarum or **Farfarus**, the White Poplar-tree; or as others ſay, the Herb *Colts-foot*, which has Leaves like it white underneath.

Farinaceous, belonging to Meal, mealy.

Farleu or **Farley**, a Duty of Six Pence paid to the Lord of the Manour of *Weſt-Slapton* in *Devonſhire*; a *Farleu* in ſome Weſtern Parts, being diſtinguiſh'd as the beſt Good, from *Heriot* the beſt Beaſt.

Farm or **Ferm**, the chief Meſſuage or Houſe, in a Town or Village, whereto belongs a conſiderable Eſtate, let for Term of Life or Years, at Will: The Rent reſerv'd upon ſuch a Leaſe is alſo call'd *Farm*, and the Tenant or Leſſee, *Farmer*.

Farrago, (*Lat.*) a mixture of ſeveral Grains ſown in the ſame Plat of Ground, or afterwards mingled together; Bollimong, Maſlin.

Farreatio, (among the *Romans*) a joyning in Marriage with the Ceremony of a Cake. See *Confarreatio*.

Farrier, one whoſe Imployment it is to ſhooe Horſes, and Cure them when they are diſeaſed or lame.

To **Farrow**, to bring forth Pigs, as a Sow does.

Farſang, a *Perſian* Word for a League, containing about three *Engliſh* Miles.

To **Farthel** (Sea-Term) the ſame as to Furl, *i. e.* to take up the Sails and bind them cloſe to the Yards.

Farthelling-Lines, ſmall Lines made faſt to all the Top-ſails, Top-gallant Sails, and the Miſſen Yard-arms.

Farthing, a Copper-Coin, the leaſt piece of *Engliſh* Money, and the fourth part of a Penny: Alſo anciently the fourth part of any Coin; hence Quarter-Rials or pieces of Gold that paſs'd for 2 *s.* 6 *d.* being the fourth part of a Rial current at 10 *s.* were call'd *Rial-Farthings*.

Farthing of Gold, an ancient Coin ſuppos'd to be in Value the fourth part of a Noble, *viz.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* in Silver, and in Weight the ſixth part of an Ounce of Gold, *i. e.* 5 *s.* in Silver.

Farthing of Land, a certain conſiderable Quantity of Land, different from *Farding-deal*.

Farundel. See *Farding-deal*.

Faſces, (*Lat.*) Axes faſten'd to long Staves, with a Bundle of Rods which were anciently carry'd before the great *Roman* Magiſtrates; alſo the Office and Dignity of ſuch a Magiſtrate.

Faſcia, a Swath or Swadling-band; a Swath or long Band of a convenient Breadth us'd by Surgeons; a Feſs in *Heraldry*. In *Architecture*, one of the Bands that make up the Architrave, being three in Number; alſo a range of Stones, to divide the Stories in a Building.

Faſciæ, (in *Aſtron.*) certain rows of Spots in the Planet *Mars*, which look like Swaths or Fillets wound about his Body.

Faſcia lata, or **Faſcialis latus**, a Muſcle that moves the Leg; the ſame with *Membranoſus Muſculus*; which See.

Faſcialis, the Name of another Muſcle of the Leg. See *Sartorius*.

Faſciation, (in *Surgery*) a binding of Swaths about a Limb, in order to its Cure.

Faſciculus, a little Bundle, or Packet: In the Preſcriptions of Phyſicians, it ſignifies an Armful of Herbs, &c.

Faſcinated, bewitched.

Faſcination, an inchanting, bewitching, or charming.

Faſcines, (*Fr.*) Faggots, or Bavins: In *Fortification*, Branches of Trees or ſmall Wood, bound about at the end and middle; which are mixt with Earth to fill up Ditches, make Breaſt-works of Trenches, &c. Some of them are dipt in melted Pitch or Tar, and being ſet on Fire, ſerve to burn the Enemies Lodgments, or other Works.

Faſhion-pieces, (among *Ship-wrights*) two pieces of Timber, which make up the breadth of the Stern or after end of the Ship, and are the outermoſt Timbers of the Stern, on each ſide thereof excepting aloft, where the Counters are.

Faſhionable, that is according to the Faſhion, modiſh.

Faſhioner, as *The Queen's Faſhioner*, or Taylor.

Faſhioniſt or **Faſhion-monger**, one that follows Faſhions, or Modes of Apparel.

Faſhions, a Horſe-Diſeaſe, the ſame as *Farcin*; which See.

Faſt, (Sea-Term) a Rope to faſten a Ship, or Boat.

Faſti, (*Lat.*) the *Roman* Calendar, in which were ſet down all Days of Feaſts, Pleading, Games, Ceremonies and other Publick Buſineſs throughout the Year: Alſo certain Table-Books on which were Written the Names of the Conſuls, and the moſt memorable Things tranſacted in the Common-wealth.

Faſti Dies, were certain Days, during which the *Romans* were allow'd to ſue at Law, and the *Prætor* or Judge to pronounce theſe three Words, *Do*, *Dico*, *Addico*. See *Leet*.

Faſtidious, that loaths or cannot brook, ſqueamiſh or queaſy; alſo coy, ſcornful or diſdainful.

Faſtidium Cibi, a loathing of Meat, a Diſeaſe; the ſame as *Anorexia*.

Faſtigium, the top or height of any Thing: In *Architecture*, the ridge of a Houſe, the higheſt pitch of a Building; alſo a kind of Ornamental Member. See *Fronton*.

Faſtneſs, Firmneſs; alſo a ſtrong Hold or a Place not to be come at for Bogs.

Fat, full of Fat or Greaſe; fertile, fruitful: In Sea-Language the ſame with broad: Thus if the Tucking in, or Tuck of a Ship's Quarter be deep, 'Tis ſaid, *She has a fat Quarter*.

Fat, **Fate**, or **Vat**, a great wooden Veſſel, commonly us'd for the meaſuring of Malt, which contains a Quarter, or Eight Buſhels: Alſo a large Brewing-Veſſel made uſe of by all Brewers to run their Wort in: Alſo a Leaden Pan or Veſſel for the making of Salt at *Droitwich* in *Worceſterſhire*.

Fat of Iſing-glaſs, a Quantity from Three Hundred Weight and a quarter, to four Hundred Weight: Of unbound Books, half a Maund or four Bales: Of Wire, from 20 C to 25 C Weight: Of Yarn, from 210 to 221 Bundles.

Fatal, (*Lat.*) belonging to Fate, deadly, unlucky.

Fatality, a being liable to Fate, the neceſſity of an Event, whereof the Cauſe is unknown, and which the Ancients uſually attributed to Deſtiny.

Fate, a perpetual and unchangable Diſpoſition of Things following one upon another; God's Providence, or Decree; Death either natural, or violent; any Calamity, or Misfortune.

The **Fates** or **Fatal-Siſters**. See *Parcæ*.

Fated, order'd, or appointed by Fate.

Father, he that has begot a Child, either Male or Female: The Biſhops of the Primitive Church are also ſtyl'd *Fathers*; and the Superiours of Convents or Monaſteries among the *Roman-Catholicks*: The ſame Title is alſo given to Perſons venerable for their Age, and eſpecially to Archbiſhops and Biſhops of the Church of *England*; as *The Right Reverend Father in God*, Thomas, *Lord Archbiſhop of* Canterbury.

To **Father a Thing upon one**, to impute it to him.

Fatherlaſher, a kind of Fiſh.

Fathom or **Fadom**, a Meaſure of Six Foot, generally taken for the ſpace comprehended by the utmoſt ſtretching out of both Arms: By this Meaſure all Cables and other Ropes at Sea are Meaſur'd, and the depth of the Sea is Sounded; as alſo all ſorts of Works in Fortification and eſpecially among the *French*: The *Hebrew* Fathom contain'd 7 Foot 3 Inches.

Fathom of Wood, (in *Husbandry*) a parcel of Wood ſet out, the Sixth part of a Quantity call'd a *Coal-fire*.

To **Fathom**, to meaſure by Fathoms, to Sound the depth of Water at Sea; to diſcover one's Intention, or Deſign.

Fatidical, (*Lat.*) foretelling what is to come.

To **Fatigate**, to weary or tire, to harraſs.

Fatigue, (*Fr.*) Toil, Hardſhips; alſo Wearineſs, or being tired.

Faucet, a Tap, a Peg; alſo a kind of Pipe or Flute, us'd in former Times.

Fauchion. See *Falchion*.

Faucon. See *Falcon*.

Fauces or **Frumen**, (*Lat.*) the upper part of the Gullet. See *Pharynx*.

Faugh Ground or **Ground lying Faugh**, is that which has lain a Year, or more unploughed.

Fauconer or **Faulkner.** See *Falconer*.

To **Faulter.** See to *Falter*.

Faunalia Ruſtica, certain Feaſts kept among the *Romans*, *December* 5. in Honour of the God *Faunus*, during which the Country-People leaving Work, diverted themſelves with Dancing and other Merriments.

Favonius, the Weſtern Wind, which blowing in the Spring, cheriſhes the growth of Plants, *&c.* and is favourable to Mariners.

Favour, Kindneſs, good Office, or Benefit done to any Perſon: It is alſo oppos'd to Rigour, eſpecially in matters of Juſtice; Approbation, Eſteem, good Will of a Superiour; the Credit or Intereſt an Inferiour has with a great Perſonage: Alſo a ſmall Preſent made by a Lady, a Knot of Ribbons, worn at a Wedding or other Solemnity.

To **Favour**, to ſhew Favour, to aſſiſt or Countenance; alſo to reſemble, or be like another Perſon.

Favourable, apt to favour, good, gracious, kind, obliging.

Favourite, one that enjoys the good Will of his Prince, of his Superiour, or of his Miſtreſs, a Minion, or Darling.

Fauſen, a ſort of large Eel.

Fauſetum, (in old *Latin* Records) a Muſical Pipe, or Flute.

Fauſſe-bray, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a ſecond Wall or Rampart, below the firſt, which runs round about the Place, for the defence of the Moat. See *Falſe-bray*.

Fautor, (*Lat.*) a Favourer, Abetter, or Maintainer.

Favus, an Honey-comb; alſo an Ulcer, mattery Sore, or Scab. See *Achor*.

Fauxbourg, (*Fr.*) the Suburbs of a City, the Buildings and Streets without the City-walls.

Fawn, a Buck or Doe of the firſt year; ſo call'd by Hunters.

To **Fawn**, to bring forth Young, as a Deer does.

To **Fawn** or **Fawn upon**, to gloze or glaver, to flatter or ſooth up.

Fay, (old Word) Faith.

Faytours, Vagabonds, idle Fellows or looſe Livers; a Word us'd in the Old Statute, 7 R. 2.

Feabes or **Feaberries**, a Country-Word for Gooſeberries.

Feal, (*Fr.*) the Tenants by Knights-Service us'd to ſwear to their Lord, to be *Feal and Leal*, i. e. Faithful and Loyal.

Fealty, Loyalty, Fidelity or Faithfulneſs. In Common Law, an Oath taken at the admittance of every Tenant, to be true to the Lord of whom he holds his Land.

Fearn. See *Fern*.

Feaſible, (*Fr.*) that may be done.

Feat, finical, odd.

A **Feat**, a notable Action, or Deed; as *Famous Feats of War*, *Feats of Activity*, &c.

Feather, as *To cut a Feather* a Sea-Phraſe us'd when a Ship makes the Water foam before her.

Feather-top-graſs, a kind of Herb.

Feathered Boiling of Sugar, (among Confectioners) is when after ſeveral Boilings, the Artiſt blows thro' the Holes of the Skimmer, or ſhakes the *Spatula* with a back Stroke, till thick and large Bubbles flying up on high, the Sugar is become *Feathered*; and when after frequent Tryals, he perceives thoſe Bubbles, to be thicker and in greater Quantity, ſo that they ſtick together, and form as it were a Flying Flake, then the Sugar is ſaid *To be greatly feathered*.

Feaver, an inordinate motion and too great Heat of the Blood, attended with Burning, Thirſt, and other Symptoms: Feavers may be divided into two ſorts, *viz.* Continual, or Intermittent.

Continual Feaver, is that whoſe Fit is continu'd for many Days; having its times of Abatement, and of more Fierceneſs; altho' it never intermits, or leaves off.

Intermittent Feaver, commonly call'd an *Ague*, has certain times of Intermiſſion, or ceaſing; it begins for the moſt part with Cold or Shivering, ends in Heat, and returns exactly at ſet Periods.

Feazing, (Sea-Term) the Ravelling out of a Cable, or any great Rope, at the ends.

Febrifuge, (*Lat.*) a Medicine that will Cure an Intermitting Feaver, or Ague.

Febris, a Feaver, or Ague.

Febris Ungarica therubis or **Lues Pannoniæ**, a Peſtilential Feaver, common in *Hungary*.

February, the Second Month of the Year, ſo call'd by *Numa Pompilius* King of *Rome*, *a Februis*, i. e. from the expiatory Sacrifices that were then offer'd up for the purifying of the People.

Feciales, Heralds at Arms, a College of twenty Perſons of Quality among the ancient *Romans*, well skilled in State-Affairs; whoſe Office it was to make Peace, or proclaim War, and the chief of this College was call'd *Pater Patratus*.

Feculency, a being full of Dregs.

Feculent, belonging to Lees or Dregs, full of Dregs, dreggy.

Fecundity, Plenty, or Fruitfulneſs.

Federal, belonging to a Covenant; as *A federal Holineſs*, i. e. ſuch as is attributed to young Children born of Chriſtian Parents and newly baptiz'd, as being included within the Covenant of Grace.

Fee, Reward, or Wages given to one for the Execution of his Office: Alſo that Conſideration which is given to Lawyers, or Phyſicians, for their Counſel and Advice in their reſpective Profeſſions.

In Common Law, **Fee**, ſignifies all thoſe Lands which are held by perpetual Right: According to *Henry Spelman's* Definition, it is a Right which the Vaſſal has in Land or ſome immoveable Things of his Lord's, to uſe the ſame, and take the Profits of it hereditarily, rend'ring to his Lord ſuch feodal Duties and Services as belong to Military Tenure; the meer Propriety of the Soil always remaining to the Lord.

Fee Abſolute or **Fee Simple**, is that of which we are poſſeſs'd in thoſe general Words, *To Us and Our Heirs for ever*.

Fee Conditional or **Fee-tail**, is that whereof we are poſſeſs'd, *To Us and Our Heirs* with Limitation, *i. e.* the Heirs of our Body: And this *Fee-tail* is either *General*, when Land is given to a Man and the Heirs of his Body; or *Special*, where a Man and his Wife are poſſeſs'd of Lands, to them and the Heirs of their Bodies.

Fee Expectant. See *Expectant Fee.*

Fee-farm, Land held of another in Fee, that is for ever to himſelf and his Heirs, for a certain yearly Rent, more or leſs; as to a Half, Third, or Fourth part of the Value.

Fee Simple. See *Fee Abſolute.*

Fee-tail. See *Fee Conditional.*

Feeble, weak Part, blind Side; as, *Every Man has his Feeble*; alſo the ſmall of a Sword.

To **Feign**, to pretend, to diſſemble, to make a ſhew of, to counterfeit; to contrive, deviſe, or forge.

Feint, Diſguiſe, falſe Shew; as *The Troops made a Feint of paſſing the River, but march'd another Way*: Alſo a Term in Fencing, when an Offer is made at one Part, and a real Paſs at another.

Feiſus, (in old *Latin* Records) a ſmall Bundle, or Arm-ful, as of Herbs, Flowers, *&c.*

Fel, (*Lat.*) the Gall, one of the Humours of the Body.

Fel Terræ, the leſſer or common Centaury, ſo call'd becauſe it is very bitter.

Fel Vitri, Sandever, the Droſs or Scum of melted Glaſs.

Felicitated, made happy; as, *His Reign was Felicitated by the ſubduing of his Enemies.*

Felicity, Happineſs, Bleſſedneſs.

Felis, (*Lat.*) a Cat, a well known Creature.

Felis Zibethi, the Civet-cat, which breeds the Perfume call'd Civet, in a little Bag about the Groin.

Fell, (old Word) cruel, outragious; alſo the Skin of a Beaſt.

Fell-monger, one that deals chiefly in Sheep-skins, and parts the Wooll from the Pelts, which is either dreſs'd to make Leather for Gloves, or made into Parchment.

Fell-wort, an Herb. See *Gentian.*

To **Fell**, to ſtrike, or cut down.

Fellable, that may be felled; as, *A fellable Tree.*

Fellon, a kind of Wheal, or Bliſter on the Fingers.

Fellows or **Felfies of a Wheel**, pieces of Wood joyn'd together to make the Circle.

Fellowſhip, Company, Communion, Partnerſhip; the Place of one that is Member of a College in an Univerſity.

Rule of Fellowſhip, (in *Arithm.*) that Rule by which in Accounts among divers Merchants or others, their ſeveral Stocks together, with the whole Gain or Loſs, being propounded, the Gain or Loſs of each particular Man may be diſcover'd.

Felo de ſe, (*Lat.* Law-Term) one that commits Felony, by laying violent Hands on himſelf; a Self-murderer.

Felon-wort, an Herb. See *Bitter-ſweet.*

Felony, (in Common Law) any Offence that is in Degree next to Petty Treaſon, and comprehends divers Particulars, as Murder, Theft, killing of a Man's ſelf, Sodomy, Rape, wilful firing of Houſes, *&c.* which are alſo puniſh'd with Death, except Petty Larceny.

Felt, Stuff uſed by Sadlers in ſtuffing of Saddles, and by Hatters in making Hats; alſo a Hat made of ſuch Stuff.

Felucca, (*Ital.*) a ſort of Sea-Veſſel, or Boat.

Feme Covert, (*Fr.* Law-Term) a married Woman, who is alſo ſaid to be under *Covert-Baron.*

Feminine, (*Lat.*) that is of the Female Kind.

Feminine Gender, (in *Grammar*) a Term proper to thoſe Nouns that are declin'd with the Feminine Article *Hæc*, which chiefly belongs to the Names of Women or Female Creatures.

Femoreus, a Muſcle of the Leg. See *Cruræus.*

Femur or **Femen**, (in *Anat.*) the Thigh, the Part from the Buttocks to the Knee, ſo call'd becauſe it ſupports or bears up the Body. Among Grammarians, *Femen* is taken for the hinder or inner Part of the Thigh, and *Femur* for the other, or the out-ſide.

Fen, a Marſh, or boggy Ground.

Fen-cricket, a kind of Inſect.

Fence, a Hedge, or Incloſure.

Fence-month, the Month wherein Deer begin to fawn, and during which it is unlawful to Hunt in the Foreſt. It begins about *June* 9th, and continues to *July* 9th.

To **Fend**, a Sea-Word for to defend; as, *Fending the Boat*, i. e. ſaving it from being daſh'd againſt the Rocks, Shore, or Ship's Sides.

Fender, an Iron-device, ſet before a Fire-grate, to keep in the Coals, Cinders, *&c.*

Fenders, (in Sea-affairs) pieces of old Cables, Ropes, or Wooden Billets, hung over a Ship's Side, to keep other Ships from rubbing againſt her: Boats have the ſame, as alſo little ſhort Staves likewiſe call'd *Fenders*, which ſerve to keep the Boat from beating and Staving againſt the Ship's Sides.

Fender-bolts, Iron-pins with long and thick Heads ſtuck into the outermoſt Bends or Wales of a Ship, to ſave her Sides from Bruiſes and Hurts.

Feneſtra, (*Lat.*) a Window: In *Anatomy*, two Holes in the Barrel of the Ear next the Drum; one call'd *Ovalis*, and the other *Rotunda.*

Fennel, a ſweet-ſcented Herb, effectual againſt the Stone, and to provoke Urine; the Root of it is opening, and the Leaves good to clear the Eyes.

Fennel-Apple or **Annis-Apple**, a ſort of Apple that has a little ſmack of thoſe Herbs from whence its Name is taken, and keeps till *February* or *March.*

Fennigreek or **Fenugreek**, an Herb ſo call'd, becauſe it grows in great abundance in ſeveral Parts of *Greece.*

Fenny, full of Fens, or Marſhes.

Fenny-ſtones, a Plant ſomewhat of the ſame Quality as *Cynoſorchis*, or Dog-ſtones.

Feod or **Feud**, a Law-Term, the ſame as *Fee.*

Feodal, of, or belonging to a Fee; as *Feodal Tenure, i. e.* the holding of Lands or Tenements of another, ſo as to owe Service, or pay Rent, or both to a Superiour Lord.

Feodalitas, (in old *Latin* Records) Fealty, or Homage paid to the Lord by his feodal Tenant.

Feodary, **Feudary**, or **Feudatory**, an Officer belonging to the Court of Wards and Liveries, who was to be preſent with the Eſcheator, at the finding of any Office, to ſurvey and value the Land of the Ward, *&c.* But the ſaid Court and this Officer are now quite taken away.

Feodatory, a Tenant that held his Eſtate by Feodal Service.

Feodum, (*Lat.*) Land held in Fee of a Superiour Lord. See *Demaine.*

Feodum Laicum, a Lay-fee, or Land held in Fee of a Lay Lord by common Services in oppoſition to the Eccleſiaſtical holding in *Frankalmoine*.

Feodum Militis or **Militare**, a Knight's Fee, which by the uſual Computation is 480 Acres, 24 Acres making a *Virgate*, 4 Virgates a *Hide*, and 5 Hides one *Knight's Fee*.

Feoffee, (Law-Term) he that is infeoffed, or to whom a Feoffment is made.

Feoffment, (in Common Law) the Gift or Grant of any Honours, Caſtles, Manours, Lands, Meſſuages, *&c.* to another in Fee ſimple, *i. e.* to him and his Heirs for ever, by the Delivery of Seiſin or Poſſeſſion of the thing given; whether the Gift be made by Deed or Writing, and when it is in Writing 'tis call'd a *Deed of Feoffment*.

Feoffment in truſt, is the deviſing, or making over of Lands, *&c.* by Will to Truſtees, for the Payment of Debts, Legacies, *&c.*

Feoffor, he that infeoffs or makes a Feoffment to another. The Difference between a Feoffor and a Donour is, that the former gives in Fee ſimple, and the other in Fee-tail.

Feorm, (among our *Saxon* Anceſtours) was a certain portion of Victuals and other Neceſſaries, which the Tenants of Out-lands uſually gave to the Thane or Lord; whence we ſtill retain the Terms *Farm* and *Farmer*.

† **Feracity**, (*Lat.*) Fruitfulneſs.

Feral, deadly, diſmal, mournful.

Feral Signs, (in *Aſtrol.*) are *Leo*, and the laſt part of *Sagittarius*, ſo call'd, not only upon Account of the repreſenting the Figure of wild Beaſts, but alſo becauſe they have ſome kind of Savage Influence, and give fierce and cruel Diſpoſition to thoſe that are born under them.

The Moon is alſo ſaid To be **Feral**, when ſhe is ſeparated from one Planet, and applies to no other while ſhe continues in the ſame Sign.

Fercoſt, (*Ital.*) a kind of Ship, or Boat.

Ferdella Terræ, (in *Latin* Records) a Fardel, or ten Acres of Land.

Fer-de-moulin, (*Fr.* in *Heraldry*) a Bearing, whoſe Figure repreſents the Iron-ink of a Mill.

Ferdfare, (*Sax.*) a Privilege to be free from going to War.

Ferdinando, a proper Name of Men; of which there were two Emperours of *Germany*, two Kings of *Arragon*, five of *Caſtile*, two of *Naples*, and one of *Portugal*.

Ferdwit, (*Sax.*) an acquitment of a Murderer in the Army; alſo a Mulct or Fine of 120 Shillings anciently impos'd, for not bearing Arms in a Military Expedition.

Fere, (old Word) a Companion.

Feria, (among the *Romans*) a Holy-day or Reſting day: The Word is alſo us'd in the Language of the Church, for any Day of the Week; as *Feria Prima*, Sunday, *Feria Secunda*, Monday, *&c.*

Feriæ, Holy-days, Days vacant from Labour and Pleading, of which the *Romans* had two kinds, *viz.* the *Publick Feriæ* common to all the People in general, and the *Private ones* only kept by ſome particular Families.

In our old Records, **Feriæ** is alſo taken for a Fair, at firſt occaſion'd by the reſort of People to the Dedication-Feaſts of Churches.

Feriæ Conceptivæ, (among the *Romans*) were Holy-days appointed every Year upon uncertain Days, at the diſcretion of the Pontiffs or High Prieſts.

Feriæ Imperativæ, (*i. e.* commanded or extraordinary Holy-days) were kept according as the Occaſions of the Common-wealth requir'd; as to give Thanks to the Gods for ſome Signal Favours, to appeaſe their Wrath, *&c.*

Feriæ Latinæ, were certain Feſtivals celebrated by the *Roman* People, upon account of a ſolemn League they made with the *Latins*.

Feriæ Stativæ, were ſet Holy-days mark'd in the Calendar, which always fell out upon the ſame Day.

Ferio, a Word us'd in *Logick*, when the firſt Propoſition of a Categorical Syllogiſm is an Univerſal Negative, the ſecond a particular Affirmative, and the third a particular Negative; as *No fooliſh Authors are to be commended, Some Poets are fooliſh Authors, Therefore ſome Poets are not to be commended.*

Feriſon, another Logical Term, when the Propoſitions are anſwerable to *Ferio* in the firſt Figure; as, *No Severity pleaſes, Some Severity is good, Therefore ſomething which is good does not pleaſe.*

Ferity, (*Lat.*) Savageneſs, Brutiſhneſs, Wildneſs, Fierceneſs, Cruelty.

Ferling, (in old Records) the fourth part of a Penny; alſo the Quarter of a Ward in a Borough.

Ferlingata, **Ferlingus**, or **Ferdlingus Terræ**, the fourth part of a Yard-land.

Ferm or **Farm**, a Houſe, or Land, or both taken by Indenture of Leaſe or Leaſe-Parole. See *Farm*.

Ferment, (*Lat.*) Leaven or Yeſt, that which riſes or puffs up by Leavening.

To **Ferment**, to riſe or puff up after ſuch a manner; to work as Beer, Cider, or other Liquors do, ſo as to clear it ſelf from Dregs or Impurities.

Fermentation, a Fermenting or ſwelling with Ferment, an eaſy ſlow motion of the inward Parts of a Mixt Body; as when Leaven or Yeſt ferments, makes thin and lightens Bread or Wort, *&c.* In the Art of *Phyſick*, it is taken for any gentle Motion of the Parts of the Blood or Juices in the Body occaſion'd by ſomething which helps to clarify, exalt, and make them more ſubtil; ſo as to reduce them to a healthful and natural State.

Among Chymiſts, **Fermentation** is a kind of Ebullition or bubbling up, rais'd by the Spirits that endeavour to get out of a Mixt Body; ſo that meeting with groſs earthy Parts, which oppoſe their Paſſage, they ſwell and make thin the Liquor until they find their way out.

Fermiſona, (in ancient Deeds) the Winter-ſeaſon of Deer.

Fern or **Fearn**, a wild Plant very common in dry and barren Places, and diſtinguiſh'd into Male and Female.

Fernigo, (in old *Latin* Records) a Heath, or waſte Place where Fern grows.

† **Ferocity**, Fierceneſs, Cruelneſs, Curſtneſs, Surlineſs.

Ferrel or **Ferrule**, a Piece of Iron or Braſs, to bind the end of a Cane or Walking-ſtick.

Ferret, a little Creature like a Weeſel, made uſe of for the catching of Rabbets.

Ferret or **Ferret-Ribbon**, a ſort of Ribbon made of half Thread, and half Silk.

To **Ferret**, to ſearch out narrowly; to vex, or teaz.

Ferriage, the ferrying or paſſage over a River, or the hire of a Ferry-boat.

Ferruginous, that is like ruſt of Iron, or of an Iron-colour; that has in it ſomewhat of the Nature or Quality of Iron, as thoſe Waters have which are otherwiſe call'd *Chalybeate*, ſuch as thoſe of *Tunbridge-Wells*, &c.

Ferrum, (*Lat.*) Iron, a Metal.

Ferrumen, Steel, or Iron harden'd; Solder.

Ferrumination, a ſoldering, a faſtening together properly in Iron: Among Chymiſts, a ſoldering together of Metals.

Ferrure, the ſhooing of Horſes.

Ferry, the Place from whence People, Horſes, Coaches, *&c.* are convey'd in a Boat over a River.

Fers, the Queen at Cheſs-play.

Ferſcher, (*Sax.*) Fare-ſcot, the Ferriage or cuſtomary Payment, for ferrying over, or croſſing a River.

Fertile, (*Lat.*) fruitful, plentiful.

Fertility or **Fertileneſs**, Fruitfulneſs, Plentifulneſs.

To **Fertilize**, to make fertile, fruitful, or plentiful.

Fervency or **Fervour**, Earneſtneſs, Heat, or great Zeal.

Fervent or **Fervid**, hot, full of fervour, vehement or eager, zealous.

Ferula, (*Lat.*) an Herb growing in *Africa*, call'd Fennel-Giant.

Ferula or **Ferular**, a Palmer, or flat Stick with which Boys are chaſtis'd at School.

Ferulæ, (in *Surgery*) Splents or light Chips made of Firr, Paper glu'd together, or Leather, *&c.* and us'd about the binding up of looſen'd or disjoynted Bones, after they are ſet again.

Fervour. See *Fervency.*

Fervour of the Matrix, a Diſtemper when the whole Subſtance of the Womb is extreme hot; accompany'd with a Pain and heavineſs of the Loins, Loathing, ſuppreſſion of Urine, *&c.* the Patient being continually deſirous of Copulation, and at the ſame time afraid of it, by reaſon of Pain.

Ferule. See *Ferrel.*

Feſſe, (in *Heraldry*) an Ordinary repreſenting a broad Belt, or Girdle of Honour, anciently worn by Knights at Arms: It takes up the middle of the Eſcutcheon, and contains in Breadth one third Part of it.

Feſſe-point, the very middle Point of an Eſcutcheon.

To **Feſter**, to putrefy or wrankle, as a Sore ſometimes does.

† **Feſtination**, a haſtening, or making Speed.

Feſting-men, (among our *Saxon* Anceſtours) ſuch Perſons as were Pledges for others, and bound for their Appearance or Forth-coming who ſhould tranſgreſs the Laws.

Feſting-Penny, a Word us'd in ſome Northern Parts of *England*, for Earneſt given to Servants, when hir'd or retain'd, from the *Saxon*, *Faſtnian* to faſten or confirm.

Feſtino, a Term made uſe of by Logicians, when the firſt Propoſition of a Syllogiſm is an Univerſal Negative, the ſecond a particular Negative, and the third a particular Affirmative; as, *No Wickedneſs is excuſable*, *Some Faults are not Wickedneſs*, *Therefore ſome Faults are excuſable.*

Feſtival, a Solemnity or Day of rejoycing, kept in honour of ſome extraordinary Occaſion.

Feſtivity, Mirth, Rejoycing, Pleaſantneſs; alſo a Feſtival Time.

Feſtivous, jocund, jovial, merry.

Feſtoon, (*Fr.*) a Garland or Border of Fruits and Flowers, eſpecially in engraven or imboſſed Works; which ſerves for an Ornament in Architecture, *&c.*

Feſtucago, (*Lat.*) Wild Oats.

Feſtucous, (among Herbaliſts) having a tender Branch, or Sprig.

Fetch or **Fitch**, a Pulſe of which there are ſeveral ſorts.

Fetid, ſmelling ill, or ſtinking.

Fetiſe, (old Word) handſome, ſpruce.

Fetlock, a Horſe's Ancle-joynt.

Fetters, Irons to bind the Feet of Malefactors, or the Legs of Cattel; Figuratively taken for Bondage, or Slavery.

To **Fettle to**, to go about, or enter upon a Buſineſs.

Feud, (*Geom.*) deadly Hatred, or Enmity. In the North Parts of *England* and *Scotland*, it is taken for a Combination of Kindred, to revenge the Death of any of their Family, on the Murderer and all his Race.

Feud-bote, a Recompence for engaging in a Feud or Faction, and the Dammages that happen thereupon.

Feudal. See *Feodal.*

Feudary or **Feudatary.** See *Feedary.*

Feude, a Law Term for a Tenure or manner of holding Lands: The *Civilians* define it to be a Grant of Lands, Honours, or Fees, made to a Man upon Condition, That he and his Heirs, do acknowledge the Giver and his Heirs, to be their Lord and Soveraign, and ſhall do ſuch Service for the ſaid Tenure, to him and his, as is covenanted between them, or is proper to the Nature of a Feude.

Feudes, a Volume of the Civil Law, ſo call'd, becauſe it contains the Cuſtoms and Service that the Subject or Vaſſal does to his Soveraign Prince or Lord, for the Lands or Fees that he holds of him.

Feuillantins, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) ſmall Tarts of the breadth of the Palm of one's Hand filled with Sweat-meats.

Feuille-mort. See *Fillemot.*

Feverfew, an Herb of a cleanſing and opening Quality, counted excellent for all Diſeaſes of the Mother, and good againſt Feavers.

Feuterer. See *Veltrarius.*

Few or **Few-ferm**, a kind of Tenure in *Scotland*, whereby Lands are held of the King, Church, Barons, or others; paying a certain Duty call'd *Feuda firma.*

Fewel or **Fuel**, any thing that is fit to burn, or to make a Fire.

Fewmets or **Fewmiſhing**, (among Hunters) the Dung of a Deer.

Fez, one of the moſt conſiderable Kingdoms of that Part of *Africa* call'd *Barbary*, the King of which is alſo Soveraign of *Morocco.*

F-Fa-ut, the ſeventh or laſt Note of the three Septenaries of the Scale of *Muſick*, call'd the *Gam-ut*; being alſo the Cliff Note of the Baſs, or loweſt Part.

Fiants or **Fuants**, (*Fr.*) the Dung of a Badger or Fox, and of all Vermine.

Fibers or **Fibres**, the Threads or Hair-like Strings of Muſcles, Veins, Plants, Roots, *&c.*

Fibra, (*Lat.*) a Fiber.

Fibra Auris, the lower Part of the Ear.

Fibrillæ, the ſmalleſt Threads of which Fibers conſiſt.

Fibrous, full of Fibers.

Fibula, (*Lat.*) a Hook, Buckle, or Claſp: In *Architecture*, a Nail, Peg, Key, or Brace: Alſo a particular way of ſowing up the Lips of a Wound, in uſe among the Ancients: Alſo the leſſer Bone of the Shank, which ſeems to joyn the Muſcles of the Leg like a Button or Claſp.

Ficaria, the Fig-tree; alſo the Herb *Fig-wort*, or *Pile-wort.*

Ficedula, a Bird like a Nightingale, feeding on Figs and Grapes.

Fichant Flank. See *Flank.*

Fichant Line of Defence. See *Line of Defence Fichant.*

Fickle, light, inconſtant, wavering.

Fictale. See *Filkale.*

Fictile, (*Lat.*) Earthen, or made of Earth.

Fiction, an Invention or Device, a Lie or feigned Story, a Cog or Cheat.

Fictitious, feigned, fabulous, counterfeit.

Ficus, (*Lat.*) a Fig, or a Fig-tree: Alſo certain outward Swellings in the Fundament and other

Parts which resemble Figs, as in the Hæmorrhoids or Piles: They are alſo ſometimes call'd *Mariſcæ* and *Sycoſes*.

Fid or **Fidd**, (in *Gunnery*) a little Dab [illegible] ſhap'd like a Nail, put in at the Touch-hole of a Gun, and cover'd with thin Lead, to keep the Powder dry in the Piece.

In Sea-Affairs, a **Fid** is an Iron or wooden Pin made tapering and ſharp at the end, to open the Strands of the Ropes, when they are to be ſplic'd or faſten'd together: The Pin in the Heel of the Top-maſt, which bears it upon the Cheſs-trees, is alſo call'd a *Fid*.

Fid-hammer, a Tool being a Fid at one end, and a Hammer at the other, with a Head and Claw, to drive in, or draw out a Nail.

Fidelity, (*Lat.*) Faithfulneſs, Loyalty, Integrity, Honeſty.

Fidejuſſor, (in the Civil Law) one that is a Pledge or Surety for another, eſpecially in a Money-matter.

To **Fidge about**, to be continually moving up and down, and never ſit ſtill.

Fidicula, a little Lute, a Gittern, a Fiddle: Alſo a Northern Conſtellation or Company of Stars, otherwiſe call'd *Lyra*.

Fiduciary, a Truſtee, one that is intruſted by another.

Fief, (*Fr.*) Fee or Feodal Tenure: Lands and Tenements, which the Vaſſal holds of his Lord by Fealty and Hommage, and for which he does Service or pays Rent; alſo a Manour or Noble Inheritance.

Field, a piece of Ground for Tillage, a Meadow: In *Heraldry*, the whole Surface of an Eſcutcheon or Shield, ſuppoſed to be over-ſpread with ſome Metal, Furr or Colour, and containing the Charge, if there be any.

Field-fare, a ſort of Bird.

Field-Officers. See *Officers*.

Field-piece, a Cannon proper to be us'd in the Field of Battel.

Fiend, a Fury, or Evil Spirit.

Fierabras, (*Fr. i. e.* fierce at Arms) a Hector, or Bully.

Fieri facias, a Judicial Writ, which lies for one that has recover'd in an Action of Debt or Dammages, commanding the Sheriff to levy the Debt or Dammages of his Goods of whom the Recovery was had.

Fiery Meteors. See *Meteors*.

Fiery Triplicity, (in *Aſtrol.*) thoſe Signs of the *Zodiack* that ſurpaſs the reſt in fiery Qualities, *viz.* Heat and Dryneſs; as *Leo*, *Aries* and *Sagittarius*.

Fife, a ſort of Wind-Muſick, ſometimes us'd in a Company of Foot-Soldiers.

[illegible], a certain old Meaſure of Corn.

Fifteenth, a Tax which formerly us'd to be rais'd by the Parliament, and laid upon every City or Borough thoroughout the whole Realm; ſo call'd becauſe it amounted to the Fifteenth part of what the City or Town was valu'd at, or to a Fifteenth Part of every Man's Goods and Perſonal Eſtate.

Fifth, a Term in *Muſick*. See *Diapente*.

Fig, a well known Fruit: Alſo a Diſeaſe in Horſes, being a kind of Wart ariſing in the Fruſh or Frog of the Foot, and ſometimes over the whole Body.

Fig-pecker, a ſort of Bird that eats Figs.

Fig-wort, an Herb.

Figary, a Freak, or Frolick.

Figentia, (*Lat.* in *Chymistry*) ſuch Things as ſerve to fix Volatile Subſtances, and keep them from flying away.

Fights, (in Sea-Affairs) the Waſte-cloths that hang round about the Ship in a Fight, to hinder the Men from being ſeen by the Enemy: Alſo any Place wherein Men may cover themſelves, and yet uſe their Fire-arms.

Cloſe Fights, thoſe Bulk-heads before or in the hinder part of the Ship, which are put up for Men to ſtand ſecure behind, and Fire on the Enemy in caſe of Boarding.

Fightwite, (*Sax.*) a Mulct or Fine of Money anciently impos'd for making a Quarrel to the diſturbance of the Peace.

Figment, a Fiction, or feigned Tale.

Figural or **Figurate Numbers**, ſuch Numbers as do or may repreſent ſome Geometrical Figure, and are always conſider'd in relation thereto; being either *Linear*, *Superficial*, or *Solid*; which See in their proper Places.

Figurate Deſcant. See *Deſcant*.

Figuration. See *Ethopœia*.

Figurative, belonging to, or ſpoken by a Figure.

Figurative Speeches, are particular ways of expreſſing our ſelves, wherein we make uſe of an improper Word, which Cuſtom has apply'd to another Subject.

Figure, Shape, Faſhion; Repreſentation, Appearance.

Figures in Diſcourſe, are extraordinary ways of ſpeaking, very different from thoſe that are ordinary and natural, and they are either Grammatical, or Rhetorical.

Grammatical Figures are us'd in Conſtruction, when we depart from the common and ordinary Rules, as by omitting ſome Word, and leaving it to thoſe to whom we ſpeak, to ſupply it, &c.

Rhetorical Figures, ſerve either to expreſs the Commotions or violent Tranſports of the Mind in our Paſſions or eager Diſcourſes; or elſe to adorn our Speech, or to move the Audience more pathetically.

In *Logick*, **Figure**, is a due diſpoſing of the middle Term of a Syllogiſm, with the two Extremes, and according to this triple Diſpoſition a Figure is threefold: The firſt Figure is, when the middle Term is the Subject of the Major, and the Predicate of the Minor Propoſition; the ſecond is, when it is the Predicate in both Premiſes; the third is, when it is the Subject in both.

In *Phyſicks* or *Natural Philoſophy*, **Figure** is the Surface or bounding Extremes of any Natural Body: In *Arithmetick*, *Figures* are the Nine Digits or Numeral Characters; as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; to which is added the Cipher 0.

In *Geometry*, **Figure** is a Space circumſcribed or limited by one or more Extremities or utmoſt Bounds, and thoſe Figures are either *Rectilineal*, *Curvilineal*, or *Mixt*.

Rectilineal Figures, are thoſe that have their Extremities all Right-lines; as *Squares*, *Triangles*, *Polygons*, &c.

Curvilineal Figures, are ſuch as have their Extremities crooked; as *Circles*, *Ovals*, &c.

Mixt Figures, thoſe that are bounded partly by Right-lines and partly by crooked ones; as a *Semicircle*, *Segment of a Circle*, &c.

Plain Figures or **Plain Surfaces**, are ſuch as are bounded only by Right-lines.

Regular Figures. See *Regular*.

In *Aſtrology*, **Figure**, is taken for a Scheme or Draught of the face of Heaven at ſome ſet Time.

To **Figure**, to repreſent, to Flower or ſet Figures upon.

Figuretto, a kind of Stuff ſo call'd from the Flowers, or other Figures which are Wrought upon it.

Filaceous, (*Lat.*) full of Filaments, small Threads or Strings about the Roots of Plants.

Filacer, an Officer in the Common-Pleas Court, so call'd because he files those Writs on which he makes Process: There are Fourteen of these Officers in their ſeveral Diviſions or Counties, and their Buſineſs is to make out all Original Proceſſes, Real, Perſonal and Mixt, *&c.*

Filacium, (*Latin* Law-Term) a File, a Thread or Wire on which Writs and other Deeds in Courts and Offices are filed up, for the more ſafe keeping of them: Whence *Cuſtodes Filaciorum*, File-keepers in our Courts of Juſtice are ſtyl'd Filacers.

Filago, a ſort of *Cud-wort* or *Cotton-Weed*, an Herb.

Filaments, little thin ſlender Rags like Threads, which ſometimes appear in Urine. The ſmall Fibers or Threads, which make up the texture of the Muſcles or other Parts of any Living Creature or Plant, are alſo ſometimes call'd by this Name.

Filanders, a ſort of Worms ſmall as a Thread, and about an Inch long, that lie wrapt up in a thin Skin in the Reins of a Hawk; alſo Nets, or Gins for wild Beaſts.

Filberds, the beſt ſort of ſmall Nuts.

To **Filch**, to ſteal cunningly.

File, a Tool to poliſh Iron, *&c.* a Thread or Wire upon which looſe Papers are filed up together. In *Heraldry*, the ſame as *Label*, a ſtraight Line from which iſſue ſeveral Points. 'Tis uſually the mark of Diſtinction which the Elder Brother bears in his Coat during his Father's Life; altho' it be ſometimes born as a particular Charge in a Coat-Armour.

In Military Diſcipline, **File** is the ſtraight Line or Row, made by Soldiers ſtanding one behind or below another; which is the depth of the Battallion or Squadron.

To **Double the Files**, is to put two Files into one, which makes the Ranks look thin.

To **File off**, to fall off from Marching in a large Front, and March in Length by Files.

File-Leaders, the Men that compoſe the Front, or firſt Rank of a Battalion, being the firſt of every File.

Filet, (*Fr.*) a ſmall Thread, or String: In *Architecture* a little ſquare ſtraight Member, which appears in the Ornaments and Mouldings, and is otherwiſe call'd *Liſtel*.

In *Cookery*, **Filets**, are any ſort of Butchers-meat, Fowl, or Fiſh cut into Slices and dreſs'd in a Ragoo.

Filets mignons, large Slices of Beef, Veal, or Mutton, ſpread over with a Rich Farce, well roll'd up, and cover'd with Bards or thin Slices of Bacon; in order to be bak'd in a Stew-pan between two Fires, and ſerv'd up with a good Cullis or Ragoo.

Filial, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Son.

Filiation, Sonſhip, or Deſcent from Father to Son.

Filiolus, properly a little Son: In our Writers, it is ſometimes taken for a Grand-ſon, and ſometimes for a Nephew.

Filipendula, *Drop-wort* or *Red Saxifrage*, an Herb, the Root of which in a Decoction provokes Urine and expels Gravel.

Filius ante Patrem, (*i. e.* the Son before the Father) an Expreſſion apply'd by Herbaliſts, a ſort of *Looſe-ſtrife* or *Saffron-Pulſatilla* and other Plants, whoſe Flowers come out before the Leaves.

Filix, *Fern* or *Brake*, the Root of which is good for Bruiſes, and of ſingular Virtue in curing the Rickets.

Filkdale or **Fictale**, (*Sax.*) a kind of Entertainment made by Bailiffs, for thoſe of their Hundreds, for their Gain: It is alſo call'd *Sothale* or *Scotale*.

Fillets or **Fillettings**, (*Fr.*) [illegible] Leg.

Fills or **Filleyn**. See *Tiller*.

Fillet, a Hair-lace, a Band of Cloth; also a Book-binder's Ornament on the Cover of a Book, or a kind of Veal commonly ſo call'd.

In *Heraldry*, **Fillet** is a fourth part of the Ordinary call'd a *Chief*, and is plac'd in the chief Point of the Eſcutcheon: In *Architecture*, 'tis an Ornament which differs from the *Aſtragal* only in this reſpect, that it is flatter.

Filly-foal, a Mare-colt.

Film, a thin Skin within the Body, dividing ſeveral parts of the Fleſh, or any near Member one from another: In Plants, that thin woody Skin which ſeparates the Seed in the Pods, and keeps them a-part.

Filoſella, a kind of courſe Silk, Ferret-ſilk, or Flurt-ſilk.

To **Filter** or **Filtrate**, to ſtrain thro' a Bag, Felt, brown Paper, *&c.*

Filtration, the Act of filtrating, or ſtraining: Among Chymiſts, the paſſing a Liquor through a Woollen Cloth, or through a Coffin of brown Paper; in order to purify and free it from Dregs.

Filtrum or **Feltrum**, (*Lat.*) a Strainer, through which Liquors are paſs'd to clarify; a Wine-ſack that draws Wine from the Lees: In our old Records, a covering for the Head made of courſe Wool cotton'd together; a Felt-hat.

Filum Aquæ, (in Ancient Deeds) a Stream, or courſe of Water.

Fimaſhing, (among Hunters) the dunging of any ſort of wild Beaſts.

Fimbria, (*Lat.*) the Skirt or Hem of a Garment; a Fringe, Welt, or Guard; the Border, End, Edge, or Liſt.

Fimbriated, (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when an Ordinary is border'd or edg'd round with a different Colour; as *He bears Or, a Croſs Patee fimbriated Gules.*

Among Herbaliſts, the Leaves of Plants are ſaid *To be fimbriated*, when they are jagged and have as it were a kind of Fringe about them.

To **Fin a Chevin**, to carve, or cut up a Chevin or Chub-fiſh.

Finable, liable to be fined, or amerced.

Final, that ends or is laſt, that concludes or makes an end.

Final Cauſe (in *Logick*) that Cauſe for which a Thing is what it is. In *Divinity*, *Final Cauſes* are ſuch great, wiſe and good Ends as Almighty God the Author of Nature, had in creating and proportioning, in fitting and diſpoſing, in continuing and preſerving all the ſeveral Parts of the Univerſe.

Finance, (*Fr.*) a Fine, a certain Summ of Money paid to the *French* King, for the enjoyment of ſome Privilege or other.

Finances, the Treaſure, or Revenues of that Prince.

Financier or **Financer**, an Officer in the Finance, a Receiver of the King's Revenues.

Finery, the ſecond Forge of an Iron-mill, where the Pigs are wrought into groſs Iron, and prepar'd for the Chafery.

To **Find the Ship's Trim**, (in Sea-Language) to diſcover how ſhe will Sail beſt.

Finours, (in old Statutes) the ſame Officers that we now call Searchers, employ'd about the diſcovery of Goods carry'd out or brought in, without paying Cuſtom.

Fine, handſome, neat, ſpruce; excellent, pure.

A **Fine**, a Penalty or Amends made in Money, for an Offence againſt the Queen and her Laws, or againſt the Lord of a Manour: Alſo a Summ of Money paid for entrance upon Lands or Tenements let by Leaſe: Alſo a formal Conveyance of Lands, &c. by acknowledging a perfect Agreement before a Judge, in Court, [illegible] to cut off Intails, and to make them over to others with more certainty.

Fines for Alienation, were certain Fines paid to the King, by his Tenants in Chief, for Licence to alienate or make over their Lands to others.

To **Fine**, to ſet a Fine or Penalty upon, or to pay a Fine; alſo to purge, or clear from Dregs.

Fine Force, (*Fr.* Law-Term) an abſolute unavoidable Neceſſity or Conſtraint; as when a Man is forc'd to do, what he can no way avoid, he is ſaid *To do it de Fine Force*, *i. e.* upon pure Force.

Fine adnullando levato de Tenemento quod fuit de antiquo Dominico, a Writ to the Juſtices, for the diſannulling or making void a Fine levy'd of Lands holden in ancient Demeſne to the prejudice of the Lord.

Fine capiendo pro Terris, *&c.* a Writ lying for one that upon conviction by a Jury, having his Lands and Goods ſeiz'd for the Queen's Uſe, and his Body impriſon'd, obtains Favour for a Summ of Money, &c. to be ſet at Liberty, and recover his Eſtate.

Fine levando de Tenementis tentis de Rege in Capite; a Writ directed to the Juſtices of the Common-Pleas, and impowering them to admit of a Fine for Sale of Lands holden *in Capite*.

Fine non capiendo pro pulchre placitando, a Writ to forbid Officers of Courts, to take Fines for fair Pleading.

Fine pro rediſſeiſina capienda, *&c.* a Writ that lies for the Releaſe of one laid in Priſon for a *Rediſſeiſin*, upon a reaſonable Fine.

Finers. See *Finours.*

Finery, a being fine or ſpruce, Gallantry: alſo a ſort of Forge in the Iron-works.

Finew, Mouldineſs, or Hoarineſs.

Finewed, grown mouldy.

Finger-fern, a ſort of Plant.

Fingers-breadth, a Meaſure of two Barley-corns in Length, and four laid Side to Side.

Finical, ſpruce, neat; affected, or conceited.

Finire, (*Lat.*) to finiſh, or end: In our old Records, to Fine, or pay a Fine upon Compoſition.

To **Finiſh**, to end or make an end, to put the laſt Hand to.

Finite, that has an end, that has appointed Limits or Bounds ſet to its Power, Extent, or Continuance.

Finitor, the ſame as the *Horizon*, or great Circle, which ſeparates the Upper Hemiſphere, or half of the Globe from the Lower; So call'd becauſe it finiſhes or bounds our Sight, View, or Proſpect.

Finours of Gold or Silver, are thoſe that purify and ſeparate thoſe Metals from others that are courſer, by Fire and Water: They are alſo call'd *Parters*, and *Departers* in ſome Statutes.

Fir, the Fir-tree; alſo Deal, or the Wood of that Tree.

Firdfare. See *Fyrdfare.*

Firdwite, (*Sax.*) a Fine or Penalty, anciently impos'd on Military Tenants, for their Default in not appearing in Arms.

[illegible] or **[illegible]**, Military Men, ſuch as are worthy to bear Arms, to be muſter'd or Inroll'd to appear upon any Occaſion, or Expedition.

Fire, one of the four Elements. See [illegible]

Actual and Potential Fire. See [illegible] *alſo* [illegible]

Running Fire, (in the Art of War) is when Men drawn up for that purpoſe, Fire one after another, ſo that it runs the whole length of the Line, or round a Town, &c. which is uſ'd upon Occaſions of Publick Rejoycings.

To **Fire**, to ſet on fire, to diſcharge Fire-arms.

Fire-bare, (*Sax.*) a ſort of Beacon which us'd to be ſet on the higheſt Hills in every Hundred, throughout the Kingdom of *England*.

Fire-boot or **Firebote**, an allowance of Wood, to maintain competent Firing for the uſe of the Tenant.

Fire-croſs, two Fire-brands faſten'd Croſs-ways on the Top of a Spear; a Signal formerly us'd in *Scotland*, to give notice of a ſudden Invaſion.

Fire-drake, a fiery Meteor ſometimes flying in the Night like a Dragon; alſo a kind of Artificial Fire-work.

Fire-maſter, a Perſon that makes the Fuzes for Bombs, Granados, and other Fire-works.

Fire-Ordeal. See *Ordeal.*

Firkin, a ſort of Meaſure, the fourth part of a Barrel, containing 8 Gallons of Ale, Soap, or Herrings; 9 Gallons of Beer, and 10½ Gallons of Salmon, or Eels.

Firkin-man, one that trades with a Brewer for ſmall Beer, to furniſh his own Cuſtomers.

Firma, (in Doomſday-Record) a Cuſtom or Tribute anciently given towards the Entertainment of the King of *England* for one Night. In the Practick of *Scotland*, it is a Duty, which the Tenant pays to his Land-lord: Alſo a Firm, Farm, or Rent uſually paid for Lands or Tenements let by Leaſe.

Firmament, (in *Aſtron.*) the eighth Orb, according to the *Ptolemaick* Syſtem, or the Heaven of the fixed Stars: But more properly, 'tis that Space which is ſtretch'd out, or arched over us above in the Heavens.

Firmaratio, (in old *Latin* Records) farming, or holding to Farm, the *Firmary's* or Farmer's Right to the Lands and Tenements let to him ad *Firmam*.

Firmatio, (in the Foreſt-Law) the Seaſon for Does; as oppoſed to Buck-ſeaſon.

Firmed or **full Firmed**, (in *Falconry*) well fledged, or well cover'd with Feathers.

Firmneſs, a being firm, ſolid or hard; Steddineſs, Conſtancy, Reſolution: In a Philoſophical Senſe, it is deſcrib'd by Mr. *Boyle*, to conſiſt chiefly in this, That the Particles compoſing ſuch Bodies as we call *Firm* or *Solid*, are pretty groſs, and are either ſo much at reſt, or ſo intangled one with another, that there is a mutual Cohæſion or ſticking together of their Parts; and that they cannot flow from, ſlide over, or ſpread themſelves every way from one another, as the Parts of fluid Bodies can.

Firſt Fruits, the Profits of every Spiritual Living for one Year, in ancient Times given to the Pope, throughout all Chriſtendom; but by *Stat.* 26. *H.* 8. tranſlated to the King here in *England*.

Firſt Mover. See *Primum Mobile.*

Firth, a Bug-bear, or frightful Apparition, as it is expounded in *Somner*'s Gloſſary; perhaps from the old *Saxon* Word *Fyrhto*, *i. e.* Terrour or Aſtoniſhment.

Fiſcal, (*Lat.*) belonging to *Fiſcus*, *i. e.* the Publick Treaſure, Revenue, or Exchequer of a Prince or State.

Fiſgig. See *Fiz-gig.*

Fiſh, (in Sea-Affairs) is any piece of Timber or Plank made faſt to the Maſts or Yards, to ſuccour and ſtrengthen them when they begin to fail, or in danger of breaking.

Fiſh, is alſo a Tackle hung at the end of a piece of Timber call'd the *Davit*, by the Block or Pulley, wherein there is a Runner, with a Hook termed the *Fish-hook*; to hitch or lay hold on the Flook of the Anchor, by which means it is hoised up to the Ship's Bow or Chain-wale.

Fish-block, a peculiar Block or Pully, which belongs to the Fish, and thence takes its Name.

Fishgarth, a Wear, or Dam in a River, for the taking of Fish, especially in the Rivers *Ouse* and *Humber*.

Fishery, the Art or Trade of Fishing.

Fishing of the Mast, (Sea-Phrase) the Nailing of a Fish, or piece of Timber to the Mast with Spikes, and woulding, or wrapping it hard round about with Ropes.

To **Fisk up and down**, to go hastily and madly from one Place to another.

Fissile Saxum, (*Lat.*) Slate, or Tile-stone.

Fissure, a Cleft, or Opening; a Slit, Rift, or Chop: In *Surgery*, a kind of Fracture, or breaking of a Bone, that happens in the length of it.

Fissure, is also a Term us'd by some Naturalists, to signify certain Interruptions, that serve to distinguish the several *Strata* or Layers, of which the Body of our Terrestrial Globe is compos'd: And these are intersected or cut through again by others, which by reason of their Situation, are call'd *Perpendicular Fissures*.

Fisticum, (*Lat.*) the *Fistick-nut*. See *Pistacia*.

Fistula, a Pipe to convey Water; a Pipe or Flute, a Musical Instrument: Also a sort of deep Ulcer, narrow, callous or hard, like Brawn, and of difficult Cure.

Fistula Lacrymalis, is when the Hole in the Bone of the Nose, call'd *Punctum Lacrymale*, is grown brawny and hard from an Ulcer of the *Caruncula*, or ſmall fleſhy Kernels at the greater Corners of the Eyes; by which means there happens a continual trickling down of Tears.

Fistula Pulmonis, the ſame as *Aſperia Arteria*, or the Wind-pipe.

Fistula Sacra, that part of the Back-bone, which has Holes in it.

Fistula Urinaria, the Urinary Paſſage in a Man's Yard.

Fistular, **Fistulary**, or **Fistulous**, belonging to a Fiſtula.

Fistular Flowers, (among *Herbaliſts*) thoſe that are compounded of many long, hollow, ſmall Flowers like Pipes, all divided into large Jaggs at the end.

Fitch or **Fitchow**, a Pole-cat; alſo the Skin or Furr of it.

Fitch or **Vetch**, a ſort of Pulſe.

Fitchee, a Term in *Heraldry*, when the lower part of a Croſs is ſharpen'd into a Point; as, *Azure a Croſs potence fitchee.*

Fitwite or **Fightwite**, (*Sax.*) a Fine laid upon one for Fighting, or breaking the Peace.

Fitters, as *To cut into Fitters*, i. e. into little Pieces.

Five-finger, a Fiſh reſembling a Spur-rowel, which gets into Oiſters when they open, and ſucks them out.

Five-foot or **Star-fish**, a ſort of Sea-Inſect, ſhap'd like a Star, with five Branches, in the middle of which is a Mouth that has Five Teeth.

To **Fix**, (*Lat.*) to ſtick, faſten, or ſettle; to ſet, or appoint.

Fixa, (in *Chymiſtry*) are ſuch things as cannot be exalted, or rais'd up by Fire.

Fixation, (in [illegible]) [illegible] a [illegible] any Volatile Subſtance to endure the [illegible] away, either by repeated [illegible] or by adding [illegible] of a fixing Quality.

Fixed Line of Defence, (in *Fortif.*) a Line that is drawn along the Face of a Baſtion, and ends in the *Courtin*.

Fixed Nitre, Salt-petre melted in a Crucible, and made to Flame, by throwing in a Spoonful of Powder of Coals, and this is repeated, till no Flame nor Noiſe ariſe: Afterwards 'tis cool'd, powder'd, diſſolv'd in Water, and then evaporated into a fine White Salt.

Fixed Signs, (in *Aſtrol.*) are *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Scorpio* and *Aquarius*; ſo call'd becauſe the Sun paſſes them reſpectively in the middle of each Quarter, when that particular Seaſon is more fixed and ſettled, than under the Sign that begins or ends it.

Fixed Spirit, a Chymical Term. See *Spirit*.

Fixed Stars, the Stars of the ſeveral Conſtellations, which tho' carry'd about daily from Eaſt to Weſt by the *Primum Mobile*, and back again by the ſlow Motion of the Firmament; yet becauſe they do not move of themſelves, but always keep the ſame Place, they are juſtly counted, in reſpect of the others, fixed and unmoveable.

Fixity or **Fixtneſs**, (among *Chymiſts*) is an oppoſite quality to *Volatility*.

Fiz-gig, a ſort of Top for Boys to play with; alſo a gadding or ſtrolling Goſſip; alſo a kind of Dart, with which Mariners ſtrike Fiſhes as they are ſwimming.

To **Fizzle** or **Foist**, to break Wind backward without Noiſe, to let a ſilent Fart.

Flabby, ſoft and moiſt.

† **Flaccid**, (*Lat.*) flagging, drooping, withering.

Flag, (in Sea-affairs) an Enſign or Banner uſually ſet out in the Tops of Ships, and ſerving as a Badge, as well to diſtinguiſh Nations, as Officers and Commanders: So the chief Admiral of a Fleet or Squadron has his Flag in the Main-top, the Vice-Admiral in the Fore-top, and the Rear-Admiral in the Miſſen-top, with the Croſſes, or Colours of their reſpective Nations.

To **Lower** or **Strike the Flag**, to pull it down upon the Cap; which in Fight is a Token of Yielding, and otherwiſe of great Reſpect.

To **Heave out the Flag**, is to wrap it about the Staff.

Flag or **Sedge**, a ſort of Ruſh; alſo the upper part of Turf par'd off to burn. Among Falconers, Flags are the Feathers next to the principal Feathers in a Hawk's Wing.

To **Flag**, to bring or bear down, to cow, or balk; to wither and decay, to grow limber.

Flag-ship, a Veſſel commanded by one of the general Officers, that has a Right to carry a Flag.

Flag-staves, the Staves which are ſet upon the Heads of the Top-gallant Maſts, and ſerve to let fly, or ſhew abroad the Flags.

Flag-worm, a kind of Inſect, ſo call'd, becauſe it is found and bred in Flaggy Ponds, or Sedgy Places, hanging to the Fibers or ſmall Strings that grow to the Roots of the Flags, and are uſually found in a Yellow or Reddiſh Husk or Caſe.

Flagelet or Flageolet, (*F.*) a Musical Instrument [illegible].

Flagellants, (*Lat.*) a sort of Hereticks, that went up and down, scourging themselves, and begging Alms; they were so call'd from the *Latin* Word *Flagello*, to Scourge or Whip.

Flagitation, an earnest Entreaty, or Desire.

Flagitious, ungracious, full of Mischief, very wicked, lewd, villanous.

Flagon, a sort of Pot.

Flagrancy, (*Lat.* properly a being all in a Flame) ardent Desire; Earnestness.

Flagrant, very hot, eager or earnest; notorious, infamous.

Flail, an Instrument to Thresh Corn with.

To **Flair** or **Flare**, to sweal or melt away fast, as a Candle does when blown by the Wind: Among *Shipwrights*, the Work is said to *Flair over*, when a Ship being Housed in near the Water, a little above that, the Work hangs over somewhat too much, and is laid out broader aloft, than the due Proportion will allow.

Flam, an idle Story, a Sham or Put-off.

Flambeau, (*Fr.*) a kind of Torch or Taper.

Flame, (*Lat.*) the most subtil part of Fire, ascending upwards in form of a Pyramid: In a figurative Sense 'tis said, *Such a one burns with an Innocent Flame for such a Virgin*; *Such a one by false Reports, has put all the House in a Flame.*

Vital Flame, a kind of subtil gentle kindled Heat which some suppose to be in the Heart of Living-Creatures; so that for its Preservation, they judge the Air taken in by Breathing, to be necessary, as it is to the keeping in of ordinary Flame.

Flamant or **Flammant**, a large and fine Fowl, as big as a wild Goose, having the Legs and Neck very long, with so exquisite a Scent and quick Sight, that it is hard to be shot; insomuch that the Fowler is forc'd to get the Wind of them, and to creep along in an Ox-hide, till he be within Gun-shot.

Flamines, certain *Roman* Priests, appointed by *Numa Pompilius*, and so call'd from the *Filum* or little Thread-band or Coif they wore on their Heads.

Flammant, a kind of large Water-fowl. See *Flamant*.

Flammeolum, (*Lat.*) a little Vail or Scarf of a flame-colour, such as Brides, or new-marry'd Women wore among the *Romans*: Also a Flag or Banner; also an Herb of the Spurge kind.

Flammula, a little Flame or Blaze, also the Herb *Trinity* or *Hearts-ease*.

Flanch, (in *Heraldry*) an Ordinary made of an Arch-line, which beginning at the Corner of the Chief, compasses with a swelling Imbossment, and ends in the Base of the Escutcheon; as *He bears Ermin two Flanches Vert*. See *Flask*.

Flanders, the Chief of the Ten Provinces of the Low Countries remaining under the King of *Spain*'s Dominion, which gives Name to the rest.

Flank, the Side properly of Horses and Oxen: In the Art of War, the Side of an Army or Battalion from the Front to the Rear; as *To Attack the Enemy in Flank*, i. e. to discover and fire upon them on one Side.

In *Fortification*, **Flank** is that part of a Bastion which lies between its Face and the Courtin, serving not only to defend the Courtin, but also the Face of the opposite Bastion.

Angle of the Courtin, is that part of the Courtin between the Flank and the Point, where the Fichant Line of Defence ends.

Flank Covert, otherwise call'd the Low or Retired Flank, is that the outward part of which advances to secure the innermost; which advanced Part, if it be rounded, is call'd an Orillon.

Flank Fichant, is that from whence a Piece of Ordinance playing, fixes its Bullets in a direct Line in the Face of the opposite Bastion.

Flank Oblique or **Second Flank**, is that part of the Courtin, where the Men can lie to scour the Face of the opposite Bastion; being the Distance between the Lines Fichant and Razant.

Flank Razant, the Point from whence the Line of Defence begins, from the joyning of which with the Courtin, the Shot razes the Face of the next Bastion.

Flank Retired, the same with the Covert Flank, being only the Platform of the Casemate, which lies hid in the Bastion. See *Flank Covert*.

Simple Flanks, are Lines which go from the Angle of the Shoulder to the Courtin, and whose chief Use is for the Defence of the Moat and Place.

To **Flank**, to discover and fire upon the Side, to play upon the Enemy both in Front and Rear.

To **Flank a Wall**, to strengthen it with Flanks; to dispose a Bastion or other Work, after such a manner that there shall be no Part of it but what is defended; so as from thence one may play upon Front and Rear.

Flanked Angle, the Angle made by the two Faces of the Bastion, which forms the Point of the Bastion.

Flank'd or **Double Tenaille**. See *Tenaille*.

Flanking Angle. See *Angle*.

Flanking Line of Defence. See *Razant Line of Defence*.

Flanks, (among *Farriers*) a Wrench, Crick, Stroke, or other Grief in the Back of a Horse; also a kind of Pleurisy, proceeding from his being over-run with too much Blood.

Flannel, a kind of Woollen-Stuff made in *Wales*.

To **Flare**. See To *Flair*.

Flash, a sudden Spurt.

Flask of Flanes, an old Expression for a Sheaf of Arrows.

Flask, a Box generally made of Horn, to hold Gun-powder; also a Bed in the Carriage of a Piece of Ordinance: Also a sort of Bottle, such as *Florence*-Wine is usually sold in.

In *Heraldry*, **Flask**, is an Ordinary consisting of an Arch-line drawn from the Corner of the Chief to the Base Point, but not so much bent in as the *Flanch*, both which are always born by Pairs; as *The Field is Or, two Flasks Azure*.

Flasket, a great sort of Basket.

Flat Bastion. See *Bastion*.

Flat-bottom'd Moat. See *Moat*.

Flat Crown. See *Corona*.

Flat Key. See *Cliff*.

To **Flat in a Sail**, (Sea-phrase) to hale in the Fore-sail flat by the Shear-rope, as near to the Ship's Side as may be; which is done when a Ship will not fall off from the Wind.

Flats, Shallows [illegible] between the [illegible] Sand-banks.

To **Flatter**, (*Fr.*) to [illegible] to soothe [illegible] to conceal the Truth [illegible] upon, [illegible] in the dark.

Flattery, fawning, wheedling, false Praise.

Flatulent, (*Lat.*) windy, that causes or breeds Wind.

Flatuosity, windiness.

Flatuous, windy, or full of wind.

Flatus, (*Lat.*) a Blast, Puff, or Gale of Wind; in a Physical Sense, disorderly Motions stirr'd up in the Body by Wind let in, or by windy Meats.

Flawns, Milk-meats, or Dainties made of Cream; a Word us'd by *Chaucer*.

To **Flaunt**, to spread as a piece of Linnen does that is too stiff starch'd, to strut it, to make State upon one, to make a vain-glorious Shew of one's self.

Flavour, a pleasant Relish, peculiar to some sorts of Meats, Wine, *&c.*

Flaw, a defect in precious Stones, Metals, *&c.* a Fault, a Chink, a blast of Wind; also a little Skin that grows at the Root of one's Nails.

Flawn, a kind of Dainty made of fine Flower, Eggs and Butter.

Flaxweed or **Toad-flax**, a kind of Herb.

Flea-bane, an Herb that destroys Fleas.

Flea-bitten Colour, (in Horses) a White spotted all over with sad reddish Spots.

Flea-wort, an Herb so call'd, because the Seed of it resembles a Flea, both in Colour and Bigness.

Fleak, (Country-word) a Gate set up in a Gap.

Fleam, a Surgeon's Instrument to Lance the Gums; or a Farrier's Tool to let a Horse Blood.

Flebing, (old Word) Slander.

Flecked or **Fleckt**, full of Spots or Speckles: In *Heraldry*, arched like the Firmament.

Flecta, (in old *Latin* Records) a fledg'd or feather'd Arrow, a fleet Arrow.

Fledge or **Fledged**, that begins to be well cover'd with Feathers, fit to fly out of the Nest.

Fledwit, (*Sax.*) a Law-Term, signifying a Discharge, or Freedom from Fines, when an Out-law'd Fugitive comes to the Peace of his own accord.

To **Fleer**, to cast a Saucy, or Disdainful Look.

Fleet, swift, as *Fleet Dogs*.

A **Fleet**, a certain Number of Ships sailing together, either upon account of War or Merchandize: Also a Famous Prison in *London*, so call'd from the River near which it stands.

To **Fleet**, to remove from Place to Place; also to skim Milk.

Fleeting, passing, or fading away.

Flemed, (old Word) daunted, or frighted.

Flemenes-frenith or **[illegible]**, (*Sax.*) a Word us'd in old Charters, the relieving of a Fugitive, or one that has fled out of the Country.

Flemenes-firme or **[illegible]**, the Chattels or Goods of Fugitives, according to [illegible] *H.* 4.

Flemeswite, or **[illegible]**, a Liberty to challenge the Chattels, or Fines of one's Servant that is a Fugitive.

Flesh of **Living-Creatures**, is defin'd by *Anatomists*, [illegible] to be a [illegible] thick, which with the Bones serve [illegible] the Body [illegible]

Among *Herbalists*, Flesh is that Substance of any Fruit which is between the outer Rind or Skin and the Stone, or between the Skin and the Seeds; or that part of any Fruit which is fit to be eaten.

Flete, (in old Records) [illegible] a Place where the Float or Tide comes up; whence *Fleet-bridge*, *Fleet-ditch*, and [illegible].

Fletcher, a Maker of Arrows.

Fleurettée, (*Fr.* in *Heraldry*) flowered, or set off with Flowers.

Flexibility, (*Lat.*) aptness to bend, or be pliant.

Flexible, that may be bowed or bent, pliable, tender; apt to be persuaded, or entreated.

Flexor Carpi Radialis, (in *Anat.*) a Muscle of the Wrist, which arises from the inward Protuberance, or Knob of the Shoulder-bone, and is let into the upper part of the *Os Metacarpi* which bears up the Fore-finger.

Flexor Carpi Ulnaris, a Muscle of the Wrist, which arises from the little Knob of the Shoulder-bone with the *Flexor Radialis*, as also from the upper and outward part of the *Ulna*: It is partly inserted into the fourth Bone of the *Carpus*, and partly into the *Os Metacarpi*, which bears up the Little finger.

Flexor Secundi Internodii Digitorum Manus. See *Perforatus*.

Flexor Tertii Internodii Digitorum Manus. See *Perforans*.

Flexor Tertii Internodii or **Longissimus Pollicis**, a Muscle of the Thumb, which is observ'd to have a two-fold Beginning, *viz.* the upper from the outward Knob of the Shoulder-bone, and the lower from below the upper part of the *Radius*; proceeding thence till it be implanted in the upper part of the third Bone of the Thumb.

Flexor Pollicis Brevis, a Muscle of the great Toe, which takes rise from the upper part of the *Os Cuneiforme Medium*, and is let into the *Ossa Sesamoidea* of the Great Toe.

Flexor Pollicis Pedis Longus, a Muscle of the Great Toe, which is a direct Antagonist to *Extensor Longus*: It arises opposite to it, from the back part of the *Fibula*, and is inserted to the upper end of the second Bone of the Great Toe.

Flexor Primi et Secundi Ossis Pollicis, a large fleshy Muscle, arising from the Bones of the *Carpus* and *Os Metacarpi* of the Middle-finger; whence it passes to its Insertion partly to the *Ossa Sesamoidea* of the Second Internode, and partly to the first Bone of the Thumb.

Flexure, a crooking, bending, or bowing.

Flichtwite or **Flitwite**, (*Sax.*) a Penalty or Fine anciently impos'd upon account of Contentions, Quarrels, or Brawls.

To **Flicker**, to fleer, to laugh wantonly or scornfully.

[illegible] or **[illegible]**, otherwise call'd [illegible], the Game that is now known by the Name of *Shovel-board*.

Flimsy, limber, slight.

To **Flinch**, to quit, to start, or give over; to play [illegible]

Flip, a sort of Drink, made of Ale, Brandy, and Sugar, much used by Sailors.

Flippant, nimble of Tongue, full of [illegible] Jovial, Brisk.

[illegible], a kind of wild Goat, otherwise call'd *Oryx*, whose Hair grows the contrary way, and turns toward the Head.

To **Flirt**, to Banter, or Jeer.

[illegible], or Tittle.

Flitter-mouse or **Flinder-mouse**, an old Word for a Bat, a kind of Bird.

Flitting, a removing from one Place to another; [illegible] properly apply'd to a Horse which being ty'd to a Stake, eats up all the Grass round about, within the compass of the Rope.

Flix-weed, an Herb of a drying and binding Quality, which grows by Hedge-sides and in High-ways.

Flo, (old Word) an Arrow, or Dart.

Float of a Fishing-line, the Cork or Quill that swims above Water.

Floats, pieces of Timber joyn'd together with Rafters overthwart, which serve to convey Burdens down a River with the Stream.

To **Float**, to swim upon the Water, to be in Suspence.

Flotages, all such things as are floating on the top of the Sea, or great Rivers; a Word more especially us'd in the Commissions of Water-Bailiffs.

Floating, (in *Husbandry*) the drowning, or watering of Meadows.

Floating of Cheese, is the separating of the Whey from the Curd.

Floating-bridge, a Bridge made in form of a Work in *Fortification* call'd a Redoubt, consisting of Two Boats cover'd with Planks, which ought to be so solidly fram'd as to bear both Horse and Cannon.

Florid or **Figurate Descant**, a Term in *Musick*. See *Descant*.

Flook, See *Flouk*.

Flook or **Flouke of an Anchor**, is that broad and peaked Part, with its Barbs like an Arrow-head, which takes hold on the Ground.

Floor in a Ship, strictly taken, is only so much of her Bottom as she rests upon when brought on Ground: Therefore those Ships that have long and broad Floors, lye on Ground with most Safety, and are not apt to *Seel*, i. e. to fall on the one Side; whereas others that are narrow in the Floor, cannot be grounded without danger of being overthrown, or at least of wronging their Sides.

Floralia, certain Festivals kept by the *Romans*, in Honour of the Goddess *Flora*, during which, common Strumpets us'd to Dance Naked.

Floramour, a Flower, otherwise call'd the *Flower of Love*, *Passevelours*, *Purple Velvet-Flower*, and *Flower-Gentle*.

Flore or **Florey**, a kind of Blew Colour us'd in Painting or Limning, being the Scum of boiled *Glastum*, or Woad dry'd and beaten to Powder.

Florence, (*Lat.* i. e. Flourishing) a Proper Name of Women. Also a kind of Gold Coin current in *England* under King *Edward* III. being the Fiftieth part of a Pound-Weight of Standard-Gold, and worth [illegible]: Also the Name of the chief City of *Tuscany* in *Italy*.

Florences, a kind of Cloath, mention'd in Stat. 1. R. 3.

Florentine, a sort of bak'd Pudding, or Tart.

Florentine or **[illegible]**, a kind of Marble, in which the Figures of Mountains, Rivers, Towers, Houses, and even whole Cities are naturally Represented.

Flores, (*Lat.*) Flowers, or Blossoms: In *Chymistry*, the more subtil parts of a Body that are separated from the grosser by Sublimation.

Floret, (*Fr.*) a kind of [illegible] Silk.

Florid, (*Lat.*) full of Rhetorical Flowers. *A Florid Discourse or Style.*

Florida, a Country of Northern *America*, bordering on *Virginia*, so nam'd because it was discover'd on *Palm-Sunday*, which the *Spaniards* call *Pascua de Flores*.

Florin, a Gold-Coin first coin'd by the *Florentines*, with a Flower upon it: The *Florin* of *Palermo* is worth 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Sterling: Of *Francfurt* is [illegible] Of *France* 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Florist, one that Delights, and has Skill in Flowers.

Florus, a sort of Bird that feeds on Flowers. See *Anthus*.

Flory, (in *Heraldry*) when the Out-lines of any Ordinary, are drawn as if trimm'd with, or in the Form of Flowers; as *A Cross Flory*.

Flos, (*Lat.*) a Flower, a Bloom or Blossom.

Flos Æris, (in *Chymistry*) Brass-flower a Composition that consists of small Grains of Brass like Millet-seed, which are separated from its Body, when hot Brass is quench'd in Water.

Flos Frumentorum, Blew-bottles, a kind of Flower.

Flotson or **Flotsam**, (Sea-Term) any Goods lost by Shipwrack, which lye floating or swimming on the top of the Water: These with *Jetson*, or Goods cast out of the Ship, being in danger of Wrack, and beaten to the Shore; *Lagan* or *Ligan*, i. e. those that lye at the bottom of the Sea and *Shares*, *i. e.* Goods to be proportionably divided among many; are all given to the Lord Admiral, by his Letters Patent.

Flotten Milk, fleet, or skim Milk.

Floud, an overflowing of Water; the Tide.

Floud or **Young Floud**, a Sea-Term us'd when the Water begins to rise.

Flouk, See *Flook*.

To **Flounce**, to toss, or roll about in the Water; to be in a toss, or fume with Anger.

Flounder, a sort of flat Sea-fish.

[illegible], rustling, or making a Noise with its Fall.

Flourish, (*Lat.*) an Ornament in Writing, Rhetorick, Musick, &c. a Flower-work in *Architecture*; a Vaunt, Boast, or Brag.

To **Flourish**, to prosper, to be at one's Prime; to be in Repute, Vogue, or Esteem.

To **Flout**, to mock, or jeer.

It Flows Tide and half Tide, an Expression us'd by Sea-men, signifying, it will be half Flood by the Shore, before it begins to flow in the Channel.

Flowers of Plants, (according to Dr. *Grew*) commonly have these three Parts, *viz.* the *Empalement*, the *Foliation*, and the *Attire*; which See in their proper Places.

Among *Chymists*, that fine mealy Matter, which in Sublimations, is carry'd up into the Head of the Vessel call'd *Aludel*, and sticks to it in form of a fine Powder, is call'd *Flowers* or *Flores*.

Flowers of Sulphur or **Brimstone**, is made by putting the Sulphur grossly powder'd into a Glass Vessel set over an open gentle Fire, and having put another Earthen Vessel over it, the Fire will ſublimated or raiſed up by the Fire, and ſtick to the upper Veſſels.

Flower-de-luce, a Flower of which there are ſeveral ſorts: In *Heraldry* it is the diſtinguiſhing Mark for the Sixth Brother of any Family; it is alſo born as Coat-Armour.

Flower-gentle. See *Floramour*.

Flowerage, the ſetting of ſeveral ſorts of Flowers together in Huſks, and hanging them up with Strings.

[illegible], a ſort of Herb.

[illegible]. See *[illegible]*.

To **Fluctuate**, (*Lat.*) to be troubled in Mind, to waver, to be at an Uncertainty, or in Suſpence.

Fluctuation, a fluctuating, floating, or Wavering.

Flue, the Down, or ſoft Hair of a Rabbet; alſo little Feathers, or Flocks that ſtick to Cloaths.

Fluellin, an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Speedwell*, good for Ulcers of the Breaſt and Lungs, and for expelling Poiſon.

Fluency or **Fluentneſs**, readineſs of Speech, nimbleneſs of Tongue.

Fluent, ready or eloquent in Speech, full of Diſcourſe.

Fluid, that eaſily flows, or runs, as Water does.

Fluid Body, is defin'd by ſome Naturaliſts, to be that whoſe Parts eaſily give Place, and move out of the Way, on any Force put upon them, by which means they eaſily move one over another.

Fluidity or **Fluidneſs**, aptneſs to flow or run. As it is conſider'd in a Philoſophical Senſe, it ſeems to conſiſt in this, That the Parts of any Natural Bodies being very fine and ſmall, are ſo diſpos'd by Motion and Figure, as that they may eaſily ſlide over one anothers Surfaces, all manner of Ways.

Fluke, a ſort of an Inſect; alſo part of an Anchor. See *Flook*.

Flummery, a wholeſome Jelly made of Oatmeal.

Fluor, (*Lat.*) a Flux, Courſe, or Stream.

Fluor Albus or **Fluor Uterinus**, the Whites, a Diſtemper in Women; a voiding of Corrupt Humours from the Womb.

Fluores, Womens Flowers, or Monthly Courſes: Alſo Spars, a ſort of Stones found in Mines and Quarries, which at firſt ſight reſemble Gems; being of divers Colours and Shapes.

Fluſh, a Red Colour in the Face; alſo a Term us'd in a Game at Cards, when all are of a Suit.

Fluſh fore and aft, (in *Sea-Language*) is when the Decks in a Ship are laid level or even from Head to Stern, without any Falls or Riſings.

Fluſhed or **Fleſhed**, put in Heart, encouraged, or egged on; as *He was fluſh'd with his late Succeſs*.

Fluſtered, ſomewhat diſorder'd with Drink, Fuddled.

Fluta, a kind of Lamprey, a Fiſh about *Sicily*, that floats on the top of the Water.

Flute, a Muſical Wind-Inſtrument: Alſo a ſort of long Veſſel of about 300 Tun, built on purpoſe for Carriage of Goods.

Fluted, channelled, or wrought in form of a Gutter.

Flutings, (in *Architecture*) the Channels, Furrows, or Gutters of Pillars, &c. alſo call'd because they are hollow'd, like a Flute or Pipe.

To **Flutter**, to try to fly, to fly up and down.

Flux, (*Lat.*) a Looſeneſs of the Belly; alſo the Flowing of the Flood, or Tide.

Flux and Reflux, the ebbing and flowing of the Tide, or Sea, or of any River.

Flux-Powders, (in *Chymiſtry*) certain Powders prepar'd to promote the diſſolving of the harder Metals, and to melt Oars, in order to diſcover what proportion of Metal they contain.

Fluxibility, an aptneſs or diſpoſition to flow, or run.

Fluxing. See *Salivation*.

Fluxion, a flowing of Humours or Rheum: In *Surgery*, 'tis defin'd to be that which raiſes a Tumour or Swelling all at once, or in a very ſhort time, by the fluidity of the Matter: In *Geometry*, *Fluxions* ſignify a new Improvement of that Science upon the Doctrine of Indiviſibles, or *Flowing Quantities*.

Fluxus, (*Lat.*) a Flux, or Flowing.

Fluxus Chyloſus, the ſame as *Cœliack Paſſion*, a Purging, when the Meat is thrown out, and does not make any of that Humour call'd *Chyle*.

Fluxus Hepaticus, a Flux, in which black ſhining Blood, and as it were parch'd, is driven out of the Guts through the Fundament: It is alſo ſometimes taken for a Flux, wherein ſerous, ſharp Blood is voided.

Fly, a well known Inſect, of which there are ſeveral ſorts: In *Sea-affairs*, that part of the Mariner's Compaſs on which the 32 Points of the Winds are deſcrib'd.

To **Fly groſs**, (in *Falconry*) is ſaid of a Hawk, when ſhe flies at the great Birds, as Cranes, Geeſe, &c. To *Fly on Head*, is when the Hawk, miſſing her Quarry, betakes her ſelf to the next Check, as Crows, &c.

Let fly the Sheats, (*Sea-Phraſe*) i. e. let the Sails go out à-main.

Fly-boat, a Veſſel of no great Burden; but ſwift and light, built for Sailing.

Fly-catcher, a little Creature in the Iſland of *Nevis* in *America*, having four Legs, and a great variety of Colours: It does no miſchief, but clears all Places of Flies and ſuch like Vermin; being ſo tame and familiar, as to come upon the Tables to purſue its Game.

Flying-Army, or **Flying-Camp.** See *Camp*.

Flying-Bridge. See *Bridge*.

Flying-Dragons. See *Dragons*.

Flying-Fiſh, a ſort of Fiſh that have Wings like Bats, and ſometimes to avoid being made a Prey by the greater Fiſh, fly Twenty Foot above Water, a Hundred Paces in length, and then fall again into the Sea: They are like large Herrings, and thought good Meat by hungry Sea-men.

Flying-Pinnion, a part of a Clock, having a Fly or Fan, thereby to gather Air, and ſo to curb the ſwiftneſs of the Clock's Motion, when the Weight deſcends in the ſtriking Part.

Flying-Tiger, an *American* Inſect ſpotted like a Tiger, having Six Wings and as many Feet: It feeds on Flies, &c. and ſpends the Night in ſinging upon a Tree.

Foal. See *Fole*.

To **Fob one off**, to give one the trouble of attending to no purpoſe.

Focage, (*Lat.*) Hearth-money. See *Fuage*.

Focale, (in old Records) Fire-wood, or Fuel.

Focile or **Fociles**, a Term in Surgery, as **Focile majus**, the greater Bone of the Arm, peculiarly call'd *Ulna*, or the greater Bone of the Leg, named *Tibia*. **Focile minus**, the leſſer Bone of the Arm, known by the Name of *Radius*, or the leſſer Bone of the Leg, termed *Fibula*.

Focillation, a comforting, cheriſhing, or nouriſhing.

Focus, (*Lat.*) a Hearth, or Fire-place: In a Phyſical Senſe, a certain Place in the Meſentery and other Parts, from whence the Ancients deriv'd the Original of Fevers.

In *Geometry*, there are two *Foci* or *Focus's*, *i. e.* two Navel-Points in an *Ellipſis* or Oval, which ſerve for the drawing of that Figure, and from whence, if two Right Lines be drawn to any Point of the Circumference, the Summ of them is equal to the tranſverſe or longer *Axis*.

Focus of a Parabola, is a Point in the *Axis*, within the Figure, diſtant from the *Vertex* or Top, one fourth part of the *Parameter* or *Latus Rectum*: 'Tis call'd the *Focus*, it being the Point, in which the Sun's Rays will be united, when reflected from a *Parabolick Concave*, ſo as to ſet Fire on Natural Bodies; whence by ſome it is termed, the *Burning Point*.

Focus, (in *Opticks*) or the Focus of a *Speculum* or Glaſs, is the Point of Convergence or Concourſe, where the Rays meet and croſs the *Axis*, after their Refraction by the Glaſs.

Focus Virtual. See *Virtual Focus*.

Fodder, any kind of Meat for Horſes, or other Cattel: In the Civil Law, it is a Prerogative that the Prince has to be provided of Corn, &c. by his Subjects, for his Horſes in any Warlike Expedition.

Fodder or **Fother of Lead**, a Weight of Lead containing Eight Pigs, every Pig 23½ Stone: In the Book of Rates, it is ſaid to be Two Thouſand Pound-Weight: At the Mines, it is Twenty Two Hundred and a half; and among the Plummers at *London*, Nineteen Hundred and a Half.

Fodertorium, (in old *Latin* Records) Proviſion of Fodder or Forrage, made by Cuſtom, to the King's Purveyors.

Fodina, a Quarry or Mine: In *Anatomy*, the Labyrinth or leſſer Pit in the Bone of the Ear.

Fœmina, a Woman, the Female in Brute Beaſts and Plants: In *Chymiſtry*, it ſignifies Sulphur or Brimſtone.

Fœniculum, Fennel, an Herb the Seed of which ſtrengthens the Stomach, takes off Nauſeouſneſs, and relieves the Lungs.

Fœnum, Hay.

Fœnum Græcum or **Fenugreek**, the Herb Fenigreek; the Flower of whoſe Seed ſerves to mollify, ripen, and diſſolve; and aſſwages Pain.

Foda, (in old Records) Herbage, Graſs.

Fœtor, a Stench, or ill Smell: Among *Phyſicians*, it is taken for a ſtinking Breath, which proceeds from filth about the Teeth and Gums, &c.

Fœtus, the Young of all kind of Creatures, eſpecially Humane; but in a ſtricter Senſe, it is a [illegible] the Womb.

Fog, a thick Miſt; In ſome [illegible]

Fogagium, (Foreſt Law-Term) [illegible] eaten in Summer.

Foil, an Inſtrument to Fence with; a Weapon that is not clearly [illegible] or ſet off.

To **Foil**, to overthrow, or overcome; also to ſet off to advantage.

Foine. See *Foyne*.

Foiling, (among Hunters) the footing and treading of all Deer, that is on the Graſs and ſcarce viſible.

To **Foin**, (in *Fencing*) to make a Paſs, or Thruſt at one.

Foin, a kind of Furr black at the top on a whitiſh Ground, and taken from a little Ferret or Weeſel of the ſame Name.

† **Foiſon**, (*Fr.*) Plenty, Abundance.

Foiſt, a Pinnace, or little Ship with Sails and Oars.

To **Foiſt**. See To *Fizzle*.

To **Foiſt in**, to put a thing in prepoſterouſly, to forge, to ſtuff in or cram.

Folcland, or **Folkland**, (*Sax.*) the Land of the common People, in the time of the *Saxons*, ſuch as was held only under certain cuſtomary Rents and Services, at the Will of the Thane or Lord, Copy-hold Land, diſtinguiſh'd from *Bocland* or Charter-Land.

Folcmote or **Folkmote**, is taken for two kinds of Courts, one now call'd the County-Court, and the other the Sheriff's Turn: Alſo a general Meeting of the People to conſult about, and order State-Affairs: Alſo an Aſſembly or Court ſometime held in the City of *London*, where all the People or Citizens did complain of the Mayor and Aldermen, for Miſgovernment.

Fold-courſe or **Free-fold**. See *Faldage*.

Folenet, a ſort of Net with which ſmall Birds are taken in the Night.

Fole, a young Colt.

Fole-bit and **Fole-foot**, two ſorts of Herbs.

Foliage, the branched Work in Tapeſtry, Painting or Carving: In *Architecture*, a kind of Ornament, us'd in Cornices, Frizes, Chapiters of Pillars and other Members; ſome of which repreſent the Leaves of the Herb *Brank-Urſin* or *Bears-foot*, and others thoſe of ſeveral ſorts of Trees; as the Oak, Laurel, Olive, Vine, &c.

Foliatanes, a certain Religious Order of Men.

Foliate, as *To foliate Looking-glaſſes*, *i. e.* to ſpread over a kind of Compoſition that will ſtick cloſe to the back of the Glaſs, and there reflect the Image: This is call'd the *Foile*, and uſually made of Quick-ſilver mixt with ſome other Ingredients.

Foliation, (according to Dr. *Grew*) is one of the parts of the Flower of a Plant; being a Collection of thoſe fine colour'd Leaves that make up the compaſs of the Flower; which ſometimes ſerves to ſecure and guard the Fruit that ſucceeds, as in Apples, Pears, &c. and ſometimes ſtands within it, as in Apricocks, Cherries, &c.

Folio, a Book is ſaid *To be in Folio*, when it is of a large Volume, conſiſting of Sheets only once doubled, or making but *two Leaves* a-piece: In the Art of Printing, it is the

Figure ſet at the top of every Page: In Merchants Accounts, a Leaf, or two Pages of the Ledger-Book.

Folkland. See *Freehold.*

Folliculus, (*Lat.*) a little Bag, or Satchel: Among *Herbaliſts*, the Seed-veſſel, the Husk, Caſe, or Cover, which ſome Fruits and Seeds have over them; as that of the *Alkakengi*, [illegible] &c.

Folliculus Fellis, the Gall-Bladder, a little Bag faſten'd to the hollow part of the Liver, ſo as to receive the Gall, which in proceſs of Time, empties it ſelf into the Gut *Duodenum.*

Fomahant, a Star of the firſt Magnitude in the Sign *Aquarius*, whoſe Longitude is 330 Degrees, 17 Minutes, and Latitude 21 Degrees, 5 Minutes.

Fomen, (old Word) Enemies, Foes.

To **Foment,** (*Lat.*) to cheriſh, or comfort, by applying Warm and Liquid Remedies; to keep, maintain or nouriſh, to encourage or abet.

Fomentation, a fomenting, the bathing of any Part of the Body with a convenient Liquor; which is uſually a Decoction of Herbs, Roots, Flowers, Seeds, &c. boil'd in Water, Wine, or Milk: Alſo the applying of Bags ſtuff'd with Herbs, and other Ingredients, which is call'd *Dry Fomentation.*

Fomentum, (among Phyſicians) any thing laid to the Body, to cheriſh and warm it, whether dry or wet.

Fond or **Fund,** a Bank, or Stock of Money; a conſiderable Summ laid up for a particular Uſe.

To **Fondle,** to cocker, pamper, or make much of.

To **Fonne,** to be fooliſh; a Word us'd by *Chaucer.*

Fons Solis, (*Lat.* i. e. the Fountain of the Sun) a Spring in *Africa*, near the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon*, which at Midnight is as hot as boiling Water.

Font, the fixed Baſon, or Place in a Church where the Sacrament of Baptiſm is adminiſter'd; alſo a Caſt, or compleat Set of Printing-Letters.

Fontalis, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Fountain, or Spring; alſo the Herb *Pond-weed.*

Fontanalia or **Fontinalia,** the Feaſt of Fountains, heretofore ſolemniz'd at *Rome*, by crowning the Springs and Wells with Garlands of Flowers, Lamps, &c.

Fontanella, or **Fonticulus,** a little Well, or Spring: In *Surgery*, an Iſſue, or little Ulcer, made in ſound parts of the Body, to let out bad Humours, and to Cure, or prevent Diſeaſes: In *Anatomy*, the mould or roof of the Noſe.

Foot, a part of the Body, the bottom of a Hill, Tree, Wall, &c. Alſo a Meaſure of Twelve Inches: In *Fortification*, the ſixth part of a Fathom, and the fifth of a Geometrical Pace: Abſolutely taken, it alſo ſignifies all thoſe Bodies of Men that ſerve in the Wars on Foot.

Foot of a Verſe, (in *Grammar*) a certain Number of Syllables, Two, Three, or more, which ſerve for the meaſuring of ſuch a Verſe. Among the *Greeks* and *Latins*, thoſe of Two Syllables are the *Spondee*, *Trochee*, *Iambus*, &c. thoſe of Three, the *Dactyl*, *Moloſſus*, &c. thoſe of Four, the *Choriambus*, *Epitritus*, &c. which See in their proper Places.

In the Art of War, **To be on the ſame Foot** with another, is to be under the ſame Circumſtances in point of Service.

To **Fight or make Ground Foot by Foot,** to do it regularly and reſolutely, defending every Poſt to the utmoſt; or forcing it by dint of Art and Induſtry.

Foot-bank or **Foot-ſtep,** (in *Fortif.*) a Step about 1½ Foot high, and a Foot wide, rais'd with Earth, under a Parapet, or Breaſt-work; upon which the Men get up to Fire over it.

Footgeld or **Foutgeld,** (*Sax.*) is an Amerciament or Fine, for not cutting out the Balls of great Dogs Feet in a Foreſt; and *To be quit of Footgeld*, is a Privilege to keep Dogs in the Foreſt unlawed, without Puniſhment or Controll.

Foot-hooks. See *Futtocks.*

Foot-ſtalks, are ſhort Heads, out of which Flowers grow.

Foot-pace, a Cloth, Mat, &c. ſpread round, before, or on the ſide of a Bed, or Chair of State, &c.

Fop, a fantaſtical, or impertinent Fellow.

Foppery, Foolery, Fantaſticalneſs.

Foppiſh, fooliſh, ridiculous, impertinent, finical.

Forage. See *Forrage.*

Foragium, (in old *Latin* Records) Straw, or Stubble after the Corn is Threſhed out.

Foramen Iſchium, (in *Anat.*) a large Hole in the Hip-bone, about whoſe Circumference, the Muſcles call'd *Obturator Externus* and *Internus* take their riſe.

Foramen Lachrymale. See *Lachrymale Punctum.*

Forbalca, (in old Records) a Fore-balk, or Balk lying forwards, or next the High-way.

To **Forbear,** to ſpare, to ſuffer, to let alone, or leave off; to ſhun or avoid: In Sea-language, it is to hold ſtill any Oar of a Boat upon the Word of Command.

Forbicina or **Forbicula,** the Ear-wig, an Inſect.

Force, (*Fr.*) Violence, Conſtraint, Neceſſity; Strength, Might, Power, Weight: In Common Law, it ſignifies unlawful Violence us'd to Perſons or Things, and is either *Simple* or *Compound.*

Simple Force, is that which is ſo committed, that it has no other Crime joyn'd to it; as when one enters by force upon another Man's Poſſeſſion, without doing any other unlawful Act.

Mixt or **Compound Force,** is that Violence which is committed with ſuch a Fact, as of it ſelf only is Criminal; as if any by force enter into another Man's Poſſeſſion, and kill a Man, or raviſh a Woman there.

In *Mechanicks*, **Force** ſignifies whatever is the original Cauſe of any Motion of Bodies; as Weight, Men, Horſes, Water, Wind, &c. with reſpect to the Body or Weight to be moved.

Forces or **Military Forces,** an Army or conſiderable Body of Soldiers.

To **Force,** to oblige or take by Force, to Raviſh.

To **Force Wooll,** to clip off the upper and more hairy part of it.

Forceps, (*Lat.*) a pair of Tongues, Pincers, or Nippers: Alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument, with which Dead and Corrupt Parts, Splinters and other things beſides, or againſt Nature, are ſaid to be Cut off, or pull'd out.

Forcible, ſtrong, or prevailing; violent.

Forcible Detainer or **Holding Poſſeſſion**, (in Common Law) is a violent Act of Reſiſtance by armed Men, or any terrifying Action in the ſame Place, or elſewhere, by which the lawful Entry of Juſtices or others, is barr'd or hinder'd.

Forcible Entry, a violent actual Entry into any Houſe, Land, *&c.* ſo as to offer Violence to any there, and put them in fear of being hurt, or furiouſly drive any out of the Poſſeſſion.

Ford, a ſhallow place in a River, where one may go over a foot.

Forda, (*Lat.*) a Cow with Calf, or a Milch-cow: In our old Records, a Ford or Shallow, made by damming or penning up the Water.

Fordable, that may be forded, or waded over.

Fordicalia or **Fordicidia**, a Feſtival kept by the *Romans*, *April* 15. on which they offer'd in Sacrifice, a Cow with a Calf call'd *Forda*.

Fordika, (in old Records) Herbage, or Graſs growing on the edge or Bank of Dikes or Ditches.

To **Fordoe**, (old Word) to kill.

Fordol, **Fordolis** or **Fordalis**, a Butt or Head-land that ſhoots upon other Grounds.

To **Fore-bar** or **Forbarre**, (Law-Term) for ever, to deprive.

To **Fore-bode**, to Divine or Foretell.

Fore-bolts, (Sea-Term) certain Iron Pins in a Ship, made like Locks, with an Eye at each end, into which a Fore-lock of Iron is driven, to prevent ſtarting out.

To **Fore-caſt**, to conſider before-hand, to foreſee.

Fore-caſtle of a Ship, that part where the Fore-maſt ſtands, which is ſeparated from the reſt of the Floor by a Bulk head.

Fore-cloſed, (Law-Term) barred and utterly excluded.

Fore-courſe, the Fore-ſail of a Ship.

Fore-foot, (Sea-Term) when one Ship lies or ſails a-croſs another Ship's Way, ſhe is ſaid to lye or ſail with the other's Fore-foot.

Fore-goers, Purveyors going before the King or Queen in Progreſs.

Foreign, Strange, Outlandiſh, not agreeable to the purpoſe or matter in hand: In a Law-ſenſe it is often taken for a Foreigner, or Stranger.

Foreign Anſwer, (in Common Law) ſuch an Anſwer as is not tryable in the County where it is made.

Foreign Appoſer or **Oppoſer**, an Officer of the Exchequer, by whom all Sheriffs and Bailiffs are *appoſed* or examined, about the Summs of Money, or Fines received by them; and other Matters relating to the Pipe-Office.

Foreign Attachment, an Attachment of Foreigners Goods, found within a Liberty or City, in the Hands of a third Perſon, for the ſatisfaction of ſome Citizen, to whom the ſaid Foreigner owes Money.

Foreign Matter, is Matter done, or tryable in another County.

Foreign Plea, a rejecting of the Judge as incompetent, becauſe the Matter in hand was not within his Precinct.

Foreign Service, ſuch Service whereby a mean Lord holds over of another, without the Compaſs of his own Fee: Or elſe that which a Tenant performs either to his own Lord, or to other Lord Paramount out of the Fee.

Foreign Voucher. See *Voucher*.

Forejudged the Court, is when any Officer is expelled the Court for ſome Offence, or for not appearing to an Action by Bill filed againſt him.

Forejudger, a Judgment whereby a Man is deprived of, or put by the Thing in queſtion.

Fore-Knights and **Knight-heads**, (Sea-Term) Two ſhort thick pieces of Wood carv'd with the Figure of a Man's Head, and faſt bolted to the Beams upon the ſecond Deck.

Fore-land or **Foreneſs**, a Promontory, or Point of Land jutting out into the Sea: In Fortification, a ſmall ſpace of Ground, between the Wall of a Place and the Moat.

Fore-locks, the Hair of the Head before: In Sea-affairs, little flat Wedge-like pieces of Iron, us'd at the ends of Bolts, to keep them from flying out: They likewiſe ſerve to keep faſt down the Cap-ſquares of the Carriages for Guns; and theſe laſt are alſo call'd *Forelock-keys*.

Fore-loin, (among Hunters) is when a Hound going before the reſt of the Cry, meets Chace, and goes away with it.

Fore-maſt, that Maſt or piece of Timber which is ſeated in the Fore-caſtle or Fore part of the Ship: on which is born the Fore-ſail and Fore-top-ſail Yards: Its length is uſually ⅘ of the length of the *Main-maſt*.

Foreneſs. See *Fore-land*.

Fore-priſed, excepted, a Term often us'd in Conveyances.

Fore-reach, (Sea-Term) when Two Ships Sail together, or one after another, that which Sails faſteſt, is ſaid *To Fore-reach upon the other*.

Fore-ſail, the Sail of the Fore-maſt.

To **Fore-ſhorten**, (a Term in Painting) when a Head or Face in a Draught is made to appear ſhorter before.

Fore-ſkin, the Skin that covers the Head of the *Penis*, or Yard.

To **Fore-ſpeak**, to beſpeak, to bewitch.

Fore-ſtaff or **Croſs-ſtaff**, an Inſtrument uſed at Sea, for obſerving the Sun, Moon, or Stars, with one's Face towards the Object. See *Croſs-ſtaff*.

Fore-ſtall. See *Forſtal*.

To **Fore-ſtall**, is to buy, or bargain for Corn, Cattel, or other Merchandize, as it is coming to be ſold towards any Fair, Market, Port, or Harbour, in order to ſell the ſame again at a higher Price.

Fore-ſtaller, he that ſo fore-ſtalls the Market: Alſo one that lies in wait to ſtop Deer broke out of the Foreſt, and hinders them from returning thither.

Foreſt, a great Wood privileged to hold the Queen's Game, defined to be a ſafe Harbour or Abiding place for Deer, or any ſort of Beaſts that are wild, and delight in Woods.

Foreſter, the Keeper of a Foreſt, a ſworn Officer appointed by the Queen's Letters Patent to walk the Foreſt, to watch the Vert and Veniſon; attaching and preſenting all Treſpaſſes againſt both, within his own Bailiwick, or Walk.

Foreſter in Fee, one that has that Office to him and his Heirs.

Forfang, (*Sax.*) Pre-emption, the taking of Proviſions in Fairs, or Markets, before the King's

Purveyors are furniſh'd with neceſſaries for his Majeſty.

Forfait, (*Fr.*) a Default, a Penalty, or Fine.

To **Forfeit**, to loſe an Employment, Eſtate, Goods, &c. for neglect in doing one's Duty, or for ſome Crime committed.

Forfeitable, liable to be forfeited.

Forfeiture, the tranſgreſſing of a Penal Law, or elſe the effect of it.

Forfeiture of Marriage, a Writ that lies for the Lord againſt his Ward, or Tenant under Age by Knight-ſervice, who refuſes a convenient Marriage offer'd him by his Lord, and Marries another, without the ſaid Lord's Conſent.

To **Forfend**, (old Word) to forbid; as *Heaven forfend that.*

Forfex, (*Lat.*) a pair of Sheers; an Iron-hook, or Cramp-iron to take hold of a thing: Alſo an Inſtrument to pull out Teeth.

Forficula, a little pair of Sizzers, a forked Claw, as that of a Lobſter; alſo the Ear-wig, an Inſect.

Forgabulum, (in Ancient Deeds) Forgavel, a ſmall reſerved Rent in Money; a Quit-rent.

Forge, (*Fr.*) a large Furnace, where the Iron-oar is melted when taken out of the Mines; the Word is commonly apply'd to thoſe Places where Smiths heat their Iron, that it may be wrought with the Hammer.

To **Forge**, to Hammer, or work as a Smith does; to faſhion, or ſhape; to contrive, or frame; to invent, or deviſe, to counterfeit.

Forger of falſe Deeds, (in Common Law) one that deceitfully makes and publiſhes falſe Writings; or the Writ that lies againſt ſuch an Offender, which by ſome is call'd, *A Writ of Deceit.*

Forgery, that which is forged, Falſhood, falſe Tale, Impoſture, Cheat.

Forgia or **Forgia ferraria**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Smithy, or Smith's Forge.

Forherda, a Herd-land, Fore-land, or Head-land.

Forinſecum Manerium, (Law-Term) a Manour which lies without the Town, or Bars, and is not included within the Liberties of it.

Forinſecum Servitium, the payment of Aid, Scutage, and other extraordinary Impoſitions of Knight-Service, oppos'd to *Intrinſecum Servitium*, which ſignify'd the common and uſual Duties, within the Lord's Court and Liberties.

Fork-fiſh, a kind of Thorn-back, ſo call'd from its forked Tail.

Forked Heads, (among *Hunters*) are all Deers Heads which bear two Croches on the top, or that have their Croches doubled.

Forletten, (old Word) abandoned, or forſaken.

Forlorn, deſperate, or deſpairing; dejected, or caſt down by ſome Diſappointment; forſaken, or left comfortleſs.

The **Forlorn** or **Forlorn Hope in an Army**, Men detach'd from ſeveral Regiments, or otherwiſe appointed, to give the firſt Onſet in Battel, or at an Attack upon a Place Beſieged; ſo call'd upon account of the great Danger they are expos'd to.

Form, (*Lat.*) Shape, Figure, Faſhion, Manner, Way.

In *Philoſophy*, **Form** is the ſecond Principle which being join'd to Matter, makes all Natural Bodies: Or, *The form of a Natural Body*, is the Eſſential, particular or diſtinguiſhing Modification of the Matter of which it is compos'd, whereby it receives ſuch a peculiar manner of Exiſtence or Being.

Among Hunters, **Form** is the Seat of a Hare.

To **Form**, to frame, or make, to Faſhion or mould, to contrive or deviſe.

Formal, belonging to Form or Faſhion; according to Form; alſo punctual, preciſe, affected.

Formal Cauſe, (in *Logick*) is that which gives an inward Eſſence or Being to Subſtances and Accidents.

Formaliſt, a Follower of Forms, or Modes; a formal, or complimental Perſon.

Formality, Form in Law, Ceremony, outward Shew, Preciſeneſs, Affectation. *Formalities*, are alſo Robes worn on ſolemn Occaſions, by the Magiſtrates of a City, Corporation, &c.

To **Formalize**, to play the Formaliſt.

Formation, a forming, framing, or faſhioning.

Formed Stones, (among *Naturaliſts*) ſuch Bodies as being either pure Stone, or Sparr, are found in the Earth, ſo formed that their outward Figure and Shape very much reſembles that of Cockles, Muſcles, Perewinkles, and other Sea-ſhells.

Formedon, a Writ at Common Law, lying for one that has a Right to Lands or Tenements, by Virtue of an Entail, and ſo call'd becauſe it contains the form of the Gift; being of Three ſorts, *viz. Formedon in the Deſcender, in the Reverter*, or *in the Remainder.*

Formee, a Term ſometimes us'd in *Heraldry*, for the Croſs *Patee.* See *Patee.*

Formers, (Sea-Term) round Pieces of Wood which are fitted to the Bore of a great Gun, and ſerve to hold the Cartridges that contain the due charge of Powder: Alſo the hollow Tin or Latten-Caſes, in which the Cartridges are carry'd about the Ship in the time of a Fight.

Formeth or **Seateth**, a Term in Hunting apply'd to a Hare, when it Squats in any Place.

Formica, (*Lat.*) the Ant, Emmet, or Piſmire an Inſect: Alſo a kind of Wart, hard, black and broad at the bottom, and painful when Cut, like the ſtinging of a Piſmire: Alſo a kind of Mange, which in Summer time very much annoys a Spaniel's Ears: Alſo a Diſtemper that commonly ſeizes on a Hawk's Beak, and will eat it away, if not timely prevented.

Formidable, to be feared; frightful, dreadful.

Formula, (*Lat.*) a Form in Law, an Ordinance or Rule; alſo a Phyſician's Preſcription, or Bill appointing Medicines to be prepar'd by an Apothecary.

Formulary, a Book of Forms, a Preſident for doing any Thing, eſpecially in Law-matters; a Writing that contains the form of an Oath to be taken upon certain Occaſions, &c.

Fornacalia, (*Lat.*) the Feaſt of Ovens, kept by the *Romans*, in remembrance of thoſe Ancient Ovens in which Wheat was bak'd, before the Way of grinding Corn, and making Bread was found out.

Fornagium, (in old *Records*) a Fee taken by a Lord of his Tenants, bound to bake in his Oven, or for liberty to uſe their own; alſo Chimney or Hearth-money.

Fornication, the Act of uncleanneſs between ſingle Perſons; ſo call'd becauſe uſually committed in Stews, under Vaults or Arches, in *Latin*, *Fornices.*

Fornicator, a Haunter of Stews, a Whoremonger.

Fornix, an Arch, or Vault; alſo a Brothel-houſe, or Stews: In *Surgery*, the brawny Subſtance of the Brain, ſo call'd becauſe it ſeems to ſupport, or bear up its bulk like an Arch.

Forrage, (*Fr.*) Proviſion of Hay, Straw, Oats, *&c.* for Horſes and other Cattel, eſpecially in the Wars.

To **Forrage** or **Go a forraging,** to Ride about the Country to get Forrage.

To **Forſake,** to leave, or quit.

Forſchet, (*Sax.* in old Records) the outer or fore-part of a Furlong; a skirt or ſlip of Ground that lies next the High-way.

Forſes, Water-falls.

Forſet, a little Trunk or Coffer.

Forſlagen, (old Word) ſlain, or kill'd.

Forſpreak, (old Word) an Advocate, or one that pleads in another's behalf.

Forſtal, (Law-Term) a being quit of Amerciaments or Fines, and Cattel arreſted within one's Land.

To **Forſwear,** to ſwear falſely.

Forſwonk or **Forſwat,** (old *Engliſh*) over-laboured and Sun-burnt.

Fort, (*Lat.*) a Caſtle, or Strong-hold of ſmall Extent; a Work intrench'd on all Sides, to ſecure or make good any Spot of Ground, or the Paſs of a River; to defend the Lines of a Siege, *&c.*

Fort Royal, a Fort that has 26 Fathoms for the Line of Defence.

Field-fort. See *Fortin.*

Star-fort, a kind of Redoubt made of re-entring and ſaliant Angles, which commonly have from five to eight Points.

Fortifiable, that is capable of being fortified.

Fortification or **Military Architecture,** an Art which teaches how to ſtrengthen or ſecure a Place with Ramparts, Breaſt-works, Moats, *&c.* to the end that a ſmall Body of Men within that Incloſure, may be able to defend themſelves for a conſiderable time, againſt a great Army; ſo that the Enemy cannot attack them without ſuffering great Loſs: The Word is alſo taken to ſignify all the Works that ſerve to cover or defend a ſtrong Place.

Regular Fortification, is that which is built on a regular *Polygon*, or many-ſided Figure, the Sides and Angles of which, are all equal and diſtant about a Musket's Shot one from another.

Irregular Fortification, is that where the Sides and Angles are not all uniform, equidiſtant, or equal one to another.

Durable Fortification, that which is made to continue a long while.

Temporary Fortification, that which is rais'd upon ſome extraordinay Occaſion for a ſhort time; ſuch are all ſorts of Works caſt up for the ſeizing or maintaining of a Poſt or Paſſage; as alſo Batteries, Trenches, Redoubts, *&c.*

To **Fortify,** to ſtrengthen, or make ſtrong to fence; to ſecure a Place after a regular manner with Ramparts, Ditches, and other Bulwarks.

Fortin, or **Field-fort,** a ſmall Fort of different Extent or Figure, according to the Situation, or Nature of the Ground: The Uſe of ſuch Forts being only to guard ſome Paſſage or dangerous Poſt, to ſtrengthen a Line of Circumvallation, *&c.*

Fortility, (in old Statutes) a fortify'd Place, a Caſtle or Bulwark; as *Within the Towns and Fortilities of* Berwick *and* Carliſle.

Fortitude, Valour, Courage, or Stoutneſs of Mind; one of the Cardinal Vertues by which a Man acts according to the Rules of Reaſon, even in the midſt of the greateſt Adverſities.

In *Aſtrology*, **Fortitudes,** are certain Advantages that Planets have to make their Influences more ſtrong, by being ſo or ſo placed, qualified, or affected.

Fortlet, (old Law-Term) a little Fort, a place of ſome Strength.

Fortreſs, a Place fortify'd either by Art or Nature, a Strong-hold.

Fortuitous, that happens, or comes by Chance; accidental.

Fortunate, happy, lucky.

Fortune, a Goddeſs, whom the Heathens look'd upon, as the Ruler of all Events, both good and bad. The Word is now taken for Adventure, Hap, or Chance; alſo Eſtate, Goods, Credit, Advantage, Settlement in the World, *&c.* Whence Wealth, Honour, Preferment, with other inconſtant and periſhable Comforts of this Life, are ſaid to be *The Bleſſings of Fortune.*

Fortunes, (in *Aſtrol.*) the Two benevolent Planets, *Jupiter* and *Venus*, ſo call'd by reaſon of their kind and friendly Nature.

Fortuny, a kind of Tournament, or running a tilt on Horſe-back with Lances; a Sport much us'd in old Times.

Forum, (*Lat.*) a Market-place at *Rome*, where Things were ſold; as *Forum Olitorium*, the Herb-Market, *Forum Piſcarium*, the Fiſh-Market: Alſo a Place where the People met about Buſineſs, and where Matters of Judgment were pleaded and decided, as in our *Weſtminſter-Hall.*

Forurth, (in ancient Deeds) a long ſlip of Ground.

Forwelked, (old Word) dried.

Forwyned, (old Word) withered.

Foſs, (*Lat.*) a Trench, Moat, Ditch, or Pit.

Foſs-way, one of the Four principal High-ways of *England*, made by the *Romans*, and ſo call'd from its being Ditched in on both Sides: It leads from *Cornwall*, through *Devonſhire*, by *Coventry*, *Lieceſter*, *Newark*, &c. and ſo to *Lincoln.*

Foſſa Magna, (in *Anat.*) the inward hollowneſs of the *Vagina*, or Neck of the Womb.

Foſſatorum Operatio, (in old *Records*) Foſs-work, or the Service of Labouring formerly done by Inhabitants and Neighbouring Tenants, for repairing and maintaining the Ditches round a City or Town; for which ſome paid a Duty call'd *Foſſagium.*

Foſſatum, a Trench, a Place intrenched, or moated about: In our Law-Records, it alſo ſignifies a Ditch, or Place fenced with a Ditch, or the Trench of a cut River.

Foſſellum or **Foſſetellum**, a ſmall Ditch, or Trench.

Foſſet or **Forſet**, a little long Coffer, or Cheſt.

Foſſile, that is, or may be digged out of the Ground, as *foſſile Salt*.

Foſſile Wood. See *Subterraneous Wood.*

Foſſils, all ſorts of Bodies whatever that are dug out of the Earth; generally ſo call'd by Writers in Natural Philoſophy.

To **Foſter**, to nouriſh, cheriſh, or bring up.

Foſter-Land, Land appointed, ſet out, or given, for the finding of Food or Victuals for one or more Perſons; as in Monaſteries for the Monks, *&c.*

Fother or **Fodder**, a Weight of about a Tun, or Twenty Hundred; which is a Wain, or Cart-load.

Fother of Lead, (according to *Skene*) is 128 Stone. See *Fodder*.

Fotmel, a Weight of Lead of Ten Stone, or Seventy Pounds.

Fotus, (*Lat.*) a nouriſhing, or keeping warm; alſo a Fomentation or Bathing of a Part.

Fovea, a deep Hole in the Ground to catch wild Beaſts; a Den, or Cave. In ſome of our old Records, it is taken for a Grave to bury the Dead in. Among *Aſtrologers*, the fourth Houſe of a Figure of the Heavens; the ſame as *Imum Cœli.*

Fovea Cordis, (in *Anat.*) a hollowneſs in the Breaſt above the Heart, the Pit of the Stomach, otherwiſe call'd *Scrobiculus Cordis*, and *Anticardium.*

Fougade or **Fougaſſe**, (*Fr.*) a kind of Mine made like a Well, Eight or Ten Foot wide, and Ten or Twelve in breadth, charg'd with Barrels or Bags of Powder, to blow up a Work, a Lodgment, or a Poſt that is like to be loſt.

Foul, full of Dirt, filthy, naſty, ill-favoured, baſe. In Sea-Language, when a Ship has been long untrimmed, ſo that Graſs, Weeds, Barnacles, or Periwinkles, grow or ſtick to her Sides; ſhe is ſaid to be *Foul*. A Rope is alſo ſaid to be *Foul*, when it is intangled in it ſelf, or hinder'd by another, ſo that it cannot run, or be haled.

Foul-water, (Sea-Term) a Ship is ſaid *To make Foul Water*, when being under Sail ſhe comes into ſuch ſhole or ſhallow Water, that ſhe raiſes the Sand, Mud, or Oaze in her Courſe, tho' her Keel does not touch the Ground.

Fouldage, (a Word us'd in *Norfolk*) the liberty of Folding or Penning Sheep by Night.

Foulk, (*Germ.*) a proper Name of Men.

To **Found**, to build, or cauſe to be built, to ſettle; to eſtabliſh, or ground; alſo to caſt Metal.

Foundation, the loweſt part of a Building, which ſupports the whole Pile, the Ground-work of a Thing; the raiſing of a Publick Building for pious Uſes, or the Building it ſelf ſo ſettled.

Founder, one that builds, or endows a Church, College, Hoſpital, *&c.* or leaves yearly Revenues for the Reading of Prayers, Preaching a Sermon, *&c.* Alſo an Artificer, whoſe buſineſs is to melt Metals, to caſt them in Moulds, *&c.*

To **Founder**, to over-ride, or ſpoil a Horſe with hard working, or to be ſo diſabled: In Sea-affairs, a Ship is ſaid *To Founder*, when by an extraordinary Leak, or by any great Wave breaking in, ſhe is ſo fill'd with Water, that ſhe cannot be freed of it, and ſinks under its Weight.

Foundling, a Child found expoſed, or left deſtitute.

Found'ring in the Feet, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, that comes by hard Riding, or ſore Labour, or by great Heats and Colds, cauſing malignant Humours to ſettle in the Feet, with a great numneſs and pricking in the Hoof.

Found'ring or **Cheſt-found'ring**, a Diſeaſe in a Horſe diſcover'd by his often coveting to lie down, and ſtanding ſtraddling with his Fore-legs. *Found'ring in the Body*, may alſo befall a Horſe, when the Meat not being well digeſted breeds ill Humours, which ſpread all over his Limbs, and at laſt oppreſs the whole Body; ſo that he cannot go, or bend his Joynts, and being once laid, cannot riſe again; neither can he ſtale, or dung without great Pain.

Founes, (old Word) Devices.

Fountain, a Place where Water breaks out, and ſprings forth in Drops from the Earth; alſo the Source or ſpring-head of a River.

Fourche, (*Fr.*) a Fork, or Pitch-fork, a forked ſhoot of a Tree. In Common Law, a Delay, the prolonging or putting off an Action. In *Heraldry*, a *Croſs fourché*, is a Croſs forked at each end.

Fourier, an Under-Harbinger, or Meſſenger.

Fourneau, a kind of little Oven, or Stove. In the Art of War, the Chamber of a Mine, being a Hollow made under ſome Work that is to be blown up, and commonly charg'd with about a Thouſand Weight of Powder.

Fourneau Superficiel. See *Caiſſon.*

Fourth, a Term in *Muſick*. See *Diateſſaron.*

Foutgeld. See *Footgeld.*

Fowler, one that goes a fowling, *i. e.* to catch Fowl or Birds; alſo a Piece of Ship-Artillery, otherwiſe call'd a *Paterero.*

Fox, a well known Beaſt of Chace, call'd a *Cub* the firſt Year, a *Fox* the ſecond, and an *Old Fox* the third.

Fox-gloves, an Herb of a bitter Taſte, and cleanſing Quality.

Fox-tail, a ſort of Herb.

Foxes-Evil. See *Alopecia.*

Foy, as *To give or pay one's Foy*, *i. e.* to Treat his Friends, upon going out of Town, or taking a Journey.

To **Foyl**, (in *Husbandry*) to Fallow Land in the Summer or Autumn.

Foyling, (among Hunters) the Foot-ſteps of a Stag on the Graſs, or Leaves.

† **Fracid**, (*Lat.*) rotten-ripe, hoary and putrefy'd.

Fraction, (*i. e.* Breaking) Diſſenſion, or Strife among Parties. In *Arithmetick*, a broken Number, being a proportionable part of any Integer, or whole Thing. Such a Fraction conſiſts of two Parts, a *Numerator* and a *Denominator*, which are ſeparated by a little Line; the former being above that Line, and the other below it; as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, *&c.* Where ſome Whole is ſuppos'd to be divided into 2, 3, or 5, equal Parts, and then that 1, 2, or 3, ſuch Parts are to be taken.

Fractions, are either Proper or Improper, as alſo Single or Compound.

A **Proper Fraction** is leſs than the Whole; the Numerator being leſs than the Denominator; ſuch are thoſe but now produc'd; alſo $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{9}{11}$, &c.

An **Improper Fraction**, has a Numerator greater, or at leaſt equal to the Denominator, as $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$; the former being equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$, and the other to 1 Integer, or whole Thing: So that they are whole or mixt Numbers only put into the Form of Fractions, in order to be added, ſubtracted, multiply'd, or divided, *&c.*

A **Single Fraction**, is that which conſiſts of one Numerator and one Denominator, as $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{6}{7}$, &c.

A **Compound Fraction, or a Fraction of a Fraction**, has more Numerators and Denominators than one, and may be diſcover'd by the Particle *of* ſet between them; as $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$.

Fractions of the ſame Denomination, are thoſe whoſe Denominators are equal; as $\frac{2}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, &c.

Decimal Fractions. See *Decimal Arithmetick.*

Fracture, (*i. e.* breaking, or burſting) a Term in *Surgery* for the breaking of a Bone; a Solution of Continuity in the hard or bony parts of the Body.

Frænulum, a little Bridle: In *Surgery*, a skinny String under the Tongue, which in new-born Children, (ſaid to be tongue-tied) ſometimes ſpreads too far towards the tip of it, and is to be cut aſunder.

Frænulum or **Frænum Penis**, a Membrane, or thin Skin, which ties the Fore-skin to the lower Part of the *Glans*, or Nut of the Yard.

Fragaria or **Fragum**, the Straw-berry, a Fruit of a cooling and moiſtening Quality; the diſtilled Water of which comforts the Heart, purges the Blood, and Cures Ulcers of the Mouth.

Fragil, apt to break, brittle; frail, or weak.

Fragility, Brittleneſs.

Fragment, a broken part, or piece of any Thing.

Fragrancy, ſweetneſs of Smell.

Fragrant, that is of a pleaſant Smell, ſweet-ſcented.

Fraight or **Freight**, the Burden, Lading, or Merchandize a Ship Carries; alſo the Money paid for ſuch Carriage.

Frail, brittle, weak, feeble.

A **Frail**, a Basket of Ruſhes, or ſuch like Materials, to pack up Figs, Raiſins, *&c.* Alſo a certain quantity of Raiſins, about 75 Pounds.

To **Frain**, (old *Scotch* Word) to ask, or deſire.

Fraiſe, (*Fr.*) a Straw-berry; alſo a Kid's, or Calve's Chaldron.

In *Fortification*, **Fraiſes** are pointed Stakes about Six or Seven Foot long, driven about a third part into the Wall or Rampart of a Place near the Foot of the Parapet or Breaſt-work: They are ſtuck in ſomewhat ſloping, with their Points downwards, that Men may not ſtand on them; their Uſe being to prevent Surprizes, Scalado's, and Deſertion.

To **Fraiſe a Battallion**, (in the Art of War) is ſo to line it every way with Pikes, that it may ſtand the Shock of a Body of Horſe.

Frame, Form, Figure, Make, an Engine to put about any Thing: Among Artificers, the Out-work of a Clock or Watch, conſiſting of the Plates and Pillars, and containing in it the Wheels, with the reſt of the Work.

To **Frame**, to form, to create, to build, to contrive.

Frampole-Fence, a Privilege enjoy'd by the Tenants of the Manour of *Writtle* in *Eſſex*, to have the Wood growing on the Fence, and as many Trees or Poles as a Man can reach from the top of the Ditch, with the helve of his Ax, for the repairing of his Fence.

Franc, a *French* Liver, worth 1 s. 6 d. Sterling.

Franchiſe, Liberty, Freedom; a particular Immunity or Privilege belonging to a City or Corporation: In Common Law, a Privilege or Exemption from an ordinary Juriſdiction; alſo ſometimes, a freedom from Tribute.

Franchiſe Royal, is where the Queen grants to a Man and his Heirs, that they ſhall be free from Toll, and ſuch like Impoſitions.

Franci or **Franks**, a certain People anciently inhabiting a part of *Germany*, who enter'd *Gallia* or *Gaul* under the Conduct of *Pharamond*, and conquer'd a great part of the Kingdom; whence it was afterwards call'd *France.*

Francigena, a *French-man*, a Foreigner. See *Englecery.*

Francis, a proper Name from the *German* Word *Frank*, *i. e.* free; anſwering to *Eleutherius* in *Greek*, and *Liberius* in *Latin.* For the nicity of diſtinction between the Man's Name and the Woman's, 'tis generally thought fit to write the former *Francis*, and the other *Frances.*

St. **Francis Pear**, a ſort of Pear, good only for baking or preſerving.

Franciſcans, an Order of Friers, founded by St. *Francis* of *Aſſiſi* in *Italy.* A. D. 1198. They are enjoyn'd Chaſtity, Poverty, and Obedience, and obſerve many other ſtrict Rules of Life and Converſation.

Francling, an old Law-Word for a Freeholder.

Francolin, a ſort of Red-legged Bird, fit for Hawking; a Heath-cock, Snite, or Rail.

Frangible, (*Lat.*) that may be broken.

Frangula, the Black Alder-tree.

Frank, free, open-hearted, generous, bountiful.

A **Frank**, a Place to feed a Boar in.

Frank-Almoin, (Law-Term) a Tenure, or manner of holding ſuch Lands or Tenements as are beſtow'd upon People that give themſelves up wholly to the Service of God, for pure and perpetual Alms.

Frank-Bank or **Free-Bench**, that Eſtate in Copy-hold Lands, which the Wife, being eſpous'd a Virgin, has after her Husband's Deceaſe for her Dower.

Frank-Chace, a Liberty of free Chace in a Circuit adjoyning to a Foreſt, by which all Men, tho' they have Land of their own within that Compaſs, are forbidden to cut down Wood, *&c.* without the View of the Foreſter.

Frank-Fee, that which is in the Hand of the Queen or Lord of the Manour, being Ancient Demeſne of the Crown; whereas that which remains in the Hands of the Tenants, is Ancient Demeſne only: Or elſe *Frank-Fee* is a Tenure in Fee Simple, which a Man holds at the Common Law to himſelf and his Heirs, and not by ſuch Service as is requir'd in Ancient Demeſne.

Frank-Ferme, is Land, or Tenement, wherein the Nature of the *Fee* is chang'd by a Feoffment, or grant in Fee Simple, out of Knight-Service, for certain yearly Services, ſo as to be free'd from Homage, Worſhip, Relief, and all other Services that are not contain'd in the *Feoffment.*

Frank-fold, is where the Lord has Power to Fold or Pen up his Tenant's Sheep within his Manour, for the Tilling or Improving of his Land.

Frank-law, is taken for a free enjoyment of all thoſe Privileges, which the Law allows a Man that is not found guilty of any hainous Offence.

Frank-Marriage, a Tenure in Tail Special, by which a Man and his Wife have Land given to them and the Heirs of their Bodies, and ſhall do no Fealty or Homage to the Donour till the fourth Degree.

Frank-Pledge, a Pledge, or Surety for Free-men; an Ancient Cuſtom obſerv'd in *England*, for preſerving the Publick Peace; whereby a certain Number of Neighbours were bound one for another, to ſee every Man of their Pledge forth-coming; to anſwer any Tranſgreſſion with which he ſhould be charg'd.

The Circuit of this *Frank-Pledge* was call'd *Decenna*, becauſe it uſually conſiſted of Ten Houſeholds, and every particular Perſon thus bound for himſelf and Neighbours, was ſtyl'd *Decennier*, *Deciner* or *Doſiner.*

Frank-Tenement. See *Free-hold.*

Frankfurt, the chiefeſt Mart-Town in *Germany*, and one of the Imperial Cities in the Circle of the *Rhine.*

Frankincenſe, a ſweet-ſcented Gum, iſſuing from an *Arabian* Tree of the ſame Name, like the Laurel in Leave and Bark. It is us'd in Phyſick, as alſo for the perſuming of Rooms, Garments, *&c.*

Frantick, that has the Frenzy, Mad, or Diſtracted.

Frateria, (in old *Latin* Records) a Fraternity, Brother-hood, or Society of Religious Perſons, who were mutually bound to pray for the Health, *&c.* of their Living Brethren, and the Souls of thoſe that were Dead.

Fraternal, belonging to a Brother, Brotherly; as *Fraternal Union, or Love*, &c.

Fraternity, a Brother-hood, the Relation of one Brother to another; alſo a Company of Men enter'd into a firm bond of Society or Friendſhip.

Fratricelli, a Sect of Hereticks that had one *Harman* for their Ring-leader, *A. D.* 1304. They Preach'd up Community of Goods among Chriſtians, and that it was unlawful for them to be Governours one over another.

Fratricide, Brother-Slaughter, the Killing of a Brother; or one that kills his Brother.

Fraud, Deceit, Guile, Cheat, Coſenage.

Fraudulency, Deceitfulneſs, Craftineſs, Knavery.

Fraudulent, inclined to, or done with fraud, deceitful.

Fraxinella, (*Lat.*) Baſtard, or White Dittany, a Plant with very beautiful Flowers, good againſt Stoppages, Stone and Strangury.

Fraxinus, the Aſh-tree, whoſe Seed, powder'd and taken in Wine, forces Urine, and is good for the Dropſy.

Fray, Fight, Scuffle, Quarrel.

To **Fray**, to fret as Cloth or Stuff does by rubbing, or over-much wearing.

Among Hunters, a Deer is ſaid **To Fray her Head**, when ſhe rubs it againſt a Tree, to renew it, or to cauſe the Pills of her new Horns to come off.

Freak, a Whimſey or Maggot, and idle Conceit.

Fream, (in *Husbandry*) Arable, or Plough'd Land worn out of Heart, and laid Fallow till it recover.

To **Fream**, a Term apply'd by Hunters, to a Boar that makes a Noiſe in Rutting-time.

Frederick, (*Germ.* Rich Peace) a proper Name, of which there have been Three Emperours of *Germany*, and as many King's of *Denmark.*

Frediſwid, (*Sax.* very free) a proper Name of Women.

To **Free**, to ſet, or make free, to deliver: In Sea-affairs, the Pump *frees the Ship*, when it throws out more Water than comes in by Leakage: On the contrary, when the Men cannot diſcharge the Water as faſt as it Leaks in, their uſual Phraſe is, *The Pump cannot free her:* The bailing or lading Water out of a *Boat*, is likewiſe call'd *freeing the Boat.*

Free-bench. See *Frank-Bank.*

Free-booter, a Soldier that makes Inrodes into an Enemy's Country for Cattel, or any other Commodity; a Soldier that ſerves for Plunder without Pay: Alſo a Pirate, or Rover at Sea.

Free-bord, a certain Quantity of Ground beyond, or without the Fence; as of Two Foot and a Half, *&c.* which is claimed in ſome Places.

Free Chappel, (as ſome ſay) is a Chappel founded within a Pariſh, over and above the Mother-Church, to which it was free for the Pariſhioners to come, or not to come: Or rather, *Free Chappels* are thoſe of the Queen's Foundation, exempted or freed from the Juriſdiction of the Ordinary. See *Chappel.*

Freedſtoll or **Fridſtoll**, (*Sax. i. e.* the Stool of Peace) a certain Stone-Chair plac'd in a Church near the Altar, to which Offenders us'd to fly for Sanctuary: Of theſe there were many in *England*; but the moſt Famous was that which King *Athelſtan* ſet up at *Beverley*, in Honour of *John* of *Beverley*, Archbiſhop of *York.*

Free-hold or **Frank-Tenement**, (in Common Law) is that Land or Tenement, which a Man holds in Fee, Fee-tail, or at leaſt for Term of Life: It is alſo ſometimes taken in Oppoſition to Villenage.

Free-hold in Deed, is the actual Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements in Fee, *&c.*

Free-hold in Law, is the Right that a Man has to ſuch Lands or Tenements, before his Seizure or Entry upon them.

Free-holders, they that enjoy a Freehold, ſo call'd becauſe they hold Lands or Tenements Inheritable, by a perpetual Right to them and their Heirs for ever.

Free-ſtone, a kind of Stone dug up in ſeveral parts of *England*, that works like Alabaſter, and is of excellent uſe in Building, *&c.*

Free-Warren, the power of granting or denying Licence to any, to Hunt or Chaſe in ſuch or ſuch Lands.

Freez, a ſort of Woollen-cloth, probably ſo call'd, becauſe it was firſt invented or made by the *Friſons*: Alſo a Term in *Architecture*. See *Frize*.

In *Gunnery*, the ſame as the Muzzle-ring of a Cannon; all the Rings near the Mouth are alſo ſometimes call'd the *Freezes*.

Freezing Mixture, (among Naturaliſts) that which is mixt together, in order to cauſe other Bodies to freez or congeal into Ice; as all ſorts of Salt, Spirit of Wine, Oil of Vitriol, *&c.* mingled with Snow.

Freezland-Horſe. See *Chevaux de Friſe*.

Fremd, (old Word) ſtrange.

Fremund, (*Sax.* free Peace) a Proper Name.

French-beans or **Kidney-beans**, a ſort of Pulſe.

French-men, a Word anciently us'd to ſignify every Foreigner or Out-landiſh Man.

French-Marigold, a kind of beautiful Flower.

French Pox. See *Lues Venerea*.

Frendleſs-man, a Word us'd by our *Saxon* Anceſtours for an Out-law'd Perſon; perhaps becauſe upon his being debarr'd from the King's Peace and Protection, he was deny'd all help of Friends after certain Days.

Frenſy or **Frenzy**, a ſort of Madneſs, or Dotage.

Frequency, (*Lat.*) the frequent, or often repeating of a thing.

Frequent, that happens often, uſual, common, ordinary.

To **Frequent**, to haunt, or viſit often, to go, or reſort often to; to converſe, or keep Company with.

Frequentative, (in *Grammar*) a Term apply'd to ſuch Verbs as denote the repitition of an Action.

Freſca, (in old Records) Freſh Water, Rain, or a Land-flood.

Freſcades, (*Ital.*) ſhady, cool Walks, Bowers, or other Refreſhments in the heat of Summer.

Freſco, as *To walk in Freſco, i. e.* to take the freſh Air. *To Drink in Freſco*, to Drink cool Liquors.

To **Paint in Freſco**, to Paint upon bare Walls, Cielings, *&c.* before the Plaiſtering be dry, that the Colours may ſink in.

Freſh-Diſſeiſin, (Law-Term) that Diſſeiſin, which a Man may ſeek to defeat of his own Power, without the help of the Queen or the Judges.

Freſh-fine, that which was levy'd within a Year paſt.

Freſh-force, a Force done within Forty Days.

Freſh-gale, (in Sea-Language) is when a Wind blows immediately after a Calm.

Freſh-man, a Novice, or young Student in an Univerſity, College, *&c.*

Freſh-ſhot, (among Sea-men) is when any great River falls into the Sea, ſo that it is freſh Water for a Mile or Two at the Mouth of that River; which ſometimes happens accidentally, by the ſudden deſcent of Land-waters, and it is accordingly call'd *A great*, or *A ſmall Freſh-ſhot*.

Freſh-ſuit, (in Common Law) is ſuch an earneſt following of an Offender, as never ceaſes from the time of the Offence committed or diſcover'd, till he be apprehended, or ſeiz'd.

Freſh-ſuit within the View, impowers the Officers that purſue Treſpaſſers in the Foreſt, to ſeize them, even without the Bounds of it.

Freſh-water Soldier, a raw unexperienced Warriour; alſo an Herb ſo call'd.

Fret, a Fume, or heat of Paſſion; alſo a particular Stop in a Muſical Inſtrument, ſuch as are uſually diſtinguiſh'd by Strings or Wires ty'd round it at certain Diſtances.

In *Heraldry*, **Fret** is a Bearing, wherein ſeveral Lines run croſſing one another, which is ſometimes made up of Eight Pieces, and then 'tis expreſs'd to be ſo; but if it conſiſt of more, it is termed *Fretté*. See *Diaper'd*.

Fretted, that has the Skin rubb'd off. Viols, Lutes, and other Inſtruments are ſaid to be *fretted*, when they have their ſeveral Frets or Stops marked upon them.

Friable, (*Lat.*) that may be eaſily crumbled, broken, or divided into ſmall Parts, by rubbing.

Fribbling, captious, impertinent, trifling; as a *Fribbling Queſtion*.

Friborgh, **Friburgh**, or **Frithburg**, (*Sax.*) a Surety for the Peace or good Behaviour; the ſame in the *Saxon* Times as the *French* Frank-Pledge ſince the Conqueſt. See *Frank-Pledge*.

Fricandue, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a ſort of *Scotch* Collops made of thin ſlices of Veal, well larded and ſtuff'd; which are afterwards to be dreſs'd in a Stew-pan, cloſe cover'd over a gentle Fire.

Fricaſſee or **Fricaſſy**, a Diſh of fry'd Meat, as of Chickens, Rabbets, *Scotch* Collops, *&c.*

Frication or **Friction**, (*Lat.*) Rubbing: In Phyſical Preſcriptions, a rubbing or chafing any part of the Body either dry, with the Hands or Linnen-clothes, or moiſt with Waters, Oils, Ointments, *&c.*

Friday, the ſixth Day of the Week, anciently ſet a-part by our *Saxon* Anceſtours, for the Worſhip of the Goddeſs *Friga*; which See.

Good Friday, the *Friday* next before Eaſter, appointed by the Church to be kept Holy, in remembrance of Chriſt's Paſſion.

Friendly Society, one of the Offices ſettled in *London*, for the Inſuring of Houſes from Caſualties by Fire: The Reward or Conſideration-Money paid for Inſuring, to the Value of 100 *l.* in this Office, is 1 *s.* 4 *d. per Annum* for Seven Years. The Device of it is a Sheaf of Arrows, and the Number of Houſes inſur'd ſince, *A. D.* 1684. is 12500.

Frier, (*Fr.*) a Monk or Religious Perſon: Of theſe there are Four principal order or Branches, *viz.* Firſt, *Minors*, *Franciſcans* or Gray Friers. Second, *Auguſtines.* Third, *Dominicans*, or Black Friers. Fourth, *Carmelites* or White Friers; which See in their proper Places.

In the Art of Printing, a **Frier**, is a Sheet or Page ſo ill worked off at Preſs, that it can hardly he read.

Friga, a certain Idol Worſhipped by the *Saxons* in old Times, under the form of an Hermaphrodite.

Frigat, (*Fr.*) a ſmall Man of War, built ſomewhat lower and longer than others, for ſwift Sailing, and not having above Two Decks.

Frigefaction, (*Lat.*) a cooling, or making cold.

Frigeratory, a Place to make or keep things cool.

Frigid, cold, impotent, ſlight.

Frigid Zone. See *Zone*.

Frigidarium, a Place in the Baths at *Rome*, to cool the People; a cold Bath, or a Bath of cold Water.

Frigidity, Coldneſs, Inability for the Sports of *Venus*.

Frigorifick Particles, (in *Philoſ.*) ſmall Particles of Matter eſſentially cold, which ent'ring and piercing other Bodies, produce in them that Quality which is called Cold.

To **Frill**, (in *Falconry*) as the Haw *frills*, *i. e.* trembles, or ſhivers.

Fringilla, or **Frigilla**, (*Lat.*) the Chaffinch, or Spink, a Bird.

Fringillarius, or **Frigillarius**, the Sparrow-Hawk, an Hobby or Musket.

Friperer, one that ſcours and trims up old Apparel to ſell again; a Broker.

Fripery, the Place where ſuch Friperers drive their Trade; a Street of Brokers, as *Long-lane* in *London*: Alſo Stuff of little Value, Lumber, Trumpery.

To **Friſk**, to leap or jump up and down.

To **Friſt**, (in *Traffick*) to ſell Goods at time, or upon Truſt.

Frit, Salt, or Aſhes fry'd or bak'd together with Sand.

Frith, anciently ſignify'd a Plain between Woods, and in *Chaucer* a Wood: Alſo all Hedge-wood except Thorns. The *Saxons* made uſe of the Word to expreſs Peace or Liberty; but it is now taken, eſpecially in *Scotland*, for an Arm of the Sea, or Mouth of a great River.

Frithburgh. See *Friburgh*.

Frithbrech, (*Sax.*) the breaking of the Peace.

Frithſoken, or **Frithſocne**, a Liberty, Privilege, or Power of having Frank-Pledge.

Fritillary, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Flower which is often very finely checker'd, and reſembles the Shape of a Dice-box; whence it has its Name.

Frivolous, that is of no Account or Value; vain, ſlight, ſorry, pitiful, trifling.

Frize, or **Freez**, (in *Architect.*) a part of the Entablature, between the Architrave and the Cornice.

To **Frizzle**, to curl or criſp.

Frodmortel, or **Freomortel**, (old Law-term) an Immunity, or Free Pardon, granted for Murder or Man-ſlaughter.

Frog, a creeping Creature, of which there is a ſort in *Virginia*, eight or ten times as big as any in *England*, that make a Noiſe like the bellowing of a Bull: Alſo a kind of Fiſh; alſo the Fruſh of a Horſe's Foot.

Frog-bit, an Herb much of the Nature of, if not a kind of Water-Lilly.

Frog-graſs, or **Toad-graſs**, an Herb.

Frog-lettice, another kind of Herb.

Froiſe, a ſort of Pan-cake, made of Flower, Eggs and Bacon.

Frolick, a Whim, a merry Prank.

Frolickſome, or **Frolick**, full of Frolicks, merry, jocund.

Frondoſity, a being full of green Leaves. In *Architecture*, a Repreſentation of Leaves, juſt under the Architrave.

Frons (*Lat.*) the Fore-head, the upper part of the Face.

Front, the Fore-part of a thing, or of a Building, Room, *&c.* In Perſpective, the Orthographical Projection of an Object upon a Parallel Plane: In *Fortification*, the Face of a Work, or that part which is comprehended between the Points of any two neighbouring Baſtions.

In the Art of War the **Front** is the foremoſt Rank of a Battalion, Squadron, or other Body of Men.

To **Front every Way**, is when the Men are fac'd to all ſides.

Front-line, a Term in Perſpective. See *Line of the Front*.

Front-ſtall, a part of a Horſe's Bridle.

Frontal Bone, the Bone of the Forehead.

Frontale, (*Lat.*) a Frontlet or Forehead-cloth, the Front-ſtall of a Horſe-bridle: Alſo an outward Medicine apply'd to the Forehead in Diſtempers of the Head.

Frontalis, (in *Anat.*) a Pair of Muſcles that draw up and wrinkle the Skin of the Forehead; taking Riſe from the upper Part of the *Os Frontis*, near the *Coronal Suture*.

Frontatum, a Term us'd by Herbaliſts to ſignify, That the Leaf of a Flower call'd *Petalum* grows broader and broader, and at laſt perhaps is bounded by a Right-line. 'Tis taken in Oppoſition to *Cuſpidatum*, which expreſſes, that the Leaves of a Flower end in a Point.

Frontiers, the Limits or Borders of a Country or Province.

Frontiniack, a kind of rich luſcious Wine made at *Frontiniac*, a Town near *Montpellier* in *France*.

Frontis Os, or **Coronale**, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Bone of the Scull almoſt of a round Figure, which joyns the Bones of the *Sinciput* and Temples, by the *Coronal Suture*, as alſo thoſe of the Upper Jaw, by the *Tranſverſal Suture* and the *Os Sphenoides*, or Wedge-like Bone by the *Sphenoidal Suture*.

Frontiſpiece, the facing, or Fore-front of a Building; alſo an Emblem or Picture ſet before the Title of a Book, to ſhew the Deſign of it.

Frontlet, an Attire for the Forehead, a kind of Forehead-cloth formerly worn by Women.

Fronton, (in *Architect.*) a Member that ſerves to compoſe an Ornament, raiſed over Croſs-works, Doors, Nitches, *&c.* ſometimes making a Triangle, and ſometimes part of a Circle: It is otherwiſe call'd a *Pediment*, and *Faſtigium* by *Vitruvius*.

To **Frote**, (old Word) to rub.

The **Frounce**, a Diſeaſe in a Hawk's Tongue, alſo certain Warts or Pimples in a Horſe's Palate. See *Camery*.

Frow, a *Dutch* Word for a Woman.

Froward, peeviſh, croſs, ſurly, ſtubborn, ſaucy.

Frower, an Edge-tool, us'd in cleaving Lathes.

Frozen Zones. See *Zones*.

Fructiferous, (*Lat.*) bearing Fruit; as ſome *Trees are fructiferous, ſome not*. 'Tis alſo apply'd by the Lord *Bacon* and others to ſuch Experiments in Natural Philoſophy, as bring gain or Profit to thoſe that make th[illegible]

To **[illegible]**, to make fruitful, to bring forth Fruit, to proſper or thrive.

Frugal, thrifty, ſparing, temperate, ſober.

[illegible], Thriftineſs, Sparingneſs in Expences; good Husbandry, Temperateneſs, Soberneſs.

Fruggin, a Fork to ſtir about the Fuel in an Oven.

Fruit, the Product of the Earth, Trees, Plants, *&c.* Alſo a Deſert or Banquet of Sweet-meats: Alſo Profit taken of Goods, Rent, Revenue; Benefit, Advantage.

Fruitage, all manner of eatable Fruit; alſo branched Work, or the Repreſentation of Fruit in Carving or Painting.

Fruitery, A Place for the keeping of Fruit; a Fruit-houſe or Fruit-loft.

Fru[illegible] Signs, (in *Aſtrol.*) are *Gemini*, *Cancer* and *Piſces*, ſo called, becauſe if the Moon and Principal Significators be in any of thoſe Signs and ſtrong, there is no doubt the enquiring Party will have Iſſue.

Fruition, (*Lat.*) Enjoyment.

Frumen, the upper part of the Throat, alſo a kind of Pulſe.

Frumenta, or Frumentaceous Plants (among Herbaliſts) ſuch Plants, as have their Culm or Stalk jointed, and their Leaves like Reeds; bearing their Seed in Ears like common Corn; theſe are the larger ſort of Culmiferous Plants, and otherwiſe call'd *Cereales*.

Frumentatores, or Frumentarii, (among the *Romans*) were Officers who brought Corn for Cities or Armies, or receiv'd that which ſome Provinces furniſh'd the Common-wealth with: Alſo Purveyors for the Army, who diſtributed every Day, a certain Quantity of Corn to each Soldier.

Frumentum, all manner of Corn or Grain for Bread; eſpecially Wheat and Rye.

Frumenty, or Furmety, a kind of Potage made of prepared Wheat, Milk, Sugar, Spice, &c.

Frumgilda, (in the *Saxon* Laws) a Payment made to the Kindred of a ſlain Perſon in Recompence of the Murder.

Frumſtoll, a Manſion-houſe, or chief Seat of a Mannour.

To **Frump,** to flout or jeer; to taunt or ſnub.

Fruſca Terra, (in old *Latin* Records) untilled waſte Ground.

Fruſh, or Frog, a part of a Horſe's Foot next the Heel.

Fruſſare Terram, (in ancient Deeds) to break up new Ground.

Fruſſura Domorum, Houſe-breaking by Thieves.

Fruſſura Terræ, Land newly broken or lately plough'd up.

Fruſtraneous, that is in vain, or to no purpoſe.

To **Fruſtrate,** to deceive or diſappoint, to make void.

Fruſtration, a fruſtrating, deceiving, or diſappointing: In *Aſtrology*, it is a kind of Debility or Weakneſs, which happens to a Planet, when it is coming towards Conjunction with another, but before they are joyn'd, one of them becomes retrograde; by which means the Deſign is fruſtrated.

Fruſtum, (*Lat.*) a Fragment, a broken Piece, a Gobbet: In *Mathematicks*, a Piece cut off, or ſeparated from a Body; as the *Fruſtum of a Cone or Pyramid*, *i. e.* a part or piece of it uſually cut off by a Plane Parallel to the Baſe. In Gauging there are alſo *Fruſtum's* of Conoids, Spheroids, &c.

Frutex, a Shrub, a Sprout; alſo an Herb with a great Stalk.

Frutication, the ſprouting or ſhooting forth of young Sprigs.

Fruticoſe Stalks, (among Herbaliſts) thoſe that are of a hard woody Subſtance.

Fry, the Spawn of young Fiſh, a Multitude or Company.

Fryth. See *Frith*.

Fuage, or **Focage** (*Fr.*) Hearth-money, an Impoſition of Twelve-pence for every Fire-hearth, formerly laid upon the Dukedom of *Aquitain* by *Edward* the Black Prince.

Fub, as a *fat Fub*, *i. e.* a little plump Child.

Fucus, (*Lat.*) red Alkanet or Elkanet, an Herb us'd in Dying, with which Women painted their Faces; a Diſguiſe or Cheat; alſo the Drone-bee, an Inſect.

To **Fuddle,** to overcharge with Drink, to make one drunk.

Fuel. See *Fewel*.

Fuer, (*Fr.* Law-term) flying or eſcaping by Flight: *Fuer en fait* is when a Man does actually fly or run away: *Fuer en Ley*, is when being call'd in the County, he appears not till he be outlaw'd.

Fuga, (*Lat.*) Flight, running away, Baniſhment, a Race or Courſe; ſhunning or eſchewing.

Fuga Dæmonum, the Herb St. *John's* Wort.

Fuga Vacui, Nature's Endeavour to avoid a *Vacuum*; a Notion of the Peripateticks and ſome other ancient Philoſophers, who held, That Nature abhors ſuch a *Vacuum*, or empty Space, as is void of all Body.

Fugalia, Feaſts kept in the Month of *February* by the *Romans*, in Remembrance of the Liberty reſtor'd to the Common-wealth, after the Kings were driven out of *Rome*.

Fugile, an Impoſtume in the Ears.

A **Fugitive,** one that flies out of his Country; a Deſerter or Run-away.

Fugitive's Goods (in a Law-ſenſe) the Goods of one that makes his Eſcape from Juſtice, upon Felony, which being found after the Flight are forfeited to the King, or to the Lord of the Mannour.

Fugue, or Chace, (in *Muſick*) a Point conſiſting of ſeveral Notes, begun by ſome one ſingle Part, and then ſeconded by a third, fourth, fifth and ſixth Parts, according to the Nature of the Compoſition, repeating the ſame or ſuch like Notes; ſo that the ſeveral Parts anſwer or come in one after another in the ſame manner; the leading Parts flying as it were before thoſe that follow.

Double Fugue, is when two or more different Points move together in a Fugue, and are chang'd by turns one with another, by the ſeveral Parts.

Fulbert, (*Germ.* full bright) a proper Name of Men.

Fulcrum, (*Lat.*) a Stay or Prop; alſo a Term in Mechanicks. See *Hypomochlion*.

To **Fulfil,** to accompliſh or perform.

Fulgency, Gliſteringneſs or Brightneſs.

Fulgid, bright, ſhining.

Fulguration, a lightning or flaſhing of Fire in the Clouds, which appears before the Thunder: In *Chymiſtry*, an Operation, by which all Metals except Gold and Silver, are meteoriz'd, or reduc'd into Vapours and Fumes by means of Lead put in the Coppel, and the vehement Heat of a well kindled ſtrong Fire.

Fulica, (*Lat.*) a Sea-fowl like a Coot; a Moor-hen, or Fen-duck.

Fuliginous, ſooty or full of Smoak; as *fuliginous Vapours*.

Fuligo, Reech or Soot of the Chimney; alſo a Miſt, Darkneſs, Blackneſs: In a Phyſical Senſe Sulphureous, foul and thick Vapours breath'd out at the Mouth, or thro' the Pores of the Body.

Fullage, Money paid for the fulling of Cloth.

Fuller, one that fulls, mills, or ſcours Cloth.

Fullers Earth, a congeal'd Subſtance mixt with Nitre, which makes it ſcour like Soap: It is digged out of Pits about *Brickhil* in *Bedfordſhire*, and thence carry'd to moſt Parts of the Kingdom: Being diſſolv'd in Vinegar it diſperſes Pimples and Puſhes, checks Inflammation, and cures Burns.

Fullers-weed, or **Fullers-thiſtle,** an Herb.

Fulmart, a kind of Pole-cat.

To **Fulminate,** (*Lat.*) to thunder out; as *To fulminate an Excommunication.*

Fulminating Powder. See *Aurum fulminans* and *Pulvis fulminans*.

Fulmination, a Crack or Clap of Thunder: In *Chymiſtry*, it is when Metals or Minerals heated in the Crucibles make a great crackling Noiſe. See *Detonation*.

Fulmineum Telum, or **Fulminans Lapis,** the Thunder-ſtone, a kind of hard Stone, commonly ſuppos'd to fall out of the Clouds with a Clap of Thunder.

Fulſome, noiſome, loathſome, diſtaſtful, naſty, filthy.

Fumagium, (in old *Latin* Records) Fumage, Dung, or manuring with Dung: Alſo Smoak-farthings, or cuſtomary Payment from every Houſe that had a Chimney or Fire-hearth.

Fumaria, or **Fumus Terræ,** Fumitory or Earth-ſmoke, an Herb that purges Choler and purifies the Blood; being alſo much us'd in the Leproſy, Itch, *French* Pox, and other Diſeaſes.

Fumathoes, or **Fumadoes,** Pilchards garbaged, ſalted and dry'd in Smoke; ſo call'd in *Italy* and *Spain*,

Spain, where they are carry'd in great Quantities.

To **Fumble**, to handle or go about a thing unſkilfully or awkwardly, to towze or rumple.

To **Fume**, to ſmoke, ſteem, or riſe up in a Fume or Vapour; to chafe, or be in a Fret.

Fumets, or **Fewmets**, the Ordure or Dung of Hart, *&c.*

To **Fumigate**, (Chymical Term) to make one mixt Body receive the Fume or Smoke of another.

Fumigation, a perfuming with the Smoke of Sweet-wood, or other Matter, either for qualifying the Air or helping ſome kind of Diſtempers; in *Chymiſtry* a fumigating or ſmoking, an Eroſion, or eating away of Metal by Smoke or Vapour.

Fumitory, an Herb of a biting Quality, and hot in the firſt Degree. See *Fumaria.*

Fummer, or **Fulmart**, a Pole-cat.

Fumous, or **Fumy**, apt to fume up, that ſends Fumes into the Head, heady.

Function, the performance or exerciſe of any Office or Duty; a particular Calling or Imployment: In a Phyſical Senſe, the ſame as Action; an effective Motion produc'd in any Part of a Living Creature, by the proper Aptitude or Fitneſs of ſuch a Part for the Uſes appointed by the Author of Nature.

Fund. See *Fond.*

Funda (*Lat.*) a Sling, an Inſtrument made of Ropes to caſt forth Stones with a greater Violence; alſo a Satchel or Purſe; a Caſting-net.

Fundament, one's Back-ſide, Breech, or Buttock.

Fundamental, what ſerves for the Foundation or Ground-work; principal, chief.

Fundamental Diagram, a Projection of the Sphere in a Plane, *&c.*

Fundamentals, fundamental Principles, main Points of any Art or Science.

Fundator, a Founder, eſpecially of a Church, College, Hoſpital, or other Publick Building; which Title in the old Religious Houſes was equivalent to *Patron.*

Funditores, (among the *Romans.*) the Slingers, who were a part of their Militia, trained up to caſt Stones or Darts out of a Sling.

Fundus, Land or Ground, with a Houſe belonging to it; a Cloſe, a Bottom.

Fundus Plantæ, (among Herbaliſts) the bottom of a Plant or Herb, where the Stalk and Root juſt meet and joyn.

Funeral, belonging to a Burial, as *Funeral-Sermon*, *Ticket*, *Torch*, &c. Alſo Subſtantively taken for the Burial it ſelf, eſpecially if accompany'd with Pomp and Ceremony.

Funeral Oblations. See *Oblations.*

Funerary, that relates to a Funeral or Burial; as *Funerary Expences.*

Fungites (*Lat.*) the Muſhroom-Stone, a kind of Stone ſo call'd from its ſhape.

Fungous, full of holes, like a Muſhroom or Spunge, light and ſpungy.

Fungus, a Muſhroom or Toad-ſtool, growing from Trees and Shrubs, or immediately out of the Earth: In *Surgery*, a ſoft ſpungy Fleſh, that grows upon Wounds or Sores; alſo a ſpungy Swelling upon Tendons bruis'd or weaken'd by ſome Hurt.

Funicular Hypotheſis, that which *Francis Linus* adduces againſt the Spring and Weight of the Air, ſo as to explain the riſing and falling of the Quick-ſilver in a Barometer or Weather-glaſs, by means of a *Funiculus*, or little String at the Top, being of a very fine thin Subſtance, which is continually drawing it ſelf up or is ſtretch'd out more, according to the different Temperature of the outward Air.

Funicularis. See *Catenaria.*

Funiculus, a ſmall Rope, Cord or Line; alſo an ancient *Egyptian* Meaſure of 60 Furlongs, in length about $6\frac{1}{4}$ *Engliſh* Miles.

In *Anatomy* **Funiculus** is taken for the Navel-ſtring of a young Child, a skinny Channel which reaches from the Navel to the *Placenta* in the Womb, its uſe being to convey the Mother's Blood by the Veins therein to the Child for its Nouriſhment, and to carry back that which is unfit for this purpoſe to the *Placenta*, by the Arteries. It is otherwiſe call'd *Ductus Umbilicalis*, *Laqueus*, and *Inteſtinalum.*

Funk, a ſtrong rank Smell, particularly that of ſtinking Tobacco.

Funnel, an Inſtrument to convey Liquors into a Veſſel; alſo the upper part of a Chimney.

Fur (*Lat.*) a Thief or Robber: Alſo a kind of Inſect call'd a Thief, which gets into Bee-hives and devours the Honey; it is bigger than a Bee or Drone, and of a darker Colour.

Furacity, an Inclination to Steal or Pilfer, Thieviſhneſs, Thievery.

To **Furbiſh**, to poliſh or make bright.

Furbiſher, one that furbiſhes Swords, *&c.* a Sword-Cutler.

Furbote, **Fyrbote**, or **Fire-bote**, (*Sax.*) a Liberty granted by the Lord to his Tenant, to take Underwood for Fewel and other Uſes in his Family.

Furca, (*Lat.*) a Fork, a Pitch-fork: Alſo a kind of forked Gibbet that Slaves and other Malefactors among the *Romans* carry'd to the place of Execution, upon which they were often nail'd, and ſometimes Whipt to Death.

Furca & Foſſa, (in old Records) a Juriſdiction for puniſhing Felons, *i. e.* Men by Hanging, and Women by Drowning.

Ad **Furcam & Flagellum**, a Law-Phraſe, ſignifying the meaneſt ſervile Tenure or manner of holding Land, when the Bond-man was at his Lord's Diſpoſal for Life and Limb.

Furcale Os, **Furcula ſuperior**, or **Furcella**, (in *Anat.*) the upper Bone of the *Sternum*, or Breaſt-bone, otherwiſe call'd *Jugulum.*

Furchee or **Fourche**, (*Fr.* in Heraldry) a kind of Croſs in a Coat of Arms that is forked at each end.

Furendal, **Fardingel**, or **Ferling** *of Land*, the fourth part of an Acre, which in *Wiltſhire* is ſtill call'd a *Furdingale*, and in ſome other Parts a *Furthindale.*

Furendel, or **Frundel** *of Corn*, contains two Gawns or Gallons, *i. e.* the fourth part of a Buſhel.

Furfuration, the falling of Dandriff or Scurf from the Head, when it is comb'd.

Furfures, Scales that fall from the Head, and ſometimes from other parts of the Body, which happens when the *Cuticula* or Scarf-skin is ſeparated from the *Cutis*, or real Skin.

Furious, full of Fury, raging, mad, frantick, fierce.

To **Furl**, (Sea-Term) to wrap up and bind any Sail cloſe to the Yard.

Furling-Lines, ſmall Lines made faſt to the Top-ſails, Top-gallant-ſails, and Miſſen-Yard-Arms, to furl up thoſe Sails.

Furlong, a Meaſure which in moſt places contains forty Poles or Pearches in length, being the eighth part of a Mile.

Furlough, a Licenſe granted by a ſuperiour Officer in War to an inferiour Officer or Soldier, to be abſent for a while from his Charge.

Furmety. See *Frumenty.*

Furnace, a Kiln for Brewing, and other Uſes; of theſe the Chymiſts have ſeveral ſorts, as the *Reverberatory*; which ſee.

Moveable Furnace, a Furnace, whoſe ſhape is like that of the Reverberatory, and which is uſually made of a Paſte conſiſting of three parts of Powder of broken Pots, and two parts of Clay, well temper'd together with Water.

Wind-Furnace, or Furnace for Fuſions, is ſo call'd becauſe the Wind comes with force to blow the Coals, in order to *fuſe* or melt the Matter in the Veſſels call'd Crucibles or Coppels.

Furnage, a Fee paid to the Lord of the Manour by his Tenants, for baking their Bread in his common Oven; alſo the uſual Profit allow'd to private Bakers.

To **Furniſh**, (*Fr.*) to find, provide or ſupply; to give or afford.

Furniture, whatever is requiſite for the furniſhing of a Houſe, *&c.* Among Taylors the Skirt, Hanging-ſleeves, and other under-work belonging to a Child's Coat, *&c.*

Furniture of a Dial, Lines that are drawn on it for Ornament, as the Parallels of Declination, Length of the Day, Points of the Compaſs, the *Babyloniſh* and *Jewiſh* Hours, *&c.*

Furnivals, an ancient Family, Lords of *Fernham* in *Buckinghamſhire*, who hold their Lands by this Tenure, *viz.* to find the King upon his Coronation-Day a Glove for his Right Hand, and to ſupport his Right Arm whilſt he holds his Scepter.

Furnivals Inn. See *Inns of Chancery*.

Furnus, (*Lat.*) a Furnace or Oven, eſpecially ſuch a Furnace or Place where Fire is kept for Chymical Uſes.

Furo, the Fitchet or Fitchow, a little Wild Beaſt.

Furole, (*Fr.*) a kind of little Meteor appearing amidſt the Sails of a Ship, eſpecially upon an approaching Storm, and by ſome call'd St. *Hermes*'s Fire.

Furor, (*Lat.*) Fury, Madneſs, Rage.

Furor Uterinus, (*i. e.* Womb-fury) a ſtrange Diſtemper, which provokes Women to tranſgreſs the Rules of common Modeſty, without reſtraint.

Furr, the Skin of certain Wild Beaſts, which are of ſeveral ſorts, as Calaber, Foins, Genets, Lucerns, Martens, Menevers, Sables, *&c.* which ſee in their proper places.

In Heraldry *Furrs* are uſ'd in the doublings of the Mantles belonging to a Coat of Arms, and ſometimes in the Coat it ſelf, being generally of two Colours.

Furring, (in Sea-Affairs) is a laying on double Planks on a Ship's ſides after ſhe is built, which is termed *Plank upon Plank*; but more properly it is a ripping of the Planks, and putting new Timbers upon the former Timbers, and on them other Planks, which is done to make a Ship bear the better Sail.

Furrow, a Trench or Drain in Land, either left by the Plough, or otherwiſe made.

Furtive, (*Lat.*) done by Stealth or Privily, ſecret.

Furunculus, a little Thief; alſo a kind of Weaſel; alſo a Boil, a Swelling as big as a Pigeon's Egg, puffed up and painful, eſpecially when it begins to ripen and putrefy; a kind of mild Carbuncle.

Fury, Rage, Madneſs, Frenzy, violent Paſſion, Fierceneſs.

Furies of Hell, feign'd by the Poets to be the Daughters of *Acheron* and Night, nam'd *Alecto*, *Megæra*, and *Tiſiphone*, whoſe Office was to torment the Minds of lewd Tranſgreſſours; whence 'tis ſaid of a terrible Scolding Woman, *That ſhe is a meer Fury*.

Furze, a well-known prickly Shrub, which us'd in Phyſick opens Stoppages of the Liver and Spleen, helps the Jaundice, provokes Urine, and cleanſes the Kidneys from Gravel or Stone bred therein.

Fuſarole, (in *Architect.*) a ſmall round Member, cut in form of a Collar, with ſomewhat long Beads, under the *Echinus* or Quarter-round of ſome Pillars.

Fuſe, a Term in Gunnery. See *Fuſil*.

Fuſe, Fuſee, or Fuſel, a Pipe fill'd with Wild-fire, or ſome ſuch Compoſition, and put into the Touch-hole of a Bomb or Granado to fire it.

Fuſee, or Fuſil, a kind of ſhort Musket, or light Gun, with a Fire-lock.

Fuſee, or Fuſy *of a Watch*, that part about which the Chain or String is wound, and which the Spring draws: in larger Works going with Weights, 'tis called the Barrel, and is made in form of a Cylinder.

Fuſibility, (*Lat.*) aptneſs or eaſineſs to be melted.

Fuſible, or Fuſile, that may be melted.

Fuſil, a kind of Spindle anciently us'd in Spinning: In *Heraldry* a Rhomboidical Figure, more ſlender than a Lozenge, and ſomewhat reſembling ſuch a Spindle.

Fuſileer, a Foot-Soldier armed with a Gun call'd a *Fuſil* or *Fuſee*, which is generally ſlung: The Artillery is guarded with a Regiment of Fuſileers.

Fuſilly, (in *Heraldry*) is when the Field of an Eſcutcheon is divided throughout into Fuſils; as *he bears Fuſil, Sable, and Ermyn*.

Fuſion, a founding or melting: In *Chymiſtry* it is the melting of Metals or Minerals by the force of Fire, ſo as to make them put on the form or appearance of a fluid Body.

Fuſt, (in *Architect.*) the Shaft, Trunk, or Body of a Pillar.

Fuſtian, a kind of Stuff made of the Down of a certain Fruit growing in *Egypt*; alſo Bombaſt, nonſenſical Diſcourſe, or affected Style in Writing.

Fuſtick, a ſort of Wood brought from *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica*, *&c.* and us'd by Dyers.

Fuſty, that has a rank ſmell, ſtinking.

Futile, (*Lat.*) a Veſſel with a wide Mouth and narrow Bottom, us'd in the *Roman* Sacrifices to hold the Luſtral Water for the Purifications; ſo call'd becauſe it ſpilt what was put into it if it were ſet on the Ground.

Futility, Emptineſs, Lightneſs, Vanity, Sillineſs.

Futtocks, (Sea-Term) the compaſſing Timbers in a Ship that make the Breadth of it, and are ſcarfed upon the Ground-Timbers; thoſe below next the Keel are call'd the *Ground-Futtocks*, and the other the *Upper-Futtocks*.

Future, (*Lat.*) that ſhall or will be, about to be hereafter.

Future Tenſe, a Term in *Grammar*. See *Tenſes*.

Futurition, (in *Philoſ.*) a future Exiſtence or Being.

Futurity, the Time that is to come, or the future State of Things.

Fuze, a Pipe *for a Bomb*. See *Fuſe*.

To **Fuzz**, to ravel or run out, as ſome ſorts of Stuff and Silk do.

Fyrdunga, (*Sax.*) a Military Expedition, or a going out to War at the King's Command, which, upon refuſal or neglect, was puniſh'd with a *Firdewite*, or Fine, at the King's Pleaſure.

Fyre-levin, (old Word) Light'ning.

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Gaal, (*Heb.* Abomination) the Son of *Ebed*, who ſtirr'd up the *Sechemites* againſt *Abimelech*, and took the City of *Sechem* by Storm.

To **Gab**, (old Word) to prate or lye.

Gabarage, that which *Iriſh* Goods are wrapped in.

Gabardine, a Shepherd's courſe Frock, or Cloke, made very ſtrong and thick to bear out the roughest Weather.

Gabberies, Mockeries, Gibes, wily Deceits.

To **Gabble**, to talk faſt, to prate or prattle, to chat or chatter.

Gabel, (*Fr.*) an Exciſe in *France* upon Salt: In our old Records, Charters, *&c.* it is taken for a Rent, Cuſtom, Duty or Service yielded unto the King, or to ſome other Lord.

Gabionnade, a Bulwark or Defence made with Gabions.

Gabions, or **Cannon-baskets**, (in *Fortif.*) great Baskets 5 or 6 Foot high, and about 4 Foot Diameter at top and bottom, which being fill'd with Earth are plac'd upon Batteries, Breaſt-works, Lodgments, *&c.* to ſecure Men againſt the Enemy's Fire.

Gable-end, (in *Architect.*) the Head or Top-front of a Houſe or Building; ſome take it for the Frontiſpiece or fore-part.

Gablocks, Artificial Spurs made of Braſs, Iron, or Silver, and fix'd on the Legs of ſuch Cocks as want their natural Spurs. Some call 'em *Gaffs*.

Gabrantovici, an Ancient People of *Great Britain*, who inhabited ſome part of *Yorkſhire*.

Gabriel, (*Heb.* the Strength of God) an Angel mention'd in the Holy Scriptures, and thence taken for a proper Name of Men.

Gad, (*i. e.* a Troop or Band) the Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*, and Father of one of the Twelve Tribes of *Iſrael*; alſo a Prophet, who convers'd with King *David*.

Gad, or **Geometrical Pearch**, a Meaſure of Ten Foot, and in ſome places but Nine Foot.

Gad of Steel, a ſmall Bar or piece of Steel to be heated in the Fire and quench'd in any ſort of Liquor.

To **Gad up and down**, to roam, rove, or range about.

Gad-fly, or **Gad-bee**, a kind of Inſect that ſtings Cattel.

Gadling, (old Word) Straggling.

Gaff, an Iron-Hook to pull great Fiſhes into a Ship; alſo an artificial Spur for a Cock. See *Gablocks*.

Gaffle, part of a Croſs-bow.

Gafol-gild, (*Sax.*) the Payment of Tribute or Cuſtom; it is alſo ſometimes taken for Uſury.

Gafol-land, or **Gavel-land**, Land liable to Tribute or Tax.

Gagates, (*Gr.*) Jet, a Stone which when rubb'd ſmells like Brimſtone, and takes fire immediately; ſo call'd from *Gaga*, a City of *Lycia* in the leſſer *Aſia*, where there was good ſtore of it.

Gage, a Rod to meaſure Caſks with; a *Ship's Gage* is ſo many Foot of Water as ſhe draws, or ſo many Foot as ſhe ſinks in the Water: In a Law-ſenſe *Gage* ſignifies a Pawn or Surety.

To **Gage**, or **Wage** *Deliverance*, is to give Security that a thing ſhall be deliver'd.

To **Gage**, or **Gauge**, to meaſure with a Gage, in order to find the Capacity or Content of any Veſſel that holds Liquors, Powders, Meal, *&c.*

To **Gage a Ship a-float**, (among Seamen) is to ſtick a Nail into a Pike or Pole, and put it down by the Rudder, till it catch hold under it, ſo as to know by that means how much Water the Ship draws.

Weather-Gage, when one Ship has the Wind, or is to the Weather of another, ſhe is ſaid to *have the Weather-gage of her*.

Gager, **Gauger**, or **Gaulger**, an Officer having Authority to give a mark of Allowance to all Tuns, Pipes, Hogſheads, Barrels, *&c.* of Wine, Ale, Beer, Oil, Honey and Butter, before they be ſold in any place.

To **Gaggle**, to cry like a Gooſe.

Gaging, or **Gauging**, the Art of meaſuring ſolid Bodies, eſpecially thoſe concave Solids or hollow Veſſels, which are in uſe among Brewers, as Tuns, Backs, Hogſheads, Barrels, *&c.*

Gaging-rod, an Inſtrument to meaſure Veſſels of any ſort of Liquor, commonly made with three Joints, and a Semicircle to take Diameters.

Gaiety, (*Fr.*) Gallantry, Chearfulneſs, Pleaſantneſs, good Humour.

Gaillac, or **Galliac Wine**, a ſort of *French* Wine, ſo call'd from *Gaillac*, a Town of *Languedoc*, where it is made.

To **Gain**, to get or win, to obtain or carry.

Gainage, or **Wainage**, a Word anciently uſ'd to ſignify all Plough-tackle, and neceſſary Implements of Huſbandry: in a Law-ſenſe the Profit ariſing from the Tillage of Land held by the meaner ſort of Sokemen.

Gainery, or **Gainure**, (Law-term) Tillage or Husbandry; the Profit thence ariſing, or of the Beaſts us'd therein.

To **Gainſay**, to ſpeak againſt, to withſtand in Words, to deny.

Galactites, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone, ſo call'd becauſe it is a white as Milk: Alſo a ſort of Earth call'd *Milk-marle*, good to breed Milk in Womens Breaſts.

Galactophori Ductus, (in *Anat.*) certain Veſſels, which (according to ſome Modern Authors) convey Milk and the Humour call'd *Chyle* from the Guts, to the Glandules or Kernels of the Breaſt.

Galades, a ſort of Shell-fiſh, commonly call'd *Long Oiſters*.

Galanga, a Plant brought from *China* and the Eaſt-*Indies*, whoſe Root is almoſt of the ſame Shape and Quality with Ginger.

Galaxy, (*Gr.* in *Aſtron.*) a broad white Circle in the Sky call'd *The Milky-Way*, made by the Light reflected from a great Number of ſmall Stars: Alſo a Stone of a Milk-white Colour. See *Milky Way*.

Galbanetum, (*Lat.*) a Medicinal Compoſition made of *Galbanum*.

Galbanum, a kind of ſtrong-ſcented Gum iſſuing out of a Plant call'd Fennel-Giant, which grows in *Syria*.

Galbula, a Bird call'd a Witwall or Woodwall.

Galbulus, the Nut or little round Ball of the Cypreſs-tree; alſo a kind of Bird the ſame as *Galgulus*.

Gale, a blaſt of Wind; alſo a kind of Herb. Among Sea-men, when the Wind blows gently, ſo that a Ship may bear her Top-ſails a-trip, *i.e.* hoiſed at the Higheſt, it is call'd a *Loom-gale*; when the Wind is very high, it is termed a *freſh*, *ſtiff*, or *ſtrong Gale*. In fair Weather when there is but little Wind, that Ship which finds moſt of it, and ſails faſteſt, is ſaid *To Gale away from the other*.

Galea, (*Lat.*) a Helmet or Head-piece; a Pain in the Head ſo call'd, becauſe it takes in the whole Head like a Helmet: Alſo a Term of Art us'd when the Head of an Infant newly born, is cover'd with part of the Membrane, or Skin call'd *Amnios*: Alſo a Chymical Veſſel upon which a Retort is plac'd.

Galeate Flowers. See *Cucullate Flowers*.

Galega, Goats-rue, an Herb excellent againſt the Plague.

Galeges, or **Galages**, commonly call'd *Galloſhoos*, a kind of Shoo, in uſe among the ancient *Gauls*, from whom the Word is deriv'd.

Galena, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Oar in Mines that affords Silver and Lead.

Galen, a famous Phyſician of *Pergamus*, who flouriſh'd under the Emperour *Commodus*, and wrote many excellent Books, which are ſtill extant.

Galenical, or **Galenick Phyſick**, that which is grounded on the Principles of *Galen*, and often oppos'd to the Chymical Method of Practice.

Galeniſt, one that embraces the Grounds of that Art, fetch'd from *Galen*.

Galeon. See *Gallion*.

Galeopſis, (*Gr.*) *Hungary* or blind Nettle, ſtinking dead Nettle; the Juice of which with Vinegar is good for the Piles, takes off Warts, and diſſolves hard Swellings.

Galeos, a Fiſh like a Lamprey.

Galeotes, a kind of Lizzard, an Enemy to Serpents.

Galericulate Flowers. See *Cucullate Flowers*.

Galerita, (*Lat.*) the creſted Lark, a Bird; alſo the Sea-Lark, a Fiſh.

Galeus Rhodius, a ſort of Sturgeon.

Galgulus, a Bird, which if one ſee that has the Yellow Jaundice, the Perſon recovers and the Bird dies.

Galingale, a ſort of Water-flag.

Galiot. See *Galliot.*

Galium, or **Gallium,** Cheeſe-rennet, or our Lady's Bed-ſtraw; the Herb or the Powder of it ſtops Bleeding, and is good for Cancerous Ulcers.

Gall, one of the Humours of the Body.

To **Gall,** to fret or rub off the Skin; to teaz or vex; to annoy or dammage.

Gall-nut, a kind of Fruit that grows on an Oak, us'd in Dying, and to make Ink. See *Galls.*

Galla, (*Lat.*) the Gall-nut or Oak-apple.

Galla Moſchata, a ſweet-ſmelling Confection made and ſold by the Apothecaries.

Gallant, (*Fr.*) fine, ſpruce, civil, accompliſh'd; couragious, brave.

A **Gallant,** a Lover, an Admirer of the Female Sex; a Spark, a Beau, eſpecially one that keeps company with a marry'd Woman.

To **Gallant,** to court a Woman in the way of a Gallant.

To **Gallantize,** to play the Gallant.

Gallantry, or **Gallantneſs,** courteous Behaviour, Genteelneſs, genteel or courtly Way; Courtſhip; alſo Bravery, remarkable Courage, or Valour.

Galleaſs, a great double Galley.

Gallehalpens, or **Galley-half-pence,** a ſort of Coin brought in by the *Genoeſe* Merchants, who traded hither in Galleys; and forbidden by *Stat.* 3. *H.* 5. See *Galley-men.*

Gallery (*Fr.*) a kind of Balcony that ſurrounds a Building; or a Paſſage leading to ſeveral Apartments of a great Houſe. In a Ship it is that beautiful Frame, which is made on the outſide of the Stern, and to which there is a Paſſage out of the Captain's ſleeping-room, or great Cabbin.

In Fortification, **Gallery** is a cover'd Walk a-croſs the Ditch of a beſieged Town, already fill'd with Faggots and Bavins: 'Tis made of Timber fixt in the Ground; the ſides of it are Musket-proof, conſiſting of a double row of Planks lin'd with Iron-plates; and the Top is loaded with Earth or Turf, to ſecure the Miners from the Enemies Fire.

The Term **Gallery,** is alſo us'd for the Branch of a Mine, *i. e.* a narrow Paſſage under Ground, leading to the Mine that is carry'd on under any Work deſign'd to be blown up.

Gallery-Ladder in a Ship. See *Ladders.*

Galley, a kind of Sea-Veſſel with Oars, much us'd in the Mediterranean Sea.

Galley-foiſt. See *Foiſt.*

Galley-men, certain *Genoeſe* Merchants formerly ſo call'd, becauſe they uſually arriv'd in Galleys, landed their Goods at a Place in *Thames*-ſtreet nam'd *Galley-key,* and traded with their own ſmall Silver Coin call'd *Galley-half-pence.*

Galley-worm, an hairy Inſect, whoſe Legs on each ſide ſeem to reſemble the Oars of a Galley.

Galliac. See *Gaillac.*

Galliard, (*Fr.*) a kind of merry Dance.

Gallicane, (*Lat.*) belonging to *France,* or the *French* Nation; as *the Gallicane Church.*

Gallicíſm, an Expreſſion according to the Propriety of the *French* Tongue.

Gallicriſta, (*Lat.*) an Herb call'd Yellow or White Rattle.

Galligaskins, a ſort of wide Slops or Breeches, that take Name from the *Gaſcoons* or Inhabitants of *Gaſcony* in *France,* who firſt brought them in uſe.

Gallimaufry, a Hotch-potch made up of ſeveral ſorts of Meat minced together; a kind of Haſh: 'Tis ſo called either becauſe it was given to Galley-ſlaves, or firſt invented by the *Gauls.*

Gallina, (*Lat.*) an Hen, a well known Fowl.

Gallina Africana, the Guinney-hen.

Gallinago, a Wood-cock: *Gallinago Minor,* the Snipe or Snite.

Gallinula, a little Hen.

Gallinula Chloropus, the Moor-hen. *Gallinula Erythropus,* the Runner. *Gallinula Serica,* the Velvet-runner.

Gallion, or **Galleon,** a large ſort of Galley, having four Decks, and only uſing Sails; ſuch as the *Spaniards* make uſe of in War, and to convey the Yearly Stock of Bullion or Plate from their Dominions in the Weſt-*Indies.*

Galliot, a ſmall Galley.

Gallium. See *Galium.*

Gallon, an *Engliſh* Meaſure containing two Pottles or four Quarts. The *Iriſh* Gallon contains 224 ſolid Inches for Wine or Brandy.

Galloon, a kind of Silk or Ferret-Ribbon, us'd for binding the Edges of Garments, *&c.*

Gallop, the ſwifteſt Pace of a Horſe: Whence a Man is ſaid *To ride a Gallop to the Gallows,* when he is eager in taking lewd Courſes.

Gallo-pavo, (*Lat.*) the Turkey-cock.

Galloſhes, or **Galloſhoes,** a ſort of Leathern Caſe, which ſome wear in Winter over their Shoes, to keep them clean, and their Feet from the Wet.

Gallows, a Frame of Wood upon which Malefactors are hang'd; alſo a wicked Raſcal that deſerves to be executed; alſo a part of a Printing-Preſs.

Galls, certain rough wild Fruits that grow upon Maſt-bearing Trees, eſpecially Oaks in *Bohemia* and *Spain,* on whoſe Trunks and Boughs they often ſtick without Foot-ſtalks: They are of a very binding Quality, ſo as to draw together looſe Parts, ſtrengthen weak ones, and ſtop Fluxes.

Gallus, (*Lat.*) a Cock, a well known Fowl.

Gallus Gallinaceus, the Houſe or Rooſt-cock.

Gallus Indicus, the Turkey-cock.

Galnes, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) ſignifies any kind of Satisfaction for Murder or Manſlaughter.

To **Galpe,** (old Word) to belch.

Galreda, or **Gelatina,** a Jelly uſually made of the griſtly parts of Living-creatures, as of Calves-feet, *&c.*

Gamahez, (*Arab.*) certain Images or Figures of things curiouſly wrought by Nature.

Gamaliel, (*Heb.* God's Reward) a *Jewiſh* Rabbin, who was Tutour to St. *Paul.*

Gambado's, (*Ital.*) a kind of open Boots made of Leather, for a Man to put his Legs into when he rides inſtead of Stirrups; from the *Italian* Word *Gamba,* a Leg.

Gamberia, or **Gambria,** (in old *Latin* Writers) a Military Boot or Defence for the Legs.

Gambols, certain Sports or Tumbling Tricks in uſe about *Chriſtmas*-time, from the ſame Original *Gamba;* becauſe they that ſhew Feats of Activity, have occaſion to toſs up their Legs.

Gammon-Eſſence, (in *Cookery*) is made of thin Slices of Gammon of Bacon dreſs'd in a Stew-pan with a Ragoo, and afterwards ſtrain'd thro' a Hair-ſieve; to be put into all ſorts of Meſſes in which Gammon is us'd.

Gammot, a kind of Inciſion-Knife.

Gam-ut, the firſt Note in the Scale of Muſick; alſo the Scale it ſelf commonly ſo call'd. *See Scale of Muſick.*

To **Ganch,** to throw one from a high Place upon ſharp Hooks or Iron-ſpikes; a particular way of executing Malefactors us'd in *Turkey.*

Gander, a Male Gooſe.

Gander-goſſes, an Herb.

Ganet, a ſort of Bird.

Gang, a Company, a Crew, taken for the moſt part in a bad Senſe. In Sea-Affairs *Gangs* are the ſeveral Companies of Mariners belonging to a Ship, and employ'd in executing their reſpective Watches, Works, *&c.* eſpecially thoſe that are appointed to Man the Long-boat, Barge, or Shallop, and are commonly call'd the *Boatſwain's-Gang*, or *Cockſwain's Gang*.

Gang-Flower, a certain Flower which flouriſhes in Proceſſion or Rogation-Week, by ſome call'd *Rogation-Flower*.

Gang-Way, (Sea-Word) all the ſeveral Ways, Entrances or Paſſages from one part of a Ship to the other, ſo that whatever is put in any of thoſe Paſſages is ſaid *to be put or laid in the Gang-way*.

Gang-Week, the next Week but one before *Whitſunday*, ſo nam'd from the old Word to *Gang*, *i. e.* to go, becauſe at that Time Solemn Proceſſions are made for ſurveying the Bounds of Pariſhes.

Ganges, a very great River that riſes out of the *Scythian* Mountains, and runs thro' the midſt of *India*.

Gangiators, or **Gaugiators**, (in the Practick of *Scotland*.) Officers whoſe Buſineſs is to examine Weights and Meaſures, mark Cloth, *&c.*

Ganglion, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) a Tumour or Swelling void of Pain that ariſes upon the Tendons and Nervous Parts, proceeding from a Fall, Stroke, or otherwiſe; alſo a Sprain, the ſpraining of a Nerve or Sinew.

† **Gangrel**, a tall ill-ſhap'd Fellow.

Gangrene, or **Gangreen**, a beginning of Putrefaction or Mortification of a Member, a dreadful Symptom attended with a Cadaverous or Carcaſs-like Stench, an Inflammation, and ſuch intolerable Pain, as if a burning Coal were laid on the grieved part, which riſes up to a great Swelling, and appears generally of a duſky or blackiſh Colour; whence groſs Errours and deſtructive Doctrines are ſaid *to be the Gangrene of true Religion*.

Gantlet, or **Gauntlet**, an Iron-Glove, a ſort of Armour for the Hand.

Gantlop, or **Gantlope**, as *to run the Gantlope*, an uſual Puniſhment among Soldiers, the Offender being to run with his Back naked thro' the whole Regiment or Company, and to receive a Laſh with a Switch from every Soldier: It is deriv'd from *Gant*, a Town of *Flanders*, where this Puniſhment was invented, and the *Dutch* Word *Lope*, *i. e.* Running.

Ganymedes, the Son of *Tros*, King of *Troy*, whom *Jupiter*, (according to the Fable) taking the form of an Eagle, carry'd away into Heaven, for his admirable Beauty, and made him his Cup-bearer; whence *Ganymed* is figuratively taken for an Ingle, or Boy hired to commit Sodomy.

Gaol, or **Jail**, (*Fr.*) a Priſon.

Gaol-delivery, the clearing of a Priſon, when the Condemned Priſoners are carry'd away to Execution, and ſuch as are acquitted at their Tryal are ſet at Liberty.

Gap, an open Place in a Hedge or Wall, *&c.*

Garagay, the *Mexican* Kite that devours the Crocodile's Eggs.

Garamantites, (*Gr.*) a kind of Carbuncle, a precious Stone.

Garantronium Marmor, a ſort of Marble-ſtone, of a Gold Colour on a Purple Ground, with Lines reſembling *Arabick* Letters: It is us'd in *Aſia* among the Ornaments for the Body, Hafts for Knives, and Sword-hilts are alſo made of it.

Garb, Dreſs, or Attire, Carriage, or Behaviour. Wine that is of a quick or ſharp Taſte is alſo ſaid *to have a good Garb*. In *Heraldry* Wheat-ſheaves are call'd *Garbs*, and ſignify Plenty or Abundance.

Garba Sagittarum, (in old Records) a Sheaf of 24 Arrows, otherwiſe termed *Shaffa Sagittarum*.

Garbage, the Tripe, Fat, Entrails, *&c.* of Cattel, any ſort of Refuſe.

Garbel, or **Garboard**, a Plank next to the Keel of a Ship.

To **Garble**, to cleanſe from Droſs and Dirt, as Grocers do their Spices; to pick or cull out.

Garbler of Spices, an Officer of great Antiquity in the City of *London*, who is impower'd to enter any Shop, Ware-houſe, *&c.* to view and ſearch Drugs, Spice, *&c.* and to garble or cleanſe them.

Garbles, the Duſt, Soil, or Filth, ſo ſeparated.

Garbling of Bow-staves, (in old Statutes) the ſorting or culling out the Good from the Bad.

Garboard-Plank, (in Sea-Affairs) the firſt Plank of a Ship faſten'd on her Keel on the outſide.

Garboard-strake, the firſt Seam next to the Keel. See *Strake*.

† **Garboil**, Tumult, Uproar, Diſorder, Trouble.

Garcifer, (in the Practick of *Scotland*.)

Garcon, or **Garcio**, (in old Records) a Poor Servile Lad, or Boy-Servant.

Gard, or **Guard**, (*Fr.*) Protection, Defence, eſpecially that Care which is taken for the Safety of a Prince, *&c.* as the Life-guard, or Yeomen of the Guard; alſo the Hilt of a Sword, the Hem of a Garment, *&c.* In a Law-ſenſe Guardianſhip, or Management of Children under Age, or Idiots. See *Guard*.

Writ of Gard or Ward, a Writ relating to Guardianſhip, or Wardſhip.

Garde-manger, a Store-houſe, or Cellar for Meat, or other Proviſions; a Buttery.

Garde-robe, a Wardrobe, or place to keep Cloaths in; alſo an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Poets-Roſemary*.

† **Garde-viant**, a Wallet for a Soldier to put his Victuals in.

Gardecaut, or **Gard-du-cord**, is that which ſtops the Fuſee of a Watch when wound up, otherwiſe call'd *Gard-du-gut*, and *Guard-cock*.

Garden, a Plot of Ground belonging to a Houſe, or otherwiſe, curiouſly manur'd and furniſh'd with variety of Plants, Flowers, Fruits, *&c.*

To **Garden a Hawk**, (in *Falconry*) is to put her on a Turf of Graſs to chear her.

Gardeyne, an old *French* Law-Word for Gardian, or Warden.

Gardeyne de l' Estemery, Warden of the Stanneries. See *Stanneries*.

Gardeyne del Esglise, a Church-Warden, of whom there are two choſen in every Pariſh, to have the keeping and Care of the Church-Goods, to ſettle Rates, and Proviſion for the Poor, *&c.* See *Church-Warden*.

Gardian, or **Guardian**, one that has the Cuſtody or Charge of any Perſon or Thing, eſpecially he that has the Care of bringing up or protecting ſuch People as are not of ſufficient Diſcretion to guide themſelves and their own Affairs, as Children and Idiots.

Gardian, or **Guardian of the Spiritualties**, he to whom the Spiritual Juriſdiction or Government of any Dioceſs is committed during the Vacancy of a Biſhop's See.

Gardian of the Peace. See *Conſervator of the Peace*.

Gardian, or rather **Warden of the Cinque-Ports**, a principal Magiſtrate that governs thoſe Havens in the Eaſt part of *England*, which are commonly call'd the *Cinque-Ports*, *i. e.* the five Ports or Harbours, who there has the ſame Juriſdiction that the Lord High Admiral of *England* has in other Places. See *Cinque-Ports*.

Gare, a kind of courſe Wooll, full of Hairs, ſuch as grows about the Pizzle or Shanks of Sheep.

To **Gare**, (old Word) to cauſe, as *he gared him to die*.

Gargareon, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the ſame as the *Epiglottis*, or Cover of the Wind-pipe.

Gargariſm, a liquid Medicine to waſh or cleanſe the Throat and Mouth, by holding the Head backward, and gargling the Liquor to and fro in the Palate, without ſwallowing.

Gargantua, the Name of a great Giant or Monſter, from the *Spaniſh* Word *Garganta* a Throat.

Garget, a Diſtemper in Cattel, that cauſes their Eyes and Lips to ſwell, and Bliſters on their Tongues.

Gargilon, an old Term us'd by Hunters for the chief part of the Heart in a Deer.

Gargle, the Gullet of the Throat.

To **Gargle**, to waſh the Mouth and Throat with any convenient Liquor.

Gariſh, gorgeouſly cloath'd, gawdy or gay.

Garland, an Ornament for the Head made of Flowers in form of a Crown. In Sea-affairs, a Collar of Rope wound about the Head of the Main-maſt to keep the Shrowds from galling.

Garlick, a ſort of Plant.

Garnerium. See *Granary*.

Garneſtura, (in ancient Writers) Garniture, Furniture, Ammunition or Implements of War.

Garnet, (Sea-term) a Tackle with a Pendant-rope coming from the Head of the Main-maſt, and a Block or Pulley ſtrongly faſtnen'd to the Main-ſtay, to hoiſt all the Caſks into a Ship, and ſuch Goods as are not over-weighty.

Garniamentum, (in old *Latin* Records) any manner of garniſhing, or trimming Cloaths, or wearing Apparel.

Garniſh, (*Fr.*) a Fee which Priſoners give their Keepers at their Admittance into Priſon: Alſo Money ſpent upon their Fellow-Priſoners.

To **Garniſh** (in *Cookery*) to ſet out a Diſh with proper Furniture. To *Garniſh the Heir* is to warn the Heir; a Law-term.

Garniſhee, a Term us'd in the Sheriff's Court at *Guild-hall*, for the Party in whoſe Hands another Man's Money is attached within the Liberties of the City of *London*.

Garniſhment, a Warning given to any for his Appearance, for the better clearing of the Cauſe, and informing of the Court.

Garniture, Furniture, the trimming of a Suit with Ribbons, precious Stones, *&c.* as *a Garniture of Diamonds*.

Garre, a kind of Diſeaſe that happens to Hogs.

Garriſon, A Place where Forces are put into Winter-quarters; or the Soldiers themſelves that defend any Town, fortify'd Place, or ſtrong Hold.

Garrulity, (*Lat.*) Talkativeneſs, Prating, Babbling, or Chattering.

Garſumme. See *Gerſuma*.

Garter, or **Order of the Garter**, a Noble Society of Knights call'd Knights of the Garter, firſt founded by K. *Edward* III. from his many ſignal Victories, particularly one wherein (as it is ſaid) the King's Garter was uſed for a Token: This Order conſiſts of 26 Martial and Heroical Noble-men, of whom the King of *England* is the Soveraign, and the Garter which every Companion is oblig'd daily to wear, is blew, adorn'd with Gold and precious Stones, with this Motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, *i. e.* Evil to him that Evil thinks. See *Knights of the Garter*.

Garter, is alſo the Name of the principal King at Arms, created by K. *Henry* V. whoſe Office is to order and diſpoſe the Coat-armour of the Knights of the Garter and chief Nobility: In Heraldry *Garter* ſignifies the Moiety or half of a Bend. See *Bend*.

Garth, a North-Country Word for a Yard, Backſide, or little Cloſe.

Garth, or **Fiſh-garth**, a Wear or Dam in a River, for the catching of Fiſh.

Garth-man, (in old Statutes) one that owns an open Wear, where Fiſh are catch'd.

Garus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Lobſter, of which the Ancients made a Pickle, as we do of Anchovies.

Gas, a Word which *Van Helmont* chiefly makes uſe of to ſignifie a Spirit not capable of being congeal'd.

Gaſcoyns, the hinder Thighs of a Horſe.

Gaſe-hound, or **Gaſt-hound.** See *Gaze-hound*.

Gaſh, a deep Cut.

To **Gaſp**, to gape for Breath.

Gaſteneſs, (old Word) Terrour, Dread.

Gaſter, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) ſometimes ſignifies the whole lower Belly, ſometimes the Womb, and ſometimes the Stomach.

Gaſtly, looking frightfully like a Ghoſt, dreadful.

Gaſtrica, or **Ventricularis**, (in *Anat.*) the upper Branch of the *Splenick Vein*, ſo nam'd becauſe it is beſtow'd on the Stomach.

Gaſtricus Succus, the Juice of the Stomach.

Gaſtrocnemium, (*Gr.*) the Calf of the Leg, ſo call'd from its ſwelling like a Belly; whence its Muſcles are termed *Gaſtrocnemii*.

Gaſtrocnemius Externus, a Muſcle of the *Tarſus*, which with the *Soleus* or *Gaſtrocnemius Internus*, makes up the Calf of the Leg, and is alſo call'd *Gemellus* from its being as it were double: When this Muſcle acts the Foot is ſaid to be extended or pull'd backward.

Gaſtrocnemius Internus, a Muſcle of the Foot plac'd under the *Gaſtrocnemius Externus* and *Plantaris*; being otherwiſe call'd *Soleus* from its Figure, reſembling a Sole-fiſh. Theſe Muſcles are ſerviceable, in Walking, Running, Leaping, *&c.* and bear up the *Tibia* in ſtanding.

Gaſtroepiploica, the Vein and Artery that goes to the Stomach and Cawl.

Gaſtrorhaphia, a ſowing up of Wounds in the Belly.

Gaſtrotomy, a cutting open of the Belly and Womb, to take out a Child.

Gate (in *Fortif.*) a Door made of ſtrong Planks with Iron-bars, to keep out an Enemy; which ought to be in the middle of a Courtin, that it may be well defended by the Flanks and Faces. Alſo when Huntſmen endeavour to find a Hart by his Slot, *&c.* and mind his Steps, they ſay, *they knew him by his Gate*.

Gather-bag, (among Hunters) the Bag or Skin incloſing a red Deer in the Hind's Belly.

Gaude, (old World) a Toy or Trifle.

To **Gaude**, (old Word) to mock, to ſcoff at.

Gaudies, double Commons, ſuch as are allow'd on gaudy Days.

Gaudy, over-gay, affectedly fine, flaunting; as a *gaudy Suit of Clothes*.

Gaudy Days, certain Feſtival Days obſerved in Colleges and Inns of Court.

Gavel, (*Sax.* Law-word) Tribute, Toll, Cuſtom, yearly Rent, Revenue or Payment, of which there were in old Times, ſeveral kinds, as *Gavel-corn*, *Gavel-malt*, *Oat-gavel*, *&c.* Alſo the Diviſion of a Country in *Wales*. See *Rhandix*.

Gavel-bred, Proviſion of Bread or Corn reſerv'd as a Rent, to be paid in kind by the Tenant.

Gavelet, an ancient Cuſtom in *Kent*, whereby the Tenant in Gavel-kind ſhall forfeit his Lands and Tenements, as a Diſtreſs to the Lord of whom they are holden, if he withdraw his due Rents and Services.

Gavelgilda, or **Gavelgida**, (in old Records) that yields Rent, or Yearly Profit.

Gavelherte, or **Gavelerth**, the Duty or Work of Ploughing ſo much Earth or Ground, done by the Tenant for his Lord.

Gavel-kind, an equal Diviſion of the Father's Lands at his Death among all his Sons, or of a Brother, dying without Iſſue, among all his Brethren: This Cuſtom is ſtill in uſe in ſome parts of *England*, eſpecially in *Kent*, *Urchenfield* in *Herefordſhire*, &c. and the Term is deriv'd from three *Saxon* Words, *Gife*, *Eal*, *Cyn*, *i. e.* given to all the Kin.

Gavelmed, the Duty or Work of mowing Graſs, or cutting Meadow-Land, requir'd by the Lord from his Cuſtomary Tenant.

Gavelrep, the Duty of Reaping at the Command of the Lord of the Manour.

Gavelſeſter, a certain Meaſure of Rent-Ale, one of the Articles anciently charg'd on the Stewards and Bailiffs of Manours belonging to the Church of *Canterbury*.

Gaveling-men, were Tenants that paid a reſerved Rent, beſides certain Cuſtomary Duties to be done by them.

Gauge. See *Gage*.

Gavia, (*Lat.*) the Sea-Gull, or Sea-Mew, a ſort of Wild Fowl.

Gaunt, (old Word) Lean; alſo the chief City of *Flanders*, ſaid to have 20 Iſlands, and 48 Bridges within the Walls.

Gauntree, a Stilling, or Wooden Frame to ſet Caſks on.

Gavot, (*Fr.*) a kind of Dance.

Gaugeor, or *Gaugeator*. See *Gager*.

Gawn, or *Goan*, a Country Word for a Gallon.

Gawze, a thin ſort of Silk Stuff.

Gay, (*Fr.*) given to Mirth and Jollity, chearful, pleaſant, fine, neat, ſpruce.

Gayety. See *Gaiety*.

Gaynarium, **Gainagium**, or **Wainagium**, (in old *Law* Records) Wainage, Plough-Tackle, or Inſtruments of Huſbandry.

Gayle-tree, a Shrub, otherwiſe call'd *Prickwood*.

To **Gaze**, to ſtare, or look earneſtly upon.

Gaze-hound, or *Gaſt-hound*, a kind of Dog that hunts by ſight, ſo as to make excellent Sport with the Fox and Hare.

Gazel, a kind of *Arabian* Deer, or the Antilope of *Barbary*.

Gazette, (*Fr.*) a News-book, or Paper, giving an Account of News and Affairs tranſacted in ſeveral Countries.

Gazetteer, a Writer or Publiſher of Gazettes.

Gazon, a Turf, a green Turf: In Fortification *Gazons* are Sods, or pieces of Earth cover'd with Graſs, about a Foot long, and half a Foot thick, cut ſquare like large Bricks, and us'd to face the outſide of Works made of Earth, to keep it up and prevent its mouldering: They are alſo often laid on Planks in Traverſes made to paſs a Ditch, to ſecure them from Fire.

Gazul and **Subit**, certain Weeds growing in *Egypt*, of which, being burnt to Aſhes, the fineſt ſort of *Venice*-Glaſſes are made.

Gear, or *Geer*, Stuff, Womens Attire, Harneſs, or Horſe-Trappings.

Geaſon, (old Word) rare.

Geburſcip, (*Sax.* Law-Term) Neighbourhood, adjoyning Town or Territory.

Geburus, a Country, Neighbour, an Inhabitant of the ſame *Geburſcip*, or Village.

Gedaliah, (*Heb.* the Greatneſs of the Lord) a Governour ſet over a Remnant of the *Jews* left at *Jeruſalem* during the *Babyloniſh* Captivity.

Gehenna, a Valley near *Jeruſalem*, otherwiſe call'd *Tophet*, where the *Iſraelites* threw their Children into the Fire, offering them in Sacrifice to an Idol of *Baal*; whence the Word is figuratively taken for Hell, or the place of Everlaſting Torments in the Future State.

Gelatina, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd by Phyſicians, &c. for any ſort of clear gummy Juice, as the Juice of Fruits, the Jelly of Quinces, &c.

Geld, **Gueld**, or **Guild**, Money, Tribute, or Tax, alſo Satisfaction or Amends made for a Crime.

Geldable, or **Gildable**, liable to pay Tribute or Tax; whence one of the three Diviſions or Parts of the County of *Suffolk* is call'd *The Geldable*, the other two being St. *Edmund's* and St. *Andrew's* Liberties.

Gelder-roſe, a ſort of Flower.

Gelſeminum, (*Lat.*) Jeſſemin, a ſweet Shrub us'd by Perfumers.

Gemelles, (in *Heraldry*) the bearing of Bars by Pairs or Couples in a Coat of Arms, as *He bears Gules on a Chevron Argent*, three *Bars Gemelles Sable*.

Gemellus, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Elbow, ſo call'd from its double Riſe, *viz.* from the upper part of the Shoulder-blade inwardly, and from the upper back-part of the Shoulder-bone; it is inſerted to the upper and outward part of the *Ulna*, and its uſe is to ſtretch out the Elbow: Alſo a Muſcle of the *Tarſus*, the ſame as *Gaſtrocnemius externus*; which See.

† **Gemination**, a doubling, redoubling, or repeating.

Gemini, (*Lat.*) Twins, two Children born at one Birth; alſo one of the Twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, being the third in order, and thus mark'd (♊) alſo a Conſtellation, or cluſter of Stars, call'd *Caſtor* and *Pollux*: In *Anatomy* a pair of Muſcles that ſerves to move the Thigh outward.

Geminous Arteries, (according to ſome Anatomiſts) two ſmall Arteries which paſs down to the Joynt of the Knee, between the Proceſſes of the Thigh-bone.

Gemites, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone, in which one may ſee two white Hands holding one another.

Gemma, (*Lat.* among Herbaliſts) the ſwelling Bud of any Tree when it is beginning to bear, otherwiſe call'd *Oculus*; alſo a Gem, Jewel, or precious Stone.

Gemmæ Sal, or **Sal foſſile**, a ſort of common Salt which is taken out of Pits, and ſhines like Cryſtal.

Gemmow, or **Gemmow-ring**, a double Ring, with two or more Links.

Gemoniæ Scalæ, or **Gemonii Gradus**, a kind of Gibbet or Gallows in *Rome*, upon which Malefactors were Hang'd, and afterwards dragg'd with a Hook into the River *Tiber*.

Gemote, (*Sax.*) an Aſſembly or Meeting, a Court of Judicature.

Gemurſa, (*Lat.*) a Corn, or other Diſtemper in the Toes.

Gena, the Cheek, part of the Face from the Noſe to the Ears; alſo the Chin and Jaw-bone.

Gendarmes, (*Fr. i. e.* Men at Arms) Horſe-men, who formerly fought in compleat Armour, now a particular Body of Horſe in *France*, conſiſting of nine independent Troops, Commanded by Captains Lieutenants, the King himſelf being their Captain.

Gender, (*i. e.* Kind) a Term in *Grammar*; the difference of Nouns as they are declined, with a Maſculine, Feminine, or Neuter Article; which See in their proper places.

Epicene Gender. See *Epicene*.

Genealogiſt, (*Gr.*) one ſkill'd in the Method of deſcribing Pedigrees.

Genealogy, a Deſcription of the Stock, Lineage, or Pedigree of any Family or Perſon.

General, (*Lat.*) belonging to all Kinds, Common.

General Officers. See *Officers*.

General Synod. See *Synod*.

A **General**, the principal Governour of a Religious Order, the chief Commander of an Army;

alſo a Beat of Drum ſo call'd, being the firſt that gives notice early in the Morning for the Foot to be in readineſs to march.

Generaliſſimo, or **Generaliſſimus**, a Supreme General, one that commands other Generals; a Commander in Chief.

Generality, the Whole or the greateſt Part; as The *Generality of the People*, *the Generality of Men*: Alſo the Diſtrict, Juriſdiction, or Extent of the Publick Office of the Treaſurers of *France*.

To **Generate**, to ingender, or beget.

Generated, or **Genited Quantity**, (a Mathematical Term) whatever is produc'd in *Arithmetick*, by Multiplication, Diviſion, Extraction of Roots, *&c.* Or in *Geometry*, by finding out the Area's, Contents and Sides, or extreme and mean Proportionals.

Generating Line, or **Figure**, (in *Geom.*) is that which by its Motion or turning about produces any other Figure: Thus a Right-line moved parallel to its ſelf is ſaid *To generate* a Parallelogram, and a Parallelogram turn'd about one of its Sides, as an Axis generates or produces a Cylinder.

Generation, a generating, begetting, or a bringing forth: In Philoſophy, it is defin'd to be a natural Action, whereby a Living-creature begets another like it of the ſame kind: Or it is the Production of any thing in a natural Way, which before was not in Being: It is alſo taken for a Lineage, Race, or Deſcent.

Generative, that ſerves to beget; as *The generative Faculty*.

Generoſa, a Law-Term for a Gentlewoman; ſo that if ſhe be nam'd *Spinſter* in any Original Writ, Appeal, or Indictment, ſhe may abate and quaſh the ſame.

Generoſity, Greatneſs of Soul, Courage, Bravery, Liberality.

Generous, noble, free, bountiful.

Geneſis, (*Gr.*) Generation, Original, Riſe: A Title given to the firſt Book of *Moſes*, becauſe it treats of the Creation or Beginning of the World. In *Geometry*, the forming of any plain or ſolid Figure, by the Motion of ſome Line or Surface, which Line or Surface is call'd *the Deſcribent*, and that according to which the Motion is made, is termed the *Dirigent*. See *Generating Line*.

Genet, a kind of *Spaniſh* Horſe; alſo a ſort of Cat bred in *Spain*, ſomewhat bigger than a Weeſel, of a gray or black Colour; but the Furr of the Black is more valuable.

Geneva, an ancient large and populous City on the Lake *Leman* in *Savoy*, next the Borders of *Switzerland*: Alſo a kind of ſtrong Water ſo call'd.

Genial (*Lat.*) feſtival, joyful, merry.

Geniculum, (*Lat.*) a little Knee; among Herbaliſts, the Joint or Knot in the Stalk of a Plant.

Genioglossum, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a pair of Muſcles, that proceed inwardly from the fore-part of the lower Jaw under another pair call'd *Geniohyoideus*, and are faſten'd into the Root of the Tongue.

Geniohyoideus, a Muſcle which with its Partner ariſes from the inward and lower Seat of the Chin, and is let into the upper part of the Bone nam'd *Hyoides*.

Geniſta, **Geneſta**, or **Geneſtra**, (*Lat.*) Broom, a Shrub of good Uſe againſt the Dropſy, and all Stoppages of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Geniſtella, ſweet Broom, Heath, or Ling.

Genital, generative, ſerving to Generation, as *The Genital Member*.

Genitals, the Male's privy Parts, *viz.* the Spermatick Veſſels, the Teſticles, and the *Penis*.

Genitive Caſe, (in *Grammar*) one of the Six Caſes, by which Property or Poſſeſſion is chiefly imply'd: In *Greek* and *Latin* its Termination is vary'd from the Nominative Caſe, as *Domini* from *Dominus*; but in the Modern *European* Languages it is diſtinguiſh'd by an Article; as *del*, *du*, and in *Engliſh* of, *&c.*

Genius, a good or evil Spirit ſuppos'd to attend upon every Perſon; which the Ancients likewiſe allow'd to each Province, Country, or Town, to Foreſts, Fountains, Trees, *&c.* Alſo a Man's natural Diſpoſition or Indowment, Temper, or Inclination.

Gennit, or **Gennitting**, a kind of Apple which is ripe before any others.

Gent, that is in a good Garb, fine, ſpruce, gay.

Genteel, having the Air or Carriage of a Gentleman; handſomly clad, neat, gallant, noble.

Gentian, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Fell-wort, and firſt found out, as ſome ſay, by *Gentius* King of *Illyrium*: The Root of it is good in the Plague, and other infectious Diſtempers; alſo for Stoppages of the Liver, Spleen, *&c.*

Gentianella, a ſort of Gentian.

Gentil, a ſort of Maggot or Worm, often us'd for a Bait to catch Fiſh.

Gentiles, (*Lat.* in *Grammar*) thoſe ſorts of Nouns which betoken a Man's being of ſuch or ſuch a Country; as *Anglus*, *Græcus*, *Italus*, &c.

The **Gentiles**, the Heathen, or Heatheniſh People.

Gentiliſm, Heatheniſm, the Opinion or Practice of Heathens.

Gentility, the Quality or Degree of a Gentleman.

Gentle, moderate, mild, civil, obliging, tame.

Gentleman, a Perſon of Honourable Extraction, one whom his Birth and Race have made noble.

Gentry, the Order or Rank of Gentlemen, deſcended of ancient Families that have always born a Coat of Arms; the leſſer Nobility, *i. e.* all from Barons downward, *viz.* Knights, Eſquires and Gentlemen.

Genu, (*Lat.*) the Knee.

Genuflexion, a kneeling or bowing of the Knee.

Genuine, natural, proper, or true.

Genuine Teeth, the ſame as *Dentes Sapientiæ*, which See.

Genus, (*Lat.*) Kindred, Stock, or Lineage; kind, ſort, manner, or faſhion: In *Grammar* a Gender, as the Maſculine, Feminine, *&c.* In *Logick* one of the five Predicables, which contains the *Species*; an Idea ſo common and general that it extends it ſelf to other Univerſal Idea's: Thus *Subſtance* is a *Genus*, with reſpect to *Subſtance extended*, which is a Body; and *Thinking Subſtance*, which is a Spirit.

In **Geometry**, a right-lined Figure of four Sides is a *Genus*, in reſpect of a Parallelogram or Trapezium.

Geocentrick, a Term apply'd by Aſtronomers to any Orb or Planet that has the Earth for its Center, or the ſame Center with the Earth.

Geocentrick Latitude of a Planet, is its Latitude ſeen from the Earth; or the Angle which a Line joyning the Planet and the Earth, makes with a Line that is drawn perpendicular to the Eclipticks.

Geocentrick Place of a Planet, is ſuch as it would appear to us, from the Earth, if our Eyes were there fixed.

Geodæſia, the Art of ſurveying or meaſuring of Land.

Geodetical Numbers, ſuch as are conſider'd according to thoſe common Names, by which Money, Weights, Meaſures, *&c.* are generally known or appointed by the Laws and Cuſtoms of ſeveral Nations.

Geoff, or **Goffe**, (Country-Word) a Mow, or Reek of Corn or Hay.

Geographer, one that treats of, or has Skill in Geography.

Geographical, or **Geographick**, belonging to that Science.

Geographical Mile, the Sixtieth part of a Degree of a great Circle on the Surface of the Earth or Sea; the ſame as the Sea-mile or *Minute*.

Geographick Charts. See *Charts Geographick*.

Geography, A Deſcription of the whole Globe of the Earth, with all its Countries, Parts, Bounds, Situations, and other remarkable Circumſtances.

Geomancy, a Divination or Sooth-ſaying by certain Points or Circles made on the Earth.

Geometrical, or **Geometrick**, belonging to Geometry.

Geometrical Curves. See *Curves*.

Geometrical Plane. See *Plane*.

Geometrical Quotient. See *Diviſion Geometrical*.

Geometrical Solution of a Problem, is when the Thing is ſolved according to the Rules of Geometry, and by ſuch Lines as are truly Geometrical or agreable to the Nature of the Problem.

Geometrick Place. See *Place Geometrick*.

Geometrician, one ſkill'd in the Science of Geometry.

Geometry, properly ſignifies the Art of meaſuring the Earth, or any Diſtances on it: But it is taken for a Science which diſcovers the Magnitude or Greatneſs of Things preciſely, with their Capacity, Extenſion, *&c.* being uſually divided into Speculative and Practical.

Speculative Geometry, is a Science that treats of Magnitude or continu'd Quantity, with its Properties conſider'd abſtractedly, without any relation to material Beings.

Practical Geometry, is the Method of applying the former to Uſe and Practice, for the Benefit of Mankind; as meaſuring of Land or Solid Bodies, Dialling, Fortification, Sailing at Sea, *&c.*

Geoponical, belonging to Huſbandry, or the Art of manuring and tilling the Ground.

George, (*i. e.* Huſband-man) a Proper Name, the chief of which was *George* of *Cappadocia*, a Tribune or Colonel under the Emperour *Diocleſian*, who kill'd a huge Serpent in *Africa*, to which a Virgin was expos'd to be devour'd: And therefore ſome take this Champion for the ſame with our St. *George* of *England*, of whoſe Chivalry and Exploits, ſo many Romantick Stories are deliver'd.

George Noble, a Gold-Coin current at 6 *s.* 8 *d.* according to Stat. 1 *Hen.* 8.

Georgicks, Books that treat of Husbandry and Tillage; as *Virgil's Georgicks*.

Gerah, the leaſt Silver-Coin among the *Hebrews*, of which twenty made a Shekel of the Sanctuary, value 7 *d. ob English*: It is otherwiſe call'd *Agurah* and *Keſhitah*.

Geranites, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone in Colour like a Crane's Neck.

Geranium, Stork-bill, Crane-bill, or Herb-*Robert*, which is good for cleanſing Wounds, and Ulcers, ſtops Fluxes of Blood, and diſſolves it when congeal'd.

Gerard, (*Sax.* all-towardlineſs) a proper Name of Men.

Gerfalcon, or **Gyrfalcon**, a Bird of Prey, that is of a Size between a Vulture and a Hawk, and of the greateſt Strength next to the Eagle.

St. **Germaine**, a ſort of long and pretty big Pear.

Germander, an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Engliſh* Treacle, being an approved Remedy againſt Hardneſs of the Spleen and Difficulty of Urine.

Germination, a ſpringing or budding forth, bloſſoming or ſprouting: Among Herbaliſts, the growing or ſprouting out of Plants, or any parts of them.

Germins, (in *Husbandry*) young Shoots of Trees.

Gerontocomia, (*Gr.*) a part of *Phyſick* that ſhews the way of Living for old Men, in order to preſerve their Health.

Gerontocomium, an Hoſpital or Alms-houſe for poor old People.

Gerſa, a fine Powder made of ſome ſorts of Roots, as of Snake-weed, Wake-*Robin*, *&c.*

Gerſa Serpentaria, a kind of Ceruſs, or Plaiſter made of the Roots of the Herb Aron, or Cuckow-Pintle.

Gerſuma, or **Gerſumme**, (in ancient Charters) a Fine, or Income.

Gerſumarius, finable, liable to be amerced or fined at the Diſcretion of the Lord of the Manour.

Gertrude, a proper Name of Women, from the *Saxon* Words *Ger* and *Trude*, *i. e.* All-Truth.

Gervaſe, a Proper Name of Men, from the *German* Word *Gervaſt*, *i. e.* all faſt, firm, or ſure.

Gerundive, (in *Grammar*) an Adjective made of a Gerund.

Gerunds, certain parts of a Verb, ſo call'd from bearing a double Signification, both Active and Paſſive; they are peculiar to the *Latin* Tongue, and are three in number, ending in *di*, *do*, and *dum*, as *Amandi*, of loving, or of being loved; *Amando*, in loving, or in being loved; *Amandum*, to love, or to be loved.

Geſamund, (*Sax.* aſſembled) a proper Name of Men.

Geſſant, (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when a Lion's Head is born over a Chief.

Geſſes, the Furniture belonging to a Hawk.

Geſt, (old Word) a Lodging, or Stage for Reſt in a Progreſs or Journey.

Geſtation, (*Lat.*) a bearing or carrying; in a Phyſical Senſe, the Time during which a Child continues in the Mother's Womb.

Geſticulation, the uſing too much Geſture, or being too full of Action in Speaking or Diſcourſing; a Fault in ſome Oratours and Preachers.

Geſts, Noble Acts, or Warlike Exploits, as *The Geſts of the Romans*.

Geſture, the Motion and Carriage of the Body, or way of delivery in Speaking.

Getealed, (*Sax.*) Numbred.

Gethbrech. See *Grithbrech*.

Gethyon, (*Gr.*) a kind of Onion for Sauce.

Geum, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Avens*, whoſe Root taken in Poſſet-drink is good againſt Tertian Agues.

Gewgaws, or **Gugaws**, Trifles for Children.

Gherkins, or **Guerkins**, a ſort of pickled Cucumbers.

Ghetta, a kind of Mineral found in *Turkey*.

Ghizzard, a ſort of little Bag under the Throat of a Fowl.

Gibberiſh, Pedler's *French*, nonſenſical Talk.

Gibberus, (*Lat.*) bunchy, boſſed: In *Anatomy* the backward and larger Proceſs or Knob of the Bone of the Arm call'd *Ulna*, which ends in an obtuſe Angle, and enters the hinder Cavity of the Shoulder.

Gibbet, a Frame of Wood like a half Gallows, ſet up for the Execution of Malefactors.

Gibboſity, (*Lat.*) a bunching or ſtanding out of any part, eſpecially of the Back.

Gibbous, hunch-back'd, crump-ſhoulder'd, boſſed, bunchy: Alſo a Term applied by Aſtronomers to the inlighten'd parts of the Moon during her Courſe from Full to New, when the dark part appears *falcated*, or horned, and the light one *gibbous*, or bunched out.

To **Gibe**, to mock, flout, ſcoff, or jeer.

Gibellines. See *Guelphs*.

Gibſere, a Pouch, a Word us'd by *Chaucer*.

Gideon, or **Gedeon**, (*Heb.* a Breaker or Deſtroyer) the Son of *Joaſh*, and one of the Judges of *Iſrael*, who defeated a great Army of the *Midianites* with a Band of Three Hundred Men.

Gift-rope. See *Boat-rope.*

Gifta, (*Sax.*) Marriage.

Gigantick, (*Gr.*) belonging to Giants, Giant-like.

Gigantomachia, the War of the Giants againſt Heaven, often mention'd by the ancient Poets.

Gigg-mill, a ſort of Mill for the fulling of Woollen Cloth.

Gigge, (among Flax-dreſſers) a Hole dug in the Earth, where Fire is made to dry the Flax that is put over it.

To **Giggle,** to laugh out, to laugh wantonly.

Giglet, or **Giglot,** a wanton Woman, or Strumpet. *Chaucer.*

Gigot, (*Fr.*) a Loyn and Leg of Mutton cut out together; alſo a kind of Haſh, or minced Meat.

Gigs, a ſort of Swellings with black Heads that grow on the inſide of Horſes Lips.

Gilbert, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying in the *German* Tongue God-like; others write *Giſlebert,* i. e. bright Pledge.

Gilbertines, a Religious Order, founded by one *Gilbert* of *Lincolnſhire, Anno Dom.* 1145. They firſt ſettled at *Sempringham,* and conſiſted of 700 Friers, and 1100 Nuns.

Gild, Guild, or **Geld,** a Tribute or Tax, an Amercement or Fine; alſo a Brotherhood, or Company of Men united together, with Laws and Orders made among themſelves, by the Prince's Licenſe or Allowance.

Gild-Merchant, a Privilege whereby Merchants may hold Pleas of Land among themſelves.

Gildale, a Compotation or Drinking-Match, when every one paid his Club or Share.

Gilder. See *Guilder.*

Giles, a proper Name of Men.

Gilla Vitrioli, (among Chymiſts) Vomitive Vitriol, being only a Purification of White Vitriol.

Gill-creep-by-ground, an Herb. See *Alehoof.*

Gillet, a proper Name of Women.

Gilliflower, a well known Flower, of which there are ſome that have the ſcent of Cloves, and thence call'd *Clove-gilliflowers.*

Gilliflower-Apple, an Apple of a pleaſant Taſte, and good for Cider.

Gilt-head, a kind of Sea-fiſh, ſo call'd from its golden Colour.

† **Gim,** pretty, ſpruce, neat.

Gimlet, a Piercer to broach a Veſſel with.

Gimmer-lamb, or **Gammer-lamb,** a Country-Word for an Ewe-lamb.

Gimmol. See *Gemmow-ring.*

Gin, a Snare or Trap; alſo an Engine for raiſing or lifting up of great Guns.

Ginger, a Root that creeps along upon the Ground, with Knots and Joynts, having a Taſte like Pepper; it is brought from *Calecut* in the *Eaſt-Indies* both dry and preſerv'd green with Sugar.

Gingerly, ſoftly, or gently.

Gingibrachium, (*Lat.*) the Scurvey in the Gums and Arms.

Gingidium, the Herb *Chervil.*

Gingiva, the Gum, a hard ſort of Fleſh, in which the Teeth are ſet, and ſurrounded as it were with a Rampart.

Ginglymus, (*Gr.*) a joyning of Bones, when the Head of one is receiv'd into the Cavity or Hollow of another, and again the Head of the latter into the Cavity of the other; as the joynting of the Thigh-bone with the *Tibia,* and of the Shoulder-bone with the *Ulna.*

To **Gingreat,** (old Word) to chirp as a Bird does.

Ginnus, (*Lat.*) a Mungrel Creature bred of a Horſe and a She-Aſs.

To **Gingle,** to make a noiſe like little Bells; to uſe Words that have a chiming or affected Sound.

Gippon, (*Fr.*) a Jump, or ſhort Coat.

Gipſies, a Crew of pilfering Stragglers, that pretend to tell People their Fortunes, corruptly ſo call'd for *Egyptians,* upon account of the Tawny Colour of their Skin. See *Egyptians.*

Giraffa. See *Camelopardalus.*

Giraſol, a ſort of precious Stone, or Gem, of a whitiſh ſhining Colour, which ſends forth a golden Luſtre when plac'd towards the Sun, and therefore commonly call'd *The Sun-ſtone.*

Girder, a main Beam, or piece of Timber that goes a-croſs a Houſe.

Girding-girt. See *Girt.*

Girle, (among Hunters) a Roe-buck of two Years.

Giron. See *Gyron.*

Girt, (Sea-Term) a Ship is ſaid *to be girt,* or to have a *Girding-girt,* when the Cable is ſo taught, *i. e.* ſtrained, that upon the turning of the Tide ſhe cannot get over it with her Stern-poſt, but lyes a-croſs it.

Girth, a kind of Girdle buckled on under a Horſe's Belly; alſo a Saddle that is buckled and compleat for uſe. Alſo a Term us'd by Cock-Maſters, for the Compaſs of a Cock's Body.

Girth-web, that Stuff of which the Girths of a Saddle are made.

Girthol, (in the Practick of *Scotland*) a Sanctuary, or place of Refuge.

Girvii, a People that in Old Times inhabited the Fenny Parts of *Lincolnſhire, Cambridgeſhire, &c.* the Word ſignifying Fen-dwellers.

Giſarms, or **Guiſarms,** a kind of Halberd or Weapon with two Spikes, which ſome call *Biſarms;* a Hand-ax.

To **Giſe,** or **Juice the Ground,** (among Graziers) is when the Owner does not feed it with his own proper Stock, but takes in other Cattel to *agiſt* or graze in it.

Giſements, or **Juicements,** Foreign Cattel ſo taken in to be kept by the Week.

Giſlebert. See *Gilbert.*

Giſte, (*Fr.*) a Couch, or Reſting-place; whence *Giſts* or *Geſts* of the Queen's Progreſs, *i. e.* a Bill or Writing that contains the Names of the Towns or Houſes where ſhe intends to lie upon the Way. See *Geſt.*

Giſte-takers. See *Agiſtator.*

Gite, (old Word) a Gown.

Gith, an Herb that grows amidſt Corn.

Gittern, a kind of Cittern, a Muſical Inſtrument.

To **Give Ground,** (in Military Affairs) is to retire, to loſe the Poſt a Body of Men is in.

Given, a Word that is often us'd in *Mathematicks,* and ſignifies ſomething which is ſuppos'd to be known: Thus if a Magnitude be known, or that another may be found equal to it, the uſual Expreſſion is, *'Tis a given Magnitude,* or ſuch a thing *is given in Magnitude.*

Gives, Shackles, or Fetters.

Gizzard. See *Ghizzard.*

Glacialis Humor, (*Lat.*) the Icy Humour, one of the three Humours of the Eye, which is contain'd in the Uveous Coat, and is thicker than the reſt.

Glaciation, (among Naturaliſts) the freezing or turning of Water or any other Liquor into Ice.

Glacis, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) any eaſie little Slope of a Bank, but more eſpecially that of the Parapet, or Breaſt-work of the *Covert-way,* which inſenſibly falls even with the level of the Field, and is alſo ſometimes call'd *Eſplanade.*

Gladdon, or **Gladwin,** an Herb whoſe Flower reſembles the *Flower-de-luce,* and which is otherwiſe call'd *Spruge-wort.*

Glade, an open light Paſſage made thro' a Wood, by lopping off the Branches of Trees all along that way.

Glader. See *Gladiolus*.

Gladiator, (*Lat.*) a Sword-player, or Fencer. The *Roman* Gladiators fought in the *Circenſian* Games, and at the Funerals of Great Men, one againſt the other, even to the loſs of their Lives, to divert the People, or to pacify the Ghoſts of their Kindred.

Gladiolus, a little Sword, a Ponyard, or Dagger; alſo the Herb *Gladen*, or *Sword-graſs*, a kind of *Sedge*; whoſe Leaves are ſhap'd like a ſmall Sword.

Gladius, a Sword; alſo the Sword-fiſh.

Gladuſe, (*Brit.*) a proper Name of Women.

Glair, the White of an Egg.

Glaive, a ſort of Weapon like a Halberd.

Glandage, (Law-Term) Maſtage, the Seaſon for feeding Hogs with Maſt.

Glance, a Caſt with the Eye, an Alluſion, a Reflection.

Gland. See *Glandula*, and *Mucilaginous Glands*.

Glanders, a loathſome Diſeaſe in Horſes, when they void a ſlimy, thick, and yellowiſh Humour thro' their Noſtrils, which proceeds firſt from Heats and Colds; but if it be of a green Colour, with reddiſh Specks, and ſtink much, 'tis a certain Sign that the Lungs are ulcerated.

Glandiferous, bearing Maſt.

Glandula, (*Lat.*) a little Acorn; alſo a Gland, Glandule, or Kernel in the Fleſh, defin'd by Anatomiſts to be a ſoft, fat, ſpungy Subſtance, of a peculiar nature, which ſerves to ſtrengthen the Veſſels, to ſuck up ſuperfluous Humours, and to moiſten other Parts. Theſe *Glandules* are of two ſorts, *viz.* either *Adventitious*, as thoſe Kernels which are ſometimes under the Arm-holes, in the Neck, as the King's-Evil, *&c.* or *Perpetual* and *Natural*, as the *Pancreas*, or Sweet-bread, the *Glandula Pinealis*, *&c.* The *Perpetual* are likewiſe two-fold, *viz.* either *Conglobated*, or *Conglomerated*; which See.

Glandula Guidonis, a kind of Swelling like a Glandule, ſoft, moveable, without Roots, and ſeparate from the parts about it.

Glandula Pinealis, or **Conarium**, a Glandule or Kernel in the folding of the Brain call'd *Choroides*, ſo nam'd from its Shape, which reſembles that of a Cone, or Pine-apple.

Glandula Pituitaria, a ſmall Glandule in the *Sella Equina*, a place in the Brain ſo termed, which Kernel is cover'd over with the *Rete Mirabile* in many Brutes, but not in Men.

Glandulæ ad plexum Nerveum ſitæ. See *Renes ſuccenturiati*.

Glandulæ Lumbares, are three Glands deſcrib'd by *Bartholinus*, and ſo nam'd upon account of their lying upon the Loins.

Glandulæ Odoriferæ, certain ſmall Glandules diſcover'd by Dr. *Tyſon*, in that part of the *Penis* or Yard where the *Præputium* is joyn'd to the *Balanus*, and he gives them this Name from the great ſcent which their ſeparated Liquor ſends forth.

Glandulæ Renales, or **Capſulæ Atrabiliares**, two Glandules which lye wrapt up in Fat between the *Aorta*, or great Artery, and the Kidney, a little above the Emulgent Veſſels. See *Capſulæ Atrabiliares*, and *Renes ſuccenturiati*.

Glanduloſa Tunica Inteſtinorum. See *Papillæ Inteſtinorum*.

Glanduloſum Corpus, the ſame as *Proſtata*, which See.

Glandulous, full of Glandules or Kernels.

Glandulous Fleſh, (in *Anat.*) is ſuch as that of the Almonds of the Ears, Breaſts, Sweet-bread, *&c.*

Glandulous Roots, (among Herbaliſts) thoſe Roots that grow Kernel-like, and are faſten'd together with ſmall Fibres or Threads.

Glanis, (*Lat.* a crafty Fiſh, which bites away the Bait without meddling with the Hook, and is ſo call'd from *Glanis*, a River of *Italy*, where it is often found. See *Silurus*.

Glans, Maſt of Oak, or other Trees; a Gland or Kernel in the Fleſh; the Nut or Head of a Man's Yard; alſo a Suppoſitory, or Medicine to be put up the Fundament: Among Herbaliſts it is taken for ſuch Fruit, as being contain'd within a ſmooth hard Bark, has its hinder part next to the Tree cover'd with a kind of Cup, whilſt the fore-part is bare, as Acorns, *&c.*

Glans Unguentaria, the Fruit of a Tree like Tamariſk, as big as an Hazel-nut, with a Kernel like an Almond, that purges Phlegm and Choler, and cures the Itch.

To **Glare**, to over-blaze, to dazzle.

Glaſs, a tranſparent Subſtance, made by Art of white gliſtering Flints, mix'd with *Sal Alkali*, or the Herb *Glaſs-wort*, or with Salt of Fern-Aſhes for common Glaſs.

Glaſs of Antimony. See *Regulus of Antimony*.

Glaſſy Humour of the Eye. See *Vitreous Humour*.

Glaſſy Tunicle. See *Vitreous Tunicle*.

Glaſtum, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Woad*, that ſerves for dying a Blew Colour, and which was us'd by the Old *Britains* to paint their Bodies.

Glauciſcus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Fiſh, which being eaten in Broth by Women breeds them plenty of Milk.

Glaucium, an Herb of a Sea-green Colour; alſo a Fieldfare, or Coot; a Bird.

Glaucoma, or **Glaucoſis**, a Fault in the Eye, when the Cryſtalline Humour is chang'd into a Gray, or Sky-colour.

Glaucus, the Sea-ſtickling, a ſort of Fiſh; alſo the Sea-Blewling.

Glavea, (in old *Latin* Records) a Gleave, Javelin, or Hand-dart.

To **Glaver**, to ſooth up, or fawn upon.

Glaux, (*Gr.*) the Owl, a Bird; alſo the Herb *Milt-wort*, or *Sea-Trifoly*.

To **Glaze**, to work with Glaſs, to varniſh, to poliſh, or ſet a Gloſs upon.

Glazier, an Artificer that works or deals in Glaſs.

Glaziers Rules, an Inſtrument made of two pieces of Box, that ſlide one by another, with Lines fitly contriv'd for their Work.

Glead, or **Glede**, a ſort of Kite; a Bird of Prey.

Gleam, a Ray, or Beam of Light: Among Falconers a Hawk is ſaid to *gleam*, when ſhe caſts or throws up Filth from her Gorge.

To **Glean**, to gather or pick up Ears of ſcatter'd Corn, when cut down in Harveſt-Time.

Glear, or **Glair**, the White of an Egg.

To **Glear**, to rub over with Glear, as Bookbinders do the Covers of Books, before they are poliſh'd.

Glebariæ, (in old *Latin* Records) Turfs, Pete or Earth fit to burn.

Glebe, or **Glebe-Land**, Church-Land, moſt commonly taken for Land belonging to a Pariſh-Church, or Parſonage, beſides the Tithe; from the *Latin* Word *Gleba*, *i. e.* a Turf, or Clod of Earth.

Glede, (old Word) a hot Ember, or live Coal.

† **Glee**, Joy or Mirth.

Gleek, a Game at Cards ſo call'd.

Gleet. See *Glitt*.

Gleire, (old Word) White.

Glene, (*Gr.*) the Ball or Apple of the Eye; alſo the hollowneſs of a Bone, which receives another within it.

Glenoides, two Cavities or hollow places in the lower part of the firſt *Vertebra*, or turning-joynt of the Neck.

Gleucinum, Oil of the firſt running, before the Olives be thoroughly preſs'd.

Glib, flowing easily, slippery, smooth.

To **Glimmer**, to begin to appear by Degrees, as the Light does at break of Day.

Glimpse, a Flash, or Beam of Light.

Glis, Gliris, (*Lat.*) Vinewdness or Mouldiness in Bread.

Glis, Gliris, the Dormouse, a Creature like a Mouse, which lives in Trees, and spends good part of the Year in sleeping.

Glis, Glitis, a Thistle, or Piony-root.

Glis, Glitis, clammy Earth, or Potters Clay.

Glister. See *Clyster*.

To **Glisten**, **Glister**, or **Glitter**, to shine, to be bright or ſparkling.

Glitt, or **Gleet**, a thin Matter iſſuing out of Wounds and Ulcers; eſpecially when the nervous or ſinewy Parts are bruis'd and hurt.

Gloar, as *Gloar-fat*, i. e. fulſomely fat.

Globe, (*Lat. in Geom.*) a Solid Body exactly round, contain'd under one Surface; in the middle of which is a Point from whence all Right-lines drawn to the Surface are equal one to another.

The Term is alſo attributed to two Artificial Repreſentations of Heaven and Earth; one of which call'd the *Celeſtial Globe*, ſhews the Figures of the ſeveral Conſtellations or Companies of Stars, with the imaginary Circles, *&c.* of the Heaven: And the other named the *Terreſtrial Globe*, repreſents all the Parts of the Earth and Sea, drawn in their natural Order and Situation, with the Circles, Diſtances of Places, *&c.*

Globoſity, a being round in form of a Globe or Bowl; as the *Globoſity of the Earth*.

Globous, or **Globular**, round like a Globe.

Globule, (in *Philoſ.*) a ſmall round Body.

Globulus, (*Lat.*) a little round Ball or Pellet: In *Surgery*, a round moveable Swelling in the Lips.

Globulus Naſi, the lower griſly part of the Noſe.

Glome, (old Word) a bottom of Thread.

† **Glomeration**, a winding round in a bottom, a rolling or gathering into a round Lump.

Gloomy, duſky, dark, or cloudy.

Glorification, (*Lat.*) a glorifying, or giving Honour to; an admitting to the State of Eternal Glory.

To **Glorify**, to give Glory to, to praiſe; alſo to put among the Bleſſed.

Glorious, full of Glory, famous, honourable.

Glory, Honour, Praiſe, Eſteem; Reputation, Renown, Fame: It is alſo taken for the Majeſty of God, conſider'd with infinite Power, and all other Divine Perfections.

A **Glory**, (in *Painting*) ſignifies thoſe Beams or Rays of Light, that are uſually drawn round about the Head of a Saint: In an *Opera*, or Stage-Play, it is a Repreſentation of Heaven.

To **Glory**, to boaſt or brag; as to *glory in Wickedneſs, to glory of a Thing*, &c.

Gloſs, a Comment, Expoſition, or Interpretation; alſo a Luſtre or Brightneſs ſet upon Silk, Cloth, Stuff, *&c.*

To **Gloſs**, to comment, or make Notes upon.

Gloſſary, (*Gr.*) a Dictionary, or Table to ſhew the Signification of Words, eſpecially thoſe that are obſcure and barbarous in ſeveral Languages.

Gloſſocomium, a Surgeon's Inſtrument for broken Limbs.

Gloſſographer, one that ſets down and interprets the meaning of ſtrange or hard Words.

Gloſſopetra, a precious Stone like a Man's Tongue, mention'd by *Pliny*: Alſo the Stone-tongue, or Tongue-ſtone, ſo call'd from its reſembling the Shape of a Jack-daw's Tongue.

Glottis, a Bird of the Quail-kind, having a long Tongue: In *Anatomy*, one of the five Griſtles of the *Larynx*, or Head of the Wind-pipe; the Chink of the Wind-pipe.

Glove-ſilver, (in old Records) Money given to ſome Servants by Cuſtom, to buy them Gloves, as a Reward and Encouragement of their Labours.

Glovers-ſtitch, (in *Surgery*) is when the Operator having drawn together the Lips of a Wound, holds them between two Fingers, paſſes a Needle underneath, and ſows them upwards all along, after the manner of Glovers.

To **Glow**, to burn like a Coal, to tingle as the Ears do.

Glow-worm, a kind of Inſect that ſhines by Night.

To **Glout**, to look doggedly or lowr'ly.

To **Gloze**, to flatter, coaks, or ſooth up.

Glue, a well known Compoſition made by boiling the Sinews of Sheeps Trotters, Parings of raw Hides, *&c.* to a Jelly, and ſtraining it.

Glut, great Quantity of any thing, Fill, Fulneſs of Stomach: Among Falconers, the ſlimy Subſtance that lies in a Hawk's Pannel.

Glutæi, (*Gr. in Anat.*) the Name of ſix Muſcles that move the Buttocks, on each ſide three.

Glutæus Major, a Muſcle of the Thigh, ſo call'd as being the largeſt Muſcle of thoſe that make up the Buttocks: It takes riſe from the outward part of the Spine of the *Os Ileum*, as alſo from the undermoſt parts of the *Sacrum* and *Os Coccygis*, and is let into the *Linea Aſpera* on the back part of the Thigh-bone; ſo that when this Muſcle acts, it pulls the Thigh directly backward.

Glutæus Medius, a Muſcle of the Thigh which lies chiefly under the Tendinous Beginning of the former, and ariſing from the outward part of the *Os Ileum*, is inſerted to the upper and outward part of the great *Trochanter*: This Muſcle is employ'd to turn the Thigh inwards; or as others ſay, it ſerves to ſtretch it out.

Glutæus Minor, a Muſcle of the Thigh, that lies wholly under the *Glutæus Medius*: It ariſes from the *Dorſus Ilei*, and has its Inſertion at the upper part of the Root of the great *Trochanter*; ſo that its Fibres running Parallel with thoſe of the *Medius*, aſſiſt it in all its Actions.

Gluten (*Lat.*) Glue, Paſte, Solder: According to the ancient Phyſicians, a kind of dewey Humour, that ſticks cloſe to the Parts, and is otherwiſe termed *Ros glutea*.

Glutia (*Gr.*) two Prominences or Bunchings out in the Brain, which are likewiſe call'd *Nates* in *Latin*; both Terms ſignifying *Buttocks*.

Glutination, (*Lat.*) a gluing together, or joyning together with Glue.

Glutinative, proper to glue, that has a gluing Quality.

Glutinous, that ſticks like Glue, gluiſh or gluey, clammy.

Glutos, (*Gr.*) one of the Proceſſes in the upper part of the Thigh-bone, otherwiſe call'd the *greater Rotator*.

Glutton, one that devours much Meat, a greedy Eater: Alſo the Name of a ſtrange greedy Beaſt, that ſtuffs it ſelf with Carrion till its Paunch ſticks out like a Drum; afterwards getting between two Trees or Rocks, it preſſes out the Ordure upwards and downwards, and then returns to the Carcaſs to gorge it ſelf again. This Beaſt is found in *Lithuania*, *Muſcovy*, and other Northern Countries.

Gluttony, immoderate eating and drinking.

Glycypicris, (*Gr.*) Bitter-ſweet, or windy Nightſhade, an Herb ſaid to provoke Urine, to be good in a Dropſy and for the Jaundice.

Glycyrrhiza, Sweet-root, or Liquoriſh, good for the Lungs and Reins, and againſt Sharpneſs of Urine.

Glycyſide, the Piony, a Plant and Flower.

Glyn, a Word us'd in Doomſday-Record, for a Valley.

Gnat

Gnaphalium, (*Gr.*) Cud-weed, or Chaff-weed, an Herb, the diſtill'd Water of which is of great Uſe for Cancers.

Gnar, or **Gnur,** a hard Knot in Wood; alſo a Churl or Clown.

Gnat, a ſmall ſort of a ſtinging Fly.

Gnat-ſnapper, a Bird, otherwiſe call'd a Fig-eater.

Gnew, (old Word) gnawed.

Gnoff, (old Word) a Churl, or Fool.

Gnoma, (*Gr.*) a Sentence; alſo an Inſtrument to meaſure Land with.

Gnomon, a Carpenter's Rule; alſo the Needle, Cock, or Pin of a Dial, that caſts the Shadow on the Hour.

In *Geometry*, the **Gnomon of a Parallelogram,** is a Figure made of the two Complements, together with either of the Parallelograms about the Diagonal.

Gnomonick, full of Sentences, as the *Gnomonick Poets*, Writers of Sententious Verſes.

Gnomonicks, the Art of Dialling.

Gnosticks, (*i. e.* knowing) a Sect of vile Hereticks, who had one *Carpocras* for their Ring-leader, *A.C.* 125. They aſſum'd to themſelves a great Degree of Knowledge, deny'd the Day of Judgment, and held two ſupreme Deities, one Good, the other Bad.

To **Go to God,** or *to* **Go without Day,** a Law-Expreſſion, ſignifying to be diſmiſſed the Court.

Go-to-bed-at-Noon, an Herb ſo call'd.

Goad, a pointed Stick, or Rod with a ſharp Iron-Pin at the end of it to prick Oxen, or other Cattel, forward.

Goal, the Place appointed for the end of a Race, or other Exerciſe; alſo the ſame as *Gaol*; a Jayl, or Priſon.

Goaling of Vagabonds, (in the Statute-Laws) a ſending them to Goal or Priſon.

Goaring. See *Goring*.

Goat, a well known Beaſt.

Goat-chafer, a ſort of Beetle; an Inſect.

Goat-hart, or *Stone-buck*, a wild Beaſt.

Goat-milker, or **Goat-ſucker,** a kind of Owl.

Goats-beard, an Herb with long ſtaring Leaves, the Root of which is excellent in Sallets, and held to be reſtorative in Conſumptions.

Goats-bread, a kind of eatable Root.

Goats-Marjoram, an Herb.

Goats-rue, an Herb having Leaves ſomewhat like Vetches, but of a lighter Colour. It preſerves the Heart from Panting, and the effect of Melancholy Vapours; being alſo good againſt Poiſon, Peſtilence, and the Small-Pox.

Goats-thorn, a kind of Shrub.

Goave-tree, a Tree in *Jamaica*, which has ſeveral Trunks growing from one Root, ſeven or eight Foot high, with Leaves of a yellowiſh green Colour; the Fruit round like a Grape, but bigger.

Gob, or **Gobbet,** a great piece of Meat.

To **Gobble up,** to eat Gobs, or ſwallow down greedily.

Gobio, or **Gobius,** (*Lat.*) the Gudgeon or Pink; a Sea and River-fiſh.

Gobio Capitatus, the Bull-head, Cull, or Millers-Thumb.

Gobites Barbatus, the Loche.

Goblet, a Drinking-Cup of a round Figure, without Feet or Handles.

Goblins, or **Hobgoblins,** familiar Spirits that are ſaid to do good Offices in Houſes, as to help to dreſs the Horſes, *&c.*

Gobonated, as *A Bordure Gobonated*, *i. e.* divided after ſuch a manner, as if it were cut into Gobbets, and diſtinguiſh'd by ſeveral Colours.

Godard, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying in the *German* Tongue, Godly Diſpoſition.

Godard, or **a la Godard,** (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a particular way of dreſſing a ſhort Rib of Beef.

Godbote, (*Sax.*) an Amercement or Fine anciently paid for Crimes and Offences againſt God; an Eccleſiaſtical or Church-Fine.

Godfrey (*Germ.* God's Peace) a proper Name of Men, the moſt eminent Bearer of which was that famous Champion in the Holy War, ſtyl'd *Godfrey of Bouillon*, who took the City of *Jeruſalem* from the Infidels, and was made King of it.

Godiveo, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a ſort of Pie fill'd with a delicious Farce made of Veal, and ſeveral other kinds of Meat; or elſe of Carps, Pikes and other Fiſh, for Days of Abſtinence.

Godwin (*Germ.*) a proper Name ſignifying victorious in God.

Godwit, a kind of Quail, a delicate Bird.

Goff, a ſort of Play at Ball.

Goffe. See *Geoff*.

Gofiſh, (old Word) ſottiſh.

Gog, (*Heb.* a Roof of a Houſe) the Son of *Shemaiah*: Alſo a People, who together with *Magog* are mentioned in *Ezekiel*, as Nations that ſhall perſecute the Church.

To **be a-gog for a thing,** to be eagerly bent upon it, to deſire it earneſtly.

Goggle-eyed, having full rolling Eyes.

Goging-ſtool, a Ducking-ſtool for Scolds and Shrews.

Going to the Vault, a Term us'd in Hunting, with reſpect to an Hare, which ſometimes, tho' ſeldom takes the Ground like a Coney.

Going upon Service, a Military Term. See *Duty*.

Gola, or **Throat,** (in *Architect.*) a kind of Ornament; an Ogee or Wave.

Gold, the moſt weighty, moſt perfect and moſt valuable of all Metals; unequal in its Parts, and having Pores of different Figures.

Gold of Pleaſure, the Name of a certain Herb.

Fulminating Gold. See *Aurum fulminans*.

Gold-cups, a ſort of Flower.

Gold-finch, a well known Singing-Bird: Of theſe there is a very beautiful ſort in *Virginia*, with Red, Orange-colour'd, and yellow Feathers.

Gold-hammer, a Bird

Gold-ring, or the **Devil's Gold-ring,** a ſmall Worm that gnaws the Vine, and wraps it ſelf up in its Leaves.

Gold-ſike, a little Spring in the Pariſh of *Orton* in *Weſtmorland*, which continually caſts up ſmall thin pieces of a Subſtance that ſhines and reſembles Gold.

Golda, (in our old Writers) a Gullet, a Water-paſſage, or Sink.

Golden, belonging to, or like Gold.

Golden Fleece, ſmall Grains of Gold found in Rivers and Brooks, and gather'd up by means of Sheeps-ſkins with the Wool on.

Golden Number, or **Prime,** (in *Aſtron.*) a Number which beginning with Unity encreaſes Yearly one, till it comes to Nineteen, and then begins again: 'Tis ſo call'd becauſe it was formerly ſet down in Calendars or Almanacks in Golden Letters, tho' now commonly in red ones; or perhaps by reaſon of the great Uſe of it, which is to find the Change, the Full and the Quarters of the Moon. See *Lunar Cycle*.

Golden-rod, an Herb of a cleanſing and binding Quality.

Golden Rule, or the Rule of Three, (in *Arithmetick*) ſo call'd by way of Excellency; which may be either Single or Compound; alſo Direct or Inverſe.

The **Single Rule,** is when three Terms or Numbers are propos'd, and a fourth proportional to them is demanded; as in this Queſtion, If 4 Students ſpend 10 Pound in certain Months, how much Money will ſerve 8 Students for the ſame time, and at the ſame rate of Expence?

The **Compound, or Double Rule**, is when five Terms being propounded a ſixth proportional to them is requir'd; as if 4 Students ſpend 19 Pounds in three Months, how much will ſerve 8 Students 9 Months?

The **Single Rule of Three direct**, is when the Tenour or Senſe of the Queſtion requires the fourth Number ſought, to have ſuch Proportion to the ſecond, as the third Number has to the firſt: So in the firſt Queſtion as 8 is the double of 4, ſo ought the fourth Number to be the double of 19.

The **Inverſe, indirect, or backward Rule of Three**, is when the fourth Term required ought to proceed from the ſecond Term, according to the ſame Rate or Proportion that the firſt proceeds from the third: For Example, if 8 Horſes may be maintain'd 12 Days with a certain Quantity of Provender, how many Days will the ſame Quantity ſerve 16 Horſes? Here as 8 is half 16, ſo ought the fourth Term required to be half 12.

Golden Sulphur of Antimony, a Chymical Medicine, made of the Regulus of Antimony, boil'd in Common Water, and ſtrain'd, afterwards pouring Vinegar on it, ſo that a reddiſh or Gold-colour'd Powder will ſink to the bottom of the Veſſel.

Goldney, or **Gilt-head**, a Sea-fiſh.

Gold-foil, Leaf-gold.

Goldilocks, or **Golden-tufts**, a ſort of Herb.

Golding, a kind of Apple.

Goldfin, a Fiſh, ſo call'd from its Colour, its ſides from the Neck to the Tail being curiouſly wrought with golden and red Lines at a certain diſtance on a Silver-ground.

Gold-ſmith, one that ſells and deals in all ſorts of Gold and Silver-Plate, Medals, Jewels, *&c.*

Golgotha, a place near *Mount-Sion*, full of Malefactors Bones: The Word in the *Syriack* Tongue ſignifies a place of dead Men's Sculls.

Goliah, (*Heb.*) a Giant of the *Philiſtines*, killed by *David*.

Golierdies, (old Word) ravenouſly mouthed.

Golp, (*Span.*) a Slaſh, or Blow.

Golpes, (in *Heraldry*) little Balls or Pellets of the Purpure Colour.

Goman, (*Sax.*) a Marry'd Man.

Gome, the black and oily Greaſe of a wrought Cart-Wheel, Printing-Preſs, *&c.*

Gomer, (*Heb.* conſuming) the Son of *Japhet*; alſo an *Hebrew* Meaſure, containing the Quantity of one Gallon, or ſomewhat more.

Gomphæna, (*Gr.*) the Herb *Jealouſie*, or *Popinjay*.

Gomphiaſis, or **Agomphiaſis**, a Diſtemper of the Teeth, when they are looſe and ready to drop out: alſo the breeding of the Cheek-Teeth.

Gomphos, a kind of Swelling in the Eye, when the Ball of it goes beyond the Skin call'd *Uvea Tunica*.

Gomphoſis, or **Gomphoma**, (in *Surgery*) the faſtening of one Bone into another, like a Nail, as of the Teeth in the Jaws.

Gonagra, the Gout in the Knee.

Gonambuch, a Bird in *Braſil* no bigger than a great Fly, with ſhining Wings, which ſings ſo ſweetly, that it is not inferiour to the Nightingale.

Gondola, (*Ital.*) a kind of flat long Boat, much us'd in the Canals at *Venice*.

Gone out a head, a Sea-Phraſe, us'd when a Ship under Sail has paſs'd before the Head of another.

Gonfalon, the Banner of the Church carry'd in the Pope's Army.

Gonfalonier, the Pope's Standard-bearer, which Office is claim'd as Hereditary by the Dukes of *Parma*.

Gonfennon, (old Word) a little Flag.

Gongrona, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) every Swelling that happens in the ſinewy Parts, with hardneſs and roundneſs.

Gonorrhœa, a Diſeaſe which cauſes a frequent diſcharge of the Seed, without any erection of the Yard, which does not always proceed from a Venereal Cauſe, but ſometimes from a Sprain or Wrench; 'tis commonly call'd a Clap, or the *Running of the Reins*. See *Chaude-piſſe*.

Gonorrhœa Chordata, is when, together with the effuſion of the *Semen Urethra*, or Urinary Paſſage, is bent like a Bow with Pain.

Good A-bearing, or **Good Behaviour**, (Law-Term) an exact Carriage of a Subject towards the Queen and her Liege-People, whereto Men upon their diſſolute Courſe of Life, or Miſdemeanours, are ſometimes bound.

Good Country, an Aſſize, or Jury of Country-men, or good Neighbours.

Good Eſcheat, forfeited Goods. See *Eſcheat*.

Googe, a ſort of Tool uſ'd by Joyners, *&c.*

Gool, (Statute Law-Word) a Breach in a Bank or Sea-Wall; a Paſſage worn by the ebbing and flowing of the Tide; alſo a Trench or Ditch.

Gooſe, a known Fowl; a Taylor's Iron to preſs Seams with; a Paſſage or Breach worked by the Sea.

Gooſe-berries, a Fruit, ſo call'd from the uſe that has been a long time made of them for Sauce for green Geeſe.

Gooſe-bill, a Surgeon's Inſtrument, ſerving for the ſame uſe as the *Crows-bill*, which See.

Gooſe-foot, a kind of Herb.

Gooſe-graſs, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd *Clivers*, good to cleanſe the Blood and ſtrengthen the Liver.

Gooſe-wing, (among Sailors) a particular way of fitting up the Sail on the Miſſen-Yard, ſo as the Ship may go more ſwift before a Wind, or Quarter-wind with a fair freſh Gale; it is alſo ſometimes call'd a *Studding-ſail*.

Gor-belly, or **Gore-belly**, one who is all Paunch or Belly.

Gorce, a Pool, or Pit of Water to keep Fiſh in; alſo any ſtop in a River, ſuch as Wears, Mills, Stakes, *&c.* which hinder the free Paſſage of Ships or Boats.

Gorcrow, a Country Word for a Raven.

Gore, a piece of Linnen-cloth let into the ſide of a Woman's Shift; in old Records a ſmall narrow ſlip of Ground. In *Heraldry* a *Gore* is a Figure conſiſting of two arched Lines drawn from the Siniſter Chief and bottom of the Eſcutcheon, and meeting in a ſharp Angle in the Feſſe-point: It ſignifies a Rebatement for Cowardize; but a *Gore dexter* is no mark of Diſhonour.

Gore, or **Gore-blood**, clotted or corrupt Blood.

To **Gore**, to prick, to puſh at or wound with a Horn, as an Ox does; alſo a Country Word, to make up a Mow or Reek of Hay, *&c.*

Gorge, (in *Falconry*) that part of a Hawk which firſt receives the Meat, and is call'd the Craw or Crop in other Fowls. In *Fortification* it is the entrance that leads to the Platform or Body of a Work.

Gorge of a Baſtion, is made by two Lines drawn both ways from the Angle of the *Polygon* to the Angles of the Courtin or Flank.

Gorge of a flat Baſtion, is a right Line which bounds the diſtance comprehended between the two Flanks.

Gorge of a Half-moon or Ravelin, is the ſpace contain'd between the two Ends of their Faces next the place.

Gorge of other Out-works, is the ſpace between their Wings or Sides next the great Ditch.

Gorge, **Gule**, or **Neck**, (in *Architecture*) is the narroweſt part of the *Dorick* and *Tuſcan* Capitals, lying between the Aſtragal, above the Shaft of the Pillar, and the Annulets: Alſo a kind of Moulding, hollow on the inſide, which is larger, but not ſo deep as the *Scotia*, and ſerves for Compartments, Chambranles, *&c.*

To **Gorge**, to fill, glut, cram, or ſtuff.

Gorged, a Term us'd by Heralds, when a Crown, Coronet, or ſuch like thing, is repreſented about the Neck of a Lion or Swan, *&c.* as *A Lion or Cignet, gorged with a Ducal Coronet.*

Gorgeous, coſtly, ſtately, gallant, fine, eſpecially in Apparel.

Gorget, a kind of Whisk, or Neck-cloth for a Woman; alſo a Neck-piece of Plate worn by the Officers of a Company of Foot-Soldiers.

To **Gormandize**, to be given to Gluttony, to devour greedily.

Goring, a Sea-Term apply'd to a Sail, when it comes ſloping off by Degrees, and is broader at the Clew than at the Earing; as all the Top-ſails and Top-gallant Sails are.

Gors, or **Goſs**, a Shrub, otherwiſe call'd Furz.

Gortonians, a Sect of *New-England* Hereticks, not much different from the *Quakers*, ſet up by *Samuel Gorton*, who was baniſh'd out of *England*, *A.D.* 1646.

Goshawk, a Bird of Prey, of which there are ſeveral ſorts.

Gosling, a young Gooſe; alſo a kind of Subſtance that grows upon a Nut-tree.

Goſpel, (*Sax. i.e.* God's Word, or good Saying) a Title more eſpecially given to the four Books of the New Teſtament, relating to the Life, Miracles and Doctrine of our Bleſſed Saviour; alſo the Principles and Conditions of Chriſtianity therein reveal'd: Alſo a Portion of the Goſpel, contain'd in the Service of the Church of *England*, at the reading of which the People ſtand up.

Goſpeller, he that reads the Goſpel in a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church.

Gos-hawk, (*q.d.* groſs Hawk) a large kind of Hawk.

Goſſip, (in *Saxon*, *Godſib*, *i.e.* of Kin before God) one that undertakes for another in Baptiſm; a Godfather or God-mother.

Goſſipion, or **Goſſipium**, (*Gr.*) a Tree that bears Cotten; or the Cotten it ſelf, which being burnt ſtops bleeding, eſpecially of Wounds.

Goſſomers, a kind of thin Cobweb-like Exhalation or Vapour, which hovers in the Air at the beginning of Autumn, and which is ſuppos'd by Country-People to rot Sheep, if it fall upon the Ground, where they feed.

Gote, a Word us'd in Stat. 23. *H.* 8. for a Ditch, Sluce, or Gutter.

Gothick, belonging to the *Goths*: In Architecture a *Gothick-Building*, ſuch a one as is rais'd after the manner of the *Goths*; wherein the Order is ſo far different from the ancient Proportions, that its Pillars are either too maſſy like vaſt Piles, or as ſlender as Poles; neither have the Capitals any certain Dimenſions, but have Figures carv'd on them, repreſenting the thorny Leaves of Thiſtles, Coleworts, Bears-foot, *&c.*

To **Govern**, (*Lat.*) to rule; to manage, look to, or take care of; to carry or behave one's ſelf.

Governable, that may be governed.

Governante, or **Governeſs**, ſhe that has the bringing up of a Perſon of Quality's Child, or of a young Prince.

Government, the Office or Employment of a Governour; alſo the Province, City, or Place that is under his Command: Alſo the form or manner of Governing; as *an Ariſtocratical* or *Democratical Government.*

Governour, a Ruler or Commander, a Tutour.

Governour of a Garriſon, a conſiderable Officer, whoſe Power not only prevails over the Inhabitants and Soldiers of the Place; but alſo over all Troops that may be there in Winter-Quarters, or Quarters of Refreſhment.

Goule (old Word) Uſury, from the *Latin* Word *Gula*, *i.e.* the Throat.

Gourd, a Plant, of the Nature of a Melon or Cucumber; it is alſo us'd by *Chaucer* for a Bottle.

Gournet, a kind of Bird.

Gout, a painfull Diſeaſe, occaſion'd by the falling down of a ſharp Humour upon the Nerves and Tendons.

Gout-wort, otherwiſe call'd Herb-*Gerard*, *Aſhweed*, and *Jump-about*, an Herb whoſe Property is to eaſe the Gout and Sciatica, as all Joynt-aches, and other cold Diſtempers.

Goyavier, a ſort of Fruit growing in the *Weſt-Indies.*

Grabat, (*Fr.*) a little Bed or Couch without Curtains.

To **Grabble**, to handle untowardly, or wantonly.

Grace, Favour, or good Will; Agreeableneſs, genteel Air, Comlineſs. In *Divinity*, the Mercy and Loving-kindneſs of God in finding out means for the Redemption of Mankind, and in ſanctifying the Elect; alſo a Power or Diſpoſition to yield Obedience to the Divine Laws, and to practiſe all Chriſtian Vertues.

Graceful, full of Grace, handſome, comely, charming, agreeable.

Graceleſs, void of Grace, brazen-faced, impudent.

Gracilis Muſculus, (in *Anat.*) one of the Muſcles of the Leg, ſo nam'd from its being the moſt ſlender of them: It ariſes from the inward joynting of the *Os Pubis*, or Share-bone, and is inſerted to the *Tibia*, or greater Focil-bone; ſo as to aſſiſt in bending the Thigh and Leg inwards.

Gracility, Slenderneſs, Slimneſs, Lankneſs.

Gracious, endued with Grace, or that has a good Grace; kind, civil, courteous.

Graculus. (*Lat.*) a Jack-daw, *Corniſh* Chough, or Jay.

Graculus Palmipes, the Cowt, or Sea-Crow.

Gradatio, a going Step by Step: In *Rhetorick*, the ſame Figure, that by a *Greek* Name is otherwiſe call'd *Climax*; which See.

Gradatory, a Place to which one may go up by Steps; particularly an Aſcent from the Cloiſter to the Quire, in ſome Churches.

Gradual, that is done or comes by degrees.

Gradual Pſalms, fifteen Pſalms together from 118th to the 133d. or from the 119th to the 134th, which the Levites us'd to ſing, as they went up the fifteen Steps of *Solomon*'s Temple, on every ſtep a Pſalm.

The **Gradual**, a part of the Maſs, which is ſaid or ſung, between the Epiſtle and Goſpel.

Gradual, or **Graile**, a Book containing certain Offices and Ceremonies of the *Roman* Church.

Graduate, one that has taken his Degrees in an Univerſity.

Graffer, (in ſome Statutes) a Notary, or Scrivener.

Graffium, (in old Records) a Writing-Book, or Ledger-Book; a Regiſter of Deeds and Evidences.

To **Graft**, (in *Husbandry*) to fix a Cyon or young Shoot upon a Stock, ſo as the Sap may paſs without any Hind'rance.

Grail, or **Graille.** See *Gradual.*

Grain, all ſorts of Corn, as Wheat, Rye, *&c.* or a ſingle Corn, as of Salt, Muſtard-ſeed, *&c.* Alſo the ſmalleſt Weight us'd in *England*, being the 20th part of a Scruple in Apothecaries Weight, or the 24th part of a Penny-weight *Troy.*

A **Grain-weight** of Gold-Bullion is worth two Pence, and a Grain-weight of Silver but half a Farthing: Three Grains, or Corns of Barley in length, make an Inch in Meaſure.

Grains of Paradiſe, a Plant otherwiſe call'd *Cardamum.*

Graining-board, a Board made with Nicks, or Teeth like a Saw, and uſ'd by Curriers in graining their Leather.

Grame, (old Word) Sorrow, Miſ-hap, Anger.

Gramercy, a Term commonly uſ'd to expreſs Thanks; from the *French* Words *Grand Merci*, *i. e.* great Thanks.

Gramia, (*Lat.*) a Rheum in the Eyes.

Gramineous, belonging to Graſs, graſſy, as *Gramineous Plants*, a Term uſ'd by Herbaliſts for ſuch Herbs as have a long narrow Leaf like Graſs, and no Foot-ſtalks.

Gramma, (*Gr.*) a Letter, a Writing; alſo a Scruple in Weight, the third part of a *Drachma*, or Dram.

Grammar, (according to *Cicero*'s Definition) is the Art of Speaking and Writing truly, eſtabliſhed by Cuſtom, Reaſon and Authority: Alſo a Book which contains the Rules of that Art in every Language. 'Tis ſo call'd from the *Greek* Word *Gramma*, *i. e.* a Letter, becauſe it ſhews in the firſt place how to form articulate Sounds, which are repreſented by Letters.

Grammarian, one that is skill'd in, or teaches Grammar.

Grammatias, a kind of Jaſper-ſtone, with white Strokes or Lines overthwart.

Grammatical, belonging to the Science of Grammar.

Grammaticaſter, or **Grammatiſta**, a Smatterer in Grammar, a paltry School-maſter, a Pedant.

Grample, a kind of Sea-fiſh.

Grampus, a Fiſh ſomewhat like a Whale, but leſs.

Granadeer, (*Fr.*) a Soldier armed with a Sword, a Hatchet, a Fire-lock ſlung, and a Pouch full of Granadoes.

Granadoes, a ſmall Shell or hallow Ball, made of Iron, Tin, or other Metal filld with fine Powder, and having a Fuſee ſtuck to the Touch-hole to ſet it on Fire, which is no ſooner done but the Caſe flies into many ſhatters, to the great Dammage of all that ſtand near it: So that Granadoes are uſually thrown by Hand into cloſe and narrow Places, as Trenches, Lodgments, *&c.* or amidſt the Soldiers to diſorder their Ranks.

Granary, or **Garner**, (*Lat.*) a Place where Corn is kept.

Granatarius, (in old *Records*) an Officer who kept the Granary or Corn-chamber in a Religious Houſe.

Granate, that has many Grains, as *granate Marble*.

A **Granate**, a precious Stone, ſo call'd becauſe it reſembles that of a Pomegranate; it is an imperfect kind of Carbuncle or Ruby, but of a ſomewhat darker Colour.

Granatum, the Pomegranate, a ſort of Fruit that yields a good Juice agreeable to the Stomach.

Grand, great, vaſt, chief.

Grand Cape, (in Common-Law) a Writ that lies, when any Real Action is brought, and the Tenant does not appear, but makes Default upon the firſt Summons. See *Cape*.

Grand Days, thoſe that in every Term are ſolemnly kept in the Inns of Court and Chancery, *viz.* in *Eaſter*-Term, *Aſcenſion-day*; in *Trinity*-Term, that of St. *John* Baptiſt; in *Michaelmas*-Term, thoſe of *All Saints*, and *All Souls*; and in *Hilary*-Term, the Feſtival of the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, commonly call'd *Candlemas-day*.

Grand Diſtreſs, a Diſtreſs taken of all the Lands or Goods, that a Man has within the County or Bailiwick.

Grand Seignior, (*Ital.* *i. e.* great Lord) a Title commonly given to the Emperour of the *Turks*.

Grand Sergeanty. See *Chivalry* and *Sergeanty*.

Grandee, a Noble-man of *Spain* or *Portugal*, that is allow'd to be cover'd in the King's Preſence.

Grandeur, (*Fr.*) Greatneſs, Dignity, Nobleneſs, Excellency, Magnificence, State.

† **Grandiloquence**, (*Lat.*) Loftineſs of Speech, height of Style, or Expreſſion.

Grandimonenſers, a Religious Order ſet up by one *Stephen* of *Avern*, *A. D.* 1076.

Grandinoſum Os, (in *Anat.*) the fourth Bone of the Foot, otherwiſe call'd *Cuboides*.

Grando, Hail, a Meteor; alſo a little hard ſwelling in the Eye-lids like a Hail-ſtone.

Grange, a Building that has Granaries, Barns, Stables, Stalls, and other Places neceſſary; a Farm-Houſe.

Grangerus, or **Grangiarius**, (in old *Latin* Records) an Officer belonging to Religious Houſes, who was to look after their Grange or Farm, and accounted for the Profits of it.

Graniferous Seed-pods, ſo Herbaliſts call thoſe Pods which bear ſmall Seeds like Grains.

Granite, or **Granita**, a kind of ſpeckled Marble, found in ſeveral Parts of *Italy*.

Granivorous Animals, thoſe Living Creatures that feed upon Grain or Corn, and other Seeds.

Grant, Gift, Allowance, Privilege: In a Law-ſenſe a Gift in writing of ſuch a thing as cannot be convey'd or made over by bare Word of Mouth; as Rents, Services, Tithes, *&c.* Or it is a Gift made by ſuch Perſons as cannot give but by Deed; as the Queen, and all Bodies Politick.

A thing is ſaid to **lye in Grant**, which cannot be aſſign'd without an Inſtrument or Deed.

Grantee, the Perſon to whom a Grant is made.

Grantor, he or ſhe that grants, or makes a Grant.

To **Granulate**, (*Lat.* in *Chymiſtry*) to pour melted Metal drop by drop thro' an Iron-Cullender, or other Veſſel into cold Water, that it may congeal into Grains.

Granulation, the Act of granulating, or reducing Metallick Bodies, *&c.* into ſmall Grains.

Granum, (*Lat.*) a Grain of any Corn; a Kernel of Fruit: Alſo the leaſt Weight now in Uſe, the 20th part of a Scruple, for which White Pepper-Corns are ſometimes taken.

Graphical, (*Gr.*) curiouſly deſcribed, done to the Life; perfect, exact, excellent.

Graphice, the Art of Painting, Limning, or Drawing.

Graphium, an Iron-Pen with which the Ancients uſ'd to write on Tables waxed over; a Pen, a Pencil.

Graphoides, (in *Anat.*) a Proceſs of the Scull-bone, ſhap'd like a Pen for a Table-book.

Graphometer, a Mathematical Inſtrument, being half a Circle divided into 180 Degrees, with a Ruler, Sights, and a Compaſs in the middle to meaſure Heights, *&c.*

Grapnel-Anchors, a ſort of Anchors for Gallies, ſmall Ships or Boats to ride by: They differ from other Anchors in being without Stocks, and having four *Flooks*.

Grapple, **Grappling-Iron**, or **Grapnel**, an Iron Inſtrument, with ſeveral Hooks, to lay hold of a Ship, in order to board it in an Engagement.

To **Grapple**, to graſp and lay hold on; to contend or ſtrive earneſtly, to ſtruggle with.

Graſs-cocks, little Heaps of mow'd Graſs, in which it lies the firſt Day to dry. See *Wind-rows*.

Graſs-hearth, or **Graſs-hurt**, was anciently a Cuſtom in ſome Places, for the Tenants to bring their Ploughs, and do one Days Work for their Lord.

Graſs-Plantane. a kind of Herb.

Graſs-Week, Rogation-Week, ſo call'd in the Inns of Court and Chancery, becauſe the Commons of that Week conſiſt chiefly of Sallets, with hard Eggs, Green Sauce, *&c.*

To **Grate**, to crumble Bread, or reduce Solid

Bodies to Powder, by rubbing them upon a Grater, or Utenſil made of Tin, with Holes in it, that are rough on the out-ſide: Alſo to offend or vex, to fret or gall; as *Such a Reply grated upon, or gall'd him.*

Grates, a ſort of Iron-Lettices, that ſerve inſtead of Windows in Priſons and Popiſh Cloiſters.

Among Confectioners, **Grates** are a Frame of ſeveral Wire-Circles, ſet very cloſe together in form of Croſs-bars; upon which thoſe Comfits are chiefly laid, which are to be preſerv'd dry.

Grateful, that acknowledges a Favour done, thankful; pleaſant, agreeable.

Gratia Dei, (*Lat. i. e.* God's Grace) the Name of a Plaiſter made of Wax, Roſin, Suet, Turpentine, Maſtick and Frankincenſe: Alſo a kind of leſſer Centaury, an Herb of great Uſe for the Dropſy and Jaundice.

Gratiæ Expectativæ, certain Bulls whereby the Pope us'd to grant Mandates for Church-Livings.

Gratification, a gratifying or doing of a Pleaſure; alſo a Preſent or free Gift.

To **Gratify**, to do one a good Turn or Pleaſure, to recompenſe or requite.

Gratings, (Sea-Term) ſmall Ledges of ſaw'd Plank, fram'd one into another like a Priſon-Grate, or Portcullice: They lie on the upper Deck between the Main and the Fore-maſt, and ſerve for the Convenience of the Ship's Company, to let in the Air and Light; as alſo for a good Defence in a cloſe Fight.

Gratiola, (*Lat.*) Hedge-hyſſop, an Herb.

Gratis, freely, for nothing, or without any Coſt.

Gratitude, Gratefulneſs, Thankfulneſs, Acknowledgment.

Gratuitous, done voluntarily, without any regard to Intereſt or Recompence; freely beſtowed.

Gratuity, a free Gift.

Gratulatory, rejoycing with, or wiſhing Joy to another, for ſome good Succeſs; thankful.

Grava, (in old Records) a Grove, ſmall Wood, Copſe, or Thicket.

Grave, that has a compoſed Countenance, ſerious, ſober; low or deep, in ſpeaking of Sounds.

Grave Accent. See *Accent*.

Grave, or **Greve** (among the *Germans*) a Title ſignifying a great Lord, Earl, or Governour; as *Burgrave*, *Landgrave*, *Palſgrave*, &c. which See.

To **Grave a Ship**, to preſerve the Calking, by laying over a Mixture of Tallow or Train-Oil, Roſin and Brimſtone boil'd together: Alſo to bring her a-ground and then to burn off the Filth that ſticks to her Sides without board, with Reeds, Broom, *&c.* in order to pay her a-new.

Gravedo, (*Lat.*) Heavineſs: Alſo the Poſe or ſtuffing of the Head, a Diſeaſe.

To **Gravel**, to cover or ſpread over with Gravel or Sand; alſo to perplex, puzzle, or put to a Nonplus.

Gravelled Aſhes, (among Chymiſts) the Lees of Wine dry'd and burnt to Aſhes. See *Cineres Clavellati*.

Gravelling, a Diſtemper that happens to a Horſe by means of little Gravel-ſtones getting between the Hoof and the Shoe, which ſettles at the quick and there feſters.

Graver, a Tool to engrave with, made of Steel in Form of a Lozenge; alſo a Barber-Surgeon's Inſtrument for the taking Scales off from the Teeth.

Graver of the Mint, he that engraves the Stamps for the Money.

To **Gravitate**, a Word us'd by Philoſophers, for to weigh.

Gravitation, the Act of gravitating or weighing.

Gravity, (*Lat.*) Graveneſs, Soberneſs, Diſcretion: In a Philoſophical Senſe, that Quality, by which all heavy Bodies, tend towards the Center of the Earth; haſtening their Motion, as they come nearer towards it.

Abſolute Gravity, is the whole Force by which any kind of Body tends downwards.

Specifick Gravity, is the peculiar Gravity or Weight that any Natural Bodies have, and by which they may be diſtinguiſh'd from all other Bodies of different kinds.

Center of Gravity. See *Center*.

Gray, a wild Beaſt, otherwiſe call'd a *Brock* and *Badger*.

Gray-hound, a ſort of Hunting-dog, that deſerves the firſt place, by reaſon of his Swiftneſs, Strength and Sagacity in purſuing his Game.

Grayling, a kind of Fiſh.

Grays-Inn. See *Inns* of Court.

To **Graze**, to feed on Graſs; alſo to glance or paſs lightly on the Ground, as a Bullet does.

Grazier, one that deals in Cattel, that breeds or fattens them for Sale.

Greach-breach. See *Grithbreach*.

Greaſe, (among Hunters) the Fat of a Boar or Hare; but the former has an Addition, and is call'd *Bevy-Greaſe*.

Greaſe-molten, a Diſtemper in a Horſe, when his Fat is melted by over-hard Riding, or Labour.

Great, huge, large, big, noble, mighty, powerful.

Great Bear. See *Urſa Major*.

Great Circles, (in *Aſtron.*) are thoſe whoſe Plane paſſes thro' the Center of the Sphere or Globe, and divide it into two equal parts; being ſix in Number, *viz.* The *Horizon*, *Meridian*, *Equinoctial*, *Ecliptick*, and the two *Colures*; which See in their proper Places.

Great-Circle Sailing, (in *Navigat.*) the ſteering of a Ship, the neareſt Courſe between two Places, in the Arch of a great Circle of the Sphere.

Great Hare (among Hunters) a Hare in the third Year of her Age.

Great Men (in ſeveral Statutes) are ſometimes taken for the Temporal Lords in the higher Houſe, of Parliament, and ſometimes for the Members of the Houſe of Commons.

To **Greave a Ship.** See to *Grave*.

Greaves, a kind of Boots or Armour for the Legs.

Grecian, one born in the Country of *Greece*, or one skill'd in the *Greek* Tongue.

Greciſm, a Propriety of that Language.

Gree, (*Fr.*) Will, Accord, good-liking. In *Heraldry*, a Degree or Step: In *Common-Law*, Contentment, or Satisfaction; as To *make Gree to the Parties*, *i. e.* to give them Satisfaction for an Injury done.

Green, the Colour which Nature has given to Trees, Leaves and Herbs: 'Tis obſervable, that Green muſt be firſt died Blew; there being no Ingredient in Nature, which alone can die a green Colour.

Green-chafer, a ſort of Beetle, an Inſect.

Green-cloth, the Name of a Court of Juſtice, that ſits in the Counting-Houſe of the Queen's Court; which See.

Green-finch, a ſort of Singing-bird, whoſe Song is but mean.

Green-houſes, certain Houſes built in Gardens for Ornament, and neceſſary for many choice Greens that will not bear the Winters Cold abroad in our Climate.

Green-hue, (in the *Foreſt-Laws*) ſignifies every thing that grows green within the Foreſt; it is alſo call'd *Vert*.

Green-ſilver, a Duty of one Half-penny paid Yearly to the Lord of the Manour of *Writtle* in *Eſſex*, by every Tenant, whoſe Fore-door opens to *Greenbury*.

Green-Wax, a Term us'd in the *Statute-Laws*, for the Eſtreats of Iſſues and Fines in the Exchequer, deliver'd to the Sheriffs, under the Seal of that Court made in green Wax, to be levy'd by them in their reſpective Counties.

Greeſe, (old Word) a Stair or Step.

To **Greet**, (old Word) to ſalute.

Gregorian, a kind of Cap ſo call'd, as being the Device of one *Gregory* a Barber.

Gregorian Account of Time, the New Account or New Style eſtabliſh'd upon the Reformation of the Calendar by Pope *Gregory* XIII. *A. D.* 1582. according to which the Year conſiſts of 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, and 12 Seconds; whereas before, according to the Old Style, or *Julian* Account, appointed by the Emperour *Julius Cæſar*, it conſiſted of 365 Days and 6 Hours; and Ten Days being taken out of the Month of *October* the Days of their Months always go Ten Days before ours; ſo that their eleventh Day is our firſt Day. See *Julian Account*, and *Style Old* and *New*.

Gregory, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying in *Greek* Watchful; and anſwering to *Vigilantius* in *Latin*.

Gremil, **Gromil**, or **Grummel**, a ſort of Herb, otherwiſe call'd *Pearl-plant*.

Grenade, (*Fr.*) a Pomegranate, a Granado. In *Cookery*, a Diſh of larded Veal-collops bak'd in a Stew-pan between two Fires, with ſix Pigeons and a Ragoo in the middle, and cover'd on the top and underneath with thin ſlices of Bacon.

Grenadin, a ſort of Farce, or ſtuff'd Meat laid upon thin ſlices of Bacon in a Baking-pan, with a hollow place to receive a Fowl cut into Halves and dreſs'd in a Ragoo.

Grenado. See *Granado*.

Grenate, a precious Stone. See *Granate*.

Greſham-College, a fair Building in the City of *London*, formerly the Dwelling-Houſe of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, who made it a College, and endow'd it with Revenues, for the maintaining of Profeſſours of Divinity, Civil Law, Phyſick, Aſtronomy, Geometry, and Muſick.

Greva, (in old *Latin* Writers) the Sea-ſhore, Beach, or Sand.

Greve. See *Grave*.

Grice, a young wild Boar.

Gridelin, a ſort of Colour made up of White and Red.

Griff-graff, (old Word) by hook or by crook.

Griffin, a Bird of Prey, like an Eagle, or a fabulous Creature, ſaid to have the Head, Wings and Feet of an Eagle, and the other Parts like a Lion.

Griffith. See *Gryffith*.

Grig, the ſmalleſt kind of Eel.

Grillade, (*Fr.*) a Diſh of broiled Meat.

Grills, a kind of ſmall Fiſh.

Grillus, (*Lat.*) the Cricket, an Inſect: Among Chymiſts Salt of Vitriol, that provokes Vomiting.

Grim, that is of a fierce and crabbed Look or Countenance.

Grimace, (*Fr.*) a wry Face, wry Mouth, or crabbed Look; alſo Hypocriſy, Diſſimulation, Shew.

Grimbald, or **Grimoald**, (*Germ.* Power over Anger) a proper Name of Men.

To **Grime**, or **Begrime**, to ſmut, or dawb with Filth.

Grindle-ſtone, a kind of whitiſh Greet, of which there are ſeveral ſorts, ſome more rough, and others very ſmooth.

Grip, or **Gripe**, a ſmall Ditch cut a-croſs a Meadow or plough'd Land, in order to drain it.

Gripe, a Handful, as *a Gripe of Corn*; alſo a pain in the Guts, Remorſe of Conſcience. In Sea-Affairs the Compaſs or Sharpneſs of a Ship's Stem under Water, eſpecially towards the bottom of the Stem.

To **Gripe**, to ſeize or lay hold on ravenouſly; to oppreſs or cruſh, to twinge or wring the Belly: Among Sailers a Ship is ſaid *To gripe*, when ſhe keeps a good Wind; alſo when a Ship is apt to run her Head or Noſe too much into the Wind they ſay *ſhe gripes*.

Gripe-ſtick. See *Tornequet*.

Griph, (old Word) a Riddle.

Griſhild, (*Germ.*) the proper Name of ſeveral Women, ſignifying Gray Lady.

Griſly, hideous, frightful to behold; as *A griſly Hue*.

Griſly Seeds, the ſkinny, thin, flat Seeds of Plants, ſo call'd by Herbaliſts.

Griſſel, a light Rount, or light Fleſh-Colour in Horſes.

Griſt, Corn ground, or fit for grinding; Meal, Flower.

Grit, a kind of Fiſh, otherwiſe call'd a Grampler; alſo the Duſt of Stones, Gravel, Metal, *&c.*

Grith, a *Saxon* Word for Peace.

Grithbrech, or **Grichbrech**, (old Law-Term) a Breach of the Peace.

Grithſtole, (*i. e.* Seat of Peace) a Sanctuary, or place of Refuge for Malefactors.

Grizled, hoary, gray-headed.

To **Groan**, to make a lamentable Noiſe, to ſigh: Among Foreſters a Buck is ſaid *to groan* or *troat* when he makes a Noiſe at Rutting-time.

Groat, an *Engliſh* Silver-Coin, worth four Pence, or the ſame Value in other Money.

Groats, Oats after the Hulls are off, or great Oat-meal.

Grobian, (old Word) a ſlovenly ill-bred Fellow.

Grocers, formerly were Merchants, or Wholeſale Dealers, that engroſs'd all vendible Merchandizes, but now a particular well known Society of Traders, and one of the Twelve chief Companies of *London*.

Grocery, or **Grocery-Ware**, Commodities ſold by Grocers, as Sugar, Spice, dry'd Fruit, *&c.*

Grogram, a ſort of Stuff made of Silk and Hair.

Groin, the Parts about the Privities.

Gromel, an Herb. See *Gremil*.

Gromets, (in Sea-Affairs) ſmall Rings fix'd with Staples on the upper ſide of a Ship's Yard, to which the Lines call'd *Laskets* and *Caskets* are ty'd or made faſt.

Gron, (*Sax.*) a fenny place.

Gronna, or **Grunna**, (in ancient Writers) a deep hollow Pit, a Bog, or Quag-mire.

Groom, a Servant in ſome mean Station, formerly ſuch Youths as were ſent on foot of Errands, and ſerv'd as our Lackeys do; but it is now generally taken for a Perſon that looks after Horſes.

Groom of the Stole. See *Stole*.

Groom-Porter, an Officer belonging to the Queen's Court.

Groot, a *Dutch* Coin, of which two make 1 Stiver, and 20 Stivers one Guilder, or 1 *s.* 10 *d.* Sterling.

Groove, a Channel or Furrow cut out in Wood, Iron, or Stone.

Groove, or **Grove**, a deep Hole or Pit ſunk in the Ground to ſearch for Minerals.

To **Grope**, to feel untowardly.

Grope, or **Tickle**, a kind of Fiſhing, by putting one's Hand into the Water-holes where Fiſh lie and tickling them about the Gills, by which means they'll become ſo quiet that a Man may take them in his Hand and caſt them to Land; or if great Fiſh, he may thruſt his Fingers into their Gills and bring them out.

Groſs, thick, fat, dull, foul, notorious. In a *Law-ſenſe* abſolute, or independent; ſo Advowſon in Groſs, is diſtinguiſh'd from Advowſon Appendant. See *Advowſon*.

Groſs Weight, (in *Traffick*) the Weight of Merchandizes or Goods, with their Duſt and Droſs; as alſo of the Bag, Cheſt, Frail, or other thing wherein they are contain'd, out of which groſs Weight allowance is to be made for Tare and Tret.

A **Groſs**, Twelve Dozen.

Groſſe Bois, (*Fr.*) great Wood, properly ſuch as is counted Timber, either by the Common Law or Cuſtom of the Country.

Groſſome, an old Law-word for an Amercement or Fine. See *Gerſuma*.

Groſſularia, (*Lat.*) the Gooſe-berry Buſh, the Fruit of which is very agreeable to the Stomach.

Groſſulus, or **Groſſus**, a green Fig, not yet ripe.

Grot, or **Grotto**, (*Ital.*) a Cave or Den, either natural or made by Art.

Groteſks, or **Groteſk-work**, (in *Painting* or *Carving*) Antick Work, certain rude Figures made at the Pleaſure of the Artiſt, which repreſent Things after an odd and confuſed manner.

Grove, a little Wood; alſo a kind of Mine. See *Groove*.

Groveling, lying prone, or with one's Face downwards upon the Ground: Among Hunters a Deer is ſaid *To feed groveling* when ſhe feeds upon her Belly, being tir'd with the Chace.

To **Growl**, to grumble or mutter.

To **Ground**, to lay a Ground-work, to eſtabliſh.

To **Ground a Ship**, (in *Sea-Language*) is to bring her on the Ground, to be trimmed, *i. e.* to be made clean or ſcrubbed, to have ſome Leak ſtopt *&c.*

Ground-angling, a fiſhing under Water without a Float, only with a Plumb of Lead or a Bullet, which is done in cold Weather when the Fiſh ſwim very low.

Ground-Ivy, an Herb. See *Ale-hoof*.

Ground-pine, a ſort of Plant.

Ground-Tackle, a Sea-Term, ſignifying a Ship's Anchor, Cables, *&c.* in general, or whatever is neceſſary to make her ride ſafe at Anchor in a convenient Road.

Ground-Timbers of a Ship, thoſe pieces of Timber which are laid upon the Keel, and made faſt to it with Bolts thro' the Keelſon; they are ſo call'd becauſe the Ship reſts upon them when ſhe lies aground.

Grounds, Ground-work, the Principles of an Art; the Settling or Dregs of Drink.

Groundleſs, that has no Grounds or Foundation, uncertain, feigned.

Groundling, a ſort of Fiſh.

Groundſel, or **Groundſil**, the Threſhold of a Door; alſo a kind of Phyſick-Herb.

Group, (*Fr.* in Painting or Carving) a Piece that conſiſts of ſeveral Figures; a Complication or Knot of Figures.

Groupade, (in *Horſemanſhip*) a lofty kind of Management, and higher than the ordinary Curvet.

Grout-head, one that has a great Head.

Grown, an Engine to ſtretch Woollen Cloth with after it is woven.

Growſe, a ſort of Fowl. See *Caſtrel*.

Growth-half-penny, a Rate paid in ſome places for Tithe of every fat Beaſt.

Gruarii, (in the *Foreſt-Records*) the principal Officers of the Foreſt.

Grub, a ſort of Maggot, an Inſect; a capricious Humour or Whimſey; alſo a Dwarf, or ſhort Fellow.

Grubbage, or **Grub-ax**, a Tool to grub up Roots of Trees, Weeds, *&c.*

Grubbing a Cock, (among Cock-fighters) is a cutting off the Cock's Feathers under the Wings.

Grudge, ſecret Hatred.

Gruff, or **Grum**, grim-fac'd, ſower-look'd, dogged, ſurly.

To **Grumble**, to murmur, to mutter between the Teeth; to ſignifie Diſpleaſure, tho' unwilling to declare the Cauſe.

Grummel. See *Grewil*.

Grumoſity, (*Lat.*) a curdling of any liquid Subſtance into a thick Maſs or Clod.

Grumous, full of Clots or Lumps.

Grumous Roots, (among Herbaliſts) knotty kernelly Roots that are faſten'd to one Head.

To **Grunt**, to cry like a Hog.

Grus, the Crane, a Bird; an Engine to draw up Stones with; a Surgeon's Inſtrument reſembling the Beak of a Crane.

Gry, a Term us'd by Mr. *Lock* for a Meaſure containing $\frac{1}{10}$ of a Line, a Line being $\frac{1}{10}$ of an Inch, and an Inch $\frac{1}{10}$ of a Philoſophical Foot.

Gryffith, an old *Britiſh* Name, ſignifying that has a great or ſtrong Faith.

Grygallus, (*Lat.*) the Birch-cock, a Bird often found in the Woods of *Germany*.

Gryllo-talpa, the Mole, or Fen-cricket, an Inſect.

Gryllus, a Graſs-hopper, or Cricket.

Gryphites, (*Gr.*) one that has a crooked Noſe, like a Hawk's Bill.

Gryphus, a Griffin, alſo a kind of Pincers, like the Beak of that Creature, us'd by Surgeons.

Gryps, a Grype, or Griffin.

Guacatane, *Indian* Pile-wort, an Herb.

Guaiacum, or **Lignum Sanctum**, (*Lat.*) the Wood of a large Tree that grows in the *Weſt-Indies*, very much us'd in Decoctions to provoke Sweat; the Bark is alſo made uſe of, and the Gum that runs from it.

Guarantee, (*Fr.*) a Perſon appointed to maintain the Articles of Peace agreed upon between two Nations; as *The King of England was Guarantee of the Treaty of Nimmeguen.*

Guard, or **Gard**, Defence, Protection: In the Art of War the Duty perform'd by a Body of Men, to ſecure all with Watchfulneſs againſt the Attempts or Surprizes of an Enemy.

Advanced Guard, a Party of 15 or 20 Horſe, under Command of a Lieutenant, beyond, but within ſight of the Main Guard, deſign'd for the greater Security of the Camp.

Main Guard, (in the Field) is a conſiderable Body of Horſe ſent out to the Head of the Camp to ſecure the Army, by diligently guarding all the Avenues or Paſſages that lead to it: In a Garriſon, it is that to which all leſſer Guards are ſubordinate, the Commanding Officer keeping it with the greater Number of Men.

Picket, or **Picquet-Guards**, ſmall Guards Commanded by Lieutenants or Enſigns, at the Head of every Regiment, as they lye incamp'd, to be continually in a readineſs againſt all Surprizes.

Gardes du Corps, or **Life-Guards**, Troops of Horſe-Guards maintain'd for Defence of the Queen's Perſon, which take place of all other Troops of Horſe.

Regiments of Guards, certain Regiments of Foot, that do Duty whereſoever the Queen's Perſon is, for her Security, and have Precedence before all other Foot-Regiments.

Guard-cock. See *Gardecaut*.

Guardant, (in *Heraldry*) as *a Lion Guardant*, when the Face of a Lion in a Coat of Arms is turn'd towards the Beholder, and he appears as it were in a Poſture of Guard for his own Defence.

Guardian. See *Gardian*.

Guaſtald, one that has the Cuſtody or keeping of a King or Queen's Manſion-Houſes.

Guaſtallians, a Religious Order of Monks and Nuns, ſet up by the Counteſs of *Guaſtalia Ann. Dom.* 1537.

Gubbins, an old Word for Fragments, now taken for the Parings of Haberdine, Cod-fiſh, *&c.*

Gudgeon, a River-Fiſh, ſomewhat like a Smelt; the Word is often apply'd to a meer Fool or Ninny, one that is eaſily chows'd or trepann'd. In Sea-Affairs *Gudgeons* are a ſort of Rudder-Irons for Ships, being the Eyes drove into the Stern-poſt, into which the Hooks call'd *Pintles* go to hang on the Rudder.

Guelphs and **Gibellines**, two great Factions in *Italy*, one of which maintain'd the Pope's Intereſt, and the other took part with the Emperour of *Germany*.

Guerdon, (*Fr.* old Word) Recompence, Reward.

Guerite, a Centry-Box, or Centinel's Box, made like a little Tower, of Stone, Brick, or Wood, to preſerve the Centinel from the Weather.

Guerkins. See *Gherkins*.

Gueſt, a Perſon invited to or receiv'd at a Feaſt or Entertainment. It is us'd by *Bracton* for a Stranger that lodges with one the ſecond Night. See *Uncouth*.

Gueſt-rope, (Sea-Term) that Rope by which the Boat is kept from ſteeving, or going too much in and out as ſhe lyes in the Tow of a Ship, eſpecially the Rope that tows the Long-boat.

Gueſt-takers. See *Agiſtator*.

Gueuſes, a reproachful Name heretofore given to the Proteſtants in *Flanders*; the Word in *French* ſignifying Beggers.

Gugaws. See *Gewgaws*.

To **Guggle**, to make a noiſe like a narrow-mouth'd Bottle that is emptying.

Guidage, (old Law-Word) Money paid for ſafe Conduct, or guiding thro' a ſtrange Territory or unknown Ways.

Guidance, a guiding, leading, or directing.

Guidon, (*Fr.*) the Standard of a Company of Gendarmes, or Troop of Guards; or the Standard-bearer of ſuch a Company.

Guild, or **Gild**, a Tribute, Tax, or Fine; alſo a Society, Community, or Company of Men incorporated by the Queen's Authority.

Guildhalda Teutonicorum, a Term us'd for the Brotherhood or Society of *Eaſterling*-Merchants in *London*, commonly call'd *The Stilyard*.

Guild-Hall, the chief Hall of the City of *London*, where the Magiſtrates, Common-Council Men and Livery-Men of the ſeveral Companies meet to conſult about Trading, Judicial Proceedings, or any other Publick Affairs.

Guild-Merchant, a Liberty or Privilege whereby Merchants are enabled to hold certain Pleas of Land within their own Precincts.

Guilder, a Coin of *Holland* containing 20 *Stuyvers*, or *Dutch* Pence, and current (according to the Courſe of Exchange) ſometimes at 1 *s.* 10 *d.* *Engliſh*, and ſometimes at 2 *s.* or more.

The **Guilder** of *Noremberg* is worth 1 *s.* 1 *d.* and the *Poliſh Guilder* of 60 Creutzners amounts to 4 *s.* 2 *d.*

Guile, Deceit, Treachery.

Guillam, a ſort of Bird.

Guimad, a Fiſh peculiar to the River *Dee* in *Cheſhire*, and the Lake *Pemble-meer*.

Guinea, or **Guiney**, a Kingdom of *Africa*, ſome parts of which produce good ſtore of Gold: Alſo a known ſort of Gold-Coin, current at 1 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* Value, at Standard-Rate 1 *l.* weighing 5 Penny-weight 9½ Grains.

Guiſarms. See *Giſarms*.

Guiſe, (*Fr.*) Mode, Manner, Way, Faſhion.

Guitar, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument.

Gula, (*Lat.*) the Gullet, or upper part of the Throat. In *Architecture* the Neck or narroweſt part of the *Dorick* Capital of a Pillar.

Gulbe, a Term in *Architecture*, the ſame as *Gorge*.

Gulchin, a little Glutton.

Guld, a kind of Weed growing amidſt Corn.

Guldum, (in old *Records*) a Taxing, or impoſing of a Fine to be paid in Money.

Gule of Auguſt, the firſt Day of *Auguſt*, otherwiſe call'd *Lammas-day*, and in old Almanacks St. *Peter ad Vincula*, in Memory of that Apoſtle's being bound with Chains. It is ſo call'd from the *Latin* Word *Gula*, *i. e.* a Throat, becauſe a certain Maid having a Diſeaſe in her Throat was cur'd on that Day, by kiſſing the Chains that St. *Peter* was bound with at *Rome*.

Gules, (in *Heraldry*) Red, or Vermilion Colour, which ſignifies greatneſs of Mind, Courage, Generoſity, *&c.* In the Coat-Armour of the Nobility it is call'd *Ruby*, and in that of Princes *Mars*.

Gulf, or **Gulph**, (in *Geogr.*) a part of the Sea, that runs between two Lands, with which it is embrac'd and almoſt ſurrounded; alſo a Depth in the Sea that cannot be fathomed, a Whirl-pool.

Gull, a Breach in the Bank of a River.

Gull, or **Sea-Gull**, a kind of Bird.

To **Gull**, to cozen, chowſe, or cheat.

Gullet, the Wind-pipe, the Neck of a Bottle, or other narrow-mouth'd Veſſel: Alſo a little Stream, or accidental Courſe of Water, which does not deſerve the Name ſo much as of a Brook.

Gulo, (*Lat.*) a ſtrange greedy Beaſt that ſtuffs itſelf with Carrion. See *Glutton*.

Gultwit. See *Gyltwite*.

Gumma Gallicum, (*Lat.*) a Term which ſome make uſe of for the eating out a Bone by the *French* Pox.

Gummi, Gum, a clammy tough Juice iſſuing out of Trees, Shrubs, Herbs, *&c.* and harden'd by the Sun, of which there are ſeveral ſorts: Alſo a Diſtemper in Fruit-Trees, being only a ſpurted Sap, which is ſubject to Corruption when it ceaſes to be incloſed in its ordinary Channels between the Wood and the Bark.

Gum-Ammoniacum, a ſort of Gum that burns clear when ſet on fire, and has a bitteriſh Taſte: It is chiefly us'd for Gout-pains, and to diſſolve ſlimy thick Humours of the Lungs.

Gum-Arabick, eaſily diſſolves in Water, and ſerves to aſſwage ſharp Humours, being good for a Looſeneſs, Coughs, and Rheum.

Gum-Caranna, a Gum made uſe of by the *Indians* for Swellings, and all ſorts of Pain.

Gum-Ciſtus, an Herb ſo call'd.

Gum-Copal, brought from the *Weſt-Indies*, is good for cold Diſeaſes of the Head, and may ſerve for a Perfume, inſtead of Frankincenſe.

Gum-Elemi, is of a ſomewhat bitter Taſte, and ſmells like *Fennel*: It diſſolves Swellings, cleanſes filthy Ulcers, and is of excellent Virtue in Wounds of the Head.

Gum-Gotta, is a congealed Juice, of a yellow Colour, and if it be moiſten'd with Spittle its yellowneſs encreaſes; it is a great Commodity in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Gum-Lac, the Juice of an *Indian* Tree, which is of an opening Quality, purifies the Blood, provokes Sweat and Urine; removing Stoppages of the Liver, Spleen, and Gall-bladder.

Gum-Olibanum, or Frankincenſe, is us'd inwardly for Diſeaſes of the Head and Breaſt, Fluxes of the Belly or Womb, *&c.* outwardly for Fumes, to ſtrengthen the Head, to ſtop Rheums, to ſupply Ulcers with Fleſh, *&c.*

Gum-Opoponax, the Juice of an Herb call'd *Panax Herculis*, cut eſpecially in the Root. It is good for Wounds, diſperſes Wind, purges thick and clammy Phlegm, *&c.*

Gum-Sagapenum, is us'd for Pains of the Side and Breaſt, and for Ruptures: It is alſo good for the Falling-Sickneſs, Diſeaſes of the Spleen, and the Palſy.

Gum-Sarcocolla, is ſo call'd becauſe it glues Fleſh together; it heats, dries, and is binding, being chiefly us'd for healing Wounds, and bringing them to an Eſcar.

Gum-Tacamahaca, is much us'd by the *Indians* in all Swellings in any part of the Body: It wonderfully ripens and diſſolves, taking away all Pains that proceed from cold and phlegmatick Humours.

Gum-Tragacanth, opens Stoppages, and allays ſharp Pains: It is us'd in Medicines for the Eyes, for Coughs, Rheums, pain of the Kidneys, fretting of the Bladder, *&c.*

Gun-powder. See *Powder.*

Gunner, or **Maſter-Gunner of a Ship**, an Officer who takes into his Charge all the Ordnance, with their Appurtenances, and ſees that they be well mounted, *&c.*

Gunnery, an Art that ſhews how to charge, level, mount, and diſcharge great Guns, and to manage all ſorts of Fire-Arms.

Gunter's-Chain, made of hard Wire, containing the Length of 4 Poles in 100 Links, with Braſs Marks for Diſtinction at every 10 Links, being of great uſe in ſurveying Land.

Gunter's-Line, the common Line of Numbers, firſt invented by Mr. *Edmund Gunter*, and ſo well known that it needs no Deſcription. See *Line of Numbers in Geometry.*

Gunter's-Quadrant, an Inſtrument made of Wood, or Braſs, and contriv'd to find the Hour of the Day and *Azimuth*, with moſt Propoſitions of the Globe; as alſo the Height of Steeples, or Trees, Diſtances, *&c.*

Gunter's-Scale, commonly call'd *The Gunter* by Seamen, and made of Box, Two Foot long, being a large plain Scale, with the Lines of Artificial Sines and Tangents ſo fitted to a Line of Numbers, that all Queſtions in Plain-Sailing, *&c.* may be work'd by the Compaſſes.

Gun-wale, or **Gunnel of a Ship**, a piece of Timber that reaches from the Half-deck to the Fore-caſtle on either ſide, and ſo call'd whether there be Guns in the Ship or no: The lower part of any Port, where any Ordnance are, is alſo termed *The Gunwale.*

Gurgians, (old Word) courſe Meal.

Gurgiting, a Term us'd in *Falconry*, when a Hawk is ſtiff and choaked up.

Gurgulio, (*Lat.*) the Cover of the Wind-pipe, otherwiſe call'd *Cion* and *Epiglottis*; alſo a kind of Worm. See *Curculio.*

Gurney, or **Gurnard**, a kind of Fiſh.

Guſſet, a piece of Cloth put into a Shirt: In *Heraldry* an Abatement made of a Line drawn a-croſs from the Dexter-Chief, and falling down perpendicularly to the extreme Baſe-parts, or contrariwiſe: It is a mark of Diſhonour for an Effeminate Laſcivious Man, and is then born on the right ſide, but on the left ſide if he be given to too much Wine; if to both he ſhould bear two Guſſets.

Guſt, a ſudden Blaſt of Wind, or Fit of Paſſion; alſo Taſte, Reliſh, or Smack.

Guſto, (*Ital.*) a right reliſh, ſavour, or taſte of any Thing.

Guſtus, (*Lat.*) the Senſe of Taſting, which proceeds from the motion of a Nerve or Sinew plac'd in the Tongue and Palate for that purpoſe.

Gut-wort, a kind of Herb.

Gutta, (*Lat.*) a drop of any Liquor; a ſpot or flaw in precious Stones: In ſome of our old Records it is taken for the Gout, a Diſeaſe.

Gutta Gamandra, or **Gutta Gamba**, a kind of harden'd Juice or Gum, brought from the *Eaſt-Indies.*

Gutta Roſacea, a redneſs with Pimples in the Noſe, Cheeks, and ſometimes over the whole Face, as if they were ſprinkled with Roſe-colour'd Drops: Theſe Pimples, or Wheals, often encreaſe, ſo as to make the Face rough and horrid, and the Noſe monſtrouſly big.

Gutta Serena, a Diſeaſe in the Eye, wherein there is an appearance of a clear Drop or Speck, which makes the Sight dim, or even takes it quite away: It is caus'd by a watery Humour diſtilling from the Brain upon the Optick Nerves, and otherwiſe call'd *Amauroſis.*

Guttæ, or **Drops**, (in *Architect.*) certain Parts ſo nam'd, from their Figure reſembling drops of Water, which being ſix in number are put below every *Triglyph* in the Architrave of the *Dorick* Order.

Gutte de l'Eau, (*Fr.*) a drop of Water; theſe in *Heraldry* are painted Argent, or White.

Gutte de Larmes, is when drops of Tears are repreſented in a Coat of Arms of an Azure or Blew Colour.

Gutte de l'Or, Drops of melted Gold, which are ſometimes born in Eſcutcheons, and painted *Or*, or Gold-colour.

Gutte de Sang, the Term in *Heraldry* for drops of Blood.

To **Gutter**, to ſweal, or run, as a Candle ſometimes does.

Gutter-tile, or **Corner-tile**, a Tile made with three Corners, chiefly to be laid in Gutters, and at the Corners of Houſes.

Guttera, (in old Records) a Gutter or Spout to convey Water from the Leads and Roof of Churches, or other Buildings.

Guttur, (*Lat.*) the Throat, or Head of the Wind-pipe.

Guttural Cartilage, (in *Anat.*) a Griſtle, which with others makes up the *Larynx*, or top of the Throat.

Guttural Letters, (in *Grammar*) ſuch Letters as are pronounc'd in the Throat.

Gutturales. See *Arytanoides.*

Gutturis Os, a Bone at the Root of the Tongue, otherwiſe call'd *Os Hyoides.*

Guve de Ronde, (*Fr.*) a Term in *Fortification*, the ſame with a *Single Tenaille.* See *Tenaille.*

Guzes, (in *Heraldry*) little Balls or Bullets which are drawn in Coats of Arms, of the Sanguine or Murrey-Colour.

Guy, a proper Name of Men. In Sea-Affairs *Guy* is a Rope made uſe of to keep any thing from falling or bearing againſt the Ship's ſide when it is to be hoiſed in; another Rope made faſt to the Fore-maſt at one end, and ſerving to hale forward the Pendant of the Winding-Tackle, is alſo call'd a *Guy.*

To **Guzzle**, to drink greedily, to Carowſe, or Tipple.

Gwabr-merched, (*Welſh*) a Fine paid to ſome Lords of Manours upon the Marriage of their Tenants Daughters, or otherwiſe upon their committing the Act of Incontinency.

Gwalſtow, a place for the Execution of Malefactors.

Gwayf, or **Waif**, (*Sax.*) ſuch Goods as Felons, when purſu'd, caſt down and left in the High-way, which were forfeited to the King, or Lord of the Manour, unleſs lawfully claim'd by the right Owner within one Year and a Day.

Gy, (old Word) a Guide.

Gyltwite, or **Gultwit**, (*Sax.* Law-Term) ſatisfaction, or amends made for a Treſpaſs.

Gymnaſiarcha, (*Gr.*) a chief School-Maſter, the Rector, or Governour of a College, the Maſter of an Academy.

Gymnaſium, a Place where Wreſtlers, or other Gameſters us'd to exerciſe their Strength, in trying Miſteries and Feats of Activity; alſo a School, an Academy, or Univerſity.

Gymnaſticks, the teaching of Wreſtling, or other Exerciſes: Alſo that part of Phyſick which ſhews how to get a good Habit of Body, or to preſerve Health by means of Exerciſe, and lays down Rules to be obſerv'd for that purpoſe.

Gymnici Ludi, certain Exerciſes among the *Greeks*; as Running, Leaping, throwing of Quoits, Wreſtling, Boxing, Fencing, *&c.*

Gymnoſophiſts, a Sect of *Indian* Philoſophers, who worſhipped the Sun, and were ſo call'd, becauſe they went naked; nevertheleſs they could endure Heat, Cold, and all manner of Hardſhip, without flinching; living in Deſarts, and feeding upon Herbs.

Gynæcia, in general are ſuch Accidents as happen to Women; but *Hippocrates* takes them more ſtrictly for their Monthly Terms, or Courſes.

Gynæcomaſtum, a growing of the Breaſts.

Gypſum, Parget, white Lime, Plaiſter: Alſo the Plaiſter-ſtone, a white ſoft Stone like Alabaſter, which being lightly burnt, ſerves to make the Chalk call'd *Plaiſter of Paris.*

Gyration, (*Lat.*) a whirling round, or turning about; alſo Dizzineſs, a Diſtemper in the Head.

Gyrfalcon, a Bird of Prey. See *Gerfaleon.*

Gyrinus, (*Gr*) a Tadpole, or young Frog.

Gyrle. See *Girle.*

Gyron, or **Gyronnee**, (*Fr. in Heraldry*) an Ordinary conſiſting of two ſtraight Lines drawn from ſeveral parts of the Eſcutcheon, and meeting in an acute Angle in the Feſſe-point of the ſame; as *He bears Sanguine a Gyron iſſuing from the Dexter Point, Or*

Gyſt-taker. See *Agiſtor.*

H A

Haak, or **Hake**, a ſort of Fiſh dry'd and ſalted, commonly call'd Poor *John.*

Habakkuk, (*Heb.* a Wreſtler) one of the leſſer Prophets, whoſe Prophecies are contain'd in the Canon of H. Scripture.

Habeas Corpora, (*Lat.*) the Name of a Writ that lies for the bringing in of a Jury, or ſo many of them as refuſe to appear, upon the Summons call'd *Venire facias*, for the Tryal of a Cauſe.

Habeas Corpus, a Writ which a Man indicted of a Treſpaſs, before Juſtices of the Peace, or otherwiſe, and laid in Priſon, may have out of the Queen's Bench, to remove himſelf thither, and to anſwer the Cauſe there.

Habena, the Reins of a Bridle, a Thong, or Strap of Leather: In *Surgery*, a ſort of Bandage, to draw together the Lips of Wounds inſtead of ſtitching.

Habendum, (*i. e.* to have or to hold) a Word of Form in a Deed or Conveyance, which muſt conſiſt of two Parts, *viz.* the *Premiſſes* and the *Habendum*; the Faculty of the former being to expreſs the Names of the Grantor and Grantee, with the thing granted: But the Office of the *Habendum*, is to limit and qualify the Eſtate.

Haberdaſher, a Hatter, or Seller of Hats; alſo a Dealer in ſmall Wares; as Thread, Tape, Ribbons, *&c.*

Haberdine, a ſort of Salt-fiſh.

Habere facias Seiſinam, a Judicial Writ which lyes, where a Man has recover'd Lands in the Queen's Court; commanding the Sheriff to give Seiſin, or Poſſeſſion of the Land ſo recover'd.

Habere facias Viſum, a Writ lying in ſeveral Caſes, where View is to be taken of the Lands or Tenements in Queſtion.

Habergeon, or **Habergion**, a little Coat of Mail, or only Sleeves and Gorget of Mail.

Haberjects, or **Haubergets**, a kind of Cloth mention'd in *Magna Charta*, and other Records.

Habilement, (*Fr.*) Apparel, or Attire.

Habilements of War, all ſorts of Armour, Harneſs, and Warlike Proviſions.

Habit, (*Lat.*) Conſtitution or Temper of the Mind or Body, Cuſtom or Uſe; Garb, Dreſs, or Attire: Alſo the laſt of the ten Predicaments in *Logick.*

Habitable, that may be inhabited.

Habitation, Dwelling, or Dwelling-place, Abode, Houſe, Lodging.

Habitual, come to an Habit, grown cuſtomary; as habitual Grace.

Habituated, that has got an Habit of, or is accuſtomed to a Thing.

Habitude, a Diſpoſition of Mind or Body, gotten and confirm'd by repeated Acts; as Knowledge of Vertue and Vice, Skill in Arts and Sciences, Excellence in Writing, Painting, Dancing, *&c.*

Hables, (*Fr.*) a Sea-port, Haven, or Harbour; a Word us'd in Stat. 27. *H. 6.*

Hack, an Attribute which the *Turks* give to God, and ſignifies Truth; as alſo *Hacteaulan, i. e.* High Truth.

To **Hack**, to hew or cut; in Huſbandry to cut up Peaſe, *&c.* by the Roots.

To **Hackle**, to cut ſmall.

Hadad, (*Heb.* Rejoycing) a King of *Edom*; alſo one of *Iſhmael*'s Sons.

Hadarezer, or **Adarezer**, (*i. e.* beautiful Help) a King of *Zobah*, who was defeated by *David*, and his Subjects made Tributary.

Hadbote, (*Sax.*) a Recompence anciently made, for abuſing Holy Orders, or for Violence offer'd to Clergy-men.

Haddock, a kind of Cod-fiſh.

Haderunga, (old Law-word) reſpect of Perſons, Partiality, from the *Saxon*, *Had*, *i. e.* Perſon, Degree or Quality, and *Arung*, honouring or admiring.

Hadrobolum, (*Gr.*) a ſweet-ſcented Gum in *Media.*

Hadroſphærum, a kind of Spikenard with a broad Leaf.

Hæmachates, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Blood-colour'd Agate.

Hæmalops, a ſpreading of Blood about the Eye, occaſion'd by a Fall, Blow or Bruiſe; and commonly call'd a *Blew Eye*: Alſo a Redneſs of the Eyes, that proceeds from an Inflammation, or a ſtretching of the Blood-Veſſels, and is well known by the Name of a *Blood-ſhotten Eye.*

Hæmatinon, a kind of red Glaſs, anciently made into Diſhes, for Service of the Table.

Hæmatites, the Blood-ſtone, a Stone of a reddiſh Colour like *Cinnabar*, which is taken inwardly to ſtanch Bleeding, *&c.*

Hæmatodes, a ſort of Cranes-bill, an Herb that ſtops bloody Fluxes, and diſſolves clotted Blood.

Hæmatoſis, the ſame as Sanguification, the Act, or Faculty of making Blood, which is perform'd in all the Parts of the Body.

Hæmodia, a painful Numneſs of the Teeth, as when they are ſaid to be ſet on Edge.

Hæmophobus, one that is afraid of being let Blood.

Hæmoptyica, Remedies that cure ſpitting of Blood.

Hæmoptyſis, a ſpitting of Blood from the Lungs.

Hæmorrhagia, a burſting forth of Blood out of the Noſtrils, Mouth, Eyes, or other Parts of the Body.

Hæmorrhoidal Veins, are twofold, *viz.* either

Inward or outward: The former being Branches of the Meſenterick Vein, paſs to the Gut *Rectum*, and thence to the Fundament: But the other ariſe from the Hypogaſtrick Vein, and ſometimes from a double Branch of it, ſpreading about the *Sphincter* of the *Anus*.

Hæmorrhoides, the Emrods or Piles, a painful Diſtemper, proceeding from an abundance of melancholy Blood, by which the Veins of the Fundament being ſtretch'd out, often ſend forth Blood or Matter.

Hæmorrhous, the *Hemorrhoid* Serpent, ſo call'd, becauſe when a Man is bit by it, Blood iſſues out of all the Paſſages of his Body.

Hæmoſtaticks, Medicines to ſtanch Blood.

Hærede Abducto, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies for a Lord, who having the Wardſhip of his Tenant under Age, cannot ſecure his Body, becauſe he is convey'd away by another.

Hærede deliberando alii qui habet cuſtodiam Terræ, a Writ now out of Uſe, which was of Force to command one that had the Body of a Perſon who is Ward to another, to deliver him to the Party whoſe Ward he was by reaſon of his Land.

Hæreſiarcha (*Gr.*) an Arch-Heretick, the chief Broacher and Maintainer of an Hereſy or Sect.

Hæreſy. See *Hereſy*.

Hæretare, (*Lat.* Law-Term) to give a Right of Inheritance; to make the Donation, Feoffment, or Gift Hereditary to the Grantee, or Perſon to whom it is granted, and his Heirs.

Hæretico Comburendo, a Writ that lies againſt one, who being convicted of Hereſy by his Biſhop, and having abjur'd it, afterwards falls into it again, or into ſome other; by Virtue of which Writ, he may be deliver'd up to the ſecular Power, to be burnt; but it is not now of Force, according to Sir *Edward Coke* and others.

Hag. See *Hags*.

Haga, a kind of Law-word for a Manſion or Dwelling-Houſe; in ſome old Writers it is alſo taken for an Hedge.

Hagar, (*Heb.* a Stranger, or chewing the Cud) *Sarah*'s Hand-maid and *Iſhmael*'s Mother, from whom deſcended the People call'd *Hagarenes*.

Hagard (*Fr.*) that is of a fierce or wild Look.

Hagard-Hawk, (in *Falconry*) a wild Hawk, that for ſome time prey'd for her ſelf before ſhe was taken.

Haggai, (*Heb.* pleaſant) a Prophet among the ancient *Jews*, whoſe Book of Prophecies is extant in the Holy Scriptures.

Haggaſs, or **Haggeſs**, a ſort of Pudding made of Liver, Lights, *&c.* a Sheep's Maw fill'd with Suet and other Entrails minced.

To **Haggle**, to ſtand hard in buying.

Hagiographa, (*Gr.*) the Canonical Books of Holy Scripture.

Hags, a kind of fiery Meteor, appearing on Men's Hair, or Horſes Mains: *Hag* is alſo commonly taken for a Witch.

Hail, a known Meteor; alſo healthful.

Hail, or **All Hail**, (*i. e.* Health to you) an old way of ſaluting, from the *Saxon* Word *Heal*, ſignifying Health.

To **Hail**. See *To Hale*.

Haimhaldatio Catallorum (in the Practick of *Scotland*) a ſeeking Reſtitution for Goods or Chattels wrongfully taken away.

Hainous, (*Fr.*) odious, hateful; horrible, outragious.

Hairs-breadth, a Meaſure accounted among the *Jews* the 48th part of an Inch.

Hake, a Pot-hook; alſo a kind of Fiſh.

† To **Hake**, to gape after.

Haketon, a Jacket without Sleeves. *Chaucer.*

Halbard, or **Halberd**, a kind of Offenſive Weapon, well known, and call'd *Halabarda* in *Spaniſh*.

Halbardier, a Soldier arm'd with a Halbard.

Halcyon, (*Gr.*) a Bird call'd a King's-fiſher, which builds its Neſt and breeds on the Sea-ſhore about the middle of Winter, for the ſpace of fourteen Days, during which the Weather is for the moſt part very calm: Whence peaceable and quiet Times are figuratively call'd *Halcyon-Days*.

To **Hale** (Sea-Term) to pull or drag.

To **Hale up the Brails**. See *Brails*.

To **Hale**, or **Hail a Ship**, is to call to her Company, to know whence they came, and whether they are bound; the common Word is *Hoe the Ship*, and the other anſwers *Hoe*. Afterwards if they prove Friends, they ſalute with Whiſtles and Trumpets; and the Companies on both ſides give a general Shout.

Halebrede, (*Fr.*) a Slouch, or lubberly Fellow.

Halec, or **Halex** (*Lat.*) the Herring, a Sea-fiſh; alſo a Salt-liquor made of the Entrails of Fiſhes; Pickle, Brine.

Halecula, a little Herring or Pilchard.

Half and whole Compaſſes, an Inſtrument made of Braſs, and us'd to inlarge or diminiſh Draughts or Maps; ſo that at whatever Diſtance the long Points are open'd, the other give the juſt Half.

Half-files, (in the Art of War) when a Battalion is drawn up, the three foremoſt Men are call'd the *Front-half-files*, and the three hindermoſt, the *Rear-half-files*.

Half-mark, or **Noble**, the Value of ſix Shillings and eight Pence. See *Mark*.

Half-moon (in *Fortif.*) an Out-work with two Faces making a Saliant Angle, the Gorge of which bends in like a Creſcent or Bow, to cover the Point of a Baſtion; in which reſpect it is diſtinguiſh'd from a *Ravelin*, that is always plac'd before the Courtin.

Half-penny, a Copper-coin, worth two Farthings.

Half-Seal, (in *Chancery*) is us'd for the ſealing of Commiſſions to Delegates appointed by an Appeal in Eccleſiaſtical or Maritim Cauſes.

Half-Tongue, or **Party-Jury**, a Jury impannell'd upon any Cauſe in which a Stranger is Party. See *Medietas Linguæ*.

Haliæetus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Eagle that preys upon Fiſh at Sea.

Halicacabus, red Winter-cherry, or red Nightſhade, whoſe Fruit is of good uſe againſt the Stone and Gravel, as the Leaves are againſt the Jaundice.

Halidome, (*Sax.*) Holy Judgment: Whence *By my Halidome*, in old Times, us'd to be a great Oath among Country-People.

Halimaſs, the Feſtival of All-hallows or All-Saints, *Novemb.* 1. In ancient Writings one of the croſs Quarters of the Year was ſo call'd; as from *Halimaſs* to *Candlemaſs*.

Halymote, or **Healgemote**, the Meeting of the Tenants of one Hall or Manour, a Court-Baron: The Term is ſtill us'd in ſome Places in *Hereford-ſhire*, and is ſometimes taken for an Aſſembly of Citizens in their Publick Hall; it may alſo ſignify a Holy or Eccleſiaſtical Court.

Halimus, (*Gr.*) Sea-Purſlain, an Herb; alſo the Oil of Almonds.

Halinitron, a kind of Mineral commonly call'd Salt-peter.

Haliphæus, a Tree bearing bitter Fruit; ſo that no Beaſts will touch it but Swine.

Haliworfolk, (*Sax. i. e. Holy-work-folk*) People who held Lands, for repairing or defending a Church or Tomb; upon which account they were freed from Feodal and Military Services.

Hall, a Parlour, a Room where all the Servants of a great Family Dine and Sup; alſo a place for Pleading, or for the meeting of a Company of Tradeſmen, &c. The Word anciently ſignify'd a chief Manſion-Houſe, or Habitation; and in many Counties of *England* the Seats of Perſons of Quality or Gentlemen are ſtill call'd Halls.

Hallage, a Fee due for Cloaths brought for ſale to *Blackwell-Hall* in *London*: Alſo Toll paid to the Lord of a Fair, or Market, for Commodities ſold in the Common-Hall of the place.

Hallelujah. See *Alleluiah*.

Halliards, or **Halyards**, (in a Ship) are thoſe Ropes that ſerve to hoiſe up all the Yards, except the Croſs-Jack and the Sprit-ſail-Yards, which are always ſlung, altho' in ſmall Veſſels there are Halliards to the latter.

Hallibut, a Fiſh like a Plaice, but much longer.

Hallier. See *Bramble-net*.

To **Hallow**, to make Holy, to ſet a-part for Divine Service.

† **Hallucination**, Blundering, Over-ſight, Miſtake.

Halm, **Haulm**, or **Hawm**, the Stem or Stalk of Corn, from the Root to the Ear, the Stalk of Peas, Beans, &c.

Halmades, (*Gr.*) pickled Olives.

Halmyrcis, a ſort of Sea-Cabbage.

Halo, or **Halos**, a certain Meteor in form of a bright Circle, or Ring, which ſurrounds the Sun, Moon, or Stars, eſpecially the Moon, and ſometimes appears colour'd like the Rain-bow: Alſo a reddiſh Spot or Circle of Fleſh which encompaſſes each Nipple in the Breaſts of Women.

Halſer, or **Hawſer**, a Cable or Cord to hale a Ship or Barge along a Channel or River.

Halſier, or **Halſter**, he that ſo hales or draws a Ship, &c. by a Halſer.

To **Halt**, to ſtop, to go lame.

To **Halt**, or **make a Halt**, (a Term of War) to diſcontinue the March, to ſtand ſtill, or ſtop; and ſo the Word of Command for Men to ſtop when they are marching is *Halt*.

Haltered, that has a Halter or Rope put on.

Halyards. See *Halliards*.

Halymote. See *Halimote*.

Ham, (*Heb.* Crafty, or Heat) one of *Noah*'s Three Sons, and the Father of *Canaan*.

Ham, (*Sax.*) Home, Habitation, Dwelling-place; alſo a Borough or Village, ſo that it is added at the end of the Names of many Towns in *England*, as *Buckingham*, *Nottingham*, *Walſingham*, &c. *Ham* is alſo a part of the Body of a living Creature, behind the Knee.

Hama, (*Gr.*) a kind of Inſtrument to pull down Houſes that are on fire; alſo a Term us'd by Phyſicians, when a Doſe is taken off at once.

Haman, (*Heb.* making an Uproar) the Son of *Hamedatha*, who plotting the Ruin of *Mordecai* and the *Jews*, was catch'd in his own Snare, and Hang'd on the ſame Gallows he had prepar'd for *Mordecai*.

Hambles, (old Word) a Port or Haven.

Hambling, or **Hameling of Dogs**, (in the *Foreſt-Law*) the ſame as expeditating, or lawing, properly the Ham-ſtringing, cutting or lawing of Dogs in the Ham.

Hames, or **Haums**, two crooked pieces of Wood that encompaſs a Horſe-Collar.

Hamfare, (*Sax.*) an Aſſault made upon a Houſe.

Hamkin, a kind of Pudding made in a Shoulder of Mutton.

Hamlet, a little Village, a few ſtraggling Houſes that depend on another Pariſh or Village.

Hamma, (in ancient Writers) a Home-cloſe, a ſmall Croft, or little Meadow; alſo a ſort of Fiſhing-Tackle, or Inſtrument to poche for Fiſh.

To **Hammel**, or **Ham-ſtring**, to cut the Ham, to hough.

Hammites, (*Gr.*) the leſſer Spawn-ſtone, a Stone like the Spawn of a Fiſh.

Hammock, a kind of Hanging-bed, us'd in Ships.

Hammochryſos, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone that ſhews like Golden Sands.

Hamor, (*Heb.* an Aſs, or Dirt) the Father of *Sechem*.

Hamper, or **Hanaper**, a ſort of large ſtrong Basket.

To **Hamper**, to intangle, to perplex, or confound.

Hamſel, or **Hamel**, (old Word) a Hamlet, or ſmall Village, an old Houſe, or decayed Cottage.

Hamſoken, or **Homeſoken**, (*Scotch* Law-Term) the Crime of one that violently aſſaults a Man in his own Houſe; Burglary.

Hampton-Court, a ſtately Royal Palace, ſeated on the River *Thames*, in *Middleſex*, which was begun by Cardinal *Wolſey*, finiſh'd by King *Henry* VIII. and very much improv'd with magnificent Buildings, curious Gardens, &c. by King *William* III.

Hamus, (*Lat.*) a Hook; alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument to draw out a dead Child, or Mole; alſo the Name of a kind of Bandage.

Hanaper. See *Hamper*.

Clerk of the Hanaper, or **Hamper**, otherwiſe call'd *Warden of the Hamper*, an Officer in Chancery, whoſe Buſineſs is to receive all Moneys due to the Queen, for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commiſſions, and Writs, as alſo Fees due to the Officers for inrolling and examining the ſame. See *Controller of the Hamper*.

Hanch, the Hip, a part of the Body.

Hand, or **Handing**, a Word us'd among Mariners, who, when they would deliver any thing to be paſs'd from one to another, or brought to any one, they cry, *Hand it this way*, or *that way*, and when Men are wanted to do any Labour they uſually call for more Hands.

Hand-borow, (in the *Saxon* Law) a manual Pledge or Surety, an inferiour Undertaker. See *Head-borough*.

Hand-breadth, a Meaſure of Three Inches.

Hand-grith, (*Sax.*) Peace, or Protection, given by the King with his own Hand.

Hand-habend, a Thief taken in the very Fact, having the ſtollen Goods in his Hand.

Hand-leather, a piece of Leather which ſome Work-men put on their Hands to work with more eaſe.

Hand-ſpeck, or **Hand-ſpike**, a kind of wooden Leaver, eſpecially ſuch as are us'd at Sea to turn the Ordnance, or to heave in a Windlaſs to weigh up the Anchor.

Handful, as much as one can hold in his Hand; alſo a Meaſure of four Inches by the Standard, according to *Stat.* 33. *H.* 8.

Handſel, the firſt Money that a Trader receives for his Commodity.

To **Handſel**, to give Handſel, to uſe a thing for the firſt time.

Handy-warp, a kind of Cloth made at *Coxſ*, *Bocking* and *Braintree* in *Eſſex*.

Hangwite, **Hangwit**, or **Hengwit**, (*Sax.*) a liberty to be quit of a Felon or Thief hanged without a Tryal, or eſcap'd out of Priſon; or a Fine laid upon that account: Or a Liberty whereby a Lord challenges the Forfeiture due for one that Hangs himſelf within his Fee or Juriſdiction.

Hank, a Skean of Thread, Silk; alſo Influence or Power over, as *To have a great Hank upon one*.

To **Hanker after a Thing**, to long, or paſſionately wiſh for it.

Hannah, (*Heb.* Gracious, or Merciful) the Wife of *Elkanah*, and Mother of the Prophet *Samuel*.

Hans-en-kelder, (*Dutch*, *i. e.* Jack in the Cellar)

Child in the Mother's Belly, an Expreſſion grown in uſe amongſt the *Engliſh* when they drink to a Woman big with Child.

Hanſe, a Society or Corporation of Merchants combined together, for the ſafe Conveyance of Merchandizes from one Kingdom to another, and other mutual Advantages relating to Commerce. *Hanſe* is alſo a kind of Moulding over the Lintel of a Door.

Hanſe-Towns, certain free Imperial Towns in *Germany*, as *Hamburgh*, *Magdeburgh*, *Lubeck*, &c. being the principal Seats of the *Dutch* Merchants, and about 72 in Number.

Hanſeatick, belonging to the Hanſe-Towns.

Hanſelines, upper Slops, or Hoſe; a Word us'd by *Chaucer*.

To **Hanten**, (old Word) to uſe, or accuſtom.

Hapherlet, or **Happarlet**, (old Word) a kind of courſe Coverlet for a Bed.

To **Happe**, (*Fr.*) a Law-Word for to ſnatch, ſnap, catch, or ſeize; as *to happe the Poſſeſſion of a Deed-poll*, to *happe the Rent*, &c.

Hapſe, a Catch, or Bolt for a Door.

Haque, a ſort of Hand-gun, about three Quarters of a Yard long.

Haquebut, a Gun, otherwiſe call'd a Harquebuſs.

Haran, (*Heb.* Anger,) the Father of *Lot*.

Harangue, (*Fr.*) an Oration or Speech made in Publick: *Harangues* are alſo taken in an ill Senſe, for tedious troubleſome Diſcourſes, or for unſeaſonable and unbefitting Reproofs or Reproaches.

To **Harangue**, to make an Harangue, or Speech.

Haraphah, (*Heb.* a Medicine) a *Philiſtine*, whoſe Sons being Giants were kill'd by *David* and his Servants.

Haratium, (in old *Latin* Writers) a Stud, or Place of Horſes and Mares kept for Breed.

To **Haraſs**, (*Fr.*) to tire or weary out, to diſquiet, or trouble, to vex or teaz, to ruin a Country with continual Inroads.

Harbinger, an Officer in a Prince's Court, that allots thoſe of the Houſhold their Lodgings in time of Progreſs; but it is commonly taken for any one that goes before and provides Lodging for another.

Harbour, a Sea-Port, a Station where Ships may ride ſafe at Anchor; alſo a Shelter, or place of Refuge.

To **Harbour**, to lodge, receive, or entertain; to find a Lodging, or Retiring-place. In *Hunting*, a Hart is ſaid to harbour when it goes to reſt.

Hards, or **Hurds of Flax or Hemp**, the courſeſt parts ſeparated in the dreſſing of it from the Tare, or fine Stuff.

Hardſhrew, or **Erdſhrew**, a kind of wild Mouſe.

Hardy, (*Fr.*) inured to Hardſhip, bold, daring, couragious, ſtout.

Hare-lip, a Lip cloven like that of a Hare.

Hare-pipe, a Snare made of a piece of Elder, or Cane, to catch a Hare with.

Hares-bells, a ſort of Flower.

Hares-ears, an Herb that grows chiefly amidſt Oaken Woods, in ſtony Grounds.

Hares-foot, an Herb of a binding Quality, us'd in the ſtopping of Fluxes, and healing of Ruptures; alſo a kind of Bird.

Hares-lettice, a ſort of Herb.

Hariant. See *Hauriant*.

Haricot, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a particular way of dreſſing Mutton-cutlets, or ſeveral ſorts of Fowl and Fiſh in a Ragoo with Turneps; alſo a kind of *French* Beans.

Harier, a ſort of Hunting-Dog.

Hariot, or **Heriot**, (Law-Term) the beſt Beaſt that the Tenant has at the Hour of his Death, due to the Lord of the Manour by Cuſtom, whether it be Horſe, Ox, &c.

Hariot-Cuſtom, is when Hariots have been paid Time out of Mind by Cuſtom.

Hariot-Service, is when a Man holds Land, by paying Hariot at the time of his Death.

Harlot, a Whore; the Word is ſaid to be deriv'd from *Arlotta*, Concubine to *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*.

Harmonia, (*Lat.*) Harmony, Melody, a Conſort of Muſick. In *Anatomy* a joynting together of Bones by a plain Line, as the Cheek-bone is joyn'd with that of the Jaw, &c.

Harmonical, or **Harmonick**, belonging to Harmony.

Harmonical Proportion. See *Proportion*.

Harmonious, full of Harmony or Melody, Muſical.

Harmony, a Conſort, an Agreement, or pleaſing Union between ſeveral Sounds continuing at the ſame time, either of Voices or Muſical Inſtruments; alſo Agreeableneſs, Suitableneſs, or due Proportion of any Thing.

Harneſs, all the Accoutrements of an Armed Horſe-man; alſo all manner of Trappings or Furniture for a Horſe.

Haſting-Harneſs, a ſort of Armour, the Bearer of which has but ſingle Allowance.

Haro, or **Harron**, (in the *Norman* Laws) an Out-cry, or Hue and Cry after Felons, and other Malefactors.

Harp, a Muſical Inſtrument of a Triangular Form, conſiſting of 78 Strings.

Harpa, (*Gr.*) a ravenous Bird of the Vulturkind.

Harpaction, or **Harpacticon**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Gum; alſo a Plaiſter made of Brimſtone and Turpentine.

Harpax, a ſort of Amber that draws Straws.

Harpe, a Sword like a Scithe; a Hanger, or Scimeter, a Fauchion, or Wood-knife; alſo a Conſtellation, or cluſter of Stars in *Perſeus*'s Right Hand.

Harper, one that plays on the Harp: Alſo an *Iriſh* Coin worth Nine Pence *Engliſh*, of which Twenty make a Pound.

Harpies, three fabulous Monſters, nam'd *Aello*, *Ocypete*, and *Celæno*, whom the Poets feign to have Virgins Faces, Bears Ears, Vulturs Bodies, crooked Feet and Hands, with ſharp Talons: They are the Emblems of Extortioners, griping Uſurers, and covetous Miſers.

Harpineers, they that catch Fiſh with a Harping-Iron.

Harping-Irons, certain Irons to ſtrike Whales and other great Fiſh, being at one end like a barbed Arrow, and having a Cord at the other.

Harpings, (in Sea-Affairs) properly ſignifie the Breadth of a Ship at the Bow, but ſome will have the ends of the Timbers call'd *Bends*, where they are faſten'd into the Stem, to be likewiſe termed *The Harpings*.

Harpſecord, or **Harpſecol**, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument.

Harquebuſs, a ſort of Hand-gun, or Snap-hance.

To **Harraſs**. See *Haraſs*.

Harreci Canes, (in old *Latin Records*) Hariers, or Hounds for hunting the Hare.

Harrow, (in *Husbandry*) a Drag, in form of a Square, with Iron Teeth, to break the Clods of Earth after Ploughing; alſo an old Word, ſignifying away, or fie!

Harſlet, the Entrails of a Hog, commonly ſo call'd.

Hart, (in the *Foreſt-Laws*) a Stag of Five Years Old compleat: If ſuch a Beaſt, being Hunted by the King or Queen, eſcape alive, it is call'd *A Hart Royal*; and if it be chas'd out of the Foreſt, ſo that they cauſe Proclamation to be made that none ſhall hurt or hinder it from returning thither, then it is termed *A Hart Royal proclaimed.*

Hart-wort, an Herb very wholſome for Harts or Stags to feed on.

Harts-fodder, a kind of Herb.

Harts-tongue, an Herb with long ſmooth Leaves like a Tongue; it is much commended for its Virtue againſt any Diſtemper of the Liver or Spleen, and the Paſſions of the Heart.

Harts-trefoil, an Herb.

Haſel, or **Haſle-tree**, a well known Nut-Tree, the Fruit of which is hard of Digeſtion, yet approved of to be eaten after Fiſh, to hinder the breeding of Phlegm.

Haſh, cold Meat cut into ſlices and heated again with Spice, *&c.*

Haſk, an old Word for a Sign of the *Zodiack*, as *Fiſhes-Hask, i. e.* the Sign *Piſces.*

Haſk-wort, a ſort of Herb.

Haſle-wort, an Herb.

Haſſock, ſoft Sand-ſtone; alſo a Baſs, a kind of Straw-Cuſhion us'd to kneel upon in Churches.

Haſta, (*Lat.*) ſignifies all ſorts of Offenſive Arms that have a long Staff, or Handle, as a Pike, Spear, Lance, Javelin, *&c.*

Haſta Porci, (in old Records) a Shield of Land.

Haſta Pura, a Half-Pike without Iron at the end, which the *Romans* us'd for a Scepter, and a Badge of Authority.

Haſtati, an Order of Soldiers Armed with Pikes, who ſtood in the Front of the Battel.

Haſtings, Fruit early ripe.

Green-Haſtings, a ſort of haſty or forward Peaſe.

Haſtula, (*Lat.*) a little Pike; alſo a Pearch, a Meaſure of Ground.

Haſtula Regia, yellow Aſphodil, an Herb.

Haſty, done in haſte, ſudden; alſo impatient, ſoon angry, teſty, peeviſh.

Hatch, a kind of Door, commonly fenc'd with Iron Spikes at the top; alſo a Brood of Young.

To **Hatch**, to breed Young, by ſitting upon Eggs; as Birds do; to deviſe, contrive or plot; alſo to draw ſmall Strokes with a Pen.

Hatchel, or **Hichel**, a Tool to dreſs Flax or Hemp with.

Hatches, Flood-gates ſet in a River, *&c.* to ſtop the Current of the Water.

Hatches of a Ship, thoſe looſe Parts, as it were Trap-doors of the Decks, that are in the middle of the Ship between the Main and Fore-maſt, and which are open'd at the letting down of any Goods of Bulk into the Hold.

Coamings, or **Comings of the Hatches.** See *Comings.*

Hatch-way, that Place which is directly over the Hatches, ſo that to *ſtand* or *lye in the Hatch-way*, is when any thing is ſo ſet, that the Hatches cannot be come to or open'd.

Hatchet-Vetch, a ſort of Pulſe.

Hatchments. See *Atchievement.*

Hatlets, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a Diſh of Veal-ſweetbreads, Capons-livers, and young Bacon, cut into ſmall Pieces, and fried with a little Flower, in order to be ſpitted on Skewers, breaded and broil'd, or fried.

Hattock (Country-Word) a Shock of Corn containing twelve Sheaves.

Hauberg, or **Haubert** (*Fr.*) a Coat of Mail.

Haubergets. See *Haberjects.*

Haven, or **Harbour**, an Entrance of the Sea within the Land, at the Mouth of ſome River, or Creek, where Ships may ride at Anchor.

Haver, a Country-Word for Oats.

Haver-de-poiſe, a ſort of Weight. See *Avoir-du-pois.*

Haulm. See *Halm.*

Haunt, Habit, or Cuſtom: Among Hunters, the Walk of a Deer, or the Place of his ordinary Paſſage.

To **Haunt**, to go often to a Place, to trouble another, with one's Company.

Havock, Pillage, Spoil, great Slaughter.

Hauriant, (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when a Fiſh is repreſented in a Coat of Arms ſet upright; as if it were putting up its Head above Water to breath.

Hauſelines, or **Hanſelines**, (old Word) Breeches or Slops.

Hauſtus, (*Lat.*) a Draught, a Soop. In *Phyſick*, a Potion or Liquid Medicine made of ſeveral Ingredients for one Doſe.

Hautbergeon. See *Habergeon.*

Hautboy, or **Hoboy**, a Muſical Wind-Inſtrument.

Haw, a ſort of Berry, the Fruit of the White-thorn Shrub; alſo a kind of Web or Spot in the Eye; alſo a Cloſe, or ſmall Quantity of Land, near a Houſe; as *A Bean-haw, Hemp-haw*, &c.

Haw-Thorn, or **White-Thorn**, a kind of Shrub.

Haward. See *Hayward.*

Hawes, a Word us'd in Doomſday-Book, for Manſions or Dwelling-Houſes.

Hawiſe, a proper Name of Women. See *Avice.*

Hawk, a well known Bird of Prey.

Hawk of the firſt Coat, a Hawk in the fourth Year of her Age.

To **Hawk**, to go a Fowling with Hawks; to ſpit, or ſpit out, to ſpawl.

Hawk-weed, a Field-herb, whoſe Leaves are jagged on the ſides like Dandelion, but they are thicker and darker. It is good for all Diſeaſes of the Eyes, Inflammations, St. *Anthony*'s Fire, *&c.*

Hawkers, certain deceitful Fellows that go up and down from Place to Place, buying and ſelling old Braſs, Pewter, and other Wares, which ought to be utter'd in open Market: But they are now commonly taken for a ſort of People, who waiting for the firſt Publiſhing of News-books and other Pamphlets, run crying them about the Streets, as it were Hawks that hunt every where for Prey; whence they ſeem to be ſo call'd.

Hawlks, (old Word) Corners.

Hawſer (among Sailers) a three-ſtroud Rope, or ſmall Cable, which ſerves for many Uſes at Sea; as to draw a Ship over a Bar, to faſten the Main and Fore-ſhrowds, *&c.*

Hawſes, are two large round Holes in a Ship before, under the Head or Beak, thro' which the Cables paſs, when the Ship lies at Anchor.

A Bold Hawſe, is when the Hole is lofty above Water.

A Freſh Hawſe, is when there are grounds to ſuſpect, that the Cable may be fretted in thoſe Holes.

Burning in Hthe awſe, is when the Cable endures an extraordinary Streſs.

Clearing the Hawſe, is the untwiſting of two Cables, which being let out at two ſeveral Hawſes, are wound one about another.

Freſhing the Hawſe, is when new pieces are laid upon the Cable in the Hawſe.

Riding upon the Hawſe, is when any weighty Subſtance falls directly before the Hawſe, or lies acroſs it; or when one Ship rides with her Stern, juſt before the other's Hawſe.

Hawten, (old Word) haughty, proud.

Hay, Graſs cut and dry'd; alſo a Net to take Coneys with; alſo a ſort of Country-dance; alſo an old Word for a Hedge, or a piece of Ground incloſed with an Hedge.

Hay-maids. See *Ale-hoof.*

Haybote, or **Heybote**, (*Sax.*) Liberty granted to a Tenant, for cutting ſo much Under-wood and Buſhes within the Premiſſes, as was ſufficient for repairing and maintaining his Fences or Hedges.

Haydegines, (old Word) a Country-dance, or Round.

Haylayks, Women-ſlaves; a Word us'd among the *Turks*.

Hayn, (old Word) Hatred.

Hayward, or **Haward,** a Keeper of the Common Herd of Cattel of a Town, who is to look that they neither break nor crop the Hedges of incloſed Grounds, and is ſworn in the Lord's Court, for the Performance of his Office.

Hayz, (*Arab.* in *Aſtrol.*) a certain Dignity, or ſtrengthening of a Planet, by being in a Sign of its own Sex, and a part of the World agreeable to its own Nature: As when a Maſculine and Diurnal Planet, is in the Day-time in a Maſculine Sign and above the Earth; or a Feminine Nocturnal Planet in the Night, in a Feminine Sign, and under the Earth.

Hazael, (*Heb.* ſeeing God) a King of *Syria* anointed by the Prophet *Eliſha*.

Hazard, (*Fr.*) Chance, Fortune, Peril, Danger; a Game at Dice ſo call'd: Alſo a Term at Tennis-play, when a Ball does not rebound as is uſual, ſo that no Judgment can be made of it.

At Billiards, **Hazards,** are the Holes in the ſides and Corners of the Table, into which the Gameſters endeavour to ſtrike their Adverſaries Ball.

To **Hazard,** to run the Hazard or Riſk of, to venture, to lay at ſtake.

† **Hazarder,** one that plays at Hazard, at Dice-play.

Hazardous, full of Hazard, dangerous.

Haze, a Rime, or thick Fog.

To **Haze,** or **Hawze,** to ſcare or fright with a ſudden Shout.

Hazel. See *Haſel*.

Hazy, rimy, thick, foggy.

Head, a bony part of the Body, which contains and encloſes the Brain within its Cavity.

Head of an Anchor, the Shank or longeſt part of it.

Head of the Camp, (in the Art of War) the Ground before which an Army is drawn out.

Head of a Work, (in *Fortif.*) the Front of it next the Enemy, and fartheſt from the Body of the Place.

Head-Angles. See *Angle*.

Head-borough, or **Borough-head,** (among our *Saxon* Anceſtours) was chief of the Frank-pledge, and had the principal Government of thoſe within his own Pledge: According to the Diverſity of Speech in ſeveral Places, he was alſo call'd *Burrow-Elder*, *Burſholder*, *Chief-Pledge*, *Third-borow* and *Tything-man*. This Officer is now the ſame as a Conſtable. See *Frank-Pledge*.

Head-land, (in *Husbandry*) that part which is plough'd a-croſs, at the ends of other Lands. In Sea-affairs, a Point of Land, which lies farther out at Sea, than others uſually do.

Head-lines, or **Head-ropes,** (in a Ship) the Ropes of the Sails that are uppermoſt, and next the Yards, and which ſerve to make faſt all the Sails to the Yards.

Head-pence, or **Head-ſilver,** was the Sum of forty Pounds or more, which the Sheriff of *Northumberland*, heretofore exacted of the Inhabitants of that County twice in ſeven Years, *i. e.* every third and every fourth Year.

Head-piece, a piece of defenſive Armour to cover the Head and Neck of a Horſe-man.

Head-ropes. See *Head-lines*.

Head-ſails, the Sails belonging to the Fore-maſt and Bolt-ſprit, which govern the Ship's Head, ſo as to make it fall off, and keep out of the Wind.

Head-ſea, a great Billow or Wave of the Sea, coming right a-head of a Ship in her Courſe.

Headſman, an Executioner that beheads a Malefactor.

Heady, head-ſtrong, obſtinate, ſtubborn; alſo apt to fly up into the Head, as ſtrong Liquors do.

Heafool, (*Sax.*) a Head.

To **Heal,** to cure a Wound or Sore; alſo a Country-word for to cover up with the Bed-clothes.

Heal-dog, a ſort of Herb.

Healfang, an old *Saxon* Word, ſignifying a Pillory.

Healgemote. See *Halimote*.

To **Hear,** to receive a Sound or Voice by the Ear; to be informed of; to examine a Cauſe as a Judge does: Whence 'tis ſad, *Such a one is to have a Hearing in Chancery*.

To **Hearken,** to liſten, or give Ear to.

Hearſe, a kind of Litter or cover'd Waggon to carry a dead Body in. Among Hunters, a Hind in the ſecond Year of her Age.

Heart, a moſt noble part of the Body, being the Fountain of Life, and the firſt Original of the Motion of all the others; the firſt Member that begins to live, and the laſt that dies.

Heart of the Sun, a Term in *Aſtrology*. See *Cazimi*.

Heart-burning, a pain in the Stomach, a Diſtemper; alſo Grudge, or Ill-will.

Hearts-eaſe, or **Panſy,** an Herb, whoſe Flowers are like Violets, good for Ruptures and the Falling-Sickneſs.

Hearth-money, or **Hearth-ſilver.** See Chimney-money.

Heat, one of the four primary Qualities, ſaid to conſiſt in the vehement and various Agitations or movings about of the ſmall inſenſible Parts of a Body.

Heath, a ſort of wild Shrub, or a Plain cover'd with it.

Heath-cock, or **Heath-powt,** otherwiſe call'd *a Growſe*, a Bird of Game, ſomewhat like a Pheaſant.

Heath-peaſe, or **Wood-peaſe,** a kind of wild Peaſe.

Heath-roſe, a ſort of Flower.

To **Heave,** to lift up, to ſwell or riſe up as Dough does: In Sea-Affairs a Ship is ſaid *to heave and ſet*, when, being at Anchor, ſhe riſes and falls by the force of the Waves.

To **Heave at the Capſtan,** is to turn it about.

To **Heave a Flag abroad,** is to hang it out.

To **Heave a thing overboard,** is to throw or caſt it away out of the Ship.

To **Heave up,** or **Heave out the Top-ſails,** is to put them abroad.

Heaulme, or **Heaume,** (*Fr.*) a Term in *Heraldry* for an Helmet or Head-piece.

Hebberman, one that fiſhes below Bridge, commonly at ebbing Water, for Whitings, Smelts, *&c.*

Hebberthef, (*Sax.*) a Privilege of having the Goods of a Thief, and the Tryal of him, within a particular Liberty.

Hebdomadius, (*Gr.*) the Hebdomary, or Weeksman; a Canon or Prebendary in a Cathedral Church, who took Care of the Choir and the Offices of it for his own Week. See *Ebdomadarius*.

Hebdomas, or **Hebdomada,** the Number Seven, a Week that conſiſts of ſeven Days.

Hebenus, or **Ebenus,** the Ebony-Tree, the Wood of which is as black as Jet, and as ſmooth as poliſh'd Ivory.

Hebiſcus, Marſh-mallows; an Herb.

Hebraiſm, a Property of Speech, or manner of Expreſſion peculiar to the *Hebrew* Tongue.

Hebrews, a Name given to the *Jews* from *Heber* the great Grand-child of *Shem*, the Son of *Noah*; from whom alſo that moſt ancient Language, which before the Confuſion at *Babel* was thought to be common to all Mankind, was afterwards call'd *Hebrew*, becauſe it continu'd in his Family.

Hecatomb, (*Gr.*) a Sacrifice, wherein an Hundred Oxen were offer'd at one time.

Hecatombæon, the Month of *June*, ſo call'd from ſuch Sacrifices which were then offer'd to *Jupiter*.

Hecatompolis, the Iſland of *Crete*, or *Candia*, ſo call'd from its Hundred Cities which it had in the Time of King *Minos*.

Hecatompus, a Fiſh that has an Hundred Feet, which having ſwallow'd the Hook diſgorges all its Entrails, till rid of the Hook ſhe takes them in again.

Hecatontaphyllum, a Roſe full of Leaves.

Hecatontarchus, a Centurion, a Captain of a Hundred Soldiers.

Heck, an Engine to take Fiſh in the River *Ouſe* by *York*.

Heckle, an Inſtrument us'd in dreſſing and preparing Flax or Hemp for the Spinner, by dividing the Tow or Hurds from the Tare.

Heckled, (old Word) wrapped.

Hectica, (*Gr.*) an Hectick Feaver, a continued Feaver, ariſing from the very Habit of the Body, and ſo rooted in the Conſtitution, that it is extremely hard to be cur'd, being commonly attended with an Ulcer of the Lungs, Leanneſs, and a Cough. See *Schetick Feaver*.

Hectick, ſubject to ſuch a Feaver, Conſumptive.

Hector, the Son of King *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, the moſt Valiant of all the *Trojans*, who reſolutely defended the City of *Troy* againſt the *Greeks* for a long time, and at laſt was kill'd by *Achilles*: The Word ſignifies a Defender, but is now commonly taken for a Bully, Braggadochio, or vapouring Fellow.

To **Hector**, to play the Hector, to inſult, to vaunt and vapour.

Heda, (in old *Latin* Records) a Port or Haven; a Hithe, Wharf, or Landing-place.

Hedagium, Toll or Cuſtom paid at an Hithe or Wharf for landing Goods, *&c.*

Hedera, the Ivy-Tree.

Hedera Terreſtris, the Herb *Ground-Ivy*, or *Alehoof*, an excellent cleanſer of the Lungs, and a good Remedy againſt the Colick, *&c.*

Hederal Crown, a Crown of Ivy, which was worn among the *Romans* in their Publick Feaſtings and Rejoycings.

Hedge-bote. See *Hay-bote*.

Hedge-fumitory, **Hedge-hyſſop**, and **Hedge-nettle**, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

Hedge-hog, a little Beaſt.

Hedge-hog-Trefoil, a kind of Herb.

Hedra, (*Gr.*) a Seat; in *Geometry* a Baſe on which a Figure reſts.

Hedychroum, a Medicine of a pleaſant Colour.

Hedychrum, a Perfume, or ſweet Oil.

Hedyoſmus, or **Hedyoſmum**, the Herb Mint.

Hedypnois, a ſort of *Succory*, *Prieſts-Crown*.

Hedyſarum, the Honey-ſuckle, a Flower.

Hedyſmata, ſweet Oils, or Sauces, Sweet-meats. In *Phyſick* any thing that gives Medicines a good Scent.

Heel of the Maſt, (among Sea-men) that part of the Foot of any Maſt which is par'd away ſlanting on the aftward ſide, that the Maſt may be ſtay'd aftward on; but the Heels of the Top-maſt are Squares, into which the Fid, or Pin of the Top-maſt, is put.

To **Heel**, a Ship is ſaid *to heel* when ſhe lyes down on one ſide, whether ſhe be on ground or a-float; as *ſhe heels* to the *Starboard*, or *a-port*, *i. e.* leans to the Right or Left Side; *ſhe heels aſtward*, or *to the Shore*, &c.

Heſe and Haſe, (old Words) hoarſe and harſh.

Hegemonice, a Term us'd by Phyſicians for the principal Actions in a Human Body, as thoſe call'd Animal and Vital.

Hegira, (in *Chronol.*) an Account of Time in uſe among the *Turks* and *Arabians*, reckon'd from *July* 16 *A. C.* 622, or as ſome ſay, 627; when their falſe Prophet *Mahomet* made his Eſcape from the City of *Mecca*.

Hegler, one that buys Proviſions brought out of the Country, to ſell them again by Retail.

Heifer, a young Cow.

Height, (in *Rhetorick*) an Excellency in ſpeaking or Writing, wherein the Expreſſions are neither too ſwelling, nor too creeping, but obſerve a Decorum between both.

Height of a Figure, (in *Geom.*) the perpendicular Line, drawn from the Top to the Baſe, either within the Figure or without it.

Height of the Pole. See *Elevation of the Pole*; and *Latitude of a Place*.

Heinfare, or **Hinefare**, (*Sax.*) the Departure of a Servant from his Maſter, from *Hine* a Servant, and *Fare* a Paſſage.

Heinuſe, (among Hunters) a Roe-buck of the fourth Year.

Heir of Blood, (in Common-Law) is he who ſucceeds by right of Blood in any Man's Lands or Tenements in Fee; and *Heir of Inheritance*, is one that cannot be defeated of his Inheritance upon any Diſpleaſure.

Heir-Loom, ſignifies Houſhold-Furniture, as Tables, Preſſes, Cupboards, *&c.* which having belonged for certain Deſcents, are never inventory'd after the Owner's Deceaſe, but come to the Heir with the Houſe it ſelf.

Heirs. See *Heyrs*.

Helcheſaites, a Sect of Hereticks, who held it no ſin, to deny Chriſt in times of Perſecution, and had one *Helcheſaus* for their Ring-leader.

Helcoma, or **Helcoſis**, (*Gr.*) Exulceration, a turning to an Ulcer.

Helcos, an Ulcer or Sore.

Helcydria, certain little Ulcers in the Skin of the Head, which are thick and red like the Nipples of the Breaſts, and ſend forth Matter.

Helcyſma, the Droſs and Scum of any Metal; alſo the ſame as *Helcoma*, an Ulcerating of any Part.

Heleagnus, a Shrub call'd Myrtle of *Brabant*.

Helena, the Daughter of *Jupiter*, and *Leda* the moſt beautiful Lady of all *Greece*, who being carry'd away by *Paris* from her Husband *Menelaus*, occaſion'd a great War between the *Greeks* and *Trojans*, and the Deſtruction of the City of *Troy*: Alſo a ſort of Light or Fire that ſometimes appears about the Maſts and Yards of Ships, which when double is call'd *Caſtor* and *Pollux*.

Helenium, Elicampane, an Herb good for the Lungs in a Cough, or Shortneſs of Breath.

Helepolis, a Engine, a kind of Turret, anciently us'd in the beſieging and taking of Cities.

Heliacal Riſing of a Star, (in *Aſtron.*) is when a Star, which for ſome time lay hid under the Sun-beams, gets from the ſame and appears again.

Heliacal ſetting of a Star, is when a Star can be no longer ſeen, by reaſon of the near approach of the Sun.

Helianthe, **Helianthemum**, or **Helianthon**, the Herb Hedge-Hyſſop, or wild Ruſh; alſo the Sun-flower.

Helice, major & minor, two Conſtellations, or Companies of Stars, the ſame with *Urſa major & minor*; alſo a kind of Willow-tree.

Helicometry, or **Helicoſophy**, a Mathematical Art, which teaches how to meaſure or draw all Spiral Lines upon a Plain, and ſhews their reſpective Properties.

Heliocentrick, belonging to the Center of the Sun; as *The Heliocentrick Place of a Planet*, *i. e.* ſuch as it would appear to us from the Sun, if our Eye were fixt in its Center.

Heliochryſus, or **Heliochryſum**, Golden-locks, or Golden-tufts, a Flower; the Name may be alſo apply'd to ſeveral other Yellow Flowers.

Heliographick Charts. See *Charts Heliographick.*

Helioſcope, a kind of Proſpect-glaſs fitted ſo as to look upon the Body of the Sun without Offence to the Eyes.

Helioſcopium, an Helioſcope, alſo a kind of Spurge, that turns about to the Sun; alſo a little Tree like a Fig-tree.

Heliotropion, the great Marigold, or Turnſole Flower.

Heliotrope, the Plant Turn-ſole, Rude, or Water-wort, which is ſaid always to follow the Courſe of the Sun, both at riſing and ſetting even in a cloudy Day: Alſo a kind of precious Stone of a green Colour ſtreak'd with red Veins, which ſhews the Sun as it were a Looking-glaſs, and diſcovers its Eclipſe.

Helix, a kind of Ivy that bears no Berries, barren or creeping Ivy. In *Anatomy*, the outward Brim of the Ear, ſo call'd from its winding: In *Geometry*, a Spiral Figure. See *Spiral.*

Hell-becks, little Brooks in *Richmond-ſhire* on the Borders of *Lancaſhire*, where the Mountains are rough, wild and ſteep, which are ſo call'd upon account of their Gaſtlineſs and Depth; for they hurry along ſo deep in the Ground, that it creates an Horrour in one to look down to them.

Hell-kettles, certain Pits near *Darlington* in the County of *Durham*, much admir'd both by Travellers and the Inhabitants: There are three of them full of Water to the brim, which is ſaid to be of a different kind from that in the River *Tees*; and they look much like old wrought Coal-pits that are drown'd.

Helleborine, (*Gr.*) wild white Hellebore, or Noſe-wort; an Herb.

Helleborum, or **Helleborus**, the Herb Hellebore, of which there are two ſorts, white and black, both only us'd in great Diſeaſes; as for the Falling-ſickneſs, Giddineſs, Madneſs, Dropſy, Convulſions, *&c.*

Helleniſm, an Imitation of the Idiom, or peculiar Phraſes of the *Greek* Tongue.

Helleniſtical, or **Helleniſtick**, belonging to *Greece*, from *Hellas*, the ancient Name of that Country.

Helm, (Country-Word) Wheat or Rye-ſtraw unbruiſed by thraſhing or otherwiſe, which is uſually bound in Bundles for Thatching: In Sea-affairs, *The Helm* is a piece of Wood faſten'd to the Rudder in a Ship or Boat, to guide or ſteer it: Whence *The Helm of State*, is figuratively taken for the chief Place in the Government of a Nation, *&c.*

To **A-lee the Helm**, to put the Helm to the Lee-ſide of the Ship.

Bear up the Helm, *i. e.* let the Ship go more large before the Wind.

Eaſe the Helm. See *Eaſe.*

Port the Helm, put the Helm over to the left hand or ſide of the Ship: *Starboard the Helm*, put it to the right ſide. *Right the Helm*, or *Helm a Midſhip*, that is, keep it even with the middle of the Ship.

Among Chymiſts, **Helm** is the Head of an Alembick or Still, ſo call'd from its Figure ſomewhat reſembling an Helmet or Steel Cap: So that *To bring a thing over to the Helm*, is to force it by Fire up to the top of the Veſſel, that it may diſtill or drop down into the Receiver by the Noſe or Beak of the Head.

Helmet, an Head-piece or Armour for the Head.

Helmet in hard Showers, (old Expreſſion) defended in ſharp Attacks.

Helmet-flower, a ſort of Flower.

Helminthagogues, or **Helminthicks**, (*Gr.*) Medicines that drive out Worms, or cauſe them to be voided by Stool.

Helos, a Nail; alſo a round white hard Swelling of the Foot, like the Head of a Nail fixt with Roots in the Skin.

Heloſis, a turning back of the Eye-lid.

Helve, (old Word) the Handle of any thing.

Helxine, (*Gr.*) the Herb Parietary or Pellitory of the Wall, the Powder of which in Poſſet-drink, *&c.* is excellent for a Cough in the Lungs.

Hemeralopia, a Faculty when one ſees clearer in the Night than in the Day.

Hemerobion, a Fly that lives but one Day.

Hemerocallis, a kind of Lilly that ſpreads in a fair Day, and ſhuts it ſelf up in the Night.

Hemerologium, a Calendar or Book in which are regiſter'd the Paſſages of every Day.

Hemiceraunius, the Name of a Surgeon's Bandage for the Back and Breaſt.

Hemicrania, a Pain in either half-part of the Head, a Megrim.

Hemi-cycle, an half-circle.

Hemidrachmon, half a Dram.

Hemina, a Meaſure containing half a Sextary, or nine Ounces, *i. e.* three Quarters of a Pint; but commonly taken for a Pint.

Hemiobolon, the twelfth part of a Dram.

Hemiolium, an Ounce and a half.

Hemionitis, the Herb Spleen-wort or Milt-wort.

Hemiplegia, or **Hemiplexia**, a Palſy on one ſide, proceeding from a Stoppage in one part or other of the Spinal Marrow, which hinders the free paſſing of the Animal Spirits.

Hemiſphere (in *Aſtron.*) one half of a Sphere or Globe, cut thro' the Center in the Plane of one of its greater Circles: Thus the *Equinoctial* divides the World into the Northern and Southern Hemiſpheres, and the *Horizon* likewiſe divides the Earth into two Hemiſpheres, one light and the other dark, according as the Sun is above or below that Circle. The Maps or Prints of the Heavens paſted on Boards or Cloth; are alſo ſometimes call'd *Hemiſpheres*, but more commonly *Planiſpheres.*

Hemiſtichium (in *Grammar*) a half Verſe.

Hemitritæus, a Semi-tertian Feaver or Ague, that returns every Day, and in which every ſecond Day the Patient has two Fits, one of the Quotidian, and the other of the Tertian.

Hemiuncion, half an Ounce.

Hemiectes, or **Hemiecton**, a Meaſure of Liquids; the ſame as *Hemina.*

Hemlock, a poiſonous Plant. See *Cicuta.*

Hemorrhoids, or **Emrods**, a Diſeaſe in the Fundament commonly call'd the Piles. See *Hæmorrhoides.*

Hen-bane, an Herb that is counted rank Poiſon.

Hen-bit, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Chick-weed.

Henchman, or **Heinſman**, a *German* Word ſignifying a Houſhold-Servant; and formerly taken amongſt us for a Page of Honour or Footman.

Hend (old Word) neat, fine, genteel.

Hendecagon, (*Gr.* in *Geom.* and *Fortif.*) a Figure that has eleven Sides and as many Angles, capable of being fenc'd with the like Number of Baſtions.

Hendecaſyllabum Carmen, (in *Grammar*) a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of eleven Syllables and comprehending theſe Feet, *viz.* a *Dactyle*, *Spondee*, and three *Trochees*; as

Quoquo diffugias pavens Mabili.

It is otherwiſe call'd *Phaleucium.*

Henfare, (in *Doomſday-Book*) an Amercement or Fine for Flight, upon account of Murder.

Hengeſt, the Name of a General who firſt led the *Angles* or *Engliſh* into the Iſland of *Great Britain*: The Word in the *Saxon* Tongue ſignifies a Horſeman.

Henghen, an old Law-Word for a Priſon, or Houſe of Correction.

Hengwit. See *Hangwite.*

Heniochus, (*Gr.*) a Northen Conſtellation, or Company of fixed Stars, the ſame as *Auriga.*

Henoch, (*Heb.*) Taught or Dedicated) *Cain's* Son, from whom the City *Henoch* took Name; alſo the Father of *Methuſelah.*

Henophyllum, an Herb call'd *One-blade*

Henry, a proper Name of Men, deriv'd from the *German* **Einrick**, *i. e.* Rich and Powerful; or *Herric, i. e.* Rich Lord, or from the *Latin, Honoricus*: Of this Name there were ſeven Emperours of *Germany*, eight Kings of *England*, four Kings of *France*, and as many of *Caſtile.*

To **Hent,** (old Word) to catch.

Hepar, (*Gr.*) the Liver, a large fleſhy Bowel plac'd in the Right *Hypochondrium*. Alſo a kind of Chymical Compoſition. See *Crocus Metallorum.*

Hepar Uterinum. See *Placenta Uterina.*

Hepatica, *Liver-wort*, an Herb good againſt Stoppages of the Liver and Bladder.

Hepatica Vena, the Liver-Vein, the inner Vein of the Arm, otherwiſe call'd *Baſilica.*

Hepatical, or **Hepatick,** belonging to the Liver.

Hepatick Aloes, the fineſt ſort of Aloes, ſo call'd from its Colour, which is near that of the Liver. See *Aloes.*

Hepatick Medicines, Remedies proper for the Liver, being chiefly ſuch as provoke Sweat and Urine.

Hepaticus Ductus, a Paſſage in the Liver, otherwiſe call'd *Porus Biliarius*; which ſee.

Hepaticus Morbus, or **Hepatick Flux,** a Diſeaſe when a thin ſharp Blood, like Water in which raw Fleſh has been waſh'd, is voided by Stool; alſo when black, ſhining, dry'd Blood is diſcharg'd into the Guts.

Hepatites, a precious Stone of the ſhape of the Liver.

Hepatorium, or **Eupatorium,** *Hemp-Agrimony*, or *Liver-wort.*

Hepatus, the Liver-fiſh, ſo call'd from its Colour and Bigneſs.

Hephæſtites, a precious Stone of a fiery red Colour.

Hephthemimeris, (in *Grammar*) a Poetical Figure, when after three Feet there remains a Syllable ending the Word, which is ſometimes made long, tho' it be naturally ſhort; as

Congredior, fer ſacra Pater, & concipe fœdus. Virg.

Hepialus, a Fire-fly, which plays about a Candle till ſhe burn her Wings.

Heps, or **Hips,** the Fruit of the Black-thorn Shrub.

Heptaedron, (*Gr.* in *Geom.*) a Figure conſiſting of ſeven Sides.

Heptagon, a Figure that has ſeven Sides, and as many Angles: In *Fortification*, a Place defended by ſeven regular Baſtions.

Heptagonal, belonging to ſuch a Figure.

Heptangular Figure, (in *Geom.*) is that which conſiſts of ſeven Angles.

Heptaphyllum, *Set-foil*, or *Tormentil*, an Herb of a drying and binding Quality; a proper Remedy for Fluxes of the Belly and Womb, as alſo for the Plague, and other malignant Diſeaſes.

Heptapleuron, the greater ſort of *Plantain.*

Heptarchy, a ſeven-fold Government, or Government of ſeven Soveraign Princes, as that of the *Saxon* Kings here in *England*, which was formerly divided into ſeven petty Kingdoms.

Heracleon, the Herb *Mil-foil*, or *Yarrow*; alſo a *Water-Lilly.*

Heracleoticum, *Wild Marjoram*, an Herb.

Heracleus, or **Heracleus Lapis,** the Magnet, or Load-ſtone.

Herald, Herault, or **Harold,** (*Germ. i. e.* High Maſter, or Champion of the Army) an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is to declare War, to proclaim Peace, to execute Martial Meſſages and other Acts by the Queen's Order, *&c.*

Heralds College, a Corporation conſiſting of Kings at Arms, Heralds, and Purſevants, employ'd to be Meſſengers of War and Peace, to marſhal and order Coronations, Marriages, Funerals, Interviews, Feaſts of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Publick Shews, *&c.* as alſo to take care of the Coats of Arms and Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry: They were Incorporated by King *Richard* III. and obtain'd another Charter of Privileges of *Edward* VI.

Heraldry, the Art of Blazoning, diſplaying or ſetting out Coats of Arms.

Heraudes, (old Word) Feats of Activity.

Herb Chriſtopher, an Herb that bears Berries like Beads, and is only to be ſeen in the Gardens of thoſe that delight in Rarities.

Herb-Paris, otherwiſe call'd *True-love*, or *Oneberry*, the Leaves of which grow like a Lover's Knot, with a Berry in the midſt: It reſiſts Poiſon and Peſtilence, cures Ulcers, Inflammations, Impoſtumes, *&c.*

Herb-Robert, a kind of *Cranes-bill* with reddiſh Stalks, which helps the Stone, and ſtays Fluxes of Blood; it alſo ſpeedily heals all green Wounds and old Ulcers.

Herb Two-pence, an Herb of a moderately cold and dry Quality.

Herba, (*Lat.*) an Herb, a Plant leſs than a Shrub, that has Leaves from the Root.

Herba Benedicta, *Avens.*

Herba Sacra, *Vervain.*

Herba Stellæ, *Bucks-horn*, or *Dogs-tooth.*

Herba Turca, *Rupture-wort*, or *Knot-graſs.*

Herbæ Capitatæ, (among Botaniſts) ſuch Herbs as have their Flower made up of many ſmall, long, fiſtulous, or hollow Flowers, gather'd together in a round Button, Knob, or Head, as the *Thiſtle, Greater Burrdock, Blewbottle,* &c.

Herbage, the Fruit of the Earth provided by Nature for Cattel, the grazing or feeding upon Land, or the mowing of it. In a Law-ſenſe the Liberty that one has to feed his Cattel in another Man's Ground, or in the Foreſt.

Herbagium Anterius, (in ancient *Latin* Writers) the firſt Crop of Graſs or Hay; in Oppoſition to the After-math, or ſecond Cutting.

Herbal, a Book treating of the Nature and Quality, or Virtue of Herbs.

Herbaliſt, or **Herbariſt,** one that has Skill in all ſorts of Herbs; a Simpler.

Harbenger. See *Harbinger.*

Herbert, (*Germ.*) a proper Name of Men, ſignifying *bright Lord*, or the Glory of the Army.

Herculean, belonging to *Hercules*, the chief of which Name was that Famous Heroe of Antiquity, ſuppos'd to be the Son of *Jupiter* and *Alcmena.*

Herculean Labours, ſuch as *Hercules* undertook and perform'd; great and dangerous Exploits.

Hercules's Pillars, two Pillars which *Hercules* is ſaid to have ſet up, one at *Cadiz*, and the other at *Ceuta*, as the Bounds of the Weſtern World. See *Columnæ Herculis.*

Herculeus Morbus, the Falling-Sickneſs. See *Epilepſia.*

Herd, a Company of Cattel, or of Wild Beaſts, as of Oxen, Swine, Harts, Deer, *&c.*

Herdelenge, a Term us'd by Hunters for the dreſſing of a Roe.

Herdwerch, or **Heerdwerch**, (*Sax.*) Herdſmen's Work or Labours, formerly done by Shepherds, Herdſmen, and other inferiour Tenants at the Will of their Lord.

Here de Cæſar, (*i. e.* the Monarchy of *Cæſar*) a certain Epoch or Account of Time, from which the *Saracens* and *Arabians* us'd to reckon their Number of Years, as we do from the Year of our Lord: It was alſo us'd for a great while in *Spain*.

Hereditaments, (*Lat.* in Common-Law) all ſuch things as deſcend to a Man and his Heirs by way of Inheritance, and fall not within the Compaſs of an Executor or Adminiſtrator, as Chattels do.

Hereditary, belonging to Inheritance or Succeſſion, that comes or paſſes by Inheritance.

Hereditary Diſeaſes, are thoſe which Children have from their Parents, who were troubled with the ſame; as the Gout, Conſumption, Stone, *&c.*

Herefare (*Sax.*) a going in a Military Expedition, or to a Warfare.

Heregate, a Tribute anciently paid to the Lord of the Soil, for the carrying on of a War; from the *Saxon* Words *Here*, an Army, and *Geat*, a Beaſt: The Name is ſtill retain'd upon another Account in our Term *Hariot*.

Heregeld, a Tax rais'd for the Maintenance of an Army.

Hereſiarch. See *Hæreſiarcha.*

Hereſlita, or **Herreſlia**, (*Sax.*) a hired Soldier, that goes from his Colours without Leave; from *Here* an Army, and *Sliten* to depart.

Hereſy, (*Gr.*) an Opinion contrary to the ſound Principles or Fundamental Points of Religion.

Hereteg, or **Heretogh**, (*Sax.*) a Leader of an Army, or a Duke, from *Here* an Army, and *Toga* to draw out: In old Records it is alſo expreſs'd *Heretochias.*

Heretical, (*Gr.*) belonging to, or infected with Hereſy.

An **Heretick**, one that is tainted with Hereſy, or holds Heretical Opinions.

Heretum, (in ancient *Latin* Writers) a Court or Yard for drawing up the Guard or Military Retinue, which uſually attended our Biſhops and Nobility.

Hericeus, **Herix**, or **Herinaceus**, an Urchin, or Hedge-hog.

Heriot. See *Hariot.*

Heriſſon, (*Fr.*) an Hedge-hog: In *Fortification*, a Barrier, made of a piece of Timber ſtuck thick with Iron-ſpikes; born up and equally pois'd in the middle on a Stake, about which it moves like a Turnſtile, to open or ſhut up a Paſſage.

Heritage, Inheritance by Lot or Succeſſion.

Herman, or **Harman**, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying in *German*, the General or chief Commander of an Army.

Hermaphrodite, (*Gr.*) a Word compounded of *Hermes*, i. e. *Mercury* and *Aphrodite*, or *Venus*; and ſignifying one that has the Natural Parts of both Sexes.

Hermellanus, (*Lat.*) the Ermin, a ſort of Weeſel that yields a rich Furr.

Hermetical, or **Hermetick**, belonging to *Mercury*, or to *Hermes Triſmegiſtus*, the Great *Egyptian* Philoſopher, who is thought to have liv'd not long after *Moſes*.

Hermetical Philoſophy, is that which pretends to ſolve and explain, all the Operations and Appearances of Nature by the three Chymical Principles, *Mercury*, *Salt* and *Sulphur*.

Hermetical Phyſick, that *Hypotheſis*, or Groundwork in the Art of Phyſick, which refers the Cauſe of all Diſeaſes to the ſame Chymical Principles but now mention'd.

Hermetical Seal, or **Hermes's Seal**, a particular way of ſtopping up the Mouths of Veſſels ſo cloſe that the moſt ſubtil Spirits cannot fly out: Thus,

To **Seal a Glaſs Hermetically**, is to heat the Neck of it, till it be juſt ready to melt, and then with a Pair of red-hot Pincers to pinch or cloſe it together.

Hermetick Science, the Art of Chymiſtry, ſo call'd from *Hermes*, or *Mercury*, whom the Chymiſts aſſert to have been the firſt Inventor of it.

Hermit, a ſolitary Monk; alſo a kind of Fiſh.

Hermitage, the Place where a Hermit lives.

Hermiteſs, a Woman Hermit.

Hermitorium, (in old Records) a Chappel, or Place of Prayer belonging to an Hermitage.

Hermodactylus, (*Gr. i. e. Mercury*'s Finger) a round-headed Root, brought from *Syria*, which is of an inſipid Taſte; and gently purges Phlegm.

Hern, a large ſort of Fowl. See *Heron.*

Hern-ſhaw, or **Hernery**, a Place where Herns breed.

Herneſium, or **Harnaſium**, (in our old Writers) is taken for any ſort of Houſe-Furniture, Implements of Trade or Ship-tackle; from the *Teutonick* Word *Hernas*, *i. e. Harneſs*.

Hernia, (*Gr.*) a Rupture, properly the falling of the Entrails, Caul, *&c.* by the widen'd Channels or Pipes of the Skin call'd *Peritonæum* into the Groin in Men, or into the Lips of the *Pudendum* in Women: Alſo a Swelling of the Navel; the falling down of the Womb is likewiſe improperly ſo termed.

Hernia Aquoſa, the Water-rupture. *Hernia Carnoſa*, a Fleſhy Rupture. *Gutturalis*, a Swelling in the Throat: *Humoralis*; when the Teſticles are fill'd with Unnatural Humours.

Hernia Scrotalis, or **Hernia Veneris**, is when the Teſticles grow too big by reaſon of immoderate Venery. *Hernia Ventoſa*, the Wind-rupture: *Hernia Umbilicalis*, a Rupture of the Navel: *Hernia Uteri*, the falling down of the Womb. See *Procidentia Uteri.*

Herniaria, Rupture-wort, Burſt-wort, or Knotgraſs, an Herb of great Uſe in a Rupture, and the diſtill'd Water of it cures the Jaundice.

Hernious, burſten-belly'd.

Herod, ſirnam'd the Great, a King of *Judæa*, created by the Senate of *Rome*, who murder'd the Innocents, and ruin'd the Temple of *Jeruſulem* built by *Zorobabel*, but rais'd another more magnificent in its Place: There were alſo two other Kings of this Name, *viz. Herod Antipas* his Son, who caus'd St. *John* the Baptiſt to be beheaded; and *Herod Agrippa* his Grand-ſon, who put St. *James* to Death, and impriſon'd St. *Peter*; beſides *Herod* the Brother of *Agrippa* mention'd *Act.* 23.

Herodian, belonging to *Herod*, as the *Herodian Diſeaſe*, which is to be eaten to Death with Lice, as *Herod* was.

Herodians, the Soldiers of *Herod*, or a Sect of Hereticks, who took *Herod* for the Meſſiah.

Herodotus, a *Greek* Hiſtorian of rare Merit, whoſe nine Books ſtill extant are each call'd by the Name of the Muſes.

Heroe, a great and illuſtrious Perſonage among the Ancients; ſuch tho' by nature mortal, yet were thought to partake of Immortality, upon which account they inroll'd them in the Liſt of the Gods, after their Death; a Demi-God, a Man of ſingular Valour, Worth and Renown.

Heroical, or **Heroick**, belonging to, or becoming a Heroe; famous, noble, lofty.

Heroick Poem, a ſort of Compoſition in Poetry, whch ſets forth the Warlike Exploits and other noble Performances of Emperours, Kings, Princes, and Perſons of the higheſt Rank.

Heroick Verſe, that kind of Verſe, which the ancient *Greeks* and *Latins*, generally made uſe of in their Heroick Poems, without any other Mixture:

It is alſo call'd *Hexameter*, as conſiſting juſt of ſix Feet, all *Dactyls* and *Spondees*, without any certain Order; but in the ſixth place a Spondee is always requiſite, and in the fifth place a Dactyl, tho' a Spondee be ſometimes admitted. Of a Dactyl in the fifth place take this Example:

Eurus ad Auroram Nabathæaque Regna receſſit.

Of a Spondee in the fifth place this:

Alriaque Alpes, & nubifer Apenninus.

Heroine, a Female Heroe, a Woman of a Noble Spirit, and Excellent Qualities; a Lady of Honour.

Heron, a large Wild Water-Fowl, with a long Neck and Bill, that flies high, and feeds upon Fiſh.

Herons-bill, a ſort of Herb.

Herpes, (*Gr.*) a kind of St. *Anthony*'s-Fire, which ſome call the Shingles, ſome the running-Worm, and others Wild-fire: It is a ſpreading and winding Inflammation, of two ſorts, *viz.*

Herpes Miliaris, or **Puſtularis**, a ſort of yellow Bladders, or Wheals, like Millet-Seed, that ſeize the Skin, cauſe much itching, and turn to eating Ulcers: And *Herpes Exedens*, which not only conſumes the Skin, but alſo the Muſcles underneath.

Herring, a well known Sea-fiſh.

Herring-buſs, a ſort of Veſſel proper for the Herring-Fiſhery.

Herring-cob, a young Herring.

Herring-ſilver, Money formerly paid as an Equivalent for the Cuſtom of giving a certain Quantity of Herrings for the Proviſion of a Religious Houſe.

Herſe, (*Fr.*) a Port-cullice, a Harrow: In *Fortification* a kind of Lattice in form of a Harrow, beſet with Iron Spikes, which is uſually hung up by a Cord over a Gate, and let down in caſe of Surprize, or when the firſt Gate is broken with a Petard, to ſtop up the Paſſage: Theſe Herſes are alſo often laid in the Roads, or on Breaches, to hinder the March of Horſe and Foot.

Herſillon, a Plank Ten or Twelve Foot long ſtuck full of Nails, with the points up, for the ſame uſe as the Herſe.

Heſiod, a *Greek* Poet, of whom it is in diſpute whether he or *Homer* were more ancient.

Heſitancy, (*Lat.*) uncertainty, doubting, or wavering.

To **Heſitate**, to ſtammer, or falter, to hum and haw, to be at a ſtand or ſtay, to ſtick in the Briers, to be in ſuſpenſe, or at a loſs what to ſay or do.

Heſitation, the Act of heſitating, faltering, *&c.*

Heſperian Gardens, Places which, as the Poets feigned, were beſet with Trees that bore Golden Apples, which were kept by a watchful Dragon.

Heſperides, certain Iſlands in the *Atlantick* Ocean much Celebrated by the Ancients, but which and where they were is hard to determine.

Heſperis, a kind of Wall-flower, Dame-Violet, or Rocket.

Heſperium Malum, an Orange, or Lemmon.

Heſperus, the Evening-Star, or Evening-Tide. See *Phoſphorus*.

Heſts, (old Word) Commands, or Decrees.

Hetæriarcha, (*Gr.*) an Abbot or Prior, the Head of a College or Hall, the Warden of a Corporation or Company.

Hete, (old Word) promiſed.

Heteroclites, (*Gr.* in *Grammar*) Nouns that vary in their Gender or Declenſion, being either defective or redundant, and not limited by the ordinary Rules.

Heterocrania, a Diſeaſe, Pain, or Swelling on one ſide of the Head.

Heterodox, being of another or different Opinion or Judgment from what is generally receiv'd, eſpecially with reſpect to Matters of Religion.

Heterogeneal, or **Heterogeneous**, that is of another Kind, Nature, or Quality.

Heterogeneal Light, (among Naturaliſts) is ſaid to be that which conſiſts of Rays capable of being refracted, according to different Degrees: Thus the common Light of the Sun and Clouds is Heterogeneal, as being a mixture of all ſorts of Rays.

Heterogeneal Nouns, (in *Grammar*) ſuch as have one Gender in the Singular Number and another in the Plural; as *Pergamus*, *Pergama*; *Epulum*, *Epulæ*, &c.

Heterogeneal Numbers, (in *Arithm.*) mixt Numbers, that conſiſt of Integers, or whole ones, and of Fractions.

Heterogeneal Surds, (in *Algebra*) ſuch as have different Radical Signs.

Heterogeneous Particles, (in *Philoſ.*) are ſuch as are of different Kinds or Qualities, of which generally all Bodies are compoſed.

Heterogenium, a Term us'd by Phyſicians when any thing diſproportionate is mingled with the Blood and Spirits, as in Feavers, Swimmings of the Head, Apoplexies. *&c.*

Heterorhythmus, a Life unſuitable to the Age of thoſe that live; as if a Young Man ſhould uſe an Old Man's Way of Living, and on the contrary: The Word is alſo apply'd to Pulſes, when they beat differently in Diſeaſes.

Heteroſcii, (in *Geogr.*) People that live between the Equator and the two Tropicks in either of the Temperate Zones, who have their Shadows at Noon caſt on a contrary ſide towards one of the Poles, *viz.* that which is above their Horizon.

Heth, (*Heb.* Fear, or aſtoniſhed) *Canaan*'s Brother, from whom deſcended the People call'd *Hittites.*

To **Hette**, (old Word) to commit, or dedicate.

Heurts. See *Hurts*.

To **Hew**, to cut Stones or Timber.

Hewers. See *Conders*.

Hewmond, (old Word) ſhining.

Hexachord, (*Gr.*) an Interval or Concord in *Muſick*, commonly call'd a Sixth.

Hexaedron, (in *Geom.*) a ſolid Figure, conſiſting of ſix equal Sides or Faces; a Cube or Parallepiped bounded by ſix equal Squares.

Hexaemeron, (among Divines) the ſix Days Work of Creation.

Hexagium, or **Exagium**, the Weight of four Scruples.

Hexagon, (in *Geom.* and *Fortif.*) a Figure that has ſix equal Sides, and as many Angles, each capable of being fenced with a regular Baſtion.

Hexagonal, belonging to a Hexagon.

Hexameter Verſe, (in *Grammar*) a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe conſiſting of ſix Feet. See *Heroick Verſe*.

Hexapla, a Work of *Origen*, a Learned Churchman of *Alexandria*, in ſix Columns, containing four *Greek* Tranſlations of the Bible, with the Original, both in *Hebrew* and *Greek* Characters.

Hexaptoton, (in *Grammar*) a Noun declined with ſix Caſes.

Hexaſtichon, an Epigram or Stanza, conſiſting of ſix Verſes.

Hexaſtichus, a kind of Barley that has ſix rows of Corn in one Ear.

Hexaſtylos, or **Hexaſtyle**, (in ancient *Architect.*) a Building that had ſix Pillars in the Face before, and as many behind; being the ſame with *Pſeudodipteron*.

Hexis, a Habit or Conſtitution of Body.

Heybote. See *Haybote*.

Heyrat, the *American* Badger, a wild Beaſt of the Bigneſs of a Cat, that is very greedy of Honey, and diligently ſearches for the Bees-neſts in Trees.

Heyrs, (in *Husbandry*) young Timber-trees, uſually left for Standils in the felling of Woods or Copſes.

Hezekiah, or **Hizkiah**, (*Heb.*) a pious King of *Judah*.

Hibiſcum, or **Hibiſcus**, (*Gr.*) the Herb Marſh-mallows, of known Vertue againſt the Stone and Gravel.

Hibris, a Pig bred of a wild Boar and a tame Sow; alſo one who is born of Parents of different Countries; a Mongrel.

Hichel. See *Hatchel.*

Hickwall, or **Hickway**, a Bird otherwiſe call'd a Wood-pecker or Wry-neck.

Hidage, or **Hide-gild**, a certain Tax which upon extraordinary Occaſions us'd to be paid for every Hide of Land.

Hide, the Skin of a Beaſt.

Hide-bound, a Diſeaſe of Cattel, when the Skin cleaves to their Sides: In Husbandry Trees are likewiſe ſaid to *be Hide-bound*, when the Bark ſticks too cloſe; and the Word is alſo figuratively apply'd to a cloſe-fiſted niggardly Fellow.

Hide of Land, ſuch a Quantity of Land as might be till'd with one Plough in a Year, but it is not certainly known what number of Acres it contain'd; ſome ſay 100, others 120, and according to *Beda* as much as will maintain a Family: It is alſo call'd a *Plough-land*, *Yard-land*, or *Ox-gang of Land.*

Hide and Gain, an old Law-term for arable or plough'd Land.

Hide-lands, ſuch Lands as belong to a Hide or Manſion-houſe.

Hidell, (in *Stat.* 1. *H.* 7.) a Sanctuary or Place of Protection.

Hideous, (*Fr.*) terrible to the Sight, dreadful, frightful.

Hiera, (*Gr.*) a Garland, which two in a Race running for, if neither out-ran the other, was conſecrated to the Gods.

Hiera Picra, a purging Electuary invented by *Galen*, and made of Aloes, Spikenard, Saffron, Maſtick, Honey, *&c.*

Hiera cum Agarico, a kind of purging Pill made of Agarick, a Muſhroom that grows on the Larch-tree.

Hieracion, the Herb Hawk-weed.

Hieracites, a precious Stone of the Colour of an Hawk.

Hierarchical, belonging to the Hierarchy or Government of the Church.

Hierarchy, Sacred Government, or Church-Government: Alſo the Holy Order of Angels, conſiſting of nine Degrees, *viz.* *Seraphims*, *Cherubims*, *Thrones*, *Dominations*, *Principalities*, *Powers*, *Virtues*, and *Arch-Angels*.

Hieratick Paper, (among the Ancients) the fineſt ſort of Paper ſet a-part only for Religious Uſes.

Hierobotane, the Herb Vervain.

Hieroglyphical, or **Hieroglyphick**, belonging to Hieroglyphicks.

Hieroglyphicks, certain Sacred or Myſterious Characters, Figures or Images of Creatures, under which the ancient *Egyptians* couch'd their Principles of Philoſophy, Hiſtory and Policy: whence the Word is now taken for any Symbol, Emblem, or myſtical Figure.

Hieroglyphick Marks, (in Palmeſtry) thoſe winding Lines and Wrinkles in the Hand, by which the Profeſſours of that vain Science pretend to foretell ſtrange Things.

Hierom, or **Jerom**, (in *Lat. Hieronymus*) one of the ancient Fathers of the Church: The Word in *Greek* ſignifies Holy Name.

Hieronymians, an Order of Monks eſtabliſh'd by St. *Jerom*; There were alſo certain Hermites ſo call'd, whoſe Order was founded *A. D.* 1365. by one *Granel* of *Florence*.

Hierophantæ, Prieſts at *Athens* in *Greece*, who were the Overſeers of Sacrifices and Holy Things.

Hig-taper, a ſort of Herb.

High-creſted, or **High-rigged**, a Term in Archery. See *Shoulder-head.*

Hight, (old Word) named.

Higra, the raging of the Waves of the River *Severn*, below *Glouceſter*.

Hilary-Term. See *Term.*

Hildebert, (*Germ.* famous Lord) the proper Name of a Man.

Hilkiah, (*Heb.* the Lord's Gentleneſs) the Father of King *Eliakim*; alſo the Name of ſeveral other Perſons in Holy Scripture.

Hillock, a little Hill.

Himantopus, (*Gr.*) crump-footed; alſo a kind of Bird.

To **Himple**, (*Sax.*) a North-Country Word for to halt or go lame.

Hin, an *Hebrew* Meaſure, containing the ſixth part of an *Epha*, or 1 Wine Gallon and 2 Pints.

Hind, a Female Stag, or a Beaſt of the Foreſt the firſt Year.

Hind-berries, the Fruit of the Raſberry-tree.

Hine, or **Hind**, (*Sax.*) a Servant, or one of the Family, more eſpecially a Servant at Husbandry; and the *Maſter-hine*, is he that overſees the reſt.

Hinefare. See *Heinfare.*

Hinna, (*Lat.*) a She-hind or Mule.

Hinnulus, a young Hind, a Hind-calf, a Fawn; alſo a little Mule.

Hinnus, a Mule bred of an Horſe and a She-aſs; a little Nag; a Hind.

Hip, the upper part of the Thigh.

Hip-wort, a kind of Herb.

Hip, or **Hep**, a Berry, the Fruit of the greateſt Bramble.

Hippace, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Cheeſe made of Mare's Milk, good againſt the Bloody-flux.

Hippelaphus, a Beaſt part Horſe, part Stag.

Hippeus, or **Equinus**, a Comet or Blazing-ſtar, with Beams like a Horſe's Main, ſometimes ſpread from the Front or Fore-part, and at other times from the hinder-part: Alſo a kind of Crab-fiſh, a Sea-horſeman.

Hippiades, Images repreſenting Women on Horſe-back.

Hippice, an Herb which being put into a Horſe's Mouth keeps him from Hunger and Thirſt.

Hippicon, a *Greek* Meaſure containing four Furlongs.

Hippocamelus, a monſtrous Beaſt, part Horſe, part Camel.

Hippocampa, a Sea-horſe; alſo a kind of Water-Inſect: In *Anatomy*, the Proceſſes or Channels of the upper or foremoſt Ventricles of the Brain.

Hippocentaurs, Monſters which Poets and Painters have repreſented as half Men, half Horſes. See *Centaur*.

Hippocras, a kind of Artificial Wine made of Claret or White-wine, and ſeveral ſorts of Spice.

Hippocrates, a famous Phyſician of the Iſland of *Cous*, who was highly eſteem'd by *Artaxerxes* King of *Perſia*, and counted the Prince of Phyſick: He dy'd in the 104th Year of his Age, and all the time of his Life he enjoy'd a perfect and vigorous Health.

Hippocrates's Sleeve, a Woollen Bag like a Sugar-loaf, pointed at bottom, with which ſpiced Wines, Medicines, and other Liquors are ſtrain'd.

Hippocratia, a Feſtival kept in Honour of *Neptune*, during which Horſes and Mules were led along the Streets of *Rome*, richly harneſs'd and adorn'd with Garlands of Flowers.

Hippocratica Facies. See *Facies Hippocratica.*

Hippogloſſa, or **Hippogloſſum**, the Herb Horſe-tongue, Tongue-blade or Tongue-wort.

Hippoglottion, Laurel of *Alexandria*, or Tongue-Laurel, good againſt Ruptures, and to raiſe the Palate of the Mouth.

Hippolapathum, Monks-Rhubarb or Garden-Patience, a kind of Dock, ſometimes as high as a Man; the Root of which purges Choler and watery Humours.

Hippomanes, Thorn-apple, a kind of Herb, which if Horſes eat, it makes them mad; alſo the venomous Iſſue of a Mare, when ſhe is ready to be cover'd; alſo a black Fleſh-kernel, in the Forehead of a young Colt, which the Mare bites off as ſoon as ſhe has foal'd: Alſo a famous Poiſon among the Ancients, one of the main Ingredients that were put into the Compoſition of Love-Potions.

Hippomarathrum, wild and great Fennel, Fennel-giant.

Hippophaes, a kind of Burr or Teaſel with which Shear-men dreſs their Cloath.

Hippophæſton, an Herb growing upon the Fullers-thorn, good for the Falling-ſickneſs.

Hippopotamus, the River-Horſe living chiefly in the *Nile* and *Indus*; having a cloven Foot like an Ox; the Back, Main and Tail of a Horſe, and Teeth like a wild Boar.

Hippoſelinum, the Herb Lovage or Alexanders, good in Broth in the Spring-time, to cleanſe the Blood, and ſtrengthen the Stomach.

Hippuris, the Herb Horſe-tail, or Shave-graſs.

Hippurus, the Horſe-tail Fiſh, or a kind of Lobſter.

Hippus, an Horſe; alſo the Sea-Horſeman, a ſort of Crab-fiſh, ſaid to run as faſt as an Horſe: Alſo an Indiſpoſition of the Eyes, when they continually tremble and twinkle, as it happens in Riding.

Hircibarba, (*Lat.*) Goats-beard, a Sallet-herb, good for Conſumptions, Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, Coughs, *&c.*

Herciſcunda, (old Law-Term) the Diviſion of an Eſtate among the Heirs.

Hirciptilus, a Man that has ſhag briſtly Hair like a Goat.

Hircocervus, a Stag bearded like a Goat.

Hirculatio, (in ancient Husbandry) a Diſeaſe or Fault in a Vine, when it bears no Fruit, but grows all into Branches and Wood.

Hirculus, a kind of Spikenard, an Herb.

Hircus, a Buck-goat; alſo the rank Smell of the Arm-holes; alſo a fixed Star ſo call'd, the ſame with *Capella*: Alſo a Name given by ſome Writers, to a ſort of Comet encompaſs'd with a kind of Main, ſeeming to be rough and hairy; alſo the Corner of the Eye otherwiſe termed *Canthus*: Alſo a Knob in the hollow of the Ear. See *Tragus*.

Hirquus, the ſame as *Hircus* in the firſt and laſt Senſe; alſo one that is goggle or ſquint-ey'd.

Hirſe, a kind of Grain otherwiſe call'd Millet.

Hirſt, or **Hurſt**, a little Wood.

Hirudo, (*Lat.*) the Horſe-leech or Blood-ſucker, an Inſect; alſo a riotous Spender and Waſter.

Hirundinaria, Celandine, Swallow-wort, or Tetter-wort; the Root of which being good to drive out Poiſon and provoke Sweat, is chiefly us'd for the Plague and other infectious Diſeaſes; alſo the Herb Money-wort.

Hirundo, a Swallow, a Sea-ſwallow or Sea-bat; alſo the Swallow or great-headed Flying-fiſh: In *Anatomy*, the Hollowneſs in bending the Arm; and ſome take it for a Woman's Privities.

Hirundo Apus, the Martin, or Martlet; a Bird whoſe Legs are ſo ſhort, that they are of little Uſe.

Hiſpanicum Olus, (*Lat.*) the Herb Spinage.

† **Hiſpid**, rough-haired, briſtly, ſhaggy.

Hiſtorian, (*Gr.*) one that writes or is skill'd in Hiſtory.

Hiſtorical, belonging to Hiſtory.

Hiſtorice, that part of Grammar which explains the meaning of Authors.

Hiſtoriographer, an Hiſtorian, a Writer of Hiſtories, eſpecially ſuch a one as is appointed for that purpoſe, by a Prince or State.

Hiſtory, properly a Narrative of Matters of Fact, of which the Relater was an Eye-witneſs; a particular Account of Actions and Things worthy of Note; a Deſcription of the Nature and Qualities of Living-creatures, Plants, Minerals, *&c.*

Hiſtos, an Engine with a Croſs-beam and a Pulley to let down a Ladder.

Hiſtrio, (*Lat.*) a Stage-player, an Actor of Farces, a Buffoon.

Hiſtrionical, or **Hiſtrionick**, belonging to an Actor, Player-like.

To **Hitch**, to wriggle or move forward by Degrees; to knock the Legs in going as a Horſe does: In Sea-Language, to catch hold of any thing with a Rope or Hook.

Hitch the Tackles into the Rings of the Boat, an Expreſſion us'd by Sea-men, when they would have the Boat hoiſed in; and *Hitch the Fiſh-hook, to the Flook of the Anchor*, when they are abou to weigh the Anchor.

Hitchel. See *Hatchel*.

Hithe. See *Hythe*.

Hive-droſs, or **Bee-glue**, a kind of Wax which Bees make at the Mouth of their Hive, to keep out the Cold.

Hlaford, or **Laford**, (*Sax.*) a Lord.

Hleafdian, or **Leafdian**, a Lady.

Hoactzin, a Bird of the Bigneſs of a Hen, which feeds chiefly on Serpents, and is thence call'd by our Sea-men, the Snake-eater of *America*.

Hoan. See *Hone*.

Hoary, gray-headed, as old Men are; cover'd with Hoar-froſt, mouldy.

Hoaſt-men, an ancient Gild or Company of Dealers in Sea-coal, at *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*.

Hob, (old Word) a Clown or Country-fellow.

To **Hobble**, or **Hobble along**, to limp or go lame; a Verſe is alſo ſaid to *hobble*, that does not run ſmooth in the pronouncing of it.

Hobblers, or **Hobelers**, certain *Iriſh* Knights that us'd to ſerve upon Hobbies; a ſort of light Horſemen: Alſo Men who by their holding of particular Lands, were bound to keep a little light Nag, to give notice of any Invaſion by Enemies or other Perils on the Sea-coaſt.

Hobby, a little *Iriſh* Nag; alſo a kind of Hawk, that preys upon Doves, Larks, *&c.*

Hobgoblin, an imaginary Apparition, Spirit, or Fairy.

Hoboy. See *Hautboy*.

Hoca, a Game at Cards ſo call'd.

Hoccus Salis, (*Lat.* in *Doomſday-book*) a Hoke, Hole, or leſſer Pit of Salt.

Hock, the ſmall end of a Gammon of Bacon; alſo a ſort of *German* Wine commonly call'd *Youn and Old Hock*.

Hock-tide, (*Germ.* a High-Time) a certain Feſtival anciently Celebrated by the *Engliſh* on the ſecon *Tueſday* after *Eaſter*-Week, in Memory of the ſudden Death of King *Hardicanute*, and with him the Downfall of the *Danes*.

Hock-Tueſday-Money, was a Duty paid to the Landlord, that his Tenants and Bondmen might Solemnize that Day.

Hocketeur, or **Hoqueteur**, (old *French* Law Word) a decay'd Squire, a Knight of the Poſt, Shifter.

Hocus-pocus, a made Word ſignifying a Juggler, a ſhewer of Tricks by *Leger-de-main*, or ſlight o Hand; alſo the Term commonly us'd by thoſe tha ſhew ſuch Tricks.

Hod, a kind of Tray made uſe of by Brick-layers to carry Morter in.

Hod-man, a Labourer that bears a Hod: Alſo a young Scholar admitted from *Weſtminſter*-School to be a Student in *Chriſt's-Church* College in *Oxford*.

Hodge-podge, **Hotch-potch**, or **Hotch-pot**, a Diſh of Meat cut into pieces and ſtew'd together with Herbs, Roots, *&c.* Alſo any kind of cold mixture of Things. In a Law-ſenſe *Hotch-pot* is a Commixture, or putting together of Lands of ſeveral Tenures, for the more equal Diviſion of them.

Hodgee, (*Perſ.*) a Prieſt, or Holy Man among the *Perſians*.

Hoday, God, a Word often us'd by the *Turks*.

Hoedus, (*Lat.*) a Kid, or young Goat.

Hog, a Swine, a well known Beaſt; in many Northern parts of *England* it is taken for a young Weather-Sheep.

Hog-grubber, a hoggiſh niggardly Fellow.

Hog-louſe, a kind of Inſect.

Hog-ſteer, (among Hunters) a wild Boar Three Years old.

Hogs-beans, **Hogs-bread**, and **Hogs-fennel**, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

Hogan Mogan, (*Dutch*, High and Mighty) a Title generally given to the States of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

Hogenhine, (*Sax.* Law-Term) he that comes to an Inn or Houſe as a Gueſt, and lyes there the third Night, after which he is accounted one of the Family, and if he break the King's Peace his Hoſt muſt be anſwerable for him: In the Laws of King *Edward*, ſet forth by *Lambert*, he is call'd *Agenhine*. See *Third-night-awn-hine*.

Hoggacius, or **Hoggaſter**, (in old *Latin* Records) a young Sheep of the ſecond Year.

Hogget, or **Hogrel**, a Country-Word for ſuch a Sheep.

Hogi, Tranſcribers of Books among the *Turks*, to whom Printing is forbid.

Hogo, (*Fr.*) a high Savour, or Reliſh, a ſtrong Smell in Meats.

Hogſhead, a Meaſure or Veſſel of Wine or Oil, containing the fourth part of a Tun, or 63 Gallons. In *Fortification* Hogſheads fill'd with Earth ſerve to make Breaſt-Works, to cover the Men, inſtead of Gabions and Earth-Bags.

Hoiden, a clowniſh ill-bred Wench.

To **Hoiſe**, or **Hoiſt**, to heave, or lift up; among Sea-men to raiſe or pull up any thing into the Ship; thus they ſay, *hoiſe up the Yard*, *hoiſe the Water in*, &c.

Hoker, (old Word) Peeviſhneſs, and *hokerly*, frowardly.

Holce, (*Gr.*) the Weight of a Dram.

Holcus, Wall-Barley, a kind of Grain.

Hold, the taking of a thing; alſo a fortify'd place: Among Hunters a Covert or Shelter for Deer, *&c.* In Sea-Affairs that part of a Ship which is between the Keelſon and the lower Deck, where the Goods, Stores, and Proviſions, are laid up.

To **Clear the Hold**, is to lay the part handſome.

To **Rummage the Hold**, is to look what is in it.

To **Stow Goods in the Hold**, is to put them into, and conveniently diſpoſe them in the Hold.

Hold-faſt, an Iron Hook in ſhape of the Letter S fix'd in a Wall to ſupport it; alſo a Joyner's Tool: It is alſo commonly taken for a griping covetous Wretch.

Hold-off, a Sea-Term, us'd when the Cable is heav'd at the Capſtan; for if it be great and ſtiff, or have lain long in a ſlimy or oazy Ground, it ſurges, or ſlips back, unleſs the Men keep it cloſe to the Whelps, and then they hold it faſt with Nippers, or elſe bring it alſo to the Jeer-Capſtan; which Work is call'd *holding-off*.

To **Hold Water**, (among Mariners and Watermen) is to ſtay a Boat by a particular way of turning the Oar.

Holippe, (*Lat.* in *Phyſick*) little Cakes or Wafers made of Wheat-flower and Sugar, temper'd with a Medicinal Liquor.

Holland, or **Holland-Cloth**, a kind of Linnen Cloth made in that Country.

Hollow, or **Voided Baſtion**. See *Baſtion*.

Hollow Square, a Term in Fortification. See *Square*.

Hollow Tower. See *Tower*.

Holly-tree, a Shrub that is green both in Winter and Summer, and therefore much in requeſt about *Chriſtmas* for the decking of Windows, *&c.*

Holm, a kind of Oak-Tree: In old Records an Hill, Iſland, or Fenny Ground, encompaſs'd with little Brooks; whence *Steep-holms* in the River *Severn*, *Flat-holms*, *Mill-holms*, *&c.*

Holocauſt, (*Gr.*) a Sacrifice that is wholly conſum'd upon the Altar, a whole Burnt-Offering.

Hologrammon, or **Hologrammaton Teſtamentum**, a Will written all with the Teſtator's own Hand.

Holometer, a Mathematical Inſtrument, for the eaſie meaſuring of any thing whatever, invented by *Abel Tull*.

Holoſteon, the Herb *Stitch-wort*; alſo a ſort of Fiſh.

Holothuria, a kind of Sea-fiſh full of Prickles.

Holſom, (among Sailers) a Ship is ſaid *To be holſom in the Sea* when ſhe will hull, try, and ride well, without rolling or labouring.

Holſters, a ſort of Leathern Caſes for a pair of Piſtols to be put in when carry'd on Horſeback.

Holt, (*Sax.*) a ſmall Wood, or Grove; whence the Street call'd *Holborn* in *London* had its Name.

Holybut, or **Helbut**, a ſort of Sea-fiſh.

Holyhock, or **Hollioak**, a kind of Garden-Mallows, with beautiful Flowers, both ſingle and double.

Holy-rood-Day, a Feſtival obſerv'd by *Roman* Catholicks, upon Account of the Exaltation or lifting up of our Bleſſed Saviour's Croſs, *Rood* being an old *Engliſh* Word for a Croſs.

Holy-Roſe, an Herb having Leaves almoſt like *Sage*, but whiter, the Flowers of which fall preſently after they are blown.

Holy-Thiſtle, a Plant, whoſe Root is very wholſome.

Holy-Water ſprinkle, a Term us'd by Hunters for the Tail of a Fox.

Homage, that Duty, Reſpect, and Submiſſion, which is owing to a King a Maſter, or Superiour; alſo the Oath of Service and Loyalty which a Vaſſal or Tenant makes to his Lord: Alſo a Jury in a Court Baron, ſo call'd as generally conſiſting of ſuch as owe Homage to the Lord of the Fee.

Homage Anceſtrel, is where a Man and his Anceſtors have held their Land of the Lord and his Anceſtors by Homage Time out of Mind.

Homager, one that does, or is bound to do Homage, as the Biſhop of *Soder*, in the *Iſle of Man*, is ſaid to be Homager to the Earl of *Derby*.

Homagio Reſpectuando, a Writ directed to the Eſcheator, requiring him to deliver Poſſeſſion of Lands to the Heir that is of full Age, notwithſtanding his Homage not done.

Homagium reddere, (in the Civil Law) to renounce Homage, when the Vaſſal made a Solemn Declaration of diſowning and defying his Lord, for which there was a ſet Form and Method.

Hombre, (*Span.* a Man) a Game at Cards among the *Spaniards*, ſo call'd becauſe whoever has the better in it ſays, *Jo ſoy l'hombre*, *i. e.* I am the Man.

Home, (*Sax.*) Houſe, or place of Abode.

Home-ſtall, a Manſion-Houſe, or Seat in the Country.

Homely, ugly, diſagreeable, courſe, mean.

Homer, a Famous *Greek* Poet, who wrote an incomparable Poem concerning the Wars of *Troy*, called *Ilias*, and another of the Voyages of *Ulyſſes*, under the Title of *Odyſſeis*.

Homer, a twofold Meaſure among the *Hebrews*, one liquid, and the other dry, the former containing three Pints and a half, and the other fourteen Buſhels.

Homeſoken, or **Hamſoken**, (*Sax.* Law-Term) Freedom from an Amercement or Fine for entring Houſes violently, and without a Licenſe; or rather a Power granted by the King to ſome Perſon for the Puniſhment of ſuch an Offence.

Homicide, (*Lat.*) Manſlaughter, or the killing of a Man, which is either *Voluntary* or *Caſual*; alſo a Perſon who commits that Crime.

Homicide Voluntary, or wilful Murder, is that which is deliberate, and committed of a ſet Mind and Purpoſe, being either with precedent Malice or without.

Homicide Caſual, is either meerly caſual or mix'd, the former being when one Man kills another by pure Miſchance, as in caſe of an Ax ſlipping out of his Hand as he is felling a Tree; but 'tis accounted *mixt* when the Act is accompany'd with Careleſsneſs, or ſome other unwarrantable Circumſtance. See *Miſadventure*, *Chance-medley*, *Manſlaughter*, and *Murder*.

Homiliſt, (*Gr.*) a Writer of Homilies.

Homily, a Sermon, Exhortation, or plain Diſcourſe made to the People, inſtructing them in Matters of Religion.

Homine Capto in Withernamium, (*Lat.*) a Writ to take him that has convey'd any Bond-man or Woman out of the Country, ſo that he or ſhe cannot be replevy'd according to Law.

Homine eligendo, ad cuſtodiendam peciam Sigilli pro Mercatoribus editi, a Writ directed to a Corporation for the Choice of a new Man to keep one part of the Seal appointed for Statutes Merchant, when the other Party is dead.

Homine Replegiando, a Writ to Bail a Man out of Priſon.

Homines, (*i. e.* Men) a Term anciently us'd for a ſort of Feudatary Tenants, who claim'd a Privilege of having their Cauſes and Perſons Try'd only in the Court of their Lord.

Homocentrick, (*Gr.*) that has the ſame, or a like Center. See *Concentrick*.

Homœomeria, (in *Philoſ.*) a likeneſs of Parts.

Homœomerical Principles, certain Principles which, according to *Anaxagoras*, are in all mix'd Bodies: So that when they become Parts of the Body of a living Creature, they there make ſuch Maſſes and Combinations as are agreeable to their Nature; thus the *Sanguinary Particles* meeting all together make Blood, the *Urinous* ones Urine, the *Carnous* ones Fleſh, *&c.*

Homœon, (in *Rhetorick*) a Figure wherein ſome certain likeneſs of a Thing is gather'd from the parts of it; as

Sic Oculos, ſic ille Manus, ſic Ora ferebat. Virg.

Homœoptoton, (*i. e.* falling out alike) a Rhetorical Figure, or Ornament, when divers Clauſes end with like Caſes; as *Labor in Negotio, Fortitudo in Periculis, Induſtria in Agendo, Celeritas in Conficiendo*, &c.

Homœoteleuton, a Figure wherein ſeveral Members of a Sentence end alike; as *He is an Eloquent Man who can invent wittily, remember perfectly, diſpoſe orderly, figure diverſely, pronounce aptly, confirm ſtrongly*, and *conclude directly*.

Homogeneal, or **Homogeneous**, that is of the ſame kind or ſort, alike with reſpect to Nature, Quality, *&c.*

Homogeneal Light, (in *Philoſ.*) is that whoſe Rays are all of one Colour, and capable of the ſame Degree of Refraction, without any mixture of others.

Homogeneal Numbers, (in *Arithm.*) are thoſe of the ſame Nature and Kind.

Homogeneal Surds, (in *Algebra*) ſuch as have one common Radical Sign.

Homogeneous Particles, (among Naturaliſts) Particles that are altogether like one another, being all of the ſame Kind, Nature, and Properties; as the ſmall parts of pure Water, or thoſe of the finer Metals, as Gold, Silver, *&c.* This Term is generally us'd in Oppoſition to *Heterogeneous*; which ſee.

Homogeneum Comparationis, a Term apply'd by *Vieta* to ſignify the *Abſolute Number* in a Quadratick or Cubick Equation, *&c.* by reaſon that all the Roots, which being multiply'd one into another, do produce the ſaid *Abſolute Number*, muſt be homogeneous one to another. See *Abſolute Number*.

Homologal, agreeable, or like to one another.

Homologous, having the ſame Reaſon or Proportion.

Homologous Magnitudes, or **Quantities**, (in *Geom.*) thoſe that are proportional, or alike to one another in Reaſon; as if there be the ſame Reaſon of A to B as of C to D, then A is homologous to C, as B to D, ſo that the two Antecedents and the two Conſequents are the homologous Terms in any Proportion.

Homonymous, (in *Logick*) that under the ſame Name or Word comprehends divers Significations or Senſes, that is of doubtful meaning, equivocal.

Homonymy, when divers Things are ſignify'd by one Word.

Homoplata, or **Omoplata**, (in *Anat.*) the Shoulder-blade, a broad Triangular Bone, which makes the breadth of each Shoulder, and lyes upon the upper Ribs behind, as it were a Target; theſe Bones are otherwiſe call'd *Scapula*, *Spatula*, and *Scapula aperta*.

Homotona, a continu'd Feaver, that always acts alike.

Homouſion, (in *Divinity*) Conſubſtantiality, a being of the ſame Subſtance or Eſſence.

Homuncionitæ, (*Lat.*) certain Hereticks that deny'd the Godhead of Chriſt.

Hondhabend, (Law-Term) a Circumſtance of manifeſt Theft, when one is taken with the Thing ſtollen in his Hand, from the *Saxon* Word *Hond*, a Hand, and the *Latin*, *habens*, having.

Hone, a fine ſort of Whet-ſtone to ſet a Razor or Pen-Knife.

Honeſt, (*Lat.*) Good, Vertuous, Juſt, Upright, Sincere, Chaſte.

Honeſty, Uprightneſs, Sincerity, Chaſtity, *&c.* alſo the Name of a Flower.

Honey-comb, (in *Gunnery*) a Flaw in the Metal of a piece of Ordnance, when it is ill caſt, over much worn, and rugged on the inſide.

Honey-combed, that has ſuch Flaws, which are of dangerous Conſequence, leſt any Sparks of Fire ſhould be lodg'd therein.

Honey-moon, the firſt ſweet Month of Matrimony, a Term commonly apply'd to new Marry'd Perſons, who loving paſſionately at firſt ſoon cool in their mutual Affection.

Honey-ſuckle, the ſweet-ſcented Flower of a Shrub call'd *Woodbind*.

Honey-wort, a kind of Herb.

Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe, (*Fr.*) the Motto of the moſt Noble Order of Knights of the Garter, ſignifying *Blame, or Evil to him that Evil thinks*.

Hondhabendthief, (*Sax.*) a Thief taken with *Hond-habend*, *i. e.* having the Thing ſtollen in his Hand.

Honour, (*Lat.*) Reſpect or Reverence paid to one, Eſteem, Reputation, Glory, Credit, or Ornament; alſo Honeſty, Vertue, Chaſtity, Modeſty.

Honours, Dignities, Preferments. In a Law-ſenſe the Nobler ſort of Seignories, or Lordſhips, upon which other inferiour Lordſhips and Manours depend; as the Honours of *Hampton-Court*, *Greenwich*, *Windſor*, &c.

To **Honour**, to reſpect or reverence, to value or eſteem, to favour.

To **Honour a Bill of Exchange**, (among Bankers) to pay it in due time.

Honour-Courts, Courts held within the Bounds of an Honour.

Honour-Point, the upper part of an Eſcutcheon, between the Feſs-point and the middle Chief.

Honourable, worthy of Honour or Credit, Noble, Magnificent, Glorious.

Honourable Amends, a diſgraceful Puniſhment, when an Offender is deliver'd up to the Hangman, who ſtrips him to his Shirt, and after having put a Rope about his Neck, with a Wax Taper in his Hand, leads him to the Court, or before the next Church, where he is bound to beg Pardon of God, the Queen, and the Court, for the Offence he has committed.

Honourary, or **Honorary**, belonging to Honour, done or beſtow'd as a Mark of Honour.

Honourary Services, (Law-Term) ſuch as relate to the Tenure of Grand Sergeantry, and are commonly joyn'd to ſome Honour.

An **Honourary**, a Penſion or Salary given to publick Profeſſours of any Art or Science.

Hooks of a Ship, thoſe forked Timbers which are plac'd upright on the Keel both in her Rake and Run.

Hook-Land, or **Ope-Land**, (in *Husbandry*) Land plough'd and ſow'd every Year.

Hoonkeawr, (*Perſ.*) a Title given to the Grand Seignior, which ſignifies a Man of Blood, or one that cauſes Blood.

Hoop, or **Houp**, a Bird otherwiſe call'd a *Lapwing*; alſo a Country Word for a Meaſure of a Peck.

Hoop-wheel. See *Detent-Wheel.*

Hooper, a wild Swan.

Hoord, or **Hord**, a Tribe, Clan, or diſtinct Company among the *Tartars*.

Hoplochryſm, (*Gr.*) the applying of a certain Ointment to a Sword or other Weapon, for the curing of any Wound made by it; Weapon-Salve.

Hopomochlion, a kind of Surgeon's Inſtrument, to be us'd for the whole Body.

Hopper, a Veſſel in which Seed-Corn is carry'd at the time of Sowing; alſo the wooden Trough in a Mill, into which the Corn is put to be ground.

To **Hopple an Horſe**, to tye his Feet with a Rope.

Hops, a Plant that runs up upon Poles, chiefly us'd by Brewers for preſerving Beer, and Dyers for ſome ſort of Dyes.

Hoqueton, (*Fr.*) a kind of ſhort Coat without Sleeves.

Horæa, (*Gr.*) ſeaſonable or Summer-Fruits, as Apples, Pears, Plumbs, *&c.*

Horary, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Hours, hourly.

Horatius, or **Horace**, Sirnam'd *Flaccus*, a Famous *Latin* Poet, who was highly eſteem'd by the Emperours *Auguſtus* and *Mæcenas*.

Horda, (*Lat.*) a Cow great with Calf.

Hordearea Pruna, Wheaten Plumbs gather'd at Barley-Harveſt, or of the Colour of ripe Barley.

Hordeatum, (in *Phyſick*) a liquid Medicine made of Barley beaten and boil'd, with the addition of ſuitable ſtrained Liquors, and other Ingredients.

Hordeolum, a ſmall Puſh or Swelling that grows on the Eye-brows, ſo call'd from its reſemblance to a Barley-Corn.

Horderium, (in old Records) a Hord, Treaſury, or Store-houſe.

Hordeum, Barley, a known Grain, which is nouriſhing, and provokes Urine; alſo a little Swelling on the top of the Eye-lid of the bigneſs of a Barley-Corn.

Hore-hound, a kind of Herb.

Horiſmus, (*Gr.* Definition) a Rhetorical Figure, when a thing is defined, or ſet off to Advantage; as *The Labour of Vertue is the true Exerciſe of Pleaſure.*

Horizon (in *Aſtron.*) a great Circle of the Sphere that divides the upper Hemiſphere, or half Compaſs of the Heavens which we ſee, from the lower Hemiſphere, which is under us, and hid from our Sight. This Circle has its Name from the *Greek* Word *Horizo*, *i. e.* to terminate or bound, and is of two ſorts, *viz.*

The **Rational**, **Real**, or **True Horizon**, which is that Plane which paſſes thro' the Center of the Earth, and divides the Firmament preciſely into two equal parts, whoſe Poles are the Points call'd *Zenith* and *Nadir*.

The **Apparent**, **Senſible**, or **Viſible Horizon**, is that great Circle which bounds the Sight of any Perſon, who, being plac'd in a large Plane, or in the midſt of the Sea, looks round about, and by which the Heavens and Earth ſeem to be joyn'd as it were with a kind of Cloſure.

Horizon on the Material Globe or Sphere, is a broad wooden Circle which encompaſſes it about, and repreſents the *Rational Horizon*, having two Notches in the North and South Parts of it for the Brazen Meridian to ſtand in.

Horizontal, belonging to, or lying even with the Horizon.

Horizontal Dials, ſuch whoſe Planes lye parallel to the Horizon of any Place. See *Dial-Planes.*

Horizontal Line, any Line drawn parallel to the Horizon upon a Plane.

Horizontal Parallax. See *Parallax.*

Horizontal Projection, a Projection of the Sphere in Arches of Circles, otherwiſe call'd *Stereographick*, wherein the Sphere is preſs'd into the Plane of the Horizon, and the Meridians and Parallels of the Sphere deſcribed on it. See *Projection.*

Horizontal Superficies, (in *Fortif.*) ſignifies the plain Field, that lyes upon a level, without any riſing or ſinking.

Horizontal Range, (in *Gunnery*) the Level-range of a piece of Ordnance, being the Line it deſcribes parallel to the Horizon, or the Horizontal Line.

Horminodes, a precious Stone, of a greeniſh Colour, like *Clary*, with a Circle about it of a Gold-Colour.

Horminum, the Herb *Clary*, good for a cold Stomach, and to ſtrengthen the Reins.

Hormus, (among the Ancients) a kind of Dance of Boys and Girls, wherein the Boy led up with Manly and Warlike Poſtures, and the Girl follow'd with ſoft and modeſt Steps, to repreſent an Harmony of two Vertues, Power and Temperance.

Horn of Plenty. See *Cornu-copia.*

Horn with Horn, (old Law-Phraſe) the feeding together of Bulls, Cows, or other Horned Beaſts, that are allow'd to run upon the ſame Common.

Horn-beak, a kind of Fiſh.

Horn-beam, a Tree, the Wood of which is very hard, and fit for Fewel.

Horn-beam Pollengers, Trees of about Twenty Years Growth, that have been often lopp'd, and upon that Account not Tithable.

Horn-fly, an *American* Inſect, having two Snouts like an Elephant, and painted all over by Nature with an admirable diverſity of Colours.

Horn-geld, (*Sax.*) a Tax within the Bounds.

Horn-owl, or **Horn-coot**, a Bird of Prey.

Horn-work, (in *Fortif.*) an Out-work, the Head of which is ſtrengthen'd by two Demi-Baſtions, made in form of Horns, and joyn'd by a Courtin, being cloſ'd by parallel ſides, that end at the Gorge of the Work.

Hornet, a kind of large Fly that ſtings Horſes, *&c.*

Hornotinus, (*Lat.*) a Fawn, or Hind-Calf.

Horodix, (*Gr.*) a kind of Dial or Inſtrument to ſhew how the Hours paſs away.

Horological, belonging to a Clock, or Dial.

Horologiography, the Art of making or treating of the Properties of Dials, Clocks, *&c.*

Horologium, a Clock, Dial, Watch, or other Inſtrument to meaſure Time, and ſhew the Hours of the Day or Night.

Horometry, the Art of meaſuring or dividing Hours, and keeping Account of Time.

Horopter, (in *Opticks*) a right Line drawn thro' the Point of Concourſe, parallel to that which joyns the Center of the Eye.

Horoſcope, (in *Aſtrol.*) a Scheme or Figure of the Twelve Houſes or Signs of the Zodiack, in which are obſerv'd the Diſpoſition of the Heaven and Stars, in order to foretel Men's Fortune; alſo the Degree of the Aſcendant, or the Star riſing above the Horizon, at that inſtant, a Queſtion is put, a Perſon born, or any thing enquired for: But the Word is moſt properly taken for the Aſcendant, or firſt Houſe, being that part of the Zodiack which is riſing when the Figure is made. Alſo the Name of a Mathematical Inſtrument in form of a Planiſphere, invented by *John Paduanus.*

Horrible, (*Lat.*) hideous, gaſtly, frightful, immoderate, or exceſſive.

Horrid, dreadful, terrible, grievous, heinous.

Horrifica Febris, (*Lat.*) a Feaver that cauſes the Patient to fall into ſhaking Fits and horrible Agonies; the ſame as *Phricodes.*

Horrour, Dread, Fright, a trembling for Fear; a violent Averſion or Hatred: Among Phyſicians 'tis taken for a ſhivering and trembling of the Skin over the whole Body, with a Chilneſs after it.

Hors de ſon Fee, (*Fr.* Law-Term) an Exception to quaſh an Action brought for Rent iſſuing out of certain Land, by one who pretends to be the Lord, or for ſome Cuſtom or Services; for if it can be juſtified that the Land is without the Compaſs of his Fee, the Action falls.

Horſe, a well known labouring Beaſt: In the Art of War a Body of Men that ſerve on Horſe-back; as *The Horſe fought well, the Horſe March*, &c. Alſo a wooden Frame to dry waſh'd Linnen upon. In Sea-Affairs a Rope faſten'd to one of the Fore-maſt Shrowds, and let thro' the Pendant of the Sprit-ſail Sheats, to keep thoſe Sheats clear from the Anchor-flooks; alſo a Rope made faſt to the Shrowds, to preſerve him that heaves out the Lead there from falling into the Sea: The *Wapp* likewiſe, with which the Shrowds are ſet taught, or ſtiff, has the ſame Name; and thoſe little ſhort Wapps, which are ſeized to the Top-maſt and Top-gallant-maſt Stay, wherein the Bowlings of the Top-ſail and Top-gallant-ſail are let thro', are alſo call'd *Horſes.*

Horſe-foot, or **Horſe-hoof**, a ſort of Herb.

Horſe-heal, an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Elecampane.*

Horſe-meaſures, a Rod of Box to ſlide out of a Cane, with a Square at the end, being divided into Hands and Inches, to meaſure the Height of Horſes.

Horſe-ſhoe, (in *Fortif.*) a Work of a round or oval Figure, border'd with a Parapet, which is uſually rais'd in the Moat of a Marſhy Place, or in low Grounds, or elſe to ſecure a Gate, or to cover a Body of Men againſt Surprizes, *&c.*

Horſe-tail, an Herb, good for healing inward Wounds or Ulcers.

Horſe-Twitchers. See *Barnacles.*

Hort-yard, (old Word) a Garden-yard, an Orchard.

Horticulture, (*Lat.*) the Art of Tilling or dreſſing Gardens.

Hortolan. See *Ortolan.*

Hoſanna, (*Heb.* ſave I beſeech thee) a ſolemn Acclamation us'd by the *Jews* in their Feaſt of Tabernacles.

Hoſpitable, (*Lat.*) uſing Hoſpitality, Friendly, Courteous.

Hoſpital, properly an Houſe of Charity founded by the Prince or State, for the Entertainment and Relief of Poor, Sick, Impotent, or Aged Perſons; an Alms-houſe.

Hoſpitalers, a Religious Order of Knights ſo call'd, becauſe they built an Hoſpital at *Jeruſalem* for the Reception of thoſe that came to viſit the Holy Places, undertaking to guard and protect ſuch Pilgrims in their Travels.

Hoſpitality, a being well diſpoſed to entertain, or relieve Strangers.

Hoſt, (*Fr.*) one that receives Strangers, an Inn-keeper, or Landlord: Among *Roman* Catholicks the Conſecrated Bread or Wafer at the Communion: Alſo an Army, or great Body of Soldiers, as *The Lord of Hoſts*, an Expreſſion much us'd in the Old Teſtament.

Hoſtage, a Pledge of War, a Perſon left or given as Surety for the true Performance of the Articles of a Treaty.

Hoſtelagium, (in ancient Deeds) a Right to receive Lodging and Entertainment, reſerv'd by many Lords in the Houſes of their Tenants.

Hoſteler, (in old Statutes) an Inn-keeper, or Innholder.

Hoſteſs, the Landlady, or good Wife of an Inn, or Victualling-Houſe.

Hoſtia, (*Lat.*) a Sacrifice among the *Romans* for the getting, or for having obtain'd Victory over Enemies: In our old Records the Conſecrated Hoſt, Bread, or Wafer, in the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper.

Hoſtile, Enemy like; as *They ſet upon us in a hoſtile manner.*

Hoſtility, the State or Practice of Enemies, Enmity.

Hoſtillaria, or **Hoſpitularia**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Room or Place in Religious Houſes where Gueſts and Strangers were receiv'd, for which purpoſe a peculiar Officer was appointed, under the Name of *Hoſtillarius*, or *Hoſpitularius.*

Hoſtler, a Groom, that looks to the Stables and Gueſts Horſes in an Inn.

Hoſtricus, a Word us'd in ſome ancient Writers for a Goſs-Hawk, a Bird of Prey.

Hoſtry, the Stables of an Inn.

Hotch-pot. See *Hodge-podge.*

Hovel, a Covering or Shelter of Hurdles, *&c.* for Cattel; any mean Building for ordinary uſe.

Hoven, (Country-Word) Cheeſe that is rais'd or ſwell'd up.

To **Hover**, to flutter or fly over with Wings ſtretch'd out, to hang over.

Hover-ground, light ſort of Ground.

Hough, the Joint of the hinder Leg of a Beaſt.

To **Hough**, to cut the Houghs, or to ham-ſtring; alſo to break Clods of Earth.

Hound, a Hunting-Dog; alſo a kind of Fiſh. In Sea-Affairs *Hounds* are Holes in the Timber-cheeks, that faſten them to the Heads of the Maſts, and in which run the Ropes call'd *Ties*, that hoiſe the Sails.

To **Hound a Stag**, (among Hunters) to caſt the Dogs at him.

Hounds-tongue, an Herb, whoſe Leaves are like the Tongue, and ſmell like the Piſs of a Hound: The Root is us'd in Phyſick to ſtay all Fluxes of ſharp thin Rheum from the Head to the Eyes or Noſe, or upon the Stomach or Lungs.

Hour, (in *Aſtron.*) is either equal, which is the 24th part of a Natural Day, or unequal, being the 12th part of the Artificial Day or Night.

Hour-Circles, the ſame as Meridians, are great Circles that meet in the Poles of the World, and croſſing the Equinoctial at right Angles divide it into 24 equal Parts. Theſe are ſupply'd on both Globes, by a ſmall Brazen Circle, call'd *The Hour-Circle*, fitted to the Meridian, and divided into 24 Hours, which in one turning about of the Globe, are all pointed at by an Index fixt for that purpoſe on the Axis of the Globe.

Hour-Lines, (on a Dial) ariſe from the Interſection of the Dial-plane, with the ſeveral Planes of the Hour-circles in the Sphere, and therefore muſt be all Right-lines.

Houſage, a Fee that a Carrier or any other Perſon pays for laying up Goods in a Houſe.

Houſe, Home, Place of Abode, Family. In Aſtrology, a Twelfth part of the Heavens conſider'd, with reſpect to the Situation of the World, to every one of which Houſes a particular Signification is aſcrib'd.

Houſe of Commons. See *Commons.*

Houſe-bote, (*Sax.*) Eſtovers, or an Allowance of neceſſary Timber out of the Lord's Wood, to uphold or repair a Houſe or Tenement.

Houſe-leek, or **Sengreen,** an Herb commonly growing on Walls and Houſe-ſides, with broadiſh thick Leaves pointed at the End: The Juice of it is good in Agues, Inflammations, St. *Anthony's* Fire, &c.

Houſe-robbing, or **Houſe-breaking,** (according to the Law-Definition) is the robbing of a Man in ſome part of his Houſe, or in his Booth, Tent, or Stall in any Fair or Market.

Houſed in, or **Pinched in,** (a Sea-Term) when a Ship after ſhe has paſs'd the Breadth of her Bearing, is brought in too narrow to her other Works.

Houſel. See *Huſſel.*

Houſing, a Horſe-cloth, a piece of courſe Cloth to be laid over the Buttocks of a Horſe.

How, or **Hoe,** a Husbandman's Tool made like a Cooper's Addz, to cut up Weeds in Gardens, Fields, *&c.*

Howel, a *Welſh* Sirname, ſignifying ſound or whole.

To **Howl,** to cry or make a Noiſe like a Dog or Wolf: Among Shipwrights, when the Foot-hooks being let into the Ground-timbers and bolted, the Planks are laid on them up to the lower Deck, 'tis ſaid they *begin to make her howl.*

Howlet, a ſort of Night-bird.

Hoy, a ſmall Bark, whoſe Yards are not a-croſs; neither are its Sails ſquare, but cut like the Miſſen-ſails of a Ship; ſo as to lie nearer the Wind, than any Veſſel with Croſs-ſails can do.

To **Hoze Dogs.** See to *Expeditate.*

Hubbub, a great Tumult, Uproar, or confuſed Noiſe.

Huckſter, one that ſells Proviſions or ſmall Wares by Retail.

Huddle, Buſtle, Confuſion, Diſorder.

To **Huddle,** to confound or mingle things together, after a confuſed manner.

Hudegeld, or **Hinegeld,** (*Sax.*) Money paid by a Villain or Servant that had committed any Offence, for which he deſerv'd a Whipping; to buy off that Chaſtiſement.

Hue, Colour; as *a black Hue.*

Hue and Cry (in Common-Law) a Purſuit of one having committed Felony on the High-Way, by deſcribing the Party and giving Notice to ſeveral Conſtables, from one Town to another, till the Offender be taken, or at leaſt purſu'd to the Sea-ſide.

Huers. See *Conders.*

A **Huff,** a huffing or ſwaggering Fellow.

To **Huff,** to puff or blow; to hector, rant, or vapour: At the Game of Draughts to *Huff* is to take up and blow off a Man, that the Adverſary by Overſight let ſlip from taking another.

Hugh, (*Dutch*, High) a proper Name of Men.

Huguenot, a Nick-name given by the Papiſts of *France* to the Proteſtants there, from a Gate of *Tours*, call'd the Gate of St. *Hugo*, at which they uſ'd at firſt to go forth to their Aſſemblies in the Fields: Or according to others, from a Hobgoblin nam'd King *Hugon*, ſaid to walk by Night in that City; becauſe the Proteſtants thereabouts had their Meetings for the moſt part in the Night, after the manner of the Primitive Chriſtians in the times of Perſecution.

Huguenote, a kind of Kettle for a Stove, or an earthen Stove for a Pot to boil on: Whence *a la Huguenote*, among *French* Cooks, is taken for a particular way of dreſſing Eggs with Gravy.

Huguenotiſm, the Doctrine or Profeſſion of a Huguenot.

Huike, or **Huke,** (*Dutch*) a kind of Mantle worn by the Women in *Holland*.

Hulk, a ſort of great and broad Ship.

Hull, or **Hulls,** the Chaff of Corn, the Shell or Cod of Pulſe: In Sea-Language *Hull* is taken for the main Body or Bulk of a Ship from Stem to Stern, without Maſts, Sails or Yards.

To **Hull,** to float, to ride to and fro upon the Water.

Hulling, or **lying a Hull,** is properly when a Ship at Sea has taken in all her Sails, ſo that nothing but her bare Poles, Maſts, Yards and Rigging are abroad, which is done ſometimes in dead Calms, and ſometimes in foul and over-blowing Weather.

Hullock of a Sail, a piece of the Miſſen-ſail, cut and left looſe in a Storm to keep the Ship's Head to the Sea, when all the other Sails are made up: Alſo a piece of the Fore-ſail looſed, to make the Ship fall off and turn her Head, where her Stern lay before.

Hulſtred, (old Word) hidden.

Hulver, a kind of Shrub.

Humane, (*Lat.*) belonging to Mankind; alſo mild, kind, gentle, courteous, friendly, obliging.

Humane Signs, (in *Aſtrol.*) thoſe Signs of the Zodiack, which have as it were the Form of a Man, as *Gemini*, *Virgo*, *Aquarius*, and the firſt half of *Sagittarius*: Alſo ſuch Conſtellations or Companies of Stars without the Zodiack, as are uſually repreſented in Humane Shape; as *Perſeus*, *Andromeda*, *Cepheus*, &c.

Humaniſt, one that is skill'd in Humane Learning.

Humanity, the Nature and Condition of Man; alſo Gentleneſs, Mildneſs, Courteſy; alſo Learning, or Liberal Knowledge.

To **Humanize,** to civilize, to make tractable, gentle, or kind.

Humble, modeſt, lowly-minded, reſpectful; low, lowly, mean.

Humble-Bee, a ſort of great Bee, an Inſect; alſo an Herb.

Humbles, (among Hunters) part of the Entrails of a Deer.

Humectantia, (*Lat.*) moiſtening Remedies, ſuch as are capable of inſinuating their moiſt Particles into the Pores of the Body.

Humectation, a Moiſtening, Watering, or Wetting: In Pharmacy and Chymiſtry, the moiſtening of a mixt Body in order to prepare it for ſome Operation, or for the more eaſy drawing out of its beſt or fineſt Parts.

Humeral Muſcle, (in *Anat.*) the Muſcle that moves the Arm at the upper End.

Humerus, (*Lat.*) the Shoulder; the Shoulder-bone or firſt Bone of the Arm, having a round Head at its upper end, which is receiv'd into the Neck of the *Scapula* or Shoulder-blade.

Humid, moiſt wet, damp.

Feſſe Humid, a kind of *Feſſe*, ſometimes born in a Coat of Arms.

Humidity, the Quality call'd Moiſture, or the Power of wetting other Bodies, which ſome Liquors, *&c.* are endow'd with; Moiſtneſs, Dampneſs.

Humidum Primigenium, (*Lat.*) a Term in Phyſick for the Blood which is to be ſeen in Generation, before any thing elſe.

Humiliates, a certain Religious Order founded *A. D.* 1166, and ſo call'd from the *Latin* Word *humiliare*, to humble or bring low; becauſe they led very ſtrict and mortify'd Lives.

Humiliation, a being humbled, abaſed, or brought down.

Humilis Muſculus, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle ſo call'd becauſe it draws the Eye downward to the Cheek. See *Elevator Oculi.*

Humility, Humbleneſs, Lowlineſs, Meekneſs, Submiſſion.

Humility, or Simplicity, the Name of a certain Bird in *New-England*, the ſmaller ſort of which is no bigger than a Kite: It is moſt properly call'd the Simplicity, becauſe thoſe that eſcape a Shot, immediately light upon the Place where the others were kill'd before.

Humiſuga, or **Humipeta**, (*Lat.*) the Ground-fly or Path-fly; an Inſect.

Humming-bird, a Bird frequent in *New-England*, which makes a great humming Noiſe: It is no bigger than a Hornet, yet has all the parts of a Bird, and for Colour is as fine as the Rain-bow. See *Colibus.*

Humores, (*Lat.* in *Phyſick*) Humours of which three call'd general, waſh the whole Body, *viz.* the Blood, the *Lympha*, a ſort of pure Water, and the Nervous Juice. But there are ſeveral particular Humours, as *Chyle*, *Bile*, *Spittle*, *Pancreatick Juice*, *Seed*, *&c.* which ſee in their proper Places.

Humores Oculares, the Humours of the Eye, which are three in Number, *viz.* the *Aqueous* or Watery, the *Cryſtalline* or *Icy*, and the *Vitreous* or Glaſſy; which ſee.

Humores in Secundinis, are Humours in the three Membranes or Skins that cover the Child in the Womb.

Humoriſt, one that is full of Humours, Conceits, or Fancies.

Humour, Moiſture, Juice: Alſo Temper, Mood, Diſpoſition of the Mind; Fancy, Whim or Whimſy.

Humourous, or **Humourſome**, wedded to his own Humour, peeviſh, fantaſtical, whimſical.

Humfrey, (*Sax.*) a proper Name of Men, ſignifying Peace at Home, or Houſe-Peace.

To **Hunch one**, to give him a Thruſt with the Elbow.

Hundred, a part of a Shire, that anciently conſiſted of Ten Tithings, and each Tithing of Ten Houſholds: It was ſo call'd either becauſe at firſt every ſuch Diviſion contain'd a hundred Families, or elſe ſupply'd the King with a Hundred able Men for his Wars.

Hundred-lagh, the Hundred-Court, from which all the Officers of the King's Foreſt were freed by the Charter of King *Canutus*, Cap. 9.

Hundred-weight, the Quantity of 112 Pounds, in *Aver-du-pois* Weight.

Hundreder, one that has the Juriſdiction of a Hundred, and holds the Hundred Court. It is ſometimes taken for the Bailiff of an Hundred. *Hundreders* are alſo Men impannell'd or fit to be of a Jury upon any Controverſy about Land, and living within the Hundred where the Land lies.

Hungary, a Kingdom ſo call'd from the *Huns*, a People of *Scythia*, who ſettled there after having over-run all *Italy* and *Gaul*, in the time of the Emperour *Valentinian*.

Queen of Hungary Water, a Spirit of Wine fill'd with the more eſſential part of Roſemary-flowers.

Hunks, as *a meer Hunks*, *i. e.* a baſe covetous Wretch, a pitiful niggardly Fellow.

Hurdles, (in Husbandry) certain Frames made either of ſpleeted Timber, or of Haſel-rods wattled together; to ſerve for Gates in Incloſures, to make Sheep-folds, *&c.* There is alſo a ſort of Hurdles us'd in Fortification, about 5 or 6 Foot high, and from 3 to 4 Foot broad, which are uſually loaded with Earth to make Batteries firm, to cover Traverſes or Lodgments, to be laid in muddy Ditches, *&c.* See *Claye.*

Hurds of Flax. See *Hurds.*

To **Hurl**, to fling or caſt; alſo an old Word, to make a Noiſe.

Hurlers, a Square ſet of Stones in *Cornwall*, ſo call'd from an odd Opinion advanc'd by the Common People, That they are ſo many Men chang'd into Stones for profaning the Sabbath-Day by *Hurling the Ball*; an Exerciſe for which they have been always famous.

Hurlibats, or **Whirlebats**, a kind of Gauntlet, with Plummers of Lead us'd in Games for Exerciſe, by the ancient *Romans*. See *Caſtus.*

Hurly-burly, a Tumult, confuſed Uproar, or Crowd of People.

Hurrers, the Cappers and Hatters, who were formerly ſo call'd and made up one Company of Haberdaſhers.

Hurricane, a violent Storm of Wind, which often happens in *Jamaica* and other Parts of the *Weſt-Indies*, in the Months of *September* and *October*; making very great havock and overthrow of Trees, Houſes, and all that comes in its way.

Hurſt. See *Hirſt.*

Hurt-ſickle, a ſort of Herb.

Hurtardus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Ram, Weather, or Male Sheep.

Hurts, or **Heurts**, (in Heraldry) certain Balls or round Figures reſembling Hurtle-berries; which are always painted Azure, or of a blew Colour.

Husbandry, the Art of manuring, tilling and improving the Ground; alſo the Management of one's Expences.

Huſcarle, (*Sax.*) a Domeſtick or Houſhold Servant; the Collectors or Gatherers of the *Daniſh* Tribute, in ancient Times were alſo call'd *Huſcarles.*

Huſeans, (old Word) a kind of Boot or Spatter-daſh made of courſe Cloth.

Huſebote, (*Sax.* old Law-Term) the Liberty allow'd a Tenant, to cut as much Timber upon the Premiſes, as was neceſſary to repair the Farm-Houſe and adjoyning Buildings. See *Houſe-bote.*

Huſtfaſtne, one that holds Houſe and Lands.

Huſgable, a Word us'd in ancient Writers for Houſe-rent.

Huſo, (*Lat.*) the Hauſen or Lask, a Fiſh of a prodigious Bigneſs, ſo as it can ſcarce be drawn with a Team of three or four Horſes.

Huſſars, *Hungarian* Horſe-men, ſo call'd from the general *Huſa*, or Shout they make at the firſt Charge of the Enemy.

Huſſel, or **Houſel**, an old *Saxon* Word ſignifying the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Huſſeling-People, Communicants. The Pariſhioners of *Leominſter*, in a Petition to K. *Edward* VI ſet forth that in their Town there were to the num

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ber of Two Thouſand Huſſeling-People, *i. e.* Perſons that receiv'd the Communion.

Huſtings, (*i. e.* the Houſe of Things or Cauſes) a principal and very ancient Court of Common-Pleas held before the Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, where an Error or Attaint lyes of a Judgment or falſe Verdict in the Sheriffs-Court: Other Cities and Towns have alſo had a Court of the ſame Name, as *York*, *Lincoln*, *Wincheſter*, &c.

Hut, a ſmall Cottage, or Hovel; alſo a Soldier's Lodge in the Field. See *Barack*.

Hutch, a Veſſel, or particular place to lay Grain in; alſo a kind of hollow Trap for the taking of Weeſels, or other Vermin alive.

Hutesium, (in old Records) a Hue and Cry, eſpecially in *Scotland*, where, upon a Robbery committed, an Horn is blown, and an Out-cry made; after which, if the Party run away, and do not yield up himſelf to the King's Bailiff, he may be lawfully kill'd, or Hang'd upon the next Gallows.

To **Huzz**, to keep a Noiſe, to buzz as Bees do.

Huzza, a loud Acclamation, Out-cry, or Shout for Joy.

Hyacinth, (*Gr.* among Heralds) the Tenne or Tawney Colour in the Coats of the Nobility.

Hyacinthizontes, a kind of Emeralds inclining to a Violet Colour.

Hyacinthus, a ſort of Violet of a dark purple Colour, or as ſome ſay, another Flower call'd *Crownes*; alſo the Jacinth, a precious Stone of a Violet Colour.

Hyades, ſeven Stars in the Head of the Bull ſo nam'd, becauſe when they riſe and ſet they cauſe Storms and large Showers of Rain.

Hyæna, a ſubtil ravenous Beaſt like a Wolf, having a Main like an Horſe, and long Hairs all over the Body, which routs up Graves to prey upon the Dead, and counterfeits a Man's Voice to deſtroy the Living.

Hyaloides, (in *Anat.*) the vitreous or glaſſy Humour of the Eye, contain'd between the Net-like and the Uveous Tunicle.

Hybernagium, (in old *Latin* Records) the Seaſon for ſowing Winter-Corn, or Wheat and Rye, between *Michaelmas* and *Chriſtmas*, oppos'd to *Tremagium*, the Seaſon for ſowing Summer-Corn.

Hybernal, belonging to the Winter.

Hybernal Occident and **Orient**. See *Occident* and *Orient*.

Hybernal Solſtice. See *Solſtice*.

Hybuma, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a bending in of all the *Vertebra's*, or turning Joynts.

Hybrida, a Mongrel Creature, that has the Sire of one Kind and the Dam of another.

Hydatides, little watery Bladders in the Liver, Spleen, or other Bowel, common to Perſons troubled with the Dropſie; alſo an encreaſe of Fat about the Eye-lids.

Hydatoides, the aqueous or watery Humour of the Eye, contain'd between the horny and uveous Coat.

Hydegild, (*Sax.*) a Ranſom paid to ſave one's Hide or Skin, *i. e.* that it be not beaten; alſo the ſame with *Hidage*.

Hydra, (*Gr.*) a Water-Serpent, particularly a monſtrous one bred in the Lake *Lerna*, feigned to have a Hundred Heads, to be kill'd by *Hercules*, and afterwards plac'd among the Stars: It is one of the Southern Conſtellations, and conſiſts of Twenty Five Stars, beſides two unformed.

Hydragia, (in *Anat.*) the Lymphatick Veſſels. See *Venæ Lymphaticæ*.

Hydragoga, or **Hydragogues**, Medicines that drive or purge out watery Humours in the Dropſie.

Hydragogy, a conveying of Water by Furrows and Trenches from one place to another.

Hydrargyrum, Quick-ſilver, a Mineral, of a ſtrange piercing Quality, ſo as to eat thro' Gold, Silver, *&c.*

Hydrarthrus, a Dropſie in the Joynts, or a kind of Swelling. See *Meliceria*.

Hydraulical, belonging to Water-Works, as *Hydraulical Engines*, *i. e.* ſuch as ſerve for the raiſing of Water, by Water, Horſes, or any other Force.

Hydraulicks, a Science which teaches how to make all ſorts of Water-Works and Conduits, to raiſe or convey Water for ſeveral Uſes: The Word in *Greek* ſignifies Sounding-Water, becauſe the Ancients made uſe of falling Waters to get Wind into Organ-pipes, inſtead of Bellows.

Hydraulo-Pneumatical Engines, are ſuch as raiſe Water by means of the natural or forced Spring of the Air.

Hydraulus, a Muſical Inſtrument, an Organ that plays by the motion of Water.

Hydrelæum, a mixture of Water and Oil.

Hydrenterocele, a falling of the Guts, together with Water, into the *Scrotum*, or outward Skin of the Cods.

Hydroa, certain little moiſt Pimples like *Millet*-Seeds, which make the Skin ulcerous and rough.

Hydrocantharus, the Water-Beetle, an Inſect.

Hydrocardia, a Dropſie of the Skin call'd *Pericardium*, which cauſes the Heart to ſwim in Water.

Hydrocele, or **Hernia Aquoſa**, a kind of Burſtneſs, or ſwelling of the outermoſt Skin of the Cods, which proceeds from a watery Humour.

Hydrocephalus, the Dropſie or Swelling of the Head, occaſion'd by a watery Humour, and ſometimes by a burſting of the Lymphatick Veſſels.

Hydrocrithe, Barley-Water.

Hydrocritica, Critical Judgments made of Diſtempers, taken from Sweating.

Hydrodes, a ſort of Feaver. See *Typhodes*.

Hydrogarum, Pickle made with Water.

Hydrographer, one skill'd in Hydrography.

Hydrographical, belonging to that Science.

Hydrographical Charts, Sea-Maps drawn for the uſe of Pilots, and other Mariners, on which are mark'd all the Rhumbs or Points of the Compaſs, and parallel Meridians, with the Soundings, Shelves, Rocks, *&c.* See *Charts*.

Hydrography, the Deſcription of great Waters, as the Sea, Rivers, Lakes, Gulphs, *&c.* a Science which teaches how to make Sea-Charts, giving an Account of the Tides, Counter-Tides, Bays, Creeks, Harbours, Coaſts, *&c.* as alſo of Shelves, Shallows, Sands, Rocks, and other remarkable Things.

Hydrolapathum, the *Water-Dock*, an Herb.

Hydromancy, a Divination, or Soothſaying, perform'd by obſerving Water, or by Spirits appearing in it.

Hydromel, Honey diſſolv'd in Water; alſo a ſort of Drink made of Water and Honey boil'd together; Mead, or Metheglin.

Hydromphalum, a ſtarting out of the Navel, occaſion'd by watery Humours in the Belly.

Hydronoſus, or **Hydropyretos**, a Feaver, in which the Patient ſweats extremely; the Sweating-Sickneſs.

Hydrophobia, a Diſtemper ſometimes accompany'd with a Feaver, Frenzy, and other Symptoms, proceeding from the Bite of a mad Dog, ſo as to cauſe in the Patient a great dread of Water, and of every thing that is bright.

Hydrophthalmion, that part under the Eyes which uſually ſwells in thoſe that have an ill Habit of Body, or are troubled with the Dropſie.

Hydrophthalmy, a Diſeaſe of the Eye, when it grows to a wonderful bigneſs, and ſtarts almoſt out of the Head.

Hydropica, Medicines that drive out the watery

Humours in a Dropſie.

Hydropical, or **Hydropick**, belonging to, or troubled with the Dropſie.

Hydropiper, *Water-pepper*, or *Arſe-ſmart*, an Herb.

Hydrops, the Dropſie, a Diſeaſe occaſion'd by a watery Humour getting between the Skin and the Fleſh, and cauſing the Part ſo affected to ſwell.

Hydrops Articularis. See *Meliceria.*

Hydrops ad Matulam, a Diſeaſe, when one cannot hold his Water. See *Diabetes.*

Hydropyretos. See *Hydronoſus.*

Hydros, Sweat.

Hydroſaccharum, a Syrup made of Water and Sugar.

Hydroſcope, an Inſtrument of late Invention, for the diſcerning of the watery volatile Streams in the Air.

Hydroſelinum, *Water-Parſly*, an Herb.

Hydroſtaticks, a Science that relates to the Gravities, or Weights, and equal Poiſes of Liquors, comprehending the Art of weighing Bodies in Water, or ſome other proper Liquor, in order to judge of their *Specifick Gravity*, and to make other uſeful Remarks.

Hydroticks, Medicines that provoke ſweating.

Hydrus, a Water-Snake.

Hyemal, (*Lat.*) belonging to Winter, Winterly.

Hyemal Solſtice. See *Solſtice.*

Hyena, (*Gr.*) a wild Beaſt, which is ſaid to be Male one Year and Female another, and to counterfeit Human Voice. See *Hyæna.*

Hygiea, Health, which conſiſts in a good Temperature and right Diſpoſition of the Parts of a Human Body.

Hygieina, that part of Phyſick which ſhews the way of preſerving Health.

Hygremplaſtrum, a moiſt Plaiſter.

Hygrocollyrium, a liquid Medicine to cure Diſeaſes in the Eyes.

Hygrocyrſocele, a Branch of a Vein ſwoln with ill Blood, and accompany'd with other moiſture.

Hygrometer, or **Hygroſcope**, a Philoſophical Inſtrument, contriv'd to ſhew the moiſture or dryneſs of the Air, and to meaſure or mark the Quantity of ſuch moiſture or dryneſs.

Statical Hygroſcope, an Inſtrument invented by Mr. *Boyle* for making Diſcoveries to that purpoſe, by means of a Ballance, or pair of Scales.

Hyleg, or **Hylech**, (*Arab. i. e.* the Giver of Life) a Term apply'd by Aſtrologers to a Planet, or part of Heaven, which in a Man's Nativity becomes the Moderator and Significator of his Life.

Hylegiacal Places, are ſuch as when a Planet happens to be poſited or ſet therein, it may be ſaid to be *Hyleg*, or fit to have the Government of Life attributed thereto: Theſe Places are uſually reckon'd to be five in number, *viz.* the Aſcendant, the Mid-Heaven, the 7th. Houſe, the 9th. and the 11th.

Hymen, a fabulous Heathen Deity, preſiding over Marriage: In *Anatomy* a folding of the inner Skin of the Neck of the Womb, which is commonly taken for a mark of Virginity, and whoſe Fibres drawn together make the *Myrtiform Glandules.*

Hymn, a Spiritual Song, or Pſalm ſung to the Praiſe of God.

Hyoides, (in *Anat.*) a Bone at the Root of the Tongue, having Ten Muſcles, which keep it in its place.

Hyoſcyamos, the Herb *Henbane*, which is of a cooling Quality, diſpoſes to Sleep, and eaſes Pain.

Hyoſeris, *Yellow Succory*, an Herb of good uſe in curing Wounds.

Hyothyroides, two Muſcles of the *Larynx* or Throat, which proceed from the lower part of the Bone *Hyoides*, and ſerve to draw the *Larynx* upwards.

Hypæthron, (in *Architect.*) an open Gallery, o Building whoſe inſide is expos'd to the Weather and Rain; a Name given by the Ancients to all Temples that had no Roof.

Hypallage, (*i. e.* changing or altering) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, wherein the order of Words is contrary to the meaning of them in Conſtruction; as *Hang the Nail on the Bridle*, inſtead of *Hang the Bridle on the Nail:* It is alſo call'd *Immutatio.*

Hypelate, a kind of Laurel.

Hyperbaton, (*i. e.* going beyond) a Rhetorical Figure, when the Words are tranſpos'd from the plain Grammatical Order.

Hyperbola, (in *Geom.*) one of the three Sections of a Cone, made by a Plane, ſo that the *Axis* of the Section inclines to the oppoſite Leg of the Cone.

Hyperbole, (*i. e.* ſurpaſſing) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein an Expreſſion goes beyond Truth, ſo as to repreſent Things much greater or leſſer than they are in reality; as when 'tis ſaid, *A Stag runs ſwifter than the Wind*, or *A Man moves ſlower than a Tortoiſe, or Snail:* Alſo the ſame as *Hyperbola.*

Hyperbolical, or **Hyperbolick**, utter'd by way of Hyperbole, that paſſes all likelihood of Truth, exceſſive; alſo belonging to the Geometrical Figure call'd *Hyperbola.*

Hyperbolick Space, (in *Geom.*) the Space, *Area*, or Content, comprehended between the Curve of an *Hyperbola*, and the whole *Ordinate.*

Hyperbolicum Acutum, a Name given by *Torricellius* to a Solid made by the Revolution of the infinite *Area* of the Space contain'd between the *Curve* and the *Aſymptote* in the *Apollonian Hyperbola*, going about that *Aſymptote.*

Hypercatalectick Verſe, a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe that has a Syllable or two too many in the end.

Hypercatharticks, (in *Phyſick*) Purges that work too violently.

Hypercriſis, a voiding any thing above meaſure in the *Criſis* or Turn of a Diſeaſe.

Hypercritick, a Maſter-Critick, a mighty Critick.

Hyperdiſſyllable, (in *Grammar*) a Word conſiſting of more than two Syllables.

Hyperephidroſis, a too great ſweating.

Hypericon, St. *John's-Wort*, an excellent Herb for Wounds, and to provoke Urine.

Hypermeter Verſus, (in *Grammar*) a Verſe that has a Syllable above its ordinary Meaſure, in which Caſe the next Verſe muſt begin with a Vowel; as *Ignari Hominumque Locorumque.*

Hyperoa, the Palate, or Roof of the Mouth.

Hyperoon, (in *Anat.*) the Name of two Holes in the upper part of the Palate, which receive the pituitous or phlegmatick Humours from the *Mammillary Proceſſes*, and diſcharge them at the Mouth.

Hyperſarcoſis, a preternatural Excreſcence, or growing out of Fleſh in any part of the Body.

Hyperthyron, (in *Architect.*) a large Table uſually plac'd over Gates or Doors of the *Dorick* Order, in form of a Frize; the upper Poſt or Lintel.

Hyphen, (in *Grammar*) a little Line or Stroke ſet between two Words or Syllables, as a mark of Continuation, and us'd either when two Words are joyn'd together, for the more Conciſeneſs of Expreſſion; as *ſemper-Lenitas*, *Long-ſufferance*, *Loving-kindneſs*, &c. or when one part of a Word concludes a Line, and the other begins the next.

Hypnale, a kind of Adder that kills a Man, by caſting him into a Sleep.

Hypnoticks, Medicines that cauſe Sleep.

Hypobole, (*i. e.* ſurpaſſing, Exceſs) a Rhetorical Figure, when an Anſwer is made to what was before prevented to be objected againſt by an Adverſary.

Hypobolum, (in the Civil Law) that which is given by the Huſband to the Wife at his Death above her Dowry.

Hypocatharſis, gentle Purging.

Hypocauſtum, a Stove under Ground, us'd to heat the Baths, both of the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*; alſo a Place or Stove, where Medicines are dry'd or kept.

Hypochœris, the Herb Sow-thiſtle.

Hypochondria, the Sides of the upper part of the Belly, about the ſhort Ribs, under which lie the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.

Hypochondriacal, or **Hypochondriack**, belonging to the *Hypochondria*; alſo troubled with the Spleen, or a windy Melancholy in thoſe Parts.

Hypochondriacus Affectus, Hypochondriack Melancholy, a Diſeaſe proceeding from windy Humours, bred in the *Hypochondres*; whence a black Phlegm ariſing infects the Animal Spirits and diſturbs the Mind.

Hypochyma, or **Hypochyſis**, a Suffuſion, a Fault in the Sight, when Gnats, Cob-webs, little Clouds, *&c.* ſeem to fly before the Eyes.

Hypociſtis, a ſmall Herb that grows (like Miſletoe on an Oak) from the Root of the Shrub *Ciſtus*; alſo the Juice of it, which is good to ſtop Fluxes and ſtanch Blood.

Hypocleptitum Vitrum, (among Chymiſts) a Glaſs-funnel, to ſeparate Oils from Water.

Hypocriſis, Hypocriſy, a counterfeiting, feigning or diſſembling: In *Rhetorick* a Figure that *Julius Ruffinianus* and others call by a *Latin* Name *Pronunciatio*.

Hypocriſy, Diſſimulation, counterfeit Goodneſs, Knavery cloak'd with a Vail of Religion or Honeſty.

Hypocrite, properly ſignifies an Actor that repreſents a feigned Perſon in a Stage-Play; but the Word is generally taken for a Diſſembler, or one that makes a falſe ſhew of Piety or Vertue; a Religious Cheat.

Hypocritical, belonging to an Hypocrite, counterfeit.

Hypodeſis, or **Hypodeſmis**, (in *Surgery*) a Bandage that is us'd before the Bolſters are laid on.

Hypogaſtrick Artery, (in *Anat.*) an Artery which ſpreads it ſelf amidſt the Parts of the *Hypogaſtrium*, to the Bladder, ſtraight Gut, *Os Sacrum*, &c.

Hypogaſtrium, the lower part of the Belly, which reaches from three Inches below the Navel to the Privities, Share-bone, and Groin.

Hypogæum, a Cellar or Vault arched over head, a Place under Ground: In Aſtrology, the fourth Houſe, otherwiſe call'd *Imum Cœli*.

Hypogeſum, the Herb Sengreen, or Houſe-leek.

Hypogloſſis, or **Hypoglottis**, a little piece of Fleſh that joyns the Tongue to the nether part of the Mouth: Alſo an Inflammation or Ulcer under the Tongue, otherwiſe call'd *Ranula*; alſo a Medicine proper to lie and diſſolve under the Tongue, to take away Roughneſs in the Throat.

Hypogloſſum, the Herb Horſe-tongue.

Hypoglottides Pilulæ, Pills to be put under the Tongue, for aſſwaging a Cough.

Hypolais, the Hedge-ſparrow; a Bird.

Hypomochlion, a Roller laid under Stones or pieces of Timber, to lift up or remove them more eaſily from their Place: In *Mechanicks*, it is the fixed Point, or the Center of Motion of a Body or Engine, by which it is hung up, or on which it any way reſts in its Motion; it is otherwiſe call'd the *Fulchrum* or Prop.

Hypomone, a Figure in *Rhetorick*. See *Paradoxon*.

Hypophaulum, an ordinary Diet, obſerving a mean, between a plain and exquiſite Diet.

Hypophora, a Figure in *Rhetorick*. See *Prolepſis*.

Hypophoræ, deep, gaping and fiſtulous Ulcers.

Hypophyalmia, a Pain in the Eye under the Horny Coat.

Hypophylloſpermous Plants, (among Herbaliſts) ſuch Herbs as bear their Seeds under the backſide of their Leaves; as the *Capillaries*, which ſee.

Hypophyſis, a Fault in the Eye, the ſame as *Hypochyma*.

Hypopodium, a Plaiſter to be laid to the Feet.

Hypopyon, a gathering of Matter under the Horney Tunick of the Eye, which ſometimes covers the whole Ball of it, and ſometimes encompaſſes the Circle of the *Iris*; whence it is alſo call'd *Onyx* or *Unguis*.

Hypoſarca, or **Hypoſarcidium**, a kind of Dropſey otherwiſe call'd *Anaſarca*.

Hypoſpathyſmus, (in *Surgery*) an Inciſion made by three Lines or Diviſions upon the Forehead to the Skin call'd *Pericranium*, ſo as a *Spatula* may be thruſt in between it.

Hypoſphagma, a Blood-ſhot from a Blow or Stroke upon the Eye.

Hypoſtaſis, (in *Divinity*) a Subſiſtence or Perſon of the Ever-bleſſed Trinity.

Hypoſtaſis Urinæ, that thick Subſtance or Settlement, which is found at the bottom of Urine, when it has been for ſome time in the Urinal.

Hypoſtatical, belonging to an *Hypoſtaſis*, or Perſonal Subſiſtence; as the *Hypoſtatical Union*, *i. e.* the Union of two Natures in the Perſon of Chriſt.

Hypoſtatical Principles, a Title given by *Paracelſus* and his Followers to the three Chymical Principles, *viz. Salt*, *Sulphur* and *Mercury*.

Hypothenar, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle which helps to draw the little Finger from the reſt; alſo the ſpace from the Fore-finger to the little Finger.

Hypothenuſal Line, or **Hypothenuſe**, (in *Trigonometry*) that ſide of a Right angled-Triangle, which is ſubtended or ſtretch'd out oppoſite to the Right-Angle, and is conſequently the longeſt.

Hypotheſis, a Suppoſition; the laying down of certain Principles in any Art or Science, which are to be ſuppoſed or taken for granted, in order to ſolve a propoſed Queſtion, *Phænomena*, or Appearance, eſpecially in Natural Philoſophy, Aſtronomy, *&c.* It is alſo taken for a Syſtem of the World ingeniouſly contriv'd to ſhew the Diſpoſition of the Heavens, and Courſe of the Stars, as thoſe of *Ptolemey*, *Copernicus*, and *Tycho Brahe*. See *Syſtem*.

Hypothetical, belonging to an Hypotheſis or Suppoſition.

Hypothetical Syllogiſm, (in *Logick*) is that which begins with a conditional Conjunction; as *If he be a Man, he is a Creature*. See *Syllogiſm*.

Hypotrachelion, (in *Architect.*) the Neck or Top of a Pillar, being the moſt ſlender part of it, which is next to the Capital. Some take it for that part of the *Tuſcan* and *Dorick* Capitals, which lies between the *Echinus* and the *Aſtragal*, and is otherwiſe termed the *Collar*, *Gorge*, or *Frize of the Chapiter*.

Hypotriorchis, the leſſer Buzzard, a Bird of Prey.

Hypotypoſis, a Rhetorical Figure which by a moſt lively Deſcription repreſents any Thing or Perſon, as it were in a Picture ſet before the Eye; as the Deſcription of a Tempeſt in *Virgil*, the Repreſentation of Luxury in *Spencer*'s Bower of Bliſs, *&c.*

Hypozeugma, a Part of the Grammatical Figure call'd *Zeugma*; which ſee.

Hypozoma, (in *Anat.*) a Membrane or Skin that parts two Cavities or Hollow Places in the Body; as that call'd *Mediaſtinum* in the Cheſt.

Hypſicratea, the Wife of *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, who lov'd her Husband ſo entirely, that having put on Man's Habit, ſhe follow'd him in all Dangers and Extremities.

Hypſilogloſſum, a pair of Muſcles that draw the Tongue downwards, the ſame as *Baſiogloſſum*.

Hyſginum, a Plant that dies a Colour like Scarlet.

Hyſſopus, Hyſſop, an Herb of a cleanſing Quality; chiefly us'd in Diſeaſes of the Breaſt and Lungs.

Hyſtera, the Mother, or Womb.

Hyſteralgia, a Pain in the Womb, occaſion'd by an Inflammation or otherwiſe.

Hyſterica, Medicines againſt the Diſeaſes of the Womb.

Hyſterica Paſſio, a Diſeaſe in Women commonly call'd Fits of the Mother, and thought to be caus'd by Vapours violently ariſing from thoſe Parts.

Hyſterical, or **Hyſterick**, belonging to the Womb.

Hyſterocele, the Rupture or falling down of the Womb.

Hyſterolithus, a ſort of Stone, ſo call'd becauſe it reſembles the Figure of a Woman's Privities.

Hyſteron Proteron, a prepoſterous manner of ſpeaking or writing, ſo as to expreſs that firſt which ſhould be laſt; a ſetting the Cart before the Horſe.

Hyſterotomia, an Anatomical Deſſection of the Womb.

Hyſterotomotocia, the cutting of a Child out of the Womb, otherwiſe call'd *Sectio Cæſarea*.

Hyſtrix, the Porcupine or *Indian* Hedge-hog; a wild Beaſt.

Hyth, or **Hithe**, (*Sax.*) a little Port or Haven, to load or unload Wares at; whence *Queen-hyth*, *Rother-hyth*, *Lamb-hyth*, &c.

J A

TO **Jabber**, to ſpeak much haſtily and indiſtinctly, to talk Gibberiſh.

Jabeſh, (*Heb.* Confuſion) the Father of *Shallum*, from whom the City *Jabeſh-Gilead* took Name.

Jabin, (*i. e.* Underſtanding) a King of *Hazor*, who was kill'd by *Joſhua*.

Jacinth, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of a blewiſh Colour; alſo a kind of Flower. See *Hyacinthus*.

Jack, a well known Engine to turn a Spit; a Horſe or wooden Frame to ſaw Timber upon; an Inſtrument to pull off a pair of Boots; a ſort of great Leathern Pitcher to put Drink in; a kind of Bowl that ſerves for a Mark at the Exerciſe of Bowling: In Falconry, the Male of Birds of Sport; alſo a young Pike, a Fiſh; and in Sea-Language, a Pendant, Streamer or Flag hung out in a Ship.

Jack was alſo the Name of a kind of Coat of Mail, formerly worn by Horſe-men in War, not made of ſolid Iron, but many Plates faſten'd together; which ſome Tenants that held Lands, were bound to provide upon an Invaſion.

Jacks, ſmall pieces of Wood fix'd to the Keys of a pair of Virginals, Harpſichord, or Spinet.

Jack by the Hedge, an Herb that grows by Hedge-ſides, with a broad Leaf and has the Smell of Garlick: It comforts the Stomach, digeſting Crudities and corrupt Humours bred therein.

Jack with a Lanthorn, a kind of fiery Meteor. See *Will with a Wiſp*.

Jackal, a black ſhag-haired Beaſt about the Bigneſs of a Spaniel-dog, which in the Evening, hunts for Prey and follows the Scent with open Cry: To whom the Lion, whoſe Uſher he is, gives ear and follows to ſeize on it; the Jackal not touching it till the Lion be ſatisfy'd, and afterwards feeding on the Relicks.

Jacket, (*Fr.*) a ſort of Garment in Uſe among Country-People: Alſo a ſhort Coat which Horſe-men anciently wore over their Armour and Cuiraſſes; it was made of Cotton or Silk ſtitch'd between two light Stuffs, and ſometimes of Cloth of Gold.

Jacob, (*Heb.* a Supplanter or Beguiler) the Son of *Iſaac*, and Father of the Twelve Patriarchs. See *Iſrael*.

Jacob's-Staff, a Mathematical Inſtrument, for taking Heights and Diſtances, the ſame as Croſs-ſtaff; alſo a Staff that Pilgrims uſe to walk with to St. *James of Compoſtella* in *Spain*.

Jacobæa, St. *James*-wort, or Rag-wort, good to cure Inflammations, Ulcers and Fiſtula's.

Jacobine, a kind of *French* Potage with Cheeſe.

Jacobins, a Name given to the Monks and Nuns of the Order of St. *Dominick*; becauſe their principal Convent ſtands near St. *James*'s Gate in the City of *Paris* in *France*.

Jacobites, a Sect of Hereticks ſet up by one *Jacob* a *Syrian*; they us'd Circumciſion, and acknowledg'd but one Nature in Chriſt: Alſo a Name lately given to the Partiſans of King *James* II.

Jacobus, (*Lat.*) *James*, a proper Name of Men. Alſo a Gold-coin ſtamp'd by K. *James* I. being of two ſorts, *viz.* the Broad Piece of Twenty Shillings Standard-value, now current at 1*l.* 3 *s.* 6*d*, weighing 5 Penny-weight 18 Grains; and the 22*s.* Broad-Piece worth 1*l.* 5 *s.* 6*d*, weighing 6 Penny-weight 6 Grains.

Jactivus, or **Jectivus**, (*Latin* Law-Term) that loſes by Default.

† **Jaculation**, a Shooting, darting, or caſting.

Jade, a ſorry Horſe or Mare; a Strumpet or lewd Wench.

Jael, (*Heb.* a Doe) the Wife of *Heber*, who kill'd *Siſera*.

Jagged, dented, notched, or cut like Teeth of the a Saw.

Jagging-iron, an Inſtrument us'd by Paſtry-Cooks.

Jail. See *Gaol*.

Jakes, an Houſe of Office, a Lay-ſtall.

Jalap, the Root of a kind of *Solanum* or Nightſhade, brought from the *Weſt Indies*, of a black Colour on the out-ſide, and reddiſh on the in-ſide, with reſinous Veins: It is a very good Purge for Watery Humours, and therefore uſually given in the Dropſy and Gout.

Roſine, or **Magiſtery of Jalap**, a Diſſolution of the oily, or reſinous part of Jalap, made in Spirit of Wine, and precipitated by common Water.

Jallamaka, a noted Place in the Great *Mogul's* Country, to which the *Indians* go in Pilgrimage.

Jamaica, an Iſland of *America*, one of the chief Plantations belongiug to the Crown of *England*.

Jamaica-wood, a kind of ſpeckled Wood, of which Cabinets are made.

Iambick, or **Iambick Verſe**, a ſort of *Greek* and *Latin* Verſe made up of Iambick Feet; Theſe are chiefly of two kinds, *viz.* the *Dimeter Iambick*, conſiſting only of four Feet; as

O carminum dulces notæ!

And the *Trimeter*, which conſiſts of ſix Iambick Feet; as

Suis & ipſa Roma viribus ruit:

However, ſometimes eſpecially in odd Places, a *Spondee*, *Dactyl*, or *Tribrachus*, is admitted inſtead of an *Iambus*. This Verſe is ſometimes call'd *Carmen Archilochium*, from the Poet *Archilochus*.

Iambus, an Iambick Foot, which conſiſts of two Syllables, the firſt ſhort and the other long; as *doces*.

Jambier, (*Fr.*) a Greave or Leg-piece; an Armour for the Leg.

Jambs, or **Jaumbs**, the Side-poſts of a Door.

James, (contracted from *Jacobus*) the Name of two Apoſtles, one the Son of *Zebedee* and Brother of *John*, the other Brother of *Joſes* and Kinſman of our Bleſſed Saviour: Of this Name there were ſeven Kings of *Scotland*, two of *Great Britain*, and as many of *Arragon* and *Cyprus*.

St. **James's Wort**, a ſort of Herb.

Jamoglaw, an Officer among the *Turks*.

Jampnum, (*Latin* Law-word) Furz or Gorſe; alſo gorſy Ground.

Jandou. See *Yanden*.

Jane, a proper Name of Women, ſoften'd, as ſome think, from *Joan*.

To **Jangle**, to differ, or be at Variance, to bicker, or quarrel.

Janitor, (*Lat.*) a Porter, or Door-keeper: In *Anatomy* the lower Orifice of the Stomach, otherwiſe call'd *Pylorus*.

Janizaries, a particular Order of Foot Soldiers among the *Turks*, who are of the Guard to the Grand Seignior.

Jannock, a kind of Oaten Bread, much us'd in the Northern Parts of *England*.

Janſeniſm, the Doctrine of *Cornelius Janſenius*, Biſhop of *Ypres* in *Flanders*, who maintain'd St. *Auguſtin*'s Opinion concerning Grace, and was a great Oppoſer of the *Jeſuits* in moſt of their Tenets.

Janſeniſt, one that follows the Opinion of *Janſenius*.

January, the firſt Month of the Year, ſo nam'd in Honour of *Janus*, a very ancient King of *Italy*, whom the *Romans* made a God after his Death, and eſtabliſh'd him to bear Rule at all Beginnings.

To **Japan**, to Varniſh, and draw Figures on Wood, after the ſame manner as the Work-men of *Japan*, an Iſland of the *Indian* Ocean.

Jape, (old Word) a Tale, or Jeſt; as *Chaucer*'s *Japes*.

Japyx, the Weſtern Wind, that blows from *Iapygia*, a Country on the Borders of *Italy*.

Jargon, (*Fr.*) broken Language, Gibberiſh, or Pedlar's *French*.

Jarr of Oil, an Earthen Veſſel containing from 18 to 26 Gallons: A Jarr of green Ginger is about a Hundred Pounds Weight.

Knights of the Jarr. See *Knights*.

To **Jarr**, to quarrel, or fall out; in *Muſick* to diſagree, or go out of Tune.

Jarrock, a kind of Cork.

Jaſione, (*Gr.*) a ſort of *With-wind*, an Herb.

Jaſmin, or **Jeſſemin**, (*Lat.*) a Shrub, the Flowers of which are of a delicate ſweet Smell, and chiefly us'd to perfume Gloves, to make Jeſſemin-Butter, *&c.*

Jaſper, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of a green Colour.

Jaſponyx, a kind of Jaſper and Onyx Stone.

Jas-hawk, a young Hawk newly taken out of the Neſt.

Jatraliptes, (*Gr.*) a Phyſician or Surgeon that cures by Ointments and rubbing.

Jatrochymicus, a Chymical Phyſician.

Javaris, a ſort of Swine in *America* that has its Navel on the Back, good Meat, but hardly taken, becauſe it can ſcarce ever be tir'd in running, and ſo furious, that when 'tis forc'd it tears every thing to pieces with its Tuſhes.

Javelin, a kind of Dart, or Half-Pike, five Foot and a half long, which the Ancients made uſe of in War.

Jaunders, or **Jaundice**, a Diſeaſe occaſion'd by the overflowing of the Gall, and ſo call'd from the *French* Word *Jaune*, *i. e.* yellow, becauſe it makes the Skin appear of that Colour.

To **Jaunt**, to go, trot, or trudge up and down.

Jaunts, the Fellows of a Wheel. See *Fellows*.

Jay, or **Jack-daw**, a kind of chattering Bird.

Jazal, a precious Stone of an Azure or Blue Colour.

Ibernagium, (in old *Latin* Records) the Seaſon for ſowing Winter-Corn. See *Hybernagium*.

Iberis, or **Iberus**, a ſort of *Water-Creſſes*.

Ibex, the Evick, or Stone-bock, a kind of wild Goat.

Ibibcca, a Serpent in *Braſil*, the Bite of which being very venomous, does not immediately prey upon the Vital Spirits, but proceeds by degrees, and is cur'd by a Plaiſter made of the Serpent's Head.

Ibis, a tall Bird in *Egypt*, having ſtiff Legs, and a long Bill, with which it firſt taught the uſe of Gliſters; it us'd to eat up the Serpents that annoy'd the Country, and was Worſhipped by the ancient Inhabitants: It may be taken for a Snipe, or Snite, or rather a kind of Stork.

Ibiſcus, or **Hibiſcus**, the Herb *Marſh-Mallows*.

Ice-birds, a ſort of Birds in *Greenland* and *Spitsberg* ſo nam'd, from their running upon the Ice.

Iceni, a People anciently inhabiting the Counties now call'd *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeſhire*, and *Huntingdonſhire*.

Ich, a Word us'd for *I* in the Weſtern Parts of *England*.

Ich Dien, (*Sax. i. e.* I ſerve) a Motto or Device belonging to the Arms of the Princes of *Wales*, ſince the Time of *Edward* the Black Prince, who took notice of it on the Shield of *John* King of *Bohemia*, ſerving under the *French* King at the Battel of *Creſſy*, where he was kill'd, inſomuch that the Victorious Prince made uſe of the Motto himſelf, in Token of Subjection to his Father King *Edward* III. under whom he ſerv'd in that War againſt *France*.

Ichabod, (*Heb.* where is Glory) the Son of *Phinehas* the Prieſt, and Brother of *Ahijah*.

Ichneumon, (*Gr.*) the *Egyptian* Rat, a Creature about the bigneſs of a Cat, being an Enemy to the Crocodiles, whoſe Eggs it breaks, and ſometimes kills them, by ſtealing unawares into their Mouths when they gape, and eating out their Bowels.

Ichnography, (in *Perſpective*) the View of any thing cut off by a Plane parallel to the *Horizon* juſt at the Baſe or bottom of it: In *Architecture* the Geometrical Plan, Platform, or Ground-work of a Building drawn upon Paper, ſhewing the Form of the ſeveral Apartments, Windows, Chimneys, *&c.* In Fortification *Ichnography* is likewiſe a Draught or Repreſentation of the Length and Breadth of the Ramparts and other Works rais'd about a Place, the diſtinct parts of which are mark'd out upon Paper, or even upon the Ground it ſelf.

Ichor, a thick Matter of ſeveral Colours that iſſues out of Ulcers or Sores.

Ichoroides, a moiſture like Corruption.

Ichthyocolla, a kind of Glue made of the Skin of a Fiſh of the ſame Name, which is much us'd in Laſks and running of the Reins, to take away Spots and Freckles from the Face.

Ichthyology, a Diſcourſe or Deſcription of the ſeveral kinds of Fiſhes.

Ichthyophagi, certain People who feed altogether upon Fiſh, which they catch with Nets made of the Bark of a Palm-Tree, and build their Houſes with Fiſh-bones.

Icleped, (old Word) called, or named.

Icon, (*Gr.*) a Picture, or Reſemblance of any thing, a Statue, or Image.

Icond, (old Word) Learned.

Iconiſmus, (*Gr.*) an expreſſing, or faſhioning; a true and lively Deſcription: Alſo a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a Perſon or Thing is repreſented to the Life.

Iconoclaſtes, (*i. e.* Breaker or Demoliſher of Images) a Title given to ſome of the *Greek* Emperors of *Conſtantinople*, who were zealous againſt the Worſhipping of Images, and would not ſuffer them to be kept in Churches.

Iconography, a Deſcription by Images or Pictures.

Icorven, (old Word) cut or carved.

Icoſaedron, (*Gr.* in *Geom.*) a regular ſolid Body, bounded by twenty equal Triangles having equal ſides, ſometimes ſet on a Pedeſtal for variety of Dials on each Plane.

Icterias, a precious Stone, good for the Yellow Jaundice.

Icterical, troubled with or ſubject to that Diſtemper.

Icterus, the Jaundice, a Diſeaſe that changes the Colour of the Skin into Yellow, and takes Name from *Ictis*, a Ferret, whoſe Eyes are of the like Colour. See *Jaundice*.

Icterus albus. See *Chloroſis*.

Ictis, a white Weeſel that deſtroys Bee-ſtalls, and eats the Honey; a Ferret, a Martern.

Ictus, (*Lat.*) a Blow, or Stroke, a Biting, or Stinging, a Blaſt, or Puff.

Ictus Orbus, or **Ictus Cæcus**, (in old Writers) a Bruiſe, or Swelling, any Maim or Hurt without breaking the Skin, eſpecially as diſtinguiſh'd from *Plaga*, a Wound, and *aperta Plaga*, an open Wound.

Icy Oil of Antimony. See *Butter of Antimony*.

Idea, (*Lat.*) the Form or Repreſentation of any thing conceiv'd in the Mind, whatſoever is there taken for the immediate Object of a Notion, Thought, *&c.*

Idea Morbi, (among Phyſicians) the Propriety or Quality of a Diſeaſe.

Identick, that is the ſame.

Identitate Nominis, a Writ that lyes for one who upon a *Capias* or *Exigent* is taken and committed to Priſon for another Man of the Name.

Identity, a Term much us'd in *Logick* and *Philoſophy*, ſignifying, as it were, the ſameneſs of a Thing.

Ides of a Month, (among the *Romans*) were eight Days in every Month, reckon'd backwards to the end of the *Nones*; as in *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, from the 15th. to the 8th. the *Nones* falling out on the 7th. and in all the other Months from the 13th. to the 6th. the *Nones* being on the 5th. Theſe *Ides* are ſaid to be ſo call'd from the old *Tuſcan* Word *Iduo*, to divide, becauſe they divided, as it were, the Month almoſt into two equal parts.

Idiocraſy, (*Gr.*) the proper Temperament or Diſpoſition of a Body or Thing.

Idiom, a Propriety in ſpeaking, the peculiar Phraſe, or manner of Expreſſion in any Language.

Idiopathy, a peculiar Affection of the Mind or Natural Diſpoſition: In the Art of *Phyſick* a Primary or Original Diſeaſe, which neither depends on nor proceeds from any other.

Idioſyncraſy, a proper and peculiar Conſtitution or Temper of a Man's Body, with reſpect either to Health or Sickneſs; or a peculiar Averſion againſt or Inclination for ſome particular Things.

Idiot, (in *Greek*) properly ſignifies a private Man, who has no Publick Office; among the *Latins* it is alſo taken for an unlearned or unſkilful Perſon, and in our Law for one that has no Wit, a Natural Fool, a Changeling.

Idiota inquirendo vel examinando, a Writ directed to the Eſcheator, or Sheriff of any County, where the Queen is inform'd that there is an Idiot born, of ſo weak an Underſtanding, that he cannot manage his Inheritance, or Eſtate, to examine the Party ſuſpected of Idiocy, and to certify the Matter into the Chancery.

Idiotiſm, a Propriety of Speech belonging to any Language.

Idiotiſm, or **Idiocy**, is alſo the Condition of an Idiot, Natural Folly, or Simplicity.

Idol, an Image or Statue, for the Repreſentation of a falſe Deity; alſo any Object of one's Fondneſs.

Idolater, a Worſhipper of Idols.

To **Idolatrize**, to commit Idolatry.

Idolatry, Idol-Worſhip, the rend'ring of Service or Divine Honours to Idols, or falſe Gods.

To **Idolize**, to be extremely fond of, to dote upon.

Idyl, a little Paſtoral Poem, or Copy of Verſes about the Affairs of Shepherds, ſuch as thoſe of *Theocritus*, *Moſchus*, &c.

Jealous, (*Fr.*) afraid of having a Rival, nice, or tender of.

Jealouſy, a being Jealous, Suſpicion, Miſtruſt.

Jeat, a ſort of black, light, and brittle Stone, which is otherwiſe call'd *Black Amber*.

Jebbe Ackcheſee, (*Turk.*) the Grand Seignior's Pocket-Money, which he gives away by whole Handfuls to his Mutes and Buffoons that make him Sport.

Jebus, (*Heb.* the Fire of the Lord) the ancient Name of the City of *Jeruſalem*, from *Jebui*, the Son of *Canaan*, from whom deſcended the *Jebuſites*.

Jeconiah, (*i. e.* Stability of the Lord) a King of *Judah*.

Jecoraria, (*Lat.*) a kind of *Liver-wort*, call'd *Woodrow*, or *Woodrowel*; ſome take it for *Agrimony*.

Jecur, the Liver. See *Hepar*.

Jecur Uterinum. See *Placenta Uterina*.

Jeer, or **Jeer-Rope**, a piece of Hawſer made faſt to the Main-Yard and Fore-Yard in great Ships, its uſe being to help to hoiſe up the Yard, and more eſpecially to ſuccour the Ropes call'd Ties, as alſo to keep the Yard from falling down if they ſhould break.

Jeer-Capſtan. See *Capſtan*.

Jeerct, a kind of Running Baſe on Horſeback, the Combatants darting Lances one at another; an Exerciſe in uſe among the *Turks*.

Jehoahaz, (*Heb.* the Lord ſeeing) a King of *Judah*, and Son of King *Joſiah*.

Jehoaſh. See *Joaſh*.

Jehoiakim. See *Joakim*.

Jehoram. See *Joram*.

Jehoſhaphat, (*Heb.* Judgment of the Lord) a Vertuous King of *Judah*, the Son of King *Aſa*.

Jehovah, the proper and moſt Sacred Name of God, denoting his Divine Eſſence, *i. e. who was*, *is*, *and is to come*.

Jehu, (*Heb.* Being) a Captain, who was made King of *Iſrael* by *Eliſha*, to deſtroy the Houſe of *Ahab*.

Jejune, (*Lat.*) empty, barren, dry, mean; as *A jejune Style* or *Employment*.

Jejunum, or **Jejunum Inteſtinum**, the ſecond of the ſmall Guts, which is about eight Foot long in Men, and ſo call'd from its being often found empty.

Jeman, a Word us'd in ſome old Records for *Yeoman*.

Jennets, Horſes of *Barbary* and *Spain*. See *Genet*.

Jeofail, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) is when a Cauſe or Iſſue is ſo badly pleaded or joyn'd, that it would be Error if they proceed; an Overſight in Pleading.

To **Jeopard**, to hazard; as *To jeopard his Life to keep his Religion*.

Jeopardy, Danger, Hazard, Riſque.

Jeremiah, (*Heb.* exalting the Lord) an Eminent Prophet among the *Jews*, whoſe Works are ſtill extant in the Canon of Holy Scripture.

Jerguer, an Officer at the Cuſtom-Houſe, who overſees the Actions and Accounts of the Waiters.

Jerkin, a kind of ſhort upper Coat; alſo a Male Hawk.

Jeroboam, (*Heb.* fighting againſt) the Son of *Nebat*, who revolting from *Rehoboam*, the Son of *Solomon*, made himſelf King of the Ten Tribes of *Iſrael*.

Jeruſalem, the chief City of *Judæa*.

Jeruſalem Artichokes, a Plant ſo call'd, but more truly Potatoes of *Canada*, becauſe they were firſt brought from that Plantation in *America*.

Jeſdegerick Epocha. See *Epocha*.

Jeſſamin, or **Jeſſemin**. See *Jaſmin*.

Jeſſant, or **Jacent**, (*i. e.* lying over) a Term us'd in *Heraldry*, when in a Coat of Arms a Lion or other Beaſt is born over ſome Ordinary, as over a *Chief Bend*, or *Feſſe*, &c.

Jeſſe, the Father of King *David*: In old Records a large Braſs Candleſtick, branched out into ſeveral Sconces, ſuch as are us'd in Churches. This uſeful Device was firſt call'd *Arbor Jeſſæ*, and *Stirps Jeſſæ*, from its reſemblance to the Genealogical Tree of *Jeſſe*.

Jeſſes, Ribbons hanging down from Garlands or Crowns: In *Falconry* ſhort Straps of Leather faſten'd to the Hawk's Legs, and ſo to the Varvels.

Jeſuati, an Order of Monks ſo call'd, from their having the Name of *Jeſus* often in their Mouths; they were firſt eſtabliſh'd at *Siena*, a City of *Italy*, *A. D.* 1365.

Jeſuits, or **the Society of Jeſus**, a well known Religious Order, firſt founded by *Ignatius Loyola*, a *Spaniſh* Soldier, and confirm'd by Pope *Paul* III. *Anno Dom.* 1540.

Jeſuits Powder. See *Quinquina*, and *Peruvian* Bark.

Jeſuited, that has embrac'd the Doctrine and Principles of the *Jeſuits*.

Jeſuitical, belonging to that Order.

Jeſus, (*Gr.* the ſame as *Joſhua* in *Hebrew*, *i. e.* a Saviour) the Venerable Name of our ever Bleſſed Lord and Redeemer, which was ſolemnly declar'd by an Angel before his Nativity.

Jet, (old Word) a Device.

To **Jet**, to run up and down.

Jet d'Eau, (*Fr.*) the Pipe of a Fountain that caſts up the Water into the Air.

Jethro, (*Heb.* excelling) the Father-in-Law of *Moſes*, who came to viſit him in the Wilderneſs.

Jetſon, **Jotſon**, or **Jetſam**, (*Fr.* Law-Term) that which being caſt over-board in the time of Shipwrack, is found lying on the Shore, and belongs to the Lord Admiral. See *Flotſon*.

Jews, the People of *Judæa*, and their Poſterity, ſo call'd from the Tribe of *Judah*, which was the principal and largeſt.

Jews-ears, a kind of Muſhroom, or ſpungy Subſtance, that grows about the Root of the Elder-Tree.

Jews-ſtone, a Stone otherwiſe call'd a Marchaſite.

Jews-trump, a ſort of Muſical Inſtrument.

Clerk of the Jewel-houſe. See *Maſter of the Jewel-houſe*.

Jeweller, a Merchant that deals in Jewels and precious Stones, or an Artificer that cuts and ſets them.

Jewiſe, (old Word) Reward by Revenge; alſo a Gibbet. See *Chaucer*'s Works.

Jewiſh, belonging to the Nation of the *Jews*.

Ifere, (old Word) together.

Ifreten, (old Word) devoured.

Ignaro, (*Ital.*) a fooliſh ignorant Fellow.

Ignavus, (*Lat.*) ſlothful, ſluggiſh; alſo a wild Beaſt call'd the Sluggard, or Sloth. See *Pigritia*.

Ignis, the Element of Fire.

Ignis Actualis, (in *Surgery*) actual Fire, that which burns at firſt touch; as Fire it ſelf, or heated Searing-Irons.

Ignis Fatuus, a kind of Exhalation, or fiery Vapour, commonly call'd *Will with a Wiſp*, which appears in the Night, and often cauſes People to wander out of their Way: The Word is figuratively taken for an idle Fancy or Conceit, with which Men of ſhallow Underſtandings are apt to be led aſide.

Ignis Judicium, (old Law-Term) Purgation by Fire, or the old Judicial Fiery Tryal. See *Ordeal*.

Ignis Perſicus, (among Surgeons) a Gangrene; it is alſo taken for a Carbuncle, or fiery Plague Sore.

Ignis Potentialis, Potential Fire, a Cauſtick, or burning Compoſition, which being laid upon a Part for ſome time produces the ſame Effect as Fire.

Ignis Reverberii, (in *Chymiſtry*) a Reverberatory Fire, the Flame of which beats back upon the Veſſel, and is heighten'd by Bellows.

Ignis Rotæ, Wheel-fire, when the Flame in the Furnace runs round like a Wheel, covering the Crucible, Coppel, or Melting-Pot, entirely over, both on the top and round the ſides.

Ignis Sacer, St. *Anthony*'s Fire, a Diſeaſe; altho' ſome take it for an *Herpes*, or kind of Shingles.

Ignis Suppreſſionis, a Fire above the Sand, ſometimes made uſe of in Chymical Operations.

Ignis Sylveſtris, a ſort of Pimple, otherwiſe call'd *Phlyctæna*.

Ignitegium, the Eight a Clock Bell, ſo termed from the Injunction that King *William* the Conqueror laid upon his Subjects, to put out their Fires and Lights at that Hour, upon the Signal of a Bell. See *Curfew*.

Ignition, (in *Chymiſtry*) a Calcining, or reducing of mix'd Bodies to Powder by means of Fire.

Ignivomous, Fire-belching, or caſting forth Flames, a Term properly apply'd to *Ætna*, and other burning Mountains.

Ignoble, that is of a mean Birth, Vile, Baſe, being of no Repute or Eſteem.

Ignominious, Diſhonourable, full of Shame or Reproach, Diſgraceful.

Ignominy, Diſcredit, Diſhonour, Diſgrace, Reproach, Shame.

Ignoramus, (*i. e.* we are ignorant) a Term us'd by the Grand Inqueſt, impannelled for the Inquiſition of Publick Criminal Cauſes, when they diſlike the Evidence, as defective, or too weak to make good the Preſentment; which Word being written on the Bill, all farther Inquiry upon the Party is thereby ſtopt, and he is ſet at Liberty, without farther Anſwer: It is alſo taken for a fooliſh or ignorant Perſon, a meer Dolt or Ninny.

Ignorance, want of Knowledge or Learning.

Ignorant, that knows nothing of a Matter, unacquainted with it; alſo illiterate, or unlearned.

Ignoſcible, fit to be pardoned, or forgiven.

I H S, a Character whereby *Jeſus*, the proper Name of our Bleſſed Saviour, was anciently expreſs'd, the middle Letter H being taken for the *Greek* E. Alſo the three firſt Letters of theſe Words, *Jeſus Hominum Salvator*, *i. e.* Jeſus the Saviour of Men; or *Jeſus Hominum Sanctiſſimus*, *i. e.* Jeſus the moſt Holy of Men, a Motto or Device commonly us'd by the *Jeſuits*.

Jig, a kind of Dance.

Jill, the ſmalleſt ſort of Wine Meaſure, the eighth part of an *Engliſh* Quart, or half a quarter of a Pint.

Jill, or **Jill-flirt**, an idle Slut, a ſorry Wench.

Jilt, a lewd Woman, or Whore, that cheats or diſappoints one.

Ikenild-ſtreet, one of the four famous Highways that the *Romans* anciently made in *England*, taking Name from the *Iceni*, a People that inhabited *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeſhire*: This Road leads from *Southampton* over the River *Iſis* at *Newbridge*, thence by *Camden*, *Litchfield*, and *Derby*, to *Bolſover-Caſtle*, and ends at *Tinmouth*.

Ile, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the Cavity or Hollowneſs from the Cheſt to the Thigh-Bones, the Flank that contains the ſmall Guts.

Iles, or **Oils**, (Country-Word) the Spires or Beards of Corn.

Ileum, or **Ileon**, the third of the ſmall Guts, ſo call'd by reaſon of its great turnings, and being about 21 Hands-breadth in Length; it begins where the Gut *Jejunum* ends, and ends it ſelf at the *Cæcum*.

Ileum Morbus. See *Iliack Paſſion*.

Ileus, or **Ileos**, the ſmall or thin Gut; alſo the twiſting of the ſmall Guts, when their Coats are doubled inward, and there is ſuch a Stoppage that nothing can paſs downward.

Ilex, the Holm-Oak, or Scarlet-Oak, a kind of Tree.

Ilia, the Flanks, the ſide-parts of the lower Belly, between the laſt Rib and the Privities; the ſmall Guts.

Iliacal, or **Iliack**, belonging to thoſe Parts, or to the ſmall Guts.

Iliack Paſſion, a painful wringing or twiſting of thoſe Guts, when they are ſtopt up, or full of Wind, or troubled with ſharp Humours, or when the upper part of any Entrail ſinks or falls in with the lower: It is alſo call'd *Chordapſus* and *Volvulus*.

Iliack Veſſels, the double-forked Veſſels of the Trunks of the great Artery, and the great Vein of the Belly, about the place where the Bladder and Womb are ſituated.

Iliacus Externus. See *Pyriformis.*

Iliacus Internus, a Muſcle of the Thigh which ariſes from the inward hollow part of the *Os Ilium*, and joyning with the *Pſoas Magnus* is inſerted with it under the *Pectineus*; ſo that they both ſerve to move the Thigh forward in Walking.

Iliads, the Title of a famous ancient Poem Written by *Homer* about the Deſtruction of the City of *Troy*, otherwiſe called *Ilium.*

Ilium, the ſame as *Ileos* and *Ileum.*

Ilium Os, the upper part of the Bone call'd *Os Innominatum*, ſo nam'd becauſe it contains the Gut *Ilium.* See *Coxa Os.*

Illaqueated, (*Lat.*) inſnared or entangled.

Illation, Concluſion or Inference.

Illaudable, that is not to be praiſed, unworthy of Commendation.

Illecebra, the Herb Wall-Pepper or Stone-crop.

† **Illective**, Allurement, Inticement.

Illegal, contrary to Law, not rightful.

Illegality, a being illegal, Unlawfulneſs.

Illegitimate, unlawfully Begotten, Baſe-born, Baſtardly.

Illeviable, (a Law-Term) that cannot be levy'd, rais'd or recover'd, as *An illeviable Debt.*

Illiberal, ungenteel, baſe, niggardly.

Illiberality, meanneſs of Spirit, niggardlineſs, ſtingineſs.

Illicit, unlawful, unwarrantable, not allowed of.

Illinctus, Broth or Liquor that may be ſupped; alſo a kind of Medicine; as an Electuary or Lohoch.

Illiquation, a melting down: In *Chymiſtry* the mingling of Earthly Bodies with Metalline, ſo as both retain their own Subſtance.

Illiterate, that has no knowledge of Letters, unlearned.

Illogical, not agreeable to the Rules of Logick, unreaſonable.

To **Illuminate**, to inlighten, to ſet off or beautify: Alſo to draw in Gold and Colours the beginning Letters and other Ornaments, as it is done in many old Manuſcript Books; to lay Colours upon Maps and Prints ſo as to give them the greater Light as it were, and Beauty.

Illuminative Month, (in *Aſtron.*) that ſpace of Time, during which the Moon gives Light, or is to be ſeen betwixt one Conjunction and another.

Illumination, the Act of illuminating, inlightning, &c.

Illuminators, ſuch Perſons as anciently practis'd the Art of Gilding or Colouring the Capital Letters of Manuſcripts; whence our Limners.

Illuſion, a falſe Repreſentation or Fancy; a Sham or Cheat.

Illuſory, deceitful.

To **Illuſtrate**, to make clear and evident, to expalin.

Illuſtration, an illuſtrating, making clear or ſetting out.

Illuſtrious, eminent, famous, renowned, noted, noble, excellent.

Image, (*Lat.*) a Natural or Artificial repreſentation of a Thing, Reſemblance, Likeneſs, Form; a Statue or Picture: In Opticks the Projection of an Object in the Baſe of a Convex Glaſs.

Imagery, painted or carved Work of Images, Tapeſtry with Figures.

Imaginable, that may be imagined or conceived.

Imaginary, that appears only in form or faſhion, that has no Being but in ones Fancy, not real, Fantaſtical.

Imagination, an applying of the Mind to the Image of ſome Bodily Thing [illegible] in the Apprehenſion, [illegible], Fancy, Conceit, Thought.

Imaginative, belonging to the Imagination; as *the imaginative Faculty*, an *imaginative Notion*, &c.

To **Imagine**, to conceive or fancy, to think or ſuppoſe; to invent, deviſe or contrive.

Imagines, (*Lat.*) certain Images of Anceſtors which the *Roman* Noble-men anciently kept in the Porches of their Houſes, in Wooden [illegible] made for that purpoſe, and [illegible] about at their Funeral Pomps [illegible]

To **Imbalm**, ſee to *Embalm.*

Imbargo, (*Span.*) a ſtop or ſtay upon Ships by Publick Authority; ſo that none may come into the Port or Harbour, ſometimes that none may go out, and ſometimes that none may either come in or go out.

To **Imbark**, or Ship, to get or put on Ship-board; to engage in a Buſineſs, to undertake it, [illegible] with it.

Imbarkation, the Act of Imbarking.

To **Imbaſe Gold or Silver**, to [illegible] or more impure Metal, than it ought to be.

To **Imbattle an Army**, to draw it up in Battle, or diſpoſe it in order of Battel.

Imbattled. See *Embattled.*

Imbecillity, (*Lat.*) Weakneſs, Feebleneſs.

To **Imbelliſh**, (*Fr.*) to adorn, beautify, [illegible] or grace.

Imbelliſhment, ornament or ſet off.

To **Imbezle** or **Imbeſil**, to conſume, waſte, ſpoil ſuch Things as are committed to one's Truſt; to purloin or pilfer.

To **Imbibe**, (*Lat.*) to ſuck or drink in; to receive by Education.

Imbibement, the Act of Imbibing; as the Imbibement of Principles.

Imbibition, (in *Chymiſtry*) an eager receiving or drinking in any liquid Subſtance.

To **Imbitter**, to make bitter, to exaſperate, provoke or fret.

To **Imbody**, to make up into one Body, to mix ſeveral Ingredients together.

To **Imbolden**, to make bold, to encourage.

Imbordering, (in Heraldry) a Term [illegible] the Field and Circumference or Compaſs of [illegible] both one Metal, Colour or Furr.

To **Imboſs**, to raiſe with Boſſes or Bunches.

Imboſſed Work, ſuch as is raiſed with Boſſes or Knobs, in Stone, Marble, Metal, &c. Among Hunters, a Deer is ſaid to be *imboſſed*, when ſhe is ſo hard purſu'd that ſhe foams at the Mouth; and ſometimes to *Imboſs a Deer*, is taken for to chaſe her into the Thickets.

Imboſſing, a kind of Carving or Ingraving wherein the Figure ſticks out from the Plain on which it is made, and accordingly as it is more or leſs rais'd is term'd by the *Italians Baſſo*, *Mezzo*, or *Alto Relievo.*

Imbricated, (*Lat.*) a Term made uſe of by ſome Herbaliſts, to expreſs the Figure of the Leaves of ſome Plants that are hollow'd in like an *Imbrex* or Gutter-Tile.

Imbrication, (in *Architect.*) a making crooked like a Gutter or Roof Tile.

Imbracery. See *Embracery.*

Imbrocacado, (*Sp.*) Cloth of Gold or Silver.

Imbrocus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Brook, Drain or Water-courſe.

To **Imbroider**, to make Flowers and other curious Work with a Needle upon Silk, Cloth, &c.

To **Imbroil**, (*Fr.*) to cauſe Broils, Stirs or Quarrels, to put into a Confuſion, to ſet together by the Ears, to diſorder.

Imbrue, (*Lat.*) to ſoak or ſteep; as *to imbrue one's Hands in Blood*, i. e. to commit Murder.

To **Imbue**, to ſeaſon one's Mind with good Principles, Vertue, Learning, &c.

Imitable, that may be imitated.

To **Imitate**, to follow another's Example, to do the like according to a Pattern.

Imitation, the Act of imitating.

Imitatives, (in *Grammar*) Verbs that expreſs any kind of Imitation; as *Patriſſare*, to take after the Father; to imitate his Actions, Humour, or Faſhion.

Imitator, or **Imitatrix**, a Man or Woman that imitates.

Immaculate, unſpotted, ſpotleſs, undefiled.

Immanity, Vaſtneſs, ſuch a Hugeneſs as renders a thing unmanageable; alſo Savageneſs, Wildneſs, outragious Cruelty.

Immanuel, (*Heb. i. e.* God with us) a Name attributed by the Prophet *Iſaiah*, to our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, and afterwards declar'd by an Angel, ſome time before his Birth.

Immarceſcible, that cannot wither or decay, never-fading.

Immaterial, that does not conſiſt of Matter; as *an immaterial Being*; alſo that is of no great Moment or Conſequence; as *'tis very immaterial whether it be ſo or no.*

Immateriality, an immaterial Quality or Nature.

Immature, unripe, not come to Perfection; (properly ſpoken of Fruit) haſty, done before its Time.

Immaturity, unripeneſs, *&c.*

Immediate, that acts without means; that follows, or happens preſently without any thing between.

Immedicable, that cannot be healed, incurable, remedileſs.

Immemorable, not worth remembring, not remarkable.

Immemorial, that is out of Mind or beyond the Memory of Man; being of ſo long continuance, that its beginning cannot be known.

Immenſe, being of ſo great largeneſs or extent, that it cannot be equalled by any Finite Meaſure whatever; unmeaſurable, huge, vaſt, prodigious, exceeding great.

Immenſity, unmeaſurableneſs, infiniteneſs, vaſtneſs.

Immenſurability, a being uncapable to be meaſured.

Immerged or **Immerſed**, dipt in or plunged.

To **Immerſe**, to plunge or dip over Head and Ears; the Word is only uſed figuratively; as *To immerſe one's Self in all manner of Vice.*

Immerſion, a dipping, ducking or plunging in Water; eſpecially ſuch as is uſed at Baptiſm. In [illegible], the method of preparing a Medicine by ſteeping it in Water, to take away ſome quality or ill [illegible]: In *Chymiſtry*, the putting of Metals or Minerals into ſome Corroſive Matter, to reduce them to Powder.

The **Immerſion of a Star** (in *Aſtron.*) is when it approaches ſo near the Sun, as to lie hid in its Beams: An Eclipſe of the Moon is likewiſe ſo called, when it begins to be darken'd, or to enter into the Earth's ſhadow. See *Emerſion.*

Immerſus Muſculus. See *Subſcapularis.*

Immethodical, that is without due Method or Order, confuſed.

Imminent, that is at Hand, approaching, ready to come upon us, hanging over our Head, as *imminent Danger.*

Imminution, a diminiſhing, or leſſening.

Immiſſion, a putting in, a letting into.

To **Immit**, to ſquirt or convey into.

Immoderate, that is beyond the bounds of Moderation, exceſſive, diſorderly.

Immoderation, Intemperance, exceſs.

Immodeſt, that has no Modeſty, malapert, wanton.

Immodeſty, Wantonneſs, Unmannerlineſs.

Immolation, a Sacrificing, or offering Sacrifice.

Immoral, that is of depraved Morals, contrary to good Manners.

Immorality, corruption of Manners, Lewdneſs, Debauchery.

Immortal, that never dies, everlaſting.

Immortality, the ſtate of that which is Immortal, everlaſtingneſs.

To **Immortalize**, to make Immortal.

Immoveable, unmoveable, that cannot be moved.

Immoveable Feaſts. See *Moveable Feaſts.*

Immunity, exemption or freedom from Office, Duty or Charge, Liberty, Privilege.

To **Immure**, to encloſe or ſhut up between two Walls.

Immutability, the quality of not being ſubject to Change, Unchangeableneſs, Conſtancy.

Immutable, that cannot be changed or altered; unchangeable.

Immutable Circles (in *Aſtron.*) the Eclipt ick and Equator; ſo call'd, becauſe they are never changed, but are the ſame to all the Inhabitants of the Earth.

Immutation, (*Lat.*) a changing and altering; alſo a Figure in *Rhetorick*, the ſame as *Hypallage.*

Imp, a familiar Spirit, ſaid to be attending upon Witches; alſo a kind of Graft to be ſet in a Tree.

To **Imp a Feather in a Hawk's Wing** (among Falconers) to add a new piece to an old broken ſtump.

† **Impacted**, driven in.

To **Impair**, to diminiſh, to make worſe, to weaken, to diſorder.

To **Impale**, to incloſe or fence about with Pales or Stakes: Alſo to drive a ſtake into the Body of a Malefactor; a Puniſhment among the *Romans* in the time of *Nero*, which is ſtill us'd in *Turkey*. In Heraldry, to *impale* is to divide a Coat of Arms into two equal Parts: Thus when the Coats of a Man and his Wife that is not an Heireſs, are born in the ſame Eſcutcheon, they muſt be marſhalled in Pale, the Husband's on the Right ſide, and the Wife's on the Left: and then the uſual Phraſe among Heralds is, *Baron & Femme, two Coats impaled.*

Impanation, (*Lat. i. e.* being in the Bread) a Term applied to the Doctrine of the *Lutherans*, who believe that the Body of Chriſt ſubſiſts with the Species of Bread in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Impanulare (in old Records) to empannel a Jury. See to *Empannel.*

Imparcamentum, the right of pounding Cattel, *&c.* See *Parcus.*

Impariſyllabical (in *Grammar*) not conſiſting of a like number of Syllables; with reſpect to the Caſes in a Noun, or the Tenſes or Perſons in a Verb; as *Oriens, Orientis; Muto, Mutabam, Mutabimus*, &c.

Imparity, inequality, unevenneſs.

To **Impark**, to encloſe or fence in a piece of of Ground for a Park.

Imparlance. See *Emparlance.*

Imparſonee (a Law-Term) as *Parſon imparſonee, i. e.* one inducted, or put in poſſeſſion of a Benefice.

To **Impart** (*Lat.*) to give part to another, to make him partaker of, to communicate, to deliver one's Mind.

Impartial, void of Partiality, juſt and upright, without favour or affection to any Party.

Impartiality, a being Impartial, diſintereſted.

Impaſſable, that cannot be paſſed through; as an *impaſſable Way or Road.*

Impaſſibility (a Term uſed by Divines) the ſtate of that which is impaſſible.

Impaſſible, uncapable of Suffering; as *The Divine Nature of Chriſt is impaſſible.*

Impatience or **Impatiency**, uneaſineſs of Mind under Sufferings, unquietneſs; alſo Paſſion or Haſtineſs.

Impatient, that has no Patience, unquiet, cholerick or haſty.

Impatronization, a putting into full poſſeſſion of a Benefice.

To **Impeach** (*Fr.* Law-Word) to accuſe and proſecute for Felony or Treaſon; eſpecially to charge another as guilty of the ſame Crime with one's ſelf.

Impeachment, an Accuſation or Information againſt one.

Impeachment of Waſte (in Common Law) a reſtraint from committing Waſte upon Lands or Tenements, which is uſually expreſs'd in a Leaſe, to recover Damages in caſe the Tenant make Waſte of the Houſes, Trees, *&c.*

Impeccability, an impoſſibility of Sinning or Offending; a Term peculiar to School-Divinity.

Impeccable, that cannot Sin or do amiſs.

To **Impede**, to lett or hinder, to ſtop.

Impediati Canes (in *Latin* Law Records) Dogs that are lawed or diſabled from doing miſchief in a Foreſt.

Impediment, Hinderance, Diſturbance, Lett, Rub or Stop; alſo an Imperfection or Defect in one's Speech.

To **Impell**, to drive, thruſt or puſh forward; to force or egg on.

To **Impend**, To hang over one's Head, as Dangers or Judgments do; to be likely to happen.

Impendent, impending, hanging over head, being at hand.

Impenetrability, a being impenetrable.

Impenetrable, that cannot be penetrated, pierced thro' or dived into; that is not to be diſcovered or fathomed; ſecret, cloſe.

Impenitence or **Impenitency**, hardneſs of Heart, which cauſes a Man to continue in Sin, and hinders him from repenting.

Impenitent, that does not repent, or is not ſorry for his Faults: unrelenting.

Imperative Mood (in *Gram.*) that Mood which implies a commanding or bidding one to do a thing.

Imperatoria, Maſter-wort, an Herb that drives out Wind; excellent for the Cholick, for the biting of venomous Creatures, malignant Diſeaſes, *&c.*

Imperatorius or **Emperor's Piece**, a *Roman* Gold-Coin worth fifteen Shillings Sterling.

Imperceptible, that is not to be perceived, unperceivable.

Imperfect, not perfect or compleat, unfiniſhed, faulty, lame.

Imperfect Concords. See *Concords.*

Imperfect Criſis. See *Criſis.*

Imperfect Flowers (among Herbaliſts) are ſuch as want the *Petala*, or thoſe finely colour'd ſmall Leaves that ſtand round and make up the Flower.

Imperfect Numbers (in *Arithm.*) are Numbers whoſe Aliquot Parts being taken all together, do either exceed or fall ſhort of that whole Number of which they are Parts; and theſe are twofold, *viz.* either *Abundant* or *Deficient*; which ſee.

Imperfect Plants, are by Herbaliſts accounted ſuch as really want Flower and Seed, or rather ſeem to want them.

Imperfect or **Preterperfect Tenſe.** See *Tenſes.*

Imperfection, Unperfectneſs, Defect: Among Bookſellers and Printers, it is taken for one or more Sheets that are wanting to make a perfect or compleat Book.

Imperial, belonging to an Emperour or Empire.

Imperial Lilly, a kind of a Flower.

Imperial Table, an Inſtrument made of Braſs, with Box, Needle and Staff, us'd in the meaſuring of Land, *&c.*

The **Imperialiſts**, the Forces or Subjects of the Emperor of *Germany.*

Imperious, that is of a commanding Spirit, apt to domineer or inſult; lordly, haughty.

† **Imperforable**, that cannot be bored thorough.

Imperſonal Verb (in *Grammar*) a ſort of Verb which throughout all Moods and Tenſes, is only expreſs'd in the third Perſon Singular, as *Oportet, Libet, Licet,* &c.

Impertinence or **Impertinency**, Extravagance, Sillineſs, Foolery, Nonſenſe.

Impertinent, not belonging to the purpoſe or matter in Hand; abſurd, ſilly, idle.

An **Impertinent**, a troubleſome, ſilly or fooliſh Perſon.

Impervious, that does not afford any Paſſage thro' it, unpaſſable: Among Naturaliſts, Bodies are ſaid *to be impervious to others*, when they will not admit the Rays of Light, *&c.* nor the *Effluvia*, or ſmall flowing Particles of other Bodies to paſs through them.

Impetigo, the Itch running with a dry Scab, a Ring-worm or Tetter, Mangineſs.

Impetigo Celſi, a ſort of Leproſie or Scabbedneſs.

Impetrable, that may be obtained by Deſire or Prayer.

To **Impetrate**, to obtain by earneſt Requeſt or Entreaty; ſimply to get a Grant of any Favour, Privilege or Benefice.

Impetration, the Act of impetrating, obtaining, *&c.* In our old Statutes, it is uſed for the getting of Benefices and Church-Offices, before-hand from the Church of *Rome*, which belong'd to the diſpoſal of the King or other Lay-Patrons.

Impetuoſity or **Impetuouſneſs**, violent Motion or driving forward, Vehemency, Furiouſneſs.

Impetuous, violent, vehement, raging, boiſterous, haſty.

Impierment (*Fr.* in old Statutes) an impairing or prejudicing.

Impiety (*Lat.*) Ungodlineſs, Irreligion, Profaneneſs, Wickedneſs.

† **Impignoration**, a putting to Pawn.

Impious, Ungodly, Profane, Lewd.

Implacability, Implacableneſs, Unreconcileableneſs.

Implacable, that cannot be pacified, appeaſed or reconciled.

To **Implant**, to ingraft, fix or faſten, in the Mind.

To **Implead** (*Fr.*) to ſue or proſecute by courſe of Law.

Implements, all things neceſſary about a Houſe, or belonging to Trade, Furniture, Tools.

† **Implication**, (*Lat.*) a folding or wrapping within another thing; Incumbrance, Intanglement.

Implicit, that is not expreſs'd in plain Terms, but only follows by Conſequence, tacitly underſtood; intricate, obſcure.

Implicit Faith (among Divines) ſuch a Belief as is grounded upon, and altogether upheld by the Judgment or Authority of others.

Imploration, an imploring or beſeeching.

To **Implore**, earneſtly to beg with Tears and Prayers; to beſeech, requeſt or crave with great Submiſſion.

To **Imploy**. See to *Employ.*

To **Imply**, to infold or contain, to denote or ſignifie; to infer or gather from.

Impolite, unpoliſhed, rude, homely, courſe.

Impolitick, not agreeable to the Rules of Policy, imprudent, unwiſe.

Imporous (a Philoſophical Word) that has no Pores or little Holes for the paſſage of Vapours, Sweat, *&c.*

Import, Senſe or Meaning.

To **Import**, to concern, matter or ſignify; alſo to carry, convey or bring Commodities into a Port.

Importance, Conſequence, Moment, Concernment.

Impor

Important, that is of great Concern, material, main, conſiderable.

Importation, the importing or bringing in of Merchandizes from Foreign Countries.

Importunacy, or **Importunity**, a being importunate, eager preſſing, hard dunning.

Importunate, wearying with repeated or unſeaſonable Requeſts, very urgent, troubleſome.

To **Importune**, to preſs or ſue for with great Earneſtneſs, to teaz, or vex.

Importuous, that has no Port or Harbour.

To **Impoſe**, to put, ſet, or lay upon, to lay or ſet a Tax, to enjoyn.

To **Impoſe**, or **Impoſe a Form**, (in the Art of Printing) to ſet the Pages in due order in the Form or Chace, and make them ready for the Preſs.

To **Impoſe upon one**, to put upon one, or cheat him.

Impoſition, an impoſing or laying on, an Injunction, a tricking or deceiving, an Aſſeſſment or Tax.

Impoſſibility, a being impoſſible.

Impoſſible, that is not poſſible, or cannot be done.

Impoſt, a Tribute or Tax, eſpecially ſuch as is receiv'd by a Prince or State for Goods brought into any Harbour from other Nations; as *Cuſtom* is a Duty paid for Wares ſhipp'd out of the Land. Alſo a Term in Architecture.

Impoſtor, a Cheat, a Cozener, or Deceiver, a falſe Pretender.

To **Impoſtumate**, to grow into an Impoſtume.

Impoſtumation, the Act of Impoſtumating.

Impoſtume, a Word commonly us'd inſtead of the *Greek Apoſtema*, *i. e.* an unnatural Swelling of Humours, or corrupt Matter in any part of the Body. See *Abſceſs*.

Critical Impoſtume. See *Tumours Critical*.

Peſtilential Impoſtume, a Swelling accompany'd with a Feaver, Swooning, Head-ach, and Faintneſs; they uſually ariſe in the time of a Peſtilence, or Plague, and are infectious.

Impoſture, Cozenage, Cheat, Deceit.

Impotency, an unableneſs, or want of Strength; it is often taken for a Natural Defect that hinders Generation.

Impotent, unable, weak, maimed, lame, vain, fruitleſs.

To **Impoveriſh**, (*Fr.*) to make Poor.

To **Impound Cattel**, to put them in a Pound, or Incloſure, for ſome Treſpaſs done by them.

To **Impower**, to endue one with Power, to enable him to act.

Impracticable, that cannot be practiſed, or done.

To **Imprecate**, to wiſh Evil to, or Curſe.

Imprecation, an Imprecating, Curſing, or calling for Miſchief upon another.

Impregnable, (*Fr.*) that is not to be taken by force.

Impregnate, (*Lat.*) being with Child, or great with Young.

To **Impregnate**, to get with Child, to make fruitful, to imbody, to ſoak or drink in.

Impregnation, the Act of Impregnating: In *Chymiſtry* it is when a dry Body has drunk in ſo much moiſture that it will admit no more, or rather when one thing is fill'd with another; thus *Tartar* is ſaid to *be impregnated by Antimony* with a Quality to provoke Vomiting.

Impreſe, (*Ital.*) an Emblem or Device with a Motto.

Impreſs, (*Lat.*) Print, Stamp, or Image; as *the Impreſſes of a material Object*.

To **Impreſs**, to print, ſtamp, or make an Impreſſion upon the Mind, or upon the Natural Faculties of the Body.

Impreſſion, an imprinting, or ſtamping; a Stamp, Mark, or Print; alſo a certain Number of printed Copies or Books.

To **Impreſs Soldiers or Seamen**, to compel them to enter into the Publick Service.

Impreſt-Money, Advance-Money given to ſuch Soldiers, *&c.* at the time of their being Liſted.

To **Imprime**, (a Term in Hunting) to unharbour, rouze, or diſlodge a Wild Beaſt: A Deer is alſo ſaid to be imprimed when ſhe is forc'd to forſake the Herd.

Imprintery, (Law-Word) an Impreſſion, or Print; alſo the Art of Printing, or a Printing-Houſe.

Imprimings, (old Word) Beginnings.

Imprimis, (*Lat.*) in the firſt place, firſt of all; a Word us'd in the beginning of laſt Wills and Teſtaments, Inventories, or Catalogues of Goods, *&c.*

To **Imprint**, to Engrave, or fix a thing in one's Mind.

To **Impriſon**, (*Fr.*) to put in Priſon, or in a Jail, to lay up, to lay by the Heels.

Impriſonment, Impriſoning, Confinement, the Reſtraint of a Man's Liberty, whether it be in his own Houſe, in the open Field, in the Stocks, in a Cage in the Streets, or in the common Jail.

Improbability, the State of that which is improbable.

Improbable, that is not eaſily to be proved, or approved of; unlikely.

Improbation, diſallowing, or diſapproving, diſliking, or diſlike.

Improbity, Diſhoneſty, Knavery, Wickedneſs, Lewdneſs.

Improper, inconvenient, unfit, unſeaſonable; a Word that does not agree with a thing, nor expreſſes it ſufficiently, is ſaid to be improper; and a Style becomes obſcure when improper Words are us'd therein.

Improper Fraction. See *Fraction*.

To **Impropriate a Church-Living**, (a Law-Term) to apply the Revenues of it to one's own private uſe.

Impropriation, the Act of impropriating, when a Lay-man is poſſeſſed of an Eccleſiaſtical Living, and converts the Profits of it to his own private uſe, only maintaining a Vicar to ſerve the Cure: It differs from Appropriation, which denotes ſuch a Benefice to be in the Hands of a Biſhop, College, or Religious Houſe; tho' theſe Terms ſometimes are confounded. See *Appropriation*.

Impropriator, he that has Poſſeſſion of a Spiritual Living or Parſonage by Inheritance.

Impropriety of Speech, is where the Speaker or Writer does not make uſe of proper and ſignificant Expreſſions or Words.

Improvable, that may be improved.

To **Improve**, to better, or make the beſt of, to promote or advance, to bring to greater Perfection, to grow more refined, to make a conſiderable Progreſs in any Arts or Sciences.

Improvement, improving, bettering, Progreſs, Advancement.

Improvidence, want of Forecaſt.

Improvident, that does not foreſee, or forecaſt, unheedful.

Imprudence, Indiſcretion, Unadviſedneſs, want of Foreſight, Heed, or Care.

Imprudent, unwiſe, unſkilful, unadviſed, indiſcreet; inconſiderate.

Impruiamentum, (in old *Latin* Records) Improvement of Land by Huſbandry, *&c.*

Impudence, Shameleſsneſs, Sawcineſs, a being void of Modeſty and Civility.

Impudent, Shameleſs, Graceleſs, brazen-fac'd, ſaucy, malapert.

To **Impugn a Doctrine or Opinion**, to endeavour to confute it by Argument.

Impuiſſance, (*Fr.*) want of Power or Means to ſucceed in an Affair; Inability for performing the Act of Generation.

Impulſe, (*Lat.*) Inforcement, Motion, Perſwaſion.

Impulſion, a driving forward, a thruſting or puſhing on, a conſtraining, or perſwading.

Impulſive, that drives or thruſts forward.

Impunity, a going unpuniſhed, an Exemption from Puniſhment.

Impure, unclean, filthy, foul, diſhoneſt, lewd.

Impure Logarithm. See *Logarithm.*

Impurity, Filthineſs, Uncleanneſs, Lewdneſs.

Impurpled, (a Poetical Word) dyed with a purple Colour.

Imputation, imputing, or laying to one's Charge.

Imputative, that is imputed to another; as *Imputative Righteouſneſs.*

To **Impute**, to attribute or aſcribe the Merit to one; alſo to lay the Blame or Fault on one, to charge with or lay to one's Charge.

Imrohor Baſſa, the chief Maſter of the Grand Seignior's Horſe, who has alſo the Charge of all his Camels, Mules, and other Cattel: The true Word is *Emeer-Ahor*, which ſignifies Lord of the Stable.

Imum Cœli, (*Lat. i. e.* the bottom of Heaven) a Term us'd by Aſtrologers for the fourth Houſe in a Figure of the Heavens, otherwiſe call'd *Fovea*, and *the Angle of the Earth.*

Inability, (*Fr.*) a not being able or capable.

Inacceſſible, (*Lat.*) unapproachable, that no Man can approach to, not to be come at.

Inacceſſible Height or Diſtance, (in *Geom.*) is that which cannot be meaſur'd, by reaſon of ſome hinderance in the way, as a Ditch, Water, *&c.*

Inadequate Idea's, (in *Philoſ.*) are ſuch Ideas as afford but a partial and imperfect Repreſentation of thoſe Archetypes or Images which are referr'd to by the Mind.

Inadvertence, or **Inadvertency**, a not ſufficiently obſerving, a want of Heed or Care, Heedleſsneſs, Over-ſight.

Inaffable, not affable, diſcourteous, uncivil.

† **Inaffectation**, Unaffectedneſs, a being free from Preciſeneſs or Formality.

Inalianable, that cannot be alienated, or made over to another.

Inamiſſible, that can never be loſt.

Inamorato, (*Ital.*) a Lover.

Inamoured, fallen in Love with.

Inanimate, (*Lat.*) that has no Life or Soul, Lifeleſs, dead.

Inanition, (in *Philoſ.*) Emptineſs, as it is oppos'd to *Repletion*, or Fulneſs: Among Phyſicians it is taken for Weakneſs, occaſion'd by want of Nouriſhment.

Inanity, a School-Term for abſolute Vacuity or Emptineſs, which implies the abſence of all Body and Matter whatever, ſo that nothing remains but meer Space.

Inappetency, want of Appetite or Stomach.

Inarticulate, not articulate, indiſtinct, confuſed.

Inartificial, being without Art, Artleſs, Unworkmanly.

Inaudible, that is not to be heard.

To **Inaugurate**, to Conſecrate, to Inſtall, to Inveſt with an Office or Dignity.

Inauguration, the Act of Inaugurating, the Ceremony perform'd at the Coronation of an Emperor, or Soveraign Prince, or at the Conſecration of a Biſhop.

Inaurated, cover'd with Gold, gilded over.

Inauration, (among Apothecaries) a gilding or covering of Pills, Bolus's, *&c.* with Leaf-Gold.

Inauſpicious, unlucky, ill-boding.

Inblaura, (in old Records) the Product or Profit of Land.

Inborow and Outborow, (in ancient Times) was the Office of him that was to allow and obſerve the Ingreſs and Egreſs of thoſe that Travell'd between the two Realms of *England* and *Scotland*; this Office was executed under King *Henry* VIII. by *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar.*

Inbred, Natural, belonging to a particular Country; as *inbred Vice, inbred Commodities.*

Incaleſcence, (*Lat.* in Natural *Philoſ.*) is when a thing grows hot by ſome inward motion or working, as Quick-lime does when Water is pour'd upon it.

Incaleſcent Mercury, a Name given by Mr. *Boyle* to Mercury or Quickſilver prepar'd after a particular manner, which being mingled with a due Proportion of Leaf-Gold, or ſmall Filings, would amalgamate, or turn to a Paſte, and grow hot with the Gold, even in the Palm of one's Hand.

To **Incamp**, (in the Art of War) to pitch the Tents, or build Huts on a ſpot of Ground conveniently choſen for that purpoſe.

Incampment, the Lodging of an Army in the Field, according to its ſeveral Quarters.

Incantation, an Inchanting, or Charming; an Inchantment, Charm, or Spell.

Incantator, an Inchanter, or Charmer.

Incapable, not capable, not able, unfit.

To **Incapacitate**, to render uncapable, to put out of Capacity; alſo ſometimes to make able or fit for a Buſineſs.

Incapacity, the not having Qualities or Parts ſufficient and neceſſary to be in a Condition to do or receive a thing; Unability, Inſufficiency.

Incarceration, an Impriſoning, or putting in Priſon.

Incarnadine, or **Incarnate**, that is of a bright Carnation or Fleſh Colour, or of the Colour of a Damask-Roſe.

Incarnantia, or **Incarnativa**, (*Lat.*) Medicines that bring on Fleſh. See *Sarcoticks.*

Incarnate, made Fleſh, or that has taken the Fleſh; as a *God Incarnate.*

A **Devil Incarnate**, a Devil in the Shape of a Man; a Deviliſh Man.

To **Incarnate**, (in *Surgery*) to bring Fleſh upon or to fill up with new Fleſh.

Incarnation, aſſuming or taking of Fleſh, as *The Incarnation of the Son of God*: In *Surgery* an incarnating, or making Fleſh to grow: In *Chymiſtry* a particular way of purifying Gold by means of Silver and *Aqua fortis.*

An **Incarnative**, a Medicine that cauſes Fleſh to grow.

Incaſtelled, (*Fr.*) narrow Heel'd, or Hoof-bound, as *An incaſtelled Horſe.*

In Caſu Conſimili, & Proviſo, the Name of certain Writs. See *Caſu Conſimili & Proviſo.*

Incendiary, (*Lat.*) one that ſets Fire to Houſes, or puts things into a Flame or Combuſtion; a Sower of Diviſion and Strife.

Incenſe, or **Frankincenſe**, a ſweet ſmelling Gum, to make a Perfume, that diſtils from a Tree of the ſame Name.

Incenſe-wort, a kind of Herb.

To **Incenſe**, to inflame, or ſtir up to Anger, to provoke, or urge.

Incenſory, a Cenſer, or Perfuming-Pan.

Incentive, a Motive, or Incitement, any thing that provokes, or ſtirs up.

Incentor, (*Lat.*) the ſame as Incendiary, alſo one of the three ſorts of Singers in Parts; thus *Accentor* is he that ſings the higheſt, or Treble, *Incentor* he that ſings the middle part, or Tenour, and *Succentor* he that ſings the Baſs, or loweſt part.

Inceptive, a Term in *Grammar*, as *Verbs Inceptive*, the ſame as *Inchoatives*, which ſee.

Inceptive Magnitude, a Word us'd by Dr. *Wallis* to expreſs the firſt Principles in *Geometry*, which, though of no Magnitude themſelves, are yet capable of producing ſuch; thus a Point has no Magnitude itſelf, but is inceptive of a Line.

Inceptor, a Beginner, or Enterprizer, particularly one that has newly taken his Degree in the Univerſity.

Inceration, (in *Pharmacy*) a gentle ſoaking of moiſture with ſomething that is dry, till the Subſtance be brought to the Conſiſtence of ſoft Wax.

Inceſſant, that does not ceaſe, continual, uninterrupted.

Inceſt, Marriage or Carnal Copulation with one that is too near akin.

Inceſtuous, given to, or guilty of Inceſt.

Inch, a known Meaſure, the twelfth part of a Foot, containing the ſpace of three Barley-corns in Length.

Inch of Candle, or **Sale by Inch of Candle**, when the Goods of a Merchant, or Company, being divided into ſeveral Parcels, call'd Lots, the Buyers bid according to certain Conditions before agreed upon, during which time of Bidding a ſmall piece, about an Inch of Wax Candle, is burning, and the laſt Bidder, when the Candle goes out, has the Lot or Parcel ſo expos'd to Sale.

To **Inchain**, to put in Chains, or Fetters.

To **Inchant**, to make uſe of Magick, or ſome Diabolical Art, for the working of ſome Wonder that alters the Courſe of Nature; to Charm, or Bewitch.

Inchanter, a Wizzard, Sorcerer, Charmer, or Conjurer.

Inchantreſs, a Witch, or Sorcereſs.

To **Inchaſe**, to ſet in Gold, Silver, *&c.*

Inchepin, (among *Hunters*) the lower Gut of a Deer.

† **Inchoation**, a beginning of any Work.

Inchoatives, or **Inceptives**, (in *Grammar*) thoſe Verbs that expreſs a proceeding by degrees in any Action; as *Caleſco*, to grow hot, or begin to be hot.

Incidence, (a Term in *Opticks*) the place where Lines or Rays meet, or light one upon another. See *Angle of Incidence*.

Incidence-point, that Point in which a Ray of Light is ſuppos'd to fall on a piece of Glaſs.

Incident, happening to, or falling out occaſionally.

Incident Ray, a Term in *Catoptricks* and *Dioptricks*. See *Ray of Incidence*.

An **Incident**, (in *Common-Law*) a thing neceſſary, depending upon another as more principal; ſo a Court Baron is ſo incident to a Manour, and a Court of Pie-powders to a Fair, that they cannot be ſeparated.

Incidentia. See *Tometica*.

Incineration, (in *Chymiſtry*) a reducing the Bodies of Plants, Minerals, *&c.* to Aſhes, by means of a violent Fire.

Incipient Cataract. See *Cataract Incipient*.

To **Incircle**, to encompaſs, or ſurround.

Inciſion, a cutting, or lancing: In *Surgery* it is a cutting the Skin or Fleſh, to open a Swelling, or widen the Orifice of a Wound, *&c.* Alſo a Fracture, or Wound of the Scull, made by a cutting Inſtrument.

Crucial Inciſion, the cutting or lancing of an Impoſtume or Swelling croſs-wiſe.

Inciſion-Knife, a Surgeon's Inſtrument to make Inciſions.

Inciſivi, or **Inciſores Dentes**, the four foremoſt Teeth in each Jaw, ſo call'd by Anatomiſts.

Inciſivus Muſculus, a Muſcle that draws the upper Lip upwards.

Inciſores, (*i. e.* Cutters) the foremoſt Teeth, moſt commonly four in each Jaw, which have but one Root or Fang, and ſo eaſily fall or are pulled out.

Inciſure, a Cut, or Gaſh.

† **Incitation**, a ſtirring up, or provoking.

To **Incite**, to ſtir up, or move; to ſet, egg, or ſpur on.

Incitement, Inducement, or Motive.

Incivil, unmannerly, clowniſh, rude, ill-bred.

Incivility, unmannerlineſs, rudeneſs in Words or Behaviour.

Inclauſa, (in old *Latin* Records) a Home-cloſe, or Incloſure near a Houſe.

Incle, a ſort of Tape.

Inclemency, a being void of Pity or Compaſſion, Unmercifulneſs, Rigour, Sharpneſs.

Inclinable, inclining to, bent, prone, apt.

Inclination, Natural Diſpoſition, Proneneſs, Aptneſs, Affection, Love: In *Chymiſtry* it is the pouring off any Liquor from its Settlement or Dregs, by cauſing the Veſſel that contains it to lean on one ſide: In *Geometry* the mutual tendency or leaning of two Lines or two Planes towards each other, ſo as to make an Angle.

Inclination of the Axis of the Earth, is the Angle which it makes with the Axis of the Ecliptick, or the Angle between the Planes of the Equator and the Ecliptick.

Inclination of two Planes, is the acute Angle made by two Lines, drawn one in each Plane, and perpendicular to their common Section.

Inclination of a Plane, (in *Dialling*) is the ſmall Arch of a Vertical Circle, perpendicular to the Plane and the Horizon, and comprehended between them.

Inclinations of the Planes of the Orbits of the Planets, to the Plane of the *Ecliptick* are thus: *Saturn*'s Orbit makes an Angle of 2 Degrees 20 Minutes, *Jupiter*'s 1 Degree 20 Minutes, *Mars*'s little leſs than 2 Degrees, *Venus*'s 3 Degrees 20 Minutes, and *Mercury*'s almoſt 7 Degrees.

Inclination of a Planet, is an Arch of the Circle of Inclination included between the Ecliptick and the place of that Planet in its Orbit.

Inclination of a Ray, (in *Dioptricks*) is the Angle made by that Ray, with the Axis of Incidence in the firſt *Medium*, at the Point where it meets or enters the ſecond *Medium*, *i. e.* at the Point of Incidence.

Inclination of a Right Line to a Plane, is an acute Angle, which that Line makes with any Line of the ſaid Plane, towards which it inclines or leans.

To **Incline**, to bow, or bend to, to lean towards.

Inclining direct South or North Dials. See *direct South or North inclining Dials*.

Inclining declining Dials. See *declining inclining Dials*.

Inclining Planes, are thoſe that incline or lean to the Horizon.

Incloiſtered, (*Fr.*) ſhut up in a Cloiſter, or Monaſtery.

To **Incloſe**, to ſhut in, to ſurround with a Wall, *&c.* to fence about, to contain.

Incloſure, a Place incloſed, or fenced in.

To **Include**, (*Lat.*) to ſhut, or take in, to comprehend, or contain.

Incluſio, (*Lat.*) a ſhutting or incloſing in; alſo a Rhetorical Figure, otherwiſe call'd *Epana diploſis*; which ſee.

Incluſion, an including, incloſing, or comprehending.

Incluſive, apt to include, or comprehend; as *Juſtice is incluſive of all other Vertues.*

Incogitancy, a not thinking, or minding, Inconſiderateneſs, Raſhneſs, Heedleſsneſs.

Incognito, (*i. e.* unknown) ſaid of great Perſons that come to any place, and are deſirous not to be publickly taken notice of.

Incoherent, that does not hang, ſuit, or agree well together.

† **Incolumity**, a being ſafe and ſound, or free from all Danger.

Incombuſtible, that cannot be burnt or conſum'd by Fire.

Income, Revenue, Rent, Profit.

Incommenſurable, (*Lat.*) that has not an equal Meaſure or Proportion with another. In *Algebra*, Surd Roots are ſaid to be Incommenſurable to Rational Numbers.

Incommenſurable Numbers, (in *Arithm.*) ſuch Numbers as have no common Diviſor, that can divide them both equally.

Incommenſurable Quantities, (in *Geom.*) are Quantities that have no Aliquot Parts, or between which no common Meaſure of the kind can be found: Thus the Diagonal and the ſide of a ſquare are ſaid to be *incommmenſurable Lines*.

Incommenſurable Quantities in Power, is when between the Squares of two Quantities, no *Area* or Content can be found, that may ſerve for a common Meaſure, ſo as exactly to meaſure both.

To **Incommode**, to cauſe Inconvenience, Prejudice or Hurt.

Incommodious, unconvenient, unprofitable, unfit; offenſive, troubleſome.

Incommodity, Inconvenience, Trouble.

Incommunicable, that cannot be made common, or imparted to another.

Incompact, not cloſe faſten'd; not well jointed, or joined together.

Incomparable, being without compare, that has not its like, matchleſs, peerleſs.

To **Incompaſs**. See to *Encompaſs*.

Incompaſſionate, void of Compaſſion or Pity.

Incompatibility, a being incompatible, Antipathy, Contrariety.

Incompatible, that cannot ſubſiſt, ſuit or agree together, without deſtroying one another.

† **Incompenſable**, uncapable of being compenſated or recompenced.

Incompetency, Inability, Inſufficiency.

Incompetent, incapable, not duly qualified; improper, unfit.

Incompetible, unſuitable, not agreeable.

Incompleat, not compleat, not brought to Perfection.

Incomplex, a Term in *Logick*. See *Complex*.

Incompliance, a not being diſpoſed to comply or bear with.

Incompoſed, uncouth, ill-favour'd, diſorderly.

Incompoſit Number. See *Number*.

Incompoſſible Propoſition, (in *Logick*) is that which affirms what another denies. See *Compoſſible*.

Incompoſure, Diſorder, Confuſion.

Incomprehenſibity or **Incomprehenſibleneſs**, a being incomprehenſible or inconceivable.

Incomprehenſible, that cannot be comprehended, or conceived.

Inconceivable, that is not to be conceived or imagined.

† **Inconcinnity**, Ungracefulneſs, Unhandſomeneſs, Ill-ſhapedneſs.

Incongealable, not capable of being congealed or frozen.

Incongruity, Unſuitableneſs, Unſeemlineſs, Diſagreeableneſs, Irregularity: In a Grammatical Senſe, an impropriety of Speech; among Naturaliſts a Property by which a fluid Body is hinder'd from uniting with any other fluid or ſolid Body that is diſſimilar to, or different from it. See *Congruity*.

Incongruous, improper, unſeemly.

Inconnection, the quality of things that are not hanged, linked or joyn'd together; alſo a Figure in Rhetorick, the ſame as *Aſyndeton*; which ſee.

Inconſequency, a weakneſs in arguing, when a Conſequence cannot be fairly drawn from the Premiſes.

Inconſequent, that does not follow or reſult from.

Inconſiderable, not worthy of Conſideration, Regard, or Notice; that is of little or no Account.

† **Inconſiderancy**, Inconſiderateneſs, Unadviſedneſs, Raſhneſs.

Inconſiderate, that does not conſider, or weigh in Mind; unadviſed, indiſcreet, raſh.

Inconſiſtence or **Inconſiſtency**, a being inconſiſtent or incompatible.

Inconſiſtent, that is not conſiſtent, ſuitable or agreeable to, that does not comport with.

Inconſolable, that cannot be comforted or cheered.

Inconſtancy, Unſteadineſs, Changeableneſs, Fickleneſs.

Inconſtant, fickle, light, wavering, uncertain.

Incontinency, a not abſtaining from unlawful Deſires, a Vice oppoſite to Temperance; Intemperance, luſtful Inclination.

Incontinent, that has no Command or Government of himſelf, unſtay'd, unchaſte, intemperate, looſe.

Incontinently, immediately, preſently.

Inconvenience, or **Inconveniency**, croſs Accident, Diſturbance, Trouble, Difficulty.

Inconvenient, not convenient, troubleſome, cumberſome.

Inconverſable, unfit for Converſation, unſociable.

Inconvertible (in *Philoſ.*) that cannot be tranſpoſed, changed or altered; as *inconvertible Terms*.

Incorporate, imbodied, as a *Body incorporate*, *i.e.* a Corporation or Company of Men united into one Body.

To **incorporate**, to imbody, to mingle, or mix together; to admit or receive into a Society, to annex or unite: In *Chymiſtry*, and Natural *Philoſophy*, it ſignifies carefully to mix the Particles of one Body with another.

Incorporation, an incorporating, uniting or joining of one Body or Subſtance with another: Among Chymiſts, the mixture of dry and moiſt Bodies together, ſo as to make one uniform Maſs.

Incorporeal, that is without a Body, Bodileſs; ſaid of Spiritual Beings.

Incorporeity, the State of that which is incorporeal; as *The Incorporeity of the Soul of Man*.

Incorrect, not correct, faulty.

Incorrigible, paſt Correction, that cannot be reclaimed, obſtinate, headſtrong.

Incorrupt, uncorrupted, untainted; whole and ſound.

Incorruptibility or **Incorruptibleneſs**, the State or Condition of that which is incorruptible.

Incorruptible, not ſubject to Corruption, never conſuming or decaying; alſo that cannot be corrupted or bribed.

Incounter. See *Encounter*.

To **Incourage**. See *To Encourage*.

Incraſſantia, (*Lat.*) incraſſating or thickening Things, ſuch as being endued with thick ropy Parts, are mix'd with thin liquid Juices to bring them to a due Conſiſtence.

To **Incraſſate**, to thicken or make thick.

To **Increaſe** (*Fr.*) to grow, or to cauſe to grow, to add to, to inlarge, to advance or improve, to be advanced, *&c.*

Increaſed in Number (among Aſtrologers) a Planet is ſaid to be ſo, when by its proper Motion it exceeds its mean Motion.

Incredible, that is not to be believed, ſurpaſſing Belief; vaſt, huge, exceſſive.

Incredibility or **Incredibleneſs**, a being incredible, or paſs'd all Belief.

Incredulity, unaptneſs to believe, Unbelief.

Incredulous, that will believe nothing, hard of Belief.

Incrementum (*Lat.*) Increaſe, Improvement; a growing or riſing bigger. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure wherein a Speech riſes up by degrees from the loweſt to the higheſt Pitch; as *Neither Gold, nor ilver, nor precious Stones, may be compared to her Vertues*. In our old Records *Incrementum* is taken for advance in Rent or other Payments, and oppoſed to *Decrementum*. Alſo improvement of Land, a parcel of Land incloſed out of common or waſte Ground.

† **Increpation**, rebuking or chiding, Rbuke, Check.

Increſſant, (in Heraldry) a Figure reſembling the Moon not come to the Full. See *Creſcent*.

To **Incroach**. See to *Encroach*.

Incubation or **Incubiture**, a Philoſophical Term for brooding or ſitting upon Eggs as Birds do.

Incubus, the Night-Mare, a Diſeaſe that oppreſſes People in their ſleep, and is cauſed by the riſing up of raw Humours into the Brain, and ſtopping the courſe of the Animal Spirits: Alſo a Devil that has Carnal Knowledge of a Woman, under the ſhape of a Man.

To **Inculcate**, to repeat and inſiſt upon a thing often, ſo as it were to beat it into one's Head, or Brains.

Inculpable, unreproveable, nblameable, blameleſs.

Incumbent, lying upon, as *I have great Buſineſs incumbent upon me*.

An **Incumbent**, a Clerk that is preferr'd to any Spiritual Living with cure of Souls, and is in poſſeſſion of it; ſo call'd becauſe he does or ought to bend his whole ſtudy to diſcharge his Function.

To **Incumber**, to crowd or ſtop, to trouble or peſter; to clog, to hinder.

Incumbrance, Hinderance, Stoppage, Clog.

To **Incur** (*Lat.*) to run upon or into, to fall under, to expoſe one's ſelf to.

Incurable, that cannot be cured, healed, or remedied.

Incurſion, (*i. e.* running upon) an Inroad, or marching of Soldiers into an Enemy's Country.

Incurvation, a crookening, bending, or bowing: In *Surgery*, a Bunch or Swelling in the Back.

Incurvation of the Rays of Light. See *Refraction*.

Incus, (*Lat.*) a Smith's Anvil. In *Anatomy*, a Bone of the inner part of the Ear, which reſembles a Grinder-tooth, and lies under the Bone called *Malleus*.

† **Incuſſion**, a violent daſhing upon or into.

† **Indagation**, a diligent ſearching, or ſeeking out.

To **Indammage**, to bring Dammage to, to hurt or prejudice.

To **Indanger**, to expoſe to Danger or Hazard.

To **Indear**, to make dear and beloved, to gain or cauſe Affection.

Indecency, (*Lat.*) Unbecomingneſs.

Indecent, unhandſome, miſbecoming, unſeemly, ugly.

Indecimable, that is not tithable, or not liable to pay Tithes.

Indeclinable, in *Grammar* that Noun is ſaid to be *indeclinable* or *undeclined* which does not vary the Caſes.

Indecorum, unſeemlineſs, unhandſome Carriage.

Indefatigable, that cannot be wearied or tired.

Indefeaſible or **Indefeiſible** (*Fr.* Law-word) that cannot be defeated or made void; as *A good and indefeiſible Eſtate*.

Indefenſus, (in old *Latin* Records) one that is impleaded and refuſes to anſwer.

Indefinite, that has no Limits or Bounds ſet, or that is conſider'd as not having any; undefined, unlimited.

Indelible, that cannot be cancelled, razed or blotted out.

To **Indemnify**, to ſave or bear harmleſs from Damage, Loſs or Danger; to give a Recompence, or make amends for a Loſs.

Indemnity, a being indemnify'd, or ſaved harmleſs. Alſo a yearly Penſion of 12 Pence or 2 Shillings paid in former times to the Arch-Deacon, when a Church was appropriate to an Abbey or College, inſtead of his Induction-Money.

Indemonſtrable, that cannot be demonſtrated or proved, uncapable of Demonſtration.

To **Indent**, to jag or notch; to make an Indenture.

Indented, notched: In Heraldry, the ſame as *Dent*; which ee.

Indented Line, (in *Fortif.*) a Line running in and out like the Teeth of a Saw; often us'd on the bank of the Counterſcarp upon a River or Sea-Coaſt.

Indenture, a Writing that contains ſome Contract or Agreement between two or more Perſons; being indented on the top and anſwering to another Copy, which comprehends the ſame Covenants and Articles, to be kept by the other Party. See *Deed Indented*.

Independency, the ſtate of that which is Independent, Abſoluteneſs.

Independent, that has no Dependency upon any one; being free or at full Liberty.

Independent Company *or* **Troop**. See *Company*.

Independents or **Congregationaliſts**, a ſort of Diſſenters, who manage all things belonging to Church-Diſcipline, within their own Congregations, and do not allow any dependance on a National Church: They appear'd firſt in *England*, about *A. D.* 1643.

Indeterminate, undetermin'd, unlimited, undecided.

Indetermined Problem. See *Local Problem*.

Indevotion, want of Devotion, remiſneſs in Piety.

Index, (*Lat.*) a Token or Mark to ſhew or direct, as the Hand of a Clock, the Pins that direct to Figures on ſeveral Inſtruments; Alſo the Fore-finger; the Table of Matters contained in a Book. In Logarithmical Arithmetick, *Index* is the ſame as the *Characteriſtick or Exponent of a Logarithm*, which ſhews of how many Places the Abſolute Number belonging to the Logarithm does conſiſt, and whether it be a whole Number or a Fraction. Thus in this Logarithm 2. 562293, the Number ſtanding on the left hand of the Point is call'd the Index, and ſhews that the Abſolute Number anſwering to it, conſiſts of three Places; as being always one more than the Index.

Indexes or **Exponents of Powers**, (in *Algebra*) are ſo call'd, becauſe they ſhew the Order, Seat, or Place of each Power, as alſo its Number of Dimenſions or Degrees, *i. e.* how many times the Root is multiplied in reſpectively producing each Power. Thus 2 is the Index or Exponent of the ſecond Power or Square; 3 of the third Power or Cube, 4 of the fourth Power or Biquadrate, *&c.*

India, a famous and vaſt Couutry of *Aſia*, called *Indoſtan* by the Natives, and by us *India Orientalis*, or the *Eaſt-Indies*, to diſtinguiſh it from *America*, named *India Orientalis*, or the *Weſt-Indies*.

Indian Creſſes, a ſort of Herb.

Indian Mouſe, a little Creature call'd *Ichneumon* in *Greek*, which creeping into the Mouths of Crocodiles, eats up their Entrails and kills them.

Indicant Days, (among Phyſicians) thoſe Days which ſignifie that a *Criſis* or Change in a Diſeaſe, will happen on ſuch a Day.

To **Indicate**, to ſhew or diſcover; as *This high Colour indicates ſome Inflammation*.

Indication, an indicating or ſhewing; a Symptom or Sign, Among Phyſicians and Surgeons, it gnifies a Diſcovery of what is to be done, and what Courſe is to be taken in order to reſtore the Patient's Health; thus if, upon due Examination, it be found neceſſary to open a Vein, they ſay, *Bleeding is indicated*.

Indicative Mood, (in *Grammar*) is that Mood which ſimply ſhews what is affirmed.

Indicator, (in *Anat.*) one of the Muſcles that ſtretch out the fore Finger, the ſame with *Extenſor Indicis*; which See.

Indicatorius Muſculus, a Muſcle that turns the Eye aſide.

Indicatum, (a Term in *Phyſick*) that which is ſignified to be done in order to the Recovery of Health. See *Indication*.

Indicavit, the Name of a Writ, by which the Patron of a Church may remove a Suit commenced againſt his Clerk upon account of Tithes from the Court Chriſtian to the Queen's Court.

Indices Dies, the ſame as *Critical Days* which See.

Indico. See *Indigo*.

To **Indict**, to impeach, accuſe, or prefer a Bill againſt an Offender in due Courſe of Law.

Indictable, that may be ſo indicted or proſecuted.

Indiction, (in *Chronol.*) the Space of Fifteen Years, a particular way of reckoning Time, appointed by the Emperour *Conſtantine* the Great, in the room of the *Olympiads*: By this Account, which began at the Diſmiſſion of the Council of *Nice*, *A. C.* 312. *Sept.* 24. Charters and other Publick Writings were dated at *Rome*, and anciently in *England*.

Indictment, a Bill of Accuſation preſented in a Court of Juſtice. See *Enditement*.

Indifference, or **Indifferency**, careleſs and unconcerned Affection, a not caring for, Unconcernedneſs.

Indifferent, that is of little or no Concern, not material, that has no Affection or Love for, cold; alſo pretty good, or paſſable, common, or ordinary.

Indigence, Poverty, Need, Want, Pinch.

Indigent, that is in Neceſſity, Needy, Poor.

Indigeſted not digeſted, raw, confuſed, diſordered.

Indigeſtible, that cannot be digeſted.

Indigeſtion, want of Digeſtion, or rawneſs in the Stomach.

To **Indigitate**, to ſhew, or point at, as it were, with the Finger; as *Theſe things clearly indigitate that ſhe was a Witch*.

Indigitation, an indigitating, or ſhewing; a convincing Proof, or plain Demonſtration.

Indigites, (*Lat.*) Demi-Gods, Tutelar Gods, Heroes, and Eminent Men, anciently enroll'd among the Gods, for their great Actions.

Indignabundus, the Name of a Muſcle of the Eye. See *Abductor Oculi*.

Indignation, Anger, Paſſion, Wrath.

Indignatorius Muſculus, (in *Anat.*) the fourth ſtraight Muſcle of the Eye, ſo call'd, becauſe in drawing the Eye outward it cauſes that Motion or Caſt which is peculiar to Men in the Paſſion of Anger.

Indignity, unworthy Uſage, Outrage, Affront.

Indigo, a kind of Stone brought out of *Turkey*, and commonly uſ'd by Dyers to dye Blew, as alſo by Confectioners, to give their Jellies, Paſtes, Sugar-Works, &c. a blew Tincture.

Indirect, (*Lat.*) not direct, or not upright, unfair, unhandſome, baſe, foul.

Indiſcernable, that cannot be diſcerned or perceived.

Indiſcerpibility, a Word uſ'd in Philoſophy for a being inſeparable.

Indiſcerpible, that cannot be rent, divided, or ſeparated.

Indiſcreet, unwiſe, unadviſed, unwary.

Indiſcretion, want of Diſcretion, or Judgment; Inconſiderateneſs, Imprudence.

Indiſcriminate, not ſevered, or differenced; where no Separation, Diſtinction, or Difference is made.

Indiſpenſable or **Indiſpenſible**, not to be diſpenſed with, or avoided; that is of abſolute Neceſſity, that admits of no Excuſe.

To **Indiſpoſe**, to make unfit, or uncapable.

Indiſpoſed, not willing to do a thing; ſick, or out of order.

Indiſpoſition, alteration of Health, Illneſs.

Indiſputable, that is not to be diſputed, or queſtioned.

Indiſſolvable, that cannot be diſſolved.

Indiſſoluble, that cannot be looſed, broken, or undone.

Indiſtinct, not diſtinct, confuſed, diſordered.

Indiſtinguiſhable, not to be diſtinguiſhed.

To **Indite**, to compoſe, or deliver the Matter of a Letter or other Writing.

To **Indite.** See to *Indict*.

Individual, belonging to an *Individuum*; as *Every individual Perſon*.

An **Individual** or **Individuum**, (in *Philoſ.*) a Body or Particle ſo ſmall that it cannot be divided, which is otherwiſe call'd an *Atome*: Among Logicians *Individuum* is that which denotes but one only Perſon or Thing, and is fourfold, *viz.*

Individuum Determinatum, or **Signatum**, when the Perſon or Thing is determined, or named, as *John*, the River *Thames*, Mount *Ætna*, &c.

Individuum Demonſtrativum, is when a demonſtrative Pronoun is uſ'd in the Expreſſion; as *This Man, that Woman, this Horſe, that Houſe*.

Individuum ex Hypotheſi, or **by Suppoſition**, when a general Name or Term is reſtrain'd by the Suppoſition to a particular Thing, as when 'tis ſaid *The Son of ſuch a Man*, and it is known that he had but one Son.

Individuum Vagum, is that which, tho' it ſignifies but one thing, yet may be any of that kind, as when we ſay, *A Man, a certain Perſon*, or *one did ſo, or ſo*, tho' but one Perſon is meant, yet that one Perſon, for ought appears to the contrary, may be any Body.

Indiviſibility, the Quality of that which is indiviſible.

Indiviſible, that cannot be divided.

Indiviſibles, (in *Geom.*) ſuch Elements or Principles as any Figure or Body may be laſtly reſolved into, and theſe in each peculiar Figure are ſuppos'd to be infinitely ſmall: Thus a Line may be ſaid to conſiſt of an infinite Number of Points, a Surface of parallel Lines, and a Solid of parallel Surfaces. This Doctrine of Indiviſibles is thought to have been invented by *Archimedes*, and was known to the Ancients under the Name of the *Method of Exhauſtions*.

Indiviſum, (*Lat.* Law-Term) that which is in common, without any dividing, parting, or ſharing; as *To hold Lands*, &c. *pro indiviſo*.

Indocible or **Indocile**, that cannot be taught, blockiſh.

Indocility or **Indocibility**, an unaptneſs to be taught, or to learn.

† To **Indoctrinate**, to inſtruct, or teach.

Indolence or **Indolency**, a being inſenſible of Pain or Grief.

Indolent, that feels no Pain.

To **Indorſe**, to write on the back of an Inſtrument or Deed ſomething that relates to the Matter therein contain'd.

Indorſed, (in *Heraldry*) Fiſh are ſaid to be born indorſed when they are repreſented with their Backs each to other.

Indorſement, that which is indorſed or written on the back of an Obligation, Conveyance, or other Deed, To **Indow.** See To *Endow.*

Indraught, a Gulph or Bay that runs in between two Lands.

Indubitable, (*Lat.*) not to be doubted, or queſtioned, paſt all Diſpute.

Indubitate, undoubted.

To **Induce**, to lead to, to draw on, or perſwade.

Inducement, a Motive to a thing.

Induciary, belonging to a League, or Truce.

† **Induciate**, immediate, next; as *The induciate Heir of the Crown of England.*

Inducted, that has receiv'd Induction, admitted to the Poſſeſſion of a Spiritual Living.

Induction, properly a bringing or leading into, an Inducement, or Perſwaſion, an Inference, Concluſion, or Conſequence: In *Logick* a kind of imperfect Syllogiſm, when the *Species* is gather'd out of the *Individuals*, the *Genus* out of the *Species*, and the whole out of the Parts. In a Law-ſenſe *Induction* is the putting of a Clerk in Poſſeſſion of his Church, when the Commiſſary, or Biſhop's Deputy, leads him into it, delivers him the Keys, and cauſes one of the Bells to be rung out. See *Inſtitution.*

To **Indue.** See To *Endue.*

To **Indulge**, to cocker, or be fond of, to make much of, to gratify.

Indulgence, Gentleneſs, Favour, Fondneſs, aptneſs to tolerate or bear with; alſo Pardon or Forgiveneſs of Sins granted by the Pope upon ſpecial Occaſions.

Indulgent, gentle, tender-hearted, mild, kind, fond.

Indult, or **Indulto**, a ſpecial Grant made by the Pope to any Society or Corporation, or to any private Perſon, to do or obtain ſomething contrary to the Ordination of the Canon-Law.

Indult of Kings, a Power granted them by the Pope to nominate to Conſiſtorial Benefices, either by Treaty and Agreement, or by particular Privilege.

Indurable, that may be indured, or born, tolerable, ſufferable.

Indurantia, (*Lat.*) hardening Medicines; the ſame as *Scleroticks.*

To **Indurate**, to harden, or make hard; as *The Sun indurates Clay.*

Induration, the Act of indurating, or making hard.

To **Indure**, to ſuffer, or bear, to continue, or laſt.

Induſium, (*Lat.*) a Shirt, or Shift: In *Anatomy* it is ſometimes taken for the innermoſt Coat that covers a young Child in the Womb, otherwiſe call'd *Amnion.*

Induſtrious, laborious, pains-taking, diligent, active.

Induſtry, Pains, Labour, Diligence, Ingenuity.

To **Inebriate**, properly to make drunk, or fuddle, to beſot, to make proud, or conceited.

Inebriation, the Act of Inebriating.

Inched, old Word) put in.

Inedia, (*Lat.*) want of Meat and Drink, Hunger; among Phyſicians it is taken for Abſtinence, when one eats leſs than formerly.

Ineffable, unſpeakable, not to be uttered, expreſſed, or comprehended.

Ineffable Numbers, the ſame as *Surd Numbers.*

Ineffective, or **Ineffectual**, that has no Effect, vain, fruitleſs.

Inefficacious, that is of no Efficacy, Force, or Virtue.

† **Inenarrable**, that cannot be declared, or related.

Inept, unmeet, unfit, weak, ſilly; as *inept Paſſion, Underſtanding, Controverſie*, &c.

Ineptitude, Unaptneſs, Incapacity, Defect.

Inequality, unequalneſs, unevenneſs, unlikeneſs, diſproportion.

Inergetical Bodies or Particles, (among Naturaliſts) ſuch as are unactive and ſluggiſh.

Inerrability, Infallibility.

Inerrable, that cannot err, infallible.

Inert, (a Term in *Philoſ.*) incapable of Action, ſluggiſh, ſpiritleſs; as *Inert Matter.*

Inerticula, (*Lat.*) a kind of Vine, the Wine of which could not make one drunk.

† **Ineſcation**, a deceiving, or inveigling, as it were a drawing on with a Bait.

Ineſcutcheon, (in *Heraldry*) ſignifies that Eſcutcheon which takes up a fifth part of the Field, and is born in it as an Ordinary: Thus *He bears Ermin an Eſcutcheon Gules.* It is alſo the ſame with an *Eſcutcheon of Pretence*, which ſee.

In Eſſe, (*Lat. i. e.* in Being) a Law-Phraſe, a thing that is apparent and viſible, having a real Being, oppos'd to a thing *in Poſſe*, or *Potentia*, which is not, but may be.

Ineſtimable, that cannot be ſufficiently valued, or have a Price ſet upon it, according to its Worth.

Inevitable, not to be ſhunned, or avoided, unavoidable.

Inexcuſable, that will admit of no Excuſe, or is not to be excuſed.

Inexhauſtible, that cannot be exhauſted, drawn out, or emptied.

Inexorable, that will not be perſwaded, or entreated, not to be prevail'd upon with Prayers or Entreaties.

Inexpedient, that is not expedient, convenient, or fit.

Inexperience, want of Experience, or Skill.

Inexperienced, that has no Experience.

Inexpiable, not to be expiated, or atoned for.

Inexplicable, that cannot be explained, or unfolded.

Inexpreſſible, that cannot be expreſſed, unutterable.

Inexpugnable, impregnable, not to be taken or won by Force.

Inextinguiſhable, not to be put out, or quenched, unquenchable.

Inextirpable, that cannot be extirpated, rooted out, pulled up, or utterly deſtroy'd.

Inextricable, that one cannot rid himſelf or get out of.

Inexuperable, not to be overcome, or ſurpaſſed.

Infallibility, a Faculty of never erring, which belongs only to God, and is falſely attributed by ſome to the Pope, or to a General Council.

Infallible, that cannot err, or be deceived, never-failing.

Infamous, that has an ill Name, Scandalous, Shameful, Baſe, Villainous.

Infamy, Diſgrace, Diſcredit, Shame, Reproach

Infancy, the firſt State of Human Life, which is reckon'd from the firſt Year to the ſeventh.

Infangthefe, (*Sax.* Law-Term) a Privilege to paſs Judgment upon any Theft committed within the Juriſdiction of the Lords of certain Manours by their own Servants, as *Utfangthefe* ſignify'd the like Liberty when Theft was committed by a Stranger.

Infant, a young Child, properly that cannot ſpeak, a Babe: In a Law-ſenſe all Perſons are ſo reputed before the Age of 21 Years.

Infante's, and **Infanta's**, all the Sons and Daughters of the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*, ſo call'd by way of Eminence, except the Eldeſt, who are ſtyl'd *Principe* and *Princeſa.*

Infanticide, Infant-killing, a murdering of Infants, or young Children.

Infantry, (in the Art of War) the whole Body of Foot Soldiers, whether independent Companies, or Regimented.

Infatigable, or **Indefatigable**, not to be tired, or wearied.

To **Infatuate**, to make fooliſh, to bewitch, or beſot.

Infatuation, an infatuating, a ſtrong Prejudice, a conceited Opinion.

To **Infect**, to communicate to another Corruption, Poiſon, or Peſtilence, to corrupt, or taint; figuratively we ſay, *Such a one is infected with the Venom of falſe Doctrine.*

Infection, a Plague, Corruption, or Stench, that is apt to infect or annoy others.

Infectious, noiſome, ſtinking, tainting, catching.

Infecundity, Barrenneſs, Unfruitfulneſs.

To **Infeeble**, to make feeble, to weaken.

Infelicity, Unhappineſs, Unluckineſs, Misfortune.

To **Infeoff**, (a Law-Term) to unite, or joyn to the Fee.

Infeoffment, an infeoffing, a Settlement in Fee.

To **Infer**, (*Lat.*) to conclude, or gather, to draw a Conſequence.

Inference, Concluſion, Conſequence.

Inferiority, lower Rank, or Degree.

Inferiour, that is of a lower Degree, or Merit, lower, meaner.

Inferiour Planets, (in *Aſtron.*) ſuch as are plac'd below the Orbit of the Sun.

Inferiours, Perſons of a meaner Quality, or lower Rank.

Infernal, belonging to Hell, Helliſh.

Infernal Stone, a perpetual Cauſtick, or burning Compoſition, us'd by Surgeons, and ſo call'd from the exquiſite Pain it cauſes in the Operation; it is the ſame with the Silver Cautery. See *Cautery*.

Infertile, unfruitful, barren.

Infertility, or **Infertileneſs**, Unfruitfulneſs, Barrenneſs.

To **Infeſt**, to annoy, or trouble, to indamage, or hurt.

† **Infibulation**, a buttoning or buckling in, a claſping together.

Infidel, an Unbeliever, one that is a Stranger to the Chriſtian Faith: By the *Infidels* we uſually mean the *Turks*.

Infidelity, ſuch Unbelief, the State of an Unbeliever; alſo Unfaithfulneſs, Diſloyalty, Treachery.

Infimus Venter, (*Lat.* a Term us'd by Anatomiſts) the lowermoſt of the three Venters of a Human Body, the lower Belly. See *Abdomen*.

Infinite, that has no Terms, Limits, or Bounds, endleſs, boundleſs, innumerable, unmeaſurable.

Infinite Series. See *Series*.

Infinitive Mood, (in *Grammar*) a Mood ſo call'd, becauſe it is not limited either by Number or Perſon, as other Moods are.

Infinity, or **Infiniteneſs**, Endleſsneſs, Unmeaſurableneſs.

Infirm, weak, feeble, crazy, ſickly.

Infirmary, a particular Apartment for Sick People in a Monaſtery, or Hoſpital.

Infirmity, Sicklineſs, Weakneſs, Feebleneſs.

† **Infiſtulated**, turned to, or full of Fiſtula's.

To **Infix**, to fix or faſten in the Mind.

To **Inflame**, to ſet one's Heart on fire, to heat, to enrage, or incenſe, to put in a Paſſion, to provoke.

Inflammable, apt to catch, or take Fire.

Inflammation, a bliſtering Heat, a Tumour, or Swelling of the Blood in the Fleſh and Muſcles, ſo as to cauſe Heat, Redneſs, Beating and Pain.

Inflate, ſwoln, or puff'd up with Wind, whence *An inflate Expreſſion*, *i. e.* an Expreſſion ſwelling with big Words, but to little purpoſe.

Inflation, a puffing up, a windy Swelling, the ſtretching out of a Part occaſion'd by windy Humours.

Inflection, (in *Opticks*) a manifold Refraction of the Rays of Light, caus'd by the unequal thickneſs of any *Medium*, ſo that the Motion or Progreſs of the Ray is hinder'd from going on in a right Line, and is *inflected* or bent back on the inſide by a Curve.

Inflection-Point of a Curve, (in *Geom.*) the Point or Place where the Curve or crooked Lin'd Figure begins to bend back again a contrary way.

Inflexibility, or **Inflexibleneſs**, an inflexible Humour, Obſtinacy, Stiffneſs.

Inflexible, that cannot be bended, or bowed; not to be perſwaded, or prevail'd upon.

To **Inflict**, to lay a Puniſhment upon.

Infliction, the Act of Inflicting.

Influence, a ſending forth Virtue or Power, the Effect of the Heat and Light of the Heavenly Bodies, to which Aſtrologers attribute all the Events that happen upon Earth; alſo the Power that a Superior has over an Inferior.

To **Influence**, to have Influence upon, to produce, or cauſe, to have Power over, to incline.

Influx, a flowing or running in, eſpecially of one River into another.

To **Infold**, to fold, or wrap up.

To **Inforce**, to prevail upon by force of Arguments, to conſtrain, or oblige.

Inforcement, ſuch a Compulſion or Conſtraint.

To **Inform**, to give notice, to tell, to inſtruct, or teach.

In Forma Pauperis, (a Law-Phraſe) when a Perſon, after having made Oath before a Judge that he is not worth Five Pounds, his Debts paid, is admitted to ſue *under Form of a Poor Man*, ſo as to have Council or an Attorney aſſign'd to manage his Buſineſs without any Fees.

Information, informing, telling, or making known, Advice, Inſtruction, Accuſation, or Charge brought againſt one.

Informatus non ſum, (*i. e.* I am not informed) a formal Anſwer made by an Attorney, whom the Coutt orders to ſay what he thinks good in Defence of his Client, whereby he is deem'd to leave his Client undefended, and ſo Judgment paſſes for the adverſe Party.

Informed Stars, (in *Aſtrol.*) ſuch fixed Stars as are not ranged under any Form or particular Conſtellation.

Informer, one that in any Court of Judicature informs againſt or proſecutes thoſe that tranſgreſs any Law or penal Statute: Theſe are alſo ſometimes call'd *Promoters* and *Delatores* by the Civilians.

Informous, (a Term in *Philoſ.*) that is without Form, Faſhion, or Shape.

Infortunate, or **Unfortunate**, unlucky, unhappy.

Infortunes, the Planets *Saturn* and *Mars* ſo termed by Aſtrologers, upon account of their ill-diſpoſed Natures and unfortunate Influences.

To **Infranchiſe**, (*Fr.* Law-Term) to ſet free, to give one his Liberty, to make a Free-man, or Denizon; to incorporate into a Society, or Body Politick.

Infranchiſement, the Act of Infranchiſing, or ſetting free, *&c.* Delivery, Diſcharge, Releaſe.

Infra Scapularis Muſculus, (in *Anat.*) a fleſhy and broad Muſcle of the Arm which ariſes from the lower ſide of the *Scapula*, or Shoulder-blade, and ends in the third Ligament of the Shoulder: It is otherwiſe call'd *Subſcapularis* and *Immerſus*.

Infra Spinatus Muſculus, or **Supra Scapularis Inferior**, a Muſcle of the Arm which moves it directly backward, and is ſo nam'd from its being plac'd below the *Spine*, under which it ariſes from the Root of the Shoulder-blade, and is inſerted, like the *Supra Spinatus*, to the Head of the Shoulder-bone.

Infrequent, that happens but ſeldom, uncommon, rare.

† **Infrangible**, that cannot be broken.

Infrication, or **Infriction**, a rubbing or chafing in.

To **Infringe**, (properly to break to pieces) to violate, tranſgreſs, or break a Law, Cuſtom, Privilege, *&c.*

Infringement, ſuch infringing, Violation, or Breach.

† **Infucation**, a laying on of Drugs or artificial Colours on the Face, a colouring, or diſguiſing.

Infundibuli formis, a Term apply'd by ſome Herbaliſts to any Flower that is ſhap'd like a Funnel.

Infundibulum, (*Lat.*) a Tunnel, or Funnel, for the pouring off Liquors into Veſſels.

Infundibulum Cerebri, (in *Anat.*) the Brain-Tunnel, a hollow place in the Root of the Brain, by which ſerous Excrements are diſcharged, and brought down to the *Pituitary Glandule.*

Infundibulum Renum, the Pelvis, or Baſin of the Reins, thro' which the Urine paſſes to the Ureters and Bladder.

To **Infuſe**, to pour in, or into, to ſteep, or ſoak, to inſpire, or endue with.

Infuſion, the Act of infuſing, pouring in, *&c.* In *Phyſick* it is taken for a ſteeping of Roots, Leaves, or any kind of Drugs, in ſome convenient Liquor, in order to draw out their Virtue.

To **Ingage**. See To *Engage.*

Ingemination, a doubling, a repeating of the ſame Word again.

To **Ingeminate**, to redouble, to repeat often.

To **Ingender**, to beget, to produce, or cauſe, to breed.

Ingenerated, not ingender'd, not produc'd by Generation.

Ingenier. See *Engineer.*

Ingenio, a Word us'd in *Barbadoes* for a Houſe or Mill where Sugar is made.

Ingenious, quick-witted, full of Wit, cunning, ſhrewd, exquiſite, excellent.

Ingenito, inbred, bred by Nature, Natural.

Ingenium, (*Lat.*) Natural Quality or Diſpoſition, Fancy, Capacity, Judgment: In our old Records it is taken for an Engine, Inſtrument, or Device.

Ingenuitas Regni, (in old Records) the Freeholders, or Commonalty of the Kingdom: The Term was alſo ſometimes apply'd to the Chief Barons, *i. e.* the Great Lords, and King's Common-Council.

Ingenuity, Ingeniouſneſs, quickneſs of Wit, Smartneſs; alſo Ingenuouſneſs, Sincerity, Frankneſs in Speech or Dealing.

Ingenuous, free, open, frank, ſincere, plain.

Ingeny, Genius, Natural Diſpoſition, Parts, Humour, *&c.*

Ingeſted, put in, as *Ingeſted into the Mouth.*

Ingle. See *Catamite.*

Inglorious, that is of no Renown, or Repute, Diſhonourable, Baſe, Mean.

To **Ingorge**. See To *Gorge.*

Ingot, a little Wedge or Maſs of Gold or Silver, an uncertain Quantity of Bullion.

To **Ingraft**, to graft, to ſet a Graft or young Shoot into the Stock of a Tree, to implant, imprint, or fix in the Mind.

Ingrailed, notched about, a Term in *Heraldry*, as *A Bordure ingrailed*, *i. e.* when the Line of which it is made bends in towards the Field.

Ingrate, (*Lat.*) ungrateful, unthankful, unmindful.

To **Ingratiate one's ſelf**, to curry Favour, to endeavour to gain another's good Will.

Ingratitude, Ungratefulneſs, Unthankfulneſs.

To **Ingrave**. See To *Engrave.*

Ingredient, (*Lat. i. e.* going in) one of the Simples that are put into a Compound Medicine, Sauce, *&c.* and in general *Ingredients* ſignifie the reſpective Parts or Principles that go to the making up of a mix'd Body.

Ingree, (old Word) in good part.

Ingreſs, (*Lat.*) an entrance upon, or going into: In *Aſtronomy* the Sun's entring the firſt Scruple of any of the four Cardinal Signs, eſpecially *Aries.*

Ingreſſu, a Writ of Entry, whereby a Man ſeeks Entry or Admittance into Lands or Tenements, which Writ is of ſeveral Forms, and lyes in many Caſes.

Ingreſſu in Caſu Conſimili. See *Caſu Conſimili.*

Ingreſſu in Caſu Proviſo. See *Caſu Proviſo.*

Ingreſſu ad Communem Legem, a Writ that lyes where a Tenant for Term of Life, Tenant by Courteſie, or Tenant in Dower, makes a *Feoffment* and dies, ſo that he in Reverſion ſhall have the ſaid Writ againſt any Perſon whatever that is in the Land after ſuch Feoffment made.

Ingreſſus, an Entrance, or Beginning; in a Law-ſenſe a Relief or Duty which the Heir or Succeſſor at full Age anciently paid to the Chief Lord for entring upon the Fee, or Lands that were fallen to him.

In groſs, (a Law-Term) that which peculiarly belongs to the Perſon of the Lord, and not to any Manour, Lands, *&c.*

To **Ingroſs**, to write fair, and in great Characters, to write over the firſt Draught of an Inſtrument or Deed in a more fair and ample manner; alſo to buy up any Commodity in the groſs, to foreſtall.

Ingroſſator magni Rotuli, an Officer in the Exchequer, commonly call'd *Clerk of the Pipe.* See *Pipe.*

Ingroſſer, a Clerk that ingroſſes, or writes Records, Conveyances, or other Deeds of Law, on Skins of Parchment: Alſo one that buys up Corn growing, or dead Victuals, to ſell again.

Ingroſſing of a Fine, is when the Indentures are drawn up by the Chirographer, and deliver'd to the Party to whom the Cognizance is made.

Ingroſment, the Act of Ingroſſing.

Inguen, (*Lat.*) the Groin, or Share, the ſpace from the bending of the Thigh to the Privities.

† **Ingurgitation**, a greedy ſwallowing, or gluttonous devouring.

To **Inhabit**, to live or dwell in.

Inhabitable, uninhabitable, or unhabitable, that cannot be inhabited.

Inhabitant, one that dwells or lives in a place, a Dweller.

To **Inhance**. See To *Enhance.*

Inharmonical Relation. See *Relation Inharmonical.*

Inherency, or **Inheſion**, the Quality of that which ſticks cloſe.

Inherent, ſticking faſt in, or to, cleaving to, abiding in.

To **Inherit**, to get by Inheritance, or Succeſſion, to be one's Heir.

Inheritance, (according to the Law-Definition) is a perpetual Right in Lands or Tenements to a Man and his Heirs, an Eſtate, whether it come by Succeſſion or Purchaſe.

To **Inhibit**, to prohibit, or forbid, as *To inhibit the Sale of a Commodity.*

Inhibition, the Act of inhibiting, or forbidding: In Common-Law it is taken for a Writ forbidding a Judge to proceed farther in the Cauſe depending before him: But *Inhibition* is moſt commonly a Writ iſſuing out of a higher Court Chriſtian to a lower upon an Appeal; whereas a *Prohibition* iſſues out of the Queen's Court to a Court Chriſtian, or to an inferior Temporal Court. See *Prohibition.*

Inhoc, or **Inhoke**, (in old Records) a Corner or out-part of a common Field plough'd up and ſow'd, and ſometimes incloſ'd with an Hedge, whilſt the reſt of the ſame Field lyes fallow.

Inhoſpitable, not given to Hoſpitality, rude, uncivil, diſcourteous.

Inhoſpitality, Rudeneſs to Strangers, ſo as to afford them no Entertainment; Barbarouſneſs, Churliſhneſs.

Inhumane, void of Humanity, Barbarous, Savage.

Inhumanity, Cruelty, Barbarity, Savageneſs, as it were, a putting off, or ſtripping one's ſelf of Human Nature.

Inhumation, a burying, or putting into the Ground: In *Chymiſtry* it is when two Pots (the

Mouth of the uppermoſt being well ſtopt, and its bottom full of little holes) are ſet faſt into the Ground and both cover'd with Earth, afterwards a Circular or Wheel-fire is made, cauſing the Vapours to ſweat thro' in the Diſtillation.

Inhumed, buried, as *There the King was inhumed.*

To **Inject**, to caſt, or ſquirt in.

Injectio Inteſtinalis, a Term us'd by Phyſicians for a Clyſter.

Injection, an injecting, or caſting in, the conveying of ſome liquid Medicine into Wounds, or hollow Parts of the Body, or of the Veſſels, by means of a Syringe, Clyſter, *&c.*

Inimitable, that none can imitate, or do the like.

To **Injoyn**. See To *Enjoyn.*

Iniquity, want of Equity, Injuſtice, Wickedneſs.

Iniſwen, (*i. e.* the White Iſland) a Name anciently given to the Iſland of *Great Britain.*

Initial, beginning, as *An initial* Letter, *i. e.* a Letter that begins a Word.

To **Initiate**, to inſtruct in the firſt Principles or Grounds of any Myſtery, Art, or Science; to enter or admit into a Society, or Fellowſhip.

Initiation, the Act of Initiating.

To **Injoyn**. See To *Enjoyn.*

Injucundity, Unpleaſantneſs.

Injudicious, void of Judgment, or Diſcretion.

Inium, (in *Anat.*) the beginning of the oblongated Marrow.

Injunction, a Command, or Order: In a Lawſenſe a Writ grounded upon an Order in Chancery to give Poſſeſſion to the Plaintiff for want of the Defendant's Appearance, or to ſtay Proceedings in another Court, upon Suggeſtion made that the Rigour of the Law is againſt Equity in that Caſe.

To **Injure**, to wrong, or abuſe, to prejudice, or indamage.

Injurious, unjuſt, wrongful, hurtful, offenſive, outragious, abuſive.

Injury, Wrong, Outrage, Abuſe, Offence.

Injuſtice, a Vice contrary to Juſtice, an unjuſt Act, unfair or hard Dealing, ill Uſage.

Ink, a Liquor to write with: In *Falconry* the Neck, or that part from the Head to the Body of any Bird that the Hawk preys upon.

To **Inkindle**, to kindle, to light, to catch fire, to break out.

An **Inkling of a Matter**, a ſmall Rumour, a whiſper'd Intimation, a Hint.

Inlagary, (a Law-Term) a reſtoring of one outlawed to the King's or Queen's Protection, and to the Benefit or Eſtate of a Subject.

Inlagh, or **Inlaugh**, (*Sax.*) a Perſon ſubject to the Law, one that was included in ſome *Frank-pledge*, and not outlawed.

Inland, ſituated in the main Land, or Heart of a Country, far from the Sea-Coaſt; as *An Inland Province.*

Inland, (*Saxon* Law-Term) that inner Land or part of a Manour which lay next or moſt convenient for the Lord's Manſion-Houſe, for the Maintenance of his Family, *&c.* and oppoſed to the *Utland*, or Outland, which was let out to Tenants.

Inland-Bills, (in *Traffick*) Bills payable in the ſame Land in which they are drawn.

Inland-Town, a Town ſeated far in the Land, to which no Veſſel can come up.

Inland-Trade, Trade that is managed wholly in one Country.

Inlay. See *Marquetry.*

To **Inlarge**, to make large, to ſpread, or ſtretch out; to diſcourſe at large upon a Subject.

Inleaſed, or **Enleaſed**, (*Fr.*) catch'd in a Gin, a Leaſe, or Snare, intangled; a Word us'd in the Champion's Oath.

Inlet, an Entrance, or Paſſage into.

To **Inlighten**, to give Light to.

Inmate, a Lodger; according to the Law-Definition *Inmates* are thoſe that for Money dwell joyntly with another Man in his Houſe, paſſing in and out by one Door, and not being able to maintain themſelves.

In Poſſe, (*Lat.*) a Law-Term. See *In Eſſe.*

Inn, a Publick-Houſe in a City, Town, or Thorough-fare, for the Entertainment of Travellers, or Strangers.

Inns of Chancery, eight Houſes appointed for Young Students in the Law, *viz.* 1. *Bernard's Inn*, once belonging to Dr. *Mackworth*, Dean of *Lincoln*, and in the Poſſeſſion of one *Lionel Bernard.* 2. *Clement's Inn*, once a Meſſuage belonging to the Pariſh of St. *Clements Danes.* 3. *Clifford's Inn*, ſome time the Dwelling-Houſe of *Malcolm de Herſey*, and afterwards of the *Cliffords*, Earls of *Cumberland*, of whom it was Rented. 4. *Furnival's Inn*, once the Manſion of Sir *R. Furnival*, and afterwards of the *Talbots*, Earls of *Shrewsbury.* 5. *Lion's Inn*, once a private Houſe known by the Name of the *Black Lion.* 6. *New Inn*, once the Dwelling-Houſe of Sir *J. Tyncaulx*, which has been alſo call'd *Our Ladies Inn.* 7. *Staple-Inn*; ſo nam'd becauſe it heretofore belong'd to the *Engliſh* Merchants of the Staple. 8. *Thavy's Inn*, anciently the Manſion-Houſe of *J. Thavy*, Armourer of *London.*

Inns of Court, four other particular Houſes or Colleges eſtabliſh'd for the Entertainment of Students in the Law, *viz. Gray's Inn*, the Manour-Houſe of Baron *Gray*, in the Time of King *Edward* III. *Lincolns-Inn*, firſt built by *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, for his own Dwelling-Houſe. And the two *Temples*, *Inner* and *Middle*, anciently the Habitations of the Knights Templars, to which was added the *Outer Temple*, afterwards call'd *Eſſex-Houſe.*

Sergeants-Inns, two Houſes of a higher Rank, ſet a-part for the Judges and Sergeants at Law.

To **Inn**, to Lodge at an Inn.

To **Inn Corn**, to lay it up in a Store-houſe.

Innate, (*Lat.*) inbred, natural.

Innate Heat, or **Innate and Native Spirit.** See *Emphyton Thermon.*

Innate Principles, certain Original Notions or Characters which ſome Philoſophers will have to be ſtamp'd on the Mind of Man when it firſt receives its Being.

Innavigable, not to be ſailed on, unpaſſable for any Ship or Boat.

Inner Temple. See *Inns of Court* and *Temple.*

Innings, Lands recovered from the Sea, by draining and banking.

Innocence, or **Innocency**, (*Lat.*) Guiltleſneſs, Integrity, Harmleſneſs.

Innocent, inoffenſive, guiltleſs, harmleſs, alſo ſimple, or ſilly.

An **Innocent**, an Idiot, or Ninny, a ſilly half-witted Perſon.

Innocents-Day, commonly call'd *Childermas-day*; a Feſtival kept *December* 28, in remembrance of the innocent Children, whom *Herod* caus'd to be put to Death at our Bleſſed Saviour's Nativity.

Innocuous. See *Innoxious.*

Innominata Oſſa, (in *Anat.*) the Nameleſs Bones, two large Bones plac'd on the ſides of the *Os Sacrum*, each of which in young Children may be ſeparated into three Bones, but grow all into one in riper Years. See *Coxæ Os*, and *Coxendix.*

Innominata Tunica Oculi, a certain Coat of the Eye which wants a Name.

Innominatus Humor, one of the four Secondary Humours, with which the Ancients thought the Body to be nouriſhed, the other three being *Ros*, *Gluten*, and *Cambium.*

Innoteſcimus, Letters Patent ſo call'd, which are always of a Charter of Feoffment, or ſome other Deed not of Record, and take Name from the concluding Words, *Innoteſcimus per præſentes, i. e.* We make known by theſe Preſents.

To **Innovate**, to lay aſide old Cuſtoms, and bring up new ones; to change, or alter.

Innovation, an innovating, or bringing in of new Cuſtoms or Opinions; Alteration, Change.

Innocious, that does no Hurt, or Harm, harmleſs.

Innuendo, a Word us'd in Writs, Declarations, and Pleadings at Law; to declare a Perſon, or Thing, that was mention'd before obſcurely, or left doubtful.

Innumerable, that cannot be number'd, numberleſs.

Innutrition, a nouriſhing, or bringing up.

† **Inobſervable**, not to be obſerved, unworthy of Obſervation.

To **Inoculate**, to graft in the Bud, a Term in Huſbandry.

Inoculation, the Act of Inoculating, a kind of grafting, when the Bud of one Fruit-Tree is ſet into the Stock or Branch of another, ſo as to make ſeveral ſorts of Fruit grow on the ſame Tree.

Inodorous, that is without Scent, or that ſmells of nothing; unperfumed.

Inoffenſive, that gives no Offence, harmleſs.

Inofficious, backward in doing one any good Office, or Turn; diſcourteous, diſobliging.

Inopinate, unthought of, unexpected, unlooked for, ſudden.

Inordinate, that is out of Order, or Array; diſorderly, extravagant, unruly, immoderate.

Inorganical, (in *Philoſ.* and *Anat.*) that wants Organs or Inſtruments proper for any Motion or Operation. See *Organical* and *Non-organical.*

Inoſculation. See *Anaſtomoſis.*

Inpriſi, (in old *Latin* Records) Adherents, Accomplices, or Abetters.

Inqueſt, Inquiry, Search, eſpecially that made by a Jury, according to the Cuſtom of *England.* See *Enqueſt.*

Coroners Inqueſt. See *Coroner.*

The **Court of Inqueſt**, at *Guild-hall, London*, a particular Court that takes Cognizance of and determines all Complaints preferred for Debt by one Citizen againſt another under the Sum of Forty Shillings.

Inquietude, Unquietneſs, Diſquiet, Trouble, Reſtleſneſs: In the Art of *Phyſick* it is defined to be a Convulſive Motion of the Muſcles in the Limbs, which cauſes the ſick Patient to throw himſelf from one ſide to another.

Inquirable, that may be inquired about, or ſearched into.

To **Inquire**, to aſk, or demand; to examine, or ſearch into.

Inquirendo, (Law-Term) an Authority given to one or more Perſons to inquire into ſomething to the Queen's Advantage.

Inquiry, Search.

Inquiſition, ſtrict Inquiry, Search, or Examination: In a Law-ſenſe it is a manner of proceeding in Criminal Matters by the Judge, or by the great Inqueſt, before Juſtices in *Eyre.*

The **Inquiſition**, or the **Spaniſh Inquiſition**, a great Council firſt appointed by *Ferdinand* the Catholick King of *Spain*, who, having ſubdued the *Moors*, and put an end to their Empire in that Country, order'd, That no *Moors* or *Jews* ſhould be ſuffer'd to ſtay there, but ſuch as were Baptized: And for inquiry into thoſe Matters, this extraordinary Court was ſet up, and ſtyled *The Sacred Council of the Inquiſition.* However, altho' the Occaſion of it has long ſince ceaſed, yet its Power is ſtill continued, or rather encreas'd, and exercis'd with barbarous Cruelty againſt Chriſtians, under the Notion of Hereticks, and even againſt all that are not ſtanch *Roman* Catholicks.

Inquiſitive, deſirous to know every thing, curious, prying.

Inquiſitor, a Sheriff, Coroner, *&c.* having Power to inquire into certain Caſes; alſo one of the Judges of the Bloody Popiſh Inquiſition-Tribunal.

To **Inrage**, to put in a Rage, to make Mad.

To **Inrich**, to make Rich, to adorn, or imbelliſh; to amplifie, or inlarge.

Inroad or **Inrode**, the Invaſion of a Country by Enemies.

To **Inroll**, to ſet down in a Roll, or Liſt; to record, or regiſter.

Inrollment, an inrolling *&c*: In a Law-ſenſe it is the regiſtring, recording, or entring of any lawful Act, as a Recognizance, Statute, or Fine, *&c.* in the Rolls of Chancery, or in thoſe of the Exchequer, Queen's-Bench, Common-Pleas, *&c.*

Inſania or **Amentia**, (*Lat.*) Madneſs, Frenzy, Dotage, which happens when the Faculties of Imagination and Judgment receive Dammage, or are quite aboliſh'd.

Inſatiable, that cannot be ſatisfied with Meat or Drink; the Word is alſo figuratively apply'd to inordinate Paſſions of the Mind, as *An inſatiable Thirſt of Gain, inſatiable Ambition*, &c.

Inſatiate or **Inſaturable**, that cannot be filled, or ever have enough.

Inſconſed, a Term us'd in the Art of War, when part of an Army is ſecured with a Sconce, or ſmall Fort, in order to maintain ſome Paſs, *&c.*

To **Inſcribe**, (*Lat.*) to write in or upon, to draw; as *To inſcribe a leſſer Circle in a greater.*

Inſcribed Bodies, (in *Geom.*) the ſame as *Regular Bodies*, which See.

Inſcribed Figures, thoſe that are drawn within others, when all the Angles of the encloſed Figure touch either the Sides, Angles, or Planes of the other Figure; ſo a Square drawn within a Circle is ſaid *To be inſcribed* in that Circle.

Inſcription, a Title, Name, Character, or Narrative, written or engraven on any thing, as Marble, Braſs, *&c.*

Inſcrutable, that cannot be found out by ſearching, unſearchable, unfathomable.

To **Inſculp**, to engrave, carve, or cut.

Inſect, any kind of ſmall living Creature that creeps or flies, as Worms, Piſmires, Spiders, Bees, Gnats, *&c.* They are ſo call'd becauſe their Parts being cut off retain Life, or, as ſome think, from their having a kind of Section or Diviſion between the Head and the Belly.

Inſectatio, (*Lat.*) a railing or inveighing againſt one, as it were, a following or proſecuting him with foul Language: Alſo the Rhetorical Figure *Chleuaſmus*, call'd *Inſectatio* by *Julius Ruffinianus.*

Inſectator, a Railer, Slanderer, or Backbiter, a foul-mouth'd Fellow: In our old Records, a Proſecutor, or Adverſary at Law.

† **Inſection**, a cutting into.

Inſecure, that is not ſecure, or out of Danger, unſafe.

Inſenſate, Senſeleſs, being out of his Wits, Mad, fooliſh.

Inſenſible, that has no Senſe, or Feeling; alſo not to be felt or perceived, indifferent.

Inſeparable, that cannot be ſeparated, ſevered, or parted.

To **Inſert**, to put, or bring in; to joyn, or add to.

Inſertion, an inſerting, or putting between.

To **Inſerve**, to bear a part in, or promote, as *He had inſerved to the Villany to pleaſe the Tyrant.*

Inſerviceable, unſerviceable, unprofitable.

Inſeſſus, (*Lat.*) a Bath for the Belly and lower Parts, in which the Patient ſits down to the Navel.

Inſetena, (*Sax.*) an Inditch.

† **Inſiccation**, (*Lat.*) a drying.

Inſidiatores Viarum, (in old Statutes) Way-layers, or ſuch as lye in wait, to inſnare, or deceive.

Inſidious, inſnaring, treacherous, deceitful; as *An inſidious Proceeding.*

Inſight, Hint, Light, Knowledge of a Matter.

Inſignificancy, Unprofitableneſs, Vanity.

Inſignificant, that ſignifies nothing, inconſiderable, uſeleſs, vain.

Inſilium, (in old Records) deſtructive Counſel, ill Advice.

Inſimul Tenuit, one of the kinds of the Writ call'd *Formedon,* which See.

To **Inſinuate,** to intimate, or give to underſtand, to give a hint of; alſo to wind or ſcrew one's ſelf into Favour.

Inſinuation, an inſinuating, intimating, *&c.* In *Rhetorick,* it is a crafty Addreſs, or beginning of an Oration, whereby we covertly creep into the Favour of the Audience.

Inſinuation of a Will, (among the Civilians) the firſt Production of it, or the leaving it in the Regiſter's Hands, in order to its Probate.

Inſinuative, apt to inſinuate, engaging, winning, pleaſing.

Inſipid, having no Taſte or Reliſh, unſavoury; alſo flat, or dry, in ſpeaking of a Treatiſe, Diſcourſe, Poem, *&c.* that has no Wit or Spirit in it.

Inſipidity, a being inſipid, unſavoury.

† **Inſipience,** want of Knowledge, or Diſcretion, Fooliſhneſs.

To **Inſiſt,** to ſtand much upon, to urge, preſs hard, or be inſtant; to perſiſt, or hold on in one's Deſigns or Pretenſions. In *Geometry,* the Angles in any Segment are ſaid to be *inſiſting,* or ſtanding upon the Arch of another Segment below.

Inſitio, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd by Herbaliſts for Grafting, the letting of any Cion or Bud into the Stock of a Tree.

To **Inſlave,** to make a Slave or Drudge of.

To **Inſnare,** to draw into a Snare, to ſurprize or catch.

Inſociable, not ſociable, unconverſable, not fit for Society or Converſation.

Inſolation, a laying in the Sun, a Bleaching: In *Phyſick* and *Chymiſtry,* the Digeſtion of any Ingredients, or mix'd Bodies, by expoſing them to the Sun-Beams.

Inſolence or **Inſolency,** Saucineſs, Impudence, Haughtineſs, Pride.

Inſolent, ſaucy, bold, malapert, proud, haughty, diſdainful, preſumptuous.

Inſoluble, that cannot be ſolved, or looſed.

Inſolvency, the State or Condition of one who is not in a Capacity to ſatisfie his Creditors.

Inſolvent, not able to pay.

† **Inſomnious,** troubled with Dreams, full of Dreams.

To **Inſpect,** to look narrowly into, to overſee.

Inſpection, overſeeing, inſight, a cloſe viewing, looking on or into.

Inſpector, an Overſeer.

Inſperſion, a ſprinkling on.

Inſpeximus, Letters Patent ſo call'd, becauſe they begin after the Queen's Title with this Word *Inſpeximus, i. e.* We have look'd upon, view'd, or conſider'd.

Inſpiration, an inſpiring, or breathing into: In *Divinity* it is defined to be that Heavenly Grace which inlightens the Soul, filling it with extraordinary and ſupernatural Gifts. In a Phyſical Senſe, it is the taking in of Air or Breath by the alternate Dilatation or widening of the Cheſt.

To **Inſpire,** (properly to breath in, or upon) to prompt, to put into one's Head, to endue or fill with.

To **Inſpirit,** to put Life and Spirit into one, to inſpire with Courage.

† **Inſpiſſation,** a thickening, or making thick.

Inſtability, Unſteadineſs, Unſtedfaſtneſs, Inconſtancy, Uncertainty, Fickleneſs.

Inſtable, unſtable, inconſtant, uncertain, changeable.

To **Inſtall,** to put in Poſſeſſion of an Office, Order, or Benefice, properly the placing of a Clergyman in a Cathedral Church, where every one has a particular Stall, or Seat.

Inſtallation or **Inſtallment,** the Act of Inſtalling: In a Law-ſenſe, a Settlement, or ſure placing in.

Inſtance, Entreaty, Motion, eager Suit, Earneſtneſs; alſo Model, Example, or Proof.

To **Inſtance,** to produce or bring Inſtances.

Inſtant, eager upon a thing, earneſt, preſſing; near at hand, preſent.

An **Inſtant,** is defin'd by Logicians to be an Indiviſible in Time, which is neither Time, nor a part of it, whereto nevertheleſs the Parts of Time are joyned, a Portion of Time ſo ſmall that it cannot be divided, a ſhort Moment.

Inſtauration, a reſtoring to the former State, a repairing, or renewing.

Inſtaurum, (in ancient Deeds) the whole Stock upon a Farm, as Cattel, Waggons, Ploughs, and all other Implements of Husbandry: So *Terra inſtaurata* was taken for Land ready ſtock'd or furniſh'd with all Things neceſſary to carry on the Uſe or Imployment of a Farm.

Inſtaurum Eccleſiæ, ſignify'd the Veſtments, Plate, Books, and other Utenſils belonging to a Church.

To **Inſtigate,** to ſpur, egg, or ſet on; to provoke to, to encourage, or abet.

Inſtigation, an inſtigating, ſetting on *&c.* Motion, Sollicitation.

To **Inſtill,** to pour in by little and little, to le fall drop by drop; in a figurative Senſe to infuſe Principles or Notions, ſo that they may glide inſenſibly into the Mind.

Inſtillation, the Act of Inſtilling.

Inſtinct, a natural Bent or Inclination, eſpecially that of Brute Beaſts, which in ſome meaſure ſupplie the Defect of Reaſon.

An **Inſtitute,** an Order or Rule of Life.

Inſtitutes, Principles, Ordinances, Precepts, or Commandments: Alſo the Title of a noted Collecti of *Roman* Laws made by Order of the Emperour *Juſtinian* for the inſtructing of young Students in the firſt Principles of the whole Profeſſion.

To **Inſtitute,** to ordain, or appoint; to eſtabliſh or found.

Inſtitution, Eſtabliſhment, Appointment, Founding: Alſo teaching, bringing, or training up; Inſtruction, Education.

Inſtitution to a Benefice, is the Biſhop's pu ting a Clerk in Poſſeſſion of the Spirituality of a Rectory or Parſonage for the Cure of Souls, as *Inducti* entitles him to the Temporalities of it, *viz.* Glebe Land, Tithes, *&c.*

To **Inſtruct,** to teach, to train or bring up, prepare one that is to ſpeak.

Inſtruction, Education, Breeding, Precept o Order.

Inſtructions, Directions in a Buſineſs of Concernment.

Inſtructive, apt to inſtruct, full of Inſtruction.

Inſtrument, a Tool to do any thing withal: A ſo a Publick Act, Deed, or Writing, drawn up be tween two or more Parties, and containing ſever Covenants agreed upon by them.

Inſtrumental, belonging to an Inſtrument, th contributes to, or is ſerviceable as a means.

Inſuccation, (in the Apothecaries Art) th moiſtening of Aloes, or other Drugs, with the Jui of Violets, or Roſes, *&c.*

Inſucceſsfu

Inſucceſful, that has no good Succeſs, Unfortunate.

To **Inſue**. See to Enſue.

Inſufficiency, Inability, Incapacity.

Inſufficient, not ſufficient, unable.

Inſular, belonging to an Iſland.

Inſult, Outrage, Abuſe, Affront, Aſſault, or Offence.

To **Inſult**, to aſſault, to abuſe, to affront, to domineer, vapour, or crow over: In the Art of War it is to attack a Poſt by open Force, and without any Shelter, falling to Handy Strokes, without making uſe of Trenches, or other Forms, to gain Ground Foot by Foot.

Inſuper, (*Lat. i.e.* over and beſides) a Term us'd by Auditors of Accounts in the Exchequer, when they ſay, *So much remains inſuper to ſuch an Accomptant*, i.e. ſo much remains due upon ſuch an Account.

Inſuperable, that cannot be overcome, unconquerable.

Inſupportable, not to be indured, or born with.

Inſurance, Security given in Conſideration of a Sum of Money paid in Hand to make good Ships, Merchandize, Houſes, *&c.* to the Value of that for which the Reward is receiv'd in Caſe of Loſs by Storm, Pirates, Fire, *&c.* See *Friendly Society* and *Phenix Inſurance-Office*.

To **Inſure**, to engage in ſuch a manner for the making good any thing that is in danger of being loſt.

Inſurmountable, (*Fr.*) that cannot be overcome by Labour and Induſtry.

Inſurrection, (*Lat.*) a riſing againſt, a Popular Tumult, or Uproar, Rebellion, Sedition.

Intabulati. See *Tabula*.

Intactæ, (*Lat.* in *Geom.*) Right Lines to which *Curves* or Crooked Lines continually approach, and yet can never touch or meet with them; theſe are more commonly call'd *Aſymptotes*, which See.

† **Intactible**, or **Intangible**, that cannot be touched.

Intail. See *Entail*.

Intakers, a ſort of Thieves heretofore frequent on the Borders of *Scotland*, and ſo call'd from their being the Receivers of ſuch Pillage or Booty as their Accomplices, nam'd *Out-parters*, us'd to bring in.

To **Intangle**, to twiſt together, to perplex, or confound, to engage one's ſelf.

Integer, (*Lat.* in *Arithm.*) a Term us'd for a whole Number, ſuch as ſignifie any entire thing, as one Pound, one Ounce, one Shilling, one Penny, *&c.*

Integral, belonging to an Integer, entire, whole, as *Integral Numbers*, or *Integers*, *i. e.* whole Numbers, oppoſed to Fractions, or broken Numbers: In *Philoſophy Integral Parts* are thoſe Parts that make up the Whole.

† **Integration**, a making whole, reſtoring, or renewing.

Integrity, Honeſty, Uprightneſs, Innocence, Chaſtity.

† **Integument**, a Covering, a Garment to cover the Body, a Cloak.

Intellect, that Faculty of the Soul which is commonly call'd the Underſtanding, Judgment, Senſe.

Intellectual, belonging to the Underſtanding.

Intellectuals, the Powers and Properties of the Underſtanding.

Intelligence, properly Knowledge, Judgment, or Skill, the good Underſtanding, Union and Friendſhip that is between ſeveral Perſons; alſo the Correſpondence that States-Men and Merchants hold in Foreign Countries and Courts; Advice, or News.

Intelligencer, one that makes it his Buſineſs to enquire into and ſpread News, a News-monger.

Intelligences, (in *Philoſ.*) Angels, or other Spiritual Beings.

Intelligent, underſtanding, perceiving, or knowing well.

Intelligible, capable of being apprehended or conceived by the Underſtanding, plain, eaſie.

Intemperance, a Vice oppoſite to Temperance, Unableneſs to rule and moderate one's Appetite and Luſts, Inordinateneſs of Life, Exceſs.

Intemperate, that is not Maſter of his own Appetites, diſorderly, exceſſive.

Intemperature, or **Intemperateneſs**, a Diſorder in the Air, or in the Humours of the Body; it is alſo ſometimes taken by Phyſicians for a Diſtemper or Indiſpoſition that conſiſts in inconvenient Qualities of the Body, as an hot, thin, or ſalt Diſpoſition, *&c.*

† **Intempeſtive**, that is out of due Seaſon and Order, unſeaſonable, untimely.

To **Intend**, to deſign, or purpoſe, to mean, to apply one's Mind to.

Intendant, one that has the Overſight, Management and Direction of certain Affairs, eſpecially the chief Governor or Overſeer of a Province in *France*.

Intendment, Purpoſe, Meaning.

Intendment of Law, is the Intention, Senſe, or true meaning of the Law.

To **Intenerate**, a Philoſophical Word for to make tender.

Intenſe, (properly ſtretched or ſtrained) very great, or exceſſive, as *An intenſe Heat*.

Intenſion, a Writ that lyes againſt one that enters after the Death of a Tenant in Dower or other Tenant for Life, and holds him out in the Reverſion or Remainder. In *Natural Philoſophy Intenſion* ſignifies the encreaſe of the Power or Efficacy of any Quality, as Heat, Cold, *&c.* And the Term is oppos'd to *Remiſſion*, all Qualities being ſaid to be *intended* and *remitted*, as intenſely cold, *i. e.* cold in a high degree, remiſly cold, *i. e.* cold in a low degree.

Intenſively, extremely, exceſſively, in the higheſt degree.

Intent or **Intentive**, fixed, or cloſe bent upon a Buſineſs.

Intent or **Intention**, Meaning, Deſign, Purpoſe, Drift, Mind.

Intention, the End propoſed in any Action, the Determination of the Will with reſpect to any thing: In *Rhetorick* the Repetition of the ſame Word in a contrary ſenſe, as

Una ſalus victis, nullam ſperare ſalutem.

Among Phyſicians it is the ſame as *Indication*, which See.

Intention or **Study**, is when the Mind fixes its View on any *Idea* with great earneſtneſs, ſo as to conſider it on all ſides, and will not be call'd off by the crowding in of other Idea's.

Intentional, belonging to the Intention.

Intentive. See *Intent*.

Interanea, (*Lat.*) the Entrails, or Bowels. See *Viſcera*.

Intercalary Day, the odd Day inſerted or added in the Leap-Year.

Intercalary Days, (among Phyſicians) otherwiſe call'd *Dies Intercidentes*, and *Provocatorii*, are thoſe Days during the Courſe of a Diſeaſe, in which Nature, either by the vehemency of the Fit, or ſome outward Cauſe, is ſtirr'd up to throw off her Load unſeaſonably, as the 3d. 5th. 9th. 13th. and 19th.

Intercalation, the inſerting or putting in of a Day in the Month of *February* every fourth Year, call'd Biſſextile, or Leap-Year. See *Biſſextile*.

To **Intercede**, (properly to come or paſs between) to perform the Office of a Mediator, to entreat or pray in another's Behalf.

Intercedent, or **Intercedental Day**, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) an extraordinary Critical Day, which being caus'd by the Violence of the Diſeaſe, falls between the ordinary Critical Days. See *Intercalary Days*.

To **Intercept**, to take up by the Way, in the mean while, to prevent, or ſurprize: In *Mathematicks* to take between, to comprehend, or contain; as *An Arch or Portion of a Circle intercepted between ſuch or ſuch Points.*

Intercepted Axis or Intercepted Diameters, a Term in Conick Sections, the ſame as *Abſciſſa*; which See.

Interceſſion, an interceding or entreating in favour of another, as it were a ſtepping between to keep off Harm or Danger.

Interceſſor, one that ſo intercedes, or mediates.

To **Interchange**, to exchange between Parties, as to interchange Compliments, Writings, *&c.*

Interchangeably, mutually, or by turns.

Interciſion, a cutting off between, or in the midſt.

† **Interclusion**, a ſhutting between, or a ſtopping up the Paſſage between one thing and another.

Intercolumniation, (in *Architect.*) the Space or Diſtance between the Columns or Pillars of any Building.

Intercommoning, (Law-Term) is when the Commons of two Mannours lye together, and the Inhabitants of both have Time out of Mind cauſ'd their Cattel to feed promiſcuouſly in each.

To **Intercommunicate**, to communicate mutually, or one with another.

Intercoſtal, lying between the Ribs; as *The Intercoſtal Veſſels, i. e.* the Veins and Arteries that run along thro thoſe Parts, ſo call'd by Anatomiſts.

Intercoſtal Nerve, a Nerve or Sinew which proceeds from the Spinal Marrow, and ſpreads it ſelf in the Belly thro all the Bowels.

Intercoſtales externi & interni, certain Muſcles lodged in the Intervals or Spaces of the Ribs, their Number on each ſide being Twenty Two; *viz.* Eleven outward, and as many inward.

Intercourſe, mutual Commerce, Traffick, or Correſpondence.

Intercurrent, running, or paſſing between.

Intercus, (*Lat.*) a kind of Dropſie. See *Anaſarca.*

Intercutaneous, that lyes between the Skin and the Fleſh.

To **Interdict**, to prohibit, or forbid, to exclude from partaking of the Sacraments, to ſuſpend.

Interdicted of Water and Fire, (in old Times) thoſe who for ſome Crime were baniſh'd, with Order that no Man ſhould receive them into his Houſe, or afford them the Uſe of thoſe Elements.

Interdiction, an interdicting, or forbidding, a debarring one from the Uſe of any Thing: In Common and Canon Law it is defin'd to be an Eccleſiaſtical Cenſure, forbidding the Exerciſe of the Miniſterial Functions, or the Performance of Sacred Rites.

Interductus, (*Lat.*) a Space left between Periods or Sentences in Writing or Printing, a Stop, or fetching of one's Breath in Reading or Writing.

To **Intereſs**, or **Intereſt**, to concern, to engage.

Intereſt, Concernment, Right, Advantage, or Benefit, Credit or Power: Alſo Uſe-Money, or the Sum reckon'd for the Loan or Forbearance of a principal Sum lent for or due at a certain Time, and it is either Simple or Compound: *Simple Intereſt* is that which ariſes from the Principal only, and *Compound Intereſt* that which is counted from the Principal, and Simple Intereſt forborn.

Interfector, (in *Aſtrol. i. e.* Killer or Murderer) a deſtroying Planet, plac'd in the eighth Houſe of a Figure, either five Degrees before the Cuſp, or twenty five after.

To **Interfere**, to knock or rub one Heel againſt the other in going, as ſome Horſes do; to claſh together, or fall foul one upon another.

Interfœmineum, (*Lat.*) a part of the Body betwixt the Thighs, the Groin, or Leſk.

Interfluent, flowing, or running between.

Intergaping, a gaping, or opening between; as *An intergaping of Vowels*, when two Vowels meet together, one at the end of a Word, and the other at the beginning of the next, ſo as to make an uncouth Sound.

Interjacent, lying between.

Interjection, (in *Grammar i. e.* putting between) one of the Eight Parts of Speech which is indeclinable, and made uſe of to expreſs the Affections or Paſſions of the Mind; alſo a Figure in *Rhetorick*, the ſame with *Parentheſis.*

Interim, as *In the Interim, i. e.* In the mean while: Alſo the Title of a Deed containing a mix'd form of Doctrine which the Emperor *Charles* V. tender'd to the Proteſtants and Papiſts at *Augsburg* in *Germany*, to be ſubſcribed and obſerved till the Differences could be ſettled by a General Council.

Interiour, more inward, being on the inſide.

Interiour Polygon. See *Polygon.*

Interiour Talus. See *Talus.*

To **Interlace**, (*Fr.*) to twine or twiſt one with another, to inſert, or put in amongſt.

To **Interlard**, to lard or ſtuff lean Meat with Fat.

To **Interleave**, to put one or more Leaves of blank Paper between the Pages of a Book.

To **Interline**, to write between two Lines by way of Inſertion.

Interlineary Bible, a Bible that has one Line of a *Latin* Tranſlation printed between every two Lines of the *Hebrew* Original.

Interlocution, an Interpoſition of Speech, an interrupting of another's Diſcourſe: In a Law-ſenſe, the determining ſome ſmall Matter in a Tryal till ſuch time as the principal Cauſe be fully known.

Interlocutory Order, is that which does not decide the Cauſe, but only ſettles ſome intervening Matter that relates thereto; as when an Order is made in Chancery for the Plaintiff to quit his Poſſeſſion till the Cauſe be heard and fully determined.

To **Interlope**, to intercept, or diſturb the Traffick of a Company, to take up a new Trade, or Employment, to the Prejudice of thoſe that were brought up in it.

Interlopers, are properly thoſe that without due Authority hinder the Trade of a Company or Corporation lawfully eſtabliſh'd, by dealing in the ſame Way.

Interlucation, (in *Husbandry*) a letting in of Light between, the lopping or cutting away of Boughs.

Interlude, part of a Stage-Play, that which is ſung or repreſented between the ſeveral Acts.

Interlunary, belonging to the Space between the Old and New Moon.

Interlunium, (*Lat.*) the Time during which the New Moon has no *Phaſis*, or Appearance, as being in Conjunction with the Sun.

† **Intermeation**, a flowing between, or paſſing thorough.

To **Intermeddle**, to concern one's ſelf in another's Buſineſs, to ſet about the Management of an Affair.

Intermediate, (*Lat.*) that is, or lyes between; as *An intermediate Space.*

Intermediate Range, a Term in Gunnery. See *Range.*

Intermedium, a Space or Diſtance between.

Intermeſſes, (in *Cookery*) certain Courſes ſet on the Table between other Diſhes.

To **Intermete**, (old Word) to meddle.

Intermewing, (among *Falconers*) is a Hawk's mewing from the firſt change of her Coat till ſhe turn white.

† **Intermication**, a ſhining amidſt, or among.

To **Intermingle** or **Intermix**, to mingle amongſt, or with.

Interminable, or **Interminate**, that has no Bounds, or End, boundleſs, endleſs.

Intermiſſion, an intermitting, or breaking off, Diſcontinuance, Ceaſing, Reſpite, Pauſe.

Intermiſſion of Feavers. See *Apyrexia.*

Intermiſſions, (in *Architect.*) the Spaces between the Wall and the Pillars, or between one Pillar and another.

To **Intermit**, to leave or put off for a time, to diſcontinue, give over, or ceaſe.

Intermittent, intermitting, diſcontinuing.

Intermittent Diſeaſe, a Diſeaſe which comes at certain Times, and then abates a little.

Intermittent Stitch, (in *Surgery*) a kind of Stitch made at certain ſeparate Points in the ſowing of tranſverſe or croſs Wounds.

Intermitting Pulſe, that which is held up by the Fit for a while, and then beats again, a Sign of extreme Sickneſs.

Intermixture, intermingling, or mingling amongſt others.

Intermural Space, a Space between two Walls.

Internal, that is within, inward.

Internal Angles. See *Angles.*

Internal Digeſtives. See *Digeſtives.*

Internodium, the Space between two Knots or Joints, eſpecially of the Stalk of a Plant, *&c.* In *Anatomy* the ſpace between the joyning together of the Bones of the Fingers and Toes.

Internuncii Dies. See *Critical Days.*

Internuncio, an Agent for the Court of *Rome*, in thoſe of Foreign Princes when there is no expreſs Nuncio in the ſame.

Internus Muſculus Auris, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Ear, which lyes in a bony Channel made hollow in the Bone call'd *Os Petroſum.*

Interoſſei Muſculi Manus, the Muſcles of the Fingers, which are diſtinguiſh'd into the inward and outward, and are properly ſo nam'd from their Situation between the Bones; theſe Muſcles are ſix in Number, tho' ſome reckon eight, and acting altogether they draw the Fingers near each other, and likewiſe help to ſtretch them out.

Interoſſei Pedis, ſeven Muſcles of the Toes, which ariſe fleſhy from the upper part of the *Oſſa Metatarſi* of the leſſer Toes, and are let into the firſt Internode of each Toe ſideways.

Interpaſſation, (among Apothecaries) the ſtitching of Bags at certain diſtances, to prevent the Drugs contained therein from falling together in a heap.

† **Interpellation**, an Interruption, or Diſturbance.

To **Interplead**, (Law-Term) to diſcuſs or try a Point that incidentally falls out before the main Cauſe can be determin'd, as when two ſeveral Perſons are found Heirs to Land by two ſeveral Offices, and the Queen is brought in doubt to which of them Poſſeſſion ought to be given, ſo that they muſt firſt interplead, *i. e.* formally try between themſelves who is the right Heir.

† **Interplication**, (*Lat.*) a folding between.

To **Interpolate**, (properly to bring old things to a new form) to new vamp, to refreſh, to alter or falſify an Original.

Interpolation, the Act of interpolating.

Interpolator, he that interpolates, a Falſifier.

To **Interpoſe**, to put or ſet between, to intermeddle in a Buſineſs.

Interpoſition, an interpoſing, or putting between, *&c.*

To **Interpret**, to expound, or explain, to tell the meaning of, to tranſlate out of one Language into another.

Interpretation, an expounding, or explaining, a Tranſlation, a Commentary.

Interpreter, he that cauſes the Words, Sentiments, or Writings of others to be underſtood, when they are not otherwiſe intelligible; an Expounder, a Tranſlator.

Interpunction, a diſtinguiſhing by Points or Pricks ſet between, a pointing.

To **Interr**, to lay in the Ground, or bury.

Interrment, the Act of interring, Burial.

Interreign, or **Interregnum**, the Space of Time between the Death of one Soveraign Prince or Ruler and the Succeſſion or Election of another.

To **Interrogate**, to demand, or ask a Queſtion, to examine.

Interrogation, a Queſtion, or Demand: In *Rhetorick* a Figure when the Speaker paſſionately brings in a Matter by way of Queſtion to make the Truth of it appear more plainly.

Interrogation, or **Note of Interrogation**, a Point of Diſtinction, which in *Greek* is thus expreſſed (;) and thus (?) in *Latin*, *Engliſh*, and other modern Languages.

Interrogative, that interrogates, asks, or demands.

Interrogatives, (in *Grammar*) are certain Particles made uſe of in the aſking of a Queſtion.

Interrogatory, that belongs to queſtioning, or aſking.

An **Interrogatory**, an Interrogation, or Examination; in a Law-ſenſe *Interrogatories* are particular Queſtions demanded of Witneſſes brought in to be examined, eſpecially in the Court of Chancery.

To **Interrupt**, to break, or take off, to diſturb, to hinder, or ſtop.

Interruption, an interrupting, or putting a ſtop to, a troubling or diſturbing one in the midſt of a Buſineſs, a ſtopping one in the middle of his Diſcourſe, and hindering him from going on; a diſcontinuance, or breaking off. In *Geometry Interruption* is the ſame as *Diſjunction of Proportion*, and is marked thus ∶∶ to ſignifie the breaking off of the *Ratio* in the middle of four diſcrete or ſeparate Proportionals, as A:B :: C:D, *i. e.* as A is to B ſo C is to D.

Interſcapularia, (in *Anat.*) the Cavities or hollow places between the Shoulder-blades and the *Vertebra's*, or turning-joynts.

Interſcapularium, is alſo a Proceſs or Knob of the Shoulder-blade, in that part of it which riſes, and is commonly call'd the *Spine.*

† **Interſcription**, an interlining, or writing between two Lines.

Interſecants, (in *Heraldry*) pertranſient Lines, which croſs one another.

Interſection, a cutting off in the middle, or thorough. In *Geometry* the cutting of one Line or Plane by another.

† **Interſertion**, a planting, grafting, or ſetting between.

Intershock, a claſhing, or ſtriking of one thing againſt another.

Interſperſed, ſprinkled, ſcattered, or mingled here and there.

Interſperſion, a ſprinkling, ſtrewing, or ſcattering about.

Interſperſum Vacuum. See *Vacuum.*

Interſpinales Colli, (in *Anat.*) ſmall fleſhy Muſcles that ariſe from the upper parts of each double Spinal Proceſs of the Neck, except of the ſecond *Vertebra*, and end in the lower parts of all the ſaid double Spines.

Interſpiration, a breathing between, a fetching of Breath.

Interſtellar, (*i. e.* that is between the Stars) a Word that ſome Authors make uſe of to expreſs thoſe Parts of the Univerſe which are ſuppos'd to be Planetary Syſtems, having each fixed Star for the Center of their Motion, as the Sun is of ours; ſo that if it be true that every ſuch Star may thus be a Sun to ſome Habitable Orbs moving round it, the *Interſtel-*

lar World will be infinitely the greater part of the Univerſe.

Interſtice, a Diſtance or Space between.

Intertexture, an interweaving, or weaving between.

Intertrigo, (*Lat.*) a fleaing of the Skin that proceeds from a violent Motion, eſpecially Riding, a Gall, or Chafe; alſo a fleaing of the Parts near the Fundament, or betwixt the Thighs, which often happens to young Children.

Interval, a Diſtance or Space, either of Time or Place; it is alſo applied to Numbers and Proportions: In *Muſick* it is the Diſtance or Difference between any two Sounds, of which one is more grave, and the other more acute.

To **Intervene**, to come or paſs between, to come in unlook'd for.

Intervenient, intervening, or coming in accidentally, as *An intervenient Buſineſs*.

† To **Intervert**, to overthrow, or turn upſide down.

Interview, a Meeting of State appointed between Princes, or other great Perſons, in order to Compliment each other, or to diſpatch ſome important Buſineſs.

Intervigilation, (*Lat.*) a Watching between whiles.

Interwoven, weaved among, or with, intermingled.

Inteſtable, (*Lat.*) uncapable by the Law to make a Will, or to be taken for a Witneſs.

Inteſtate, a Perſon that has not made any Teſtament, or Laſt Will; of theſe there are two kinds, one that makes no Will at all, another that makes a Will and nominates Executors, but they refuſe, in which Caſe he dies as an Inteſtate, and the Ordinary appoints Adminiſtration.

Inteſtina, (*Lat.*) the Inteſtines, Entrails, or Guts.

Inteſtina Gracilia, the ſmall Guts.

Inteſtina Terræ, Earth-Worms.

Inteſtine, inward, belonging to the inward Parts, lying within the Entrails.

Inteſtine War, a Civil War within the Bowels, as it were, of a Kingdom or State, between two Parties of the ſame Country.

Inteſtines, the inward Parts of any living Creature, the Entrails, or Bowels.

Inteſtinulum, (*Lat.*) the Navel-ſtring. See *Funiculus*.

Inteſtinum Cæcum, Duodenum Jejunum, & Rectum, ſeveral ſorts of Guts, which ſee in their proper places.

To **Inthrall**, to bring into Thraldom, Bondage, or Slavery.

To **Inthrone**, to ſet upon the Throne.

Inthronization, an Inthroning, a placing on a Throne, or Seat of Majeſty.

To **Intice**. See to *Entice*.

Intimacy, intimate Friendſhip, great Familiarity.

Intimate, (properly moſt inward) moſt dear, or familiar, entirely beloved, hearty.

To **Intimate**, to give to underſtand, to ſhew, to ſignifie, to hint.

Intimation, an intimating, ſignifying, or declaring of a thing, a Hint.

To **Intimidate**, to put in Fear, to ſcare, or fright, to diſhearten.

Intimidation, an intimidating, or affrighting.

To **Intitle**, to make a Title for a Book, *&c.* to give a Title, Right, or Claim to.

Intol, and **Uttol**, (*Sax.* Law-Term) Toll or Cuſtom paid for Commodities bought in and ſold out.

Intolerable, unſufferable, not to be born, or indured.

To **Intomb**, to put in a Tomb.

Intonation, (in *Muſick*) a giving the Tone or Key by the Chanter in a Cathedral to the reſt of the Choir.

To **Intoxicate**, to make drunk, or fuddle, in a figurative Senſe, to poiſon, or invenom, to bewitch.

Intoxication, the Act of Intoxicating.

Intractable, not to be managed, ungovernable, unruly.

Intrado, (*Span.*) an Entrance into a Place.

Intranſitive, (*Lat.* in *Grammar*) not paſſing from one to another.

To **Intrap**, to catch in a Trap, to inſnare, to intangle.

Intrare Mariſcum, (in old *Latin* Records) to drain a Marſh, or Bog, and by Dikes, Walls, *&c.* to reduce it to Paſture-Ground.

To **Intrench**, (*Fr.*) to fortifie with a Trench, or Rampart, alſo to invade, uſurp, or encroach upon.

Intrenchment, an intrenching; in the Art of War it ſignifies any Work that defends a Poſt againſt the Enemies Attacks, and is generally taken for a Trench, or Ditch, with a Breaſt-work.

Intrepid, (*Lat.*) that fears nothing, fearleſs, undaunted, reſolute, bold.

Intrepidity, Fearleſsneſs, Stoutneſs, great Courage, Reſolution.

Intricacy, Intanglement, Incumbrance, Difficulty.

Intricate, intangled, perplexed, difficult.

Intrigue, or **Intreague**, a cunning Deſign, Contrivance, or Plot, carry'd on by ſecret Practices; an Amour, or Love-Device.

Intrinſecal, or **Intrinſick**, inward, or ſecret, as *The intrinſick Goodneſs of Gold or Silver*, *i. e.* its inward and real Value.

Intrinſecum Servitium. See *Forinſecum Servitium*.

To **Introduce**, to bring or lead in, to broach, or ſet a-broach.

Introduction, an introducing, or leading in, alſo a Beginning or Preface to a Diſcourſe, Hiſtory, *&c.*

Introductor, he that introduces, as *An Introductor of Ambaſſadors*, *i. e.* a Maſter of Ceremonies, that brings them to Audience in a Prince's Court.

Introductory, that ſerves to introduce.

Introgreſſion, a going in.

† **Intromiſſion**, a letting in, a ſuffering to enter or come in.

To **Introſpect**, to look into, to view, to conſider.

Introſpection, an introſpecting, or looking into.

Introſumption, (in *Philoſ.*) the taking in of the Alimentary or nouriſhing Particles, whereby living Bodies are encreas'd.

To **Intrude**, to thruſt one's ſelf rudely into a Company, or Buſineſs, to intermeddle, to uſurp, or get Poſſeſſion of a Thing unjuſtly.

Intruder, he that intrudes, an Uſurper: In Common-Law an *Intruder* and an *Abator* differ, in regard that the latter enters upon Lands void by the Death of a Tenant in Fee, whereas the Intruder gets Poſſeſſion of ſuch as are void by the Death of a Tenant for Life or Years. See to *Abate*, and *Abatement*.

Intruſion, the Act of intruding, a wrongful or unmannerly thruſting in, the taking Poſſeſſion of a Benefice, or Exerciſe of any Employment, without having a lawful Title to it; a thruſting one's ſelf into Company where one is not welcome. In a Legal Senſe *Intruſion* is a violent or unlawful Entrance upon Lands or Tenements void of a Poſſeſſour by one that has no manner of Right to them, as when the Anceſtor dies poſſeſſed of an Eſtate of Inheritance expectant upon an Eſtate for Life, and then the Tenant for Life dies, between whoſe Death and the Entry of the Heir a Stranger *intrudes*, and gets Poſſeſſion.

Intruſione, the Name of a Writ that lyes againſt an Intruder.

To **Intruſt**, to put in truſt with.

Intubus, (*Lat.*) Endive, or *Succory*, a cooling Herb, the Water of which is of good uſe in Feavers and Inflammations.

Intuition, beholding, or looking upon, Conſideration, Contemplation, Examination. In a Metaphyſical Senſe 'tis defin'd by Mr. Lock to be a Perception of the certain Agreement or Diſagreement of any two *Idea's* immediately compar'd together.

Intuitive, that beholds, conſiders, &c. as *The intuitive Faculty*.

† **Intumeſcence**, a riſing, or puffing up, a Tumour, or Swelling.

Intunable, that cannot be tuned, or put in Tune.

To **Invade**, to attack, or ſet upon, to ſeize violently, to uſurp.

Invadiate, (in old *Latin* Records) to engage, or mortgage Lands, &c.

Invadiationes, Mortgages, or Pledges.

Invadiatus, (Law-Term) is when a Perſon has been accuſed of ſome Crime, which being not fully prov'd, he is put *ſub debita fide juſſione*, *i. e.* oblig'd to find good Sureties.

Invalid, infirm, weak, crazy; alſo that is of no Force, or Strength, that does not ſtand good in Law, void.

To **Invalidate**, to weaken, annul, or make void.

Invalidity, a being invalid, want of due Formality in Law, the Nullity of an Act, Contract, or Agreement.

Invariable, unchangeable, conſtant, firm, ſtedfaſt.

Invaſion, the Act of invading, aſſailing, or ſetting upon, an Uſurpation, or Encroachment, an Inrode or Deſcent upon a Country made by an Enemy.

Invecked, or **Invected**, (a Term in *Heraldry*) as *A Bordure invected*, which is when the Line of which it is made turns its Points or Notches inwards, and not towards the Field, being directly contrary to *Engrailed*.

Invective, railing, reproaching, as *An invective Speech*.

An **Invective**, a vehement Declamation againſt any Perſon or Thing.

To **Inveigh againſt**, to rail, to declaim, or ſpeak ſharply againſt.

To **Inveigle**, to allure, entice, or deceive by fair Words.

To **Invelope**. See to *Envelope*.

To **Invenom**. See to *Envenom*.

Invendible, (*Lat.*) that cannot be ſold, unſaleable.

To **Invent**, to find out, to contrive, or deviſe, to forge, or feign.

Invention, the Act of inventing, or finding, or the Thing found out; a Contrivance, Trick, or Device: Alſo one of the five Parts of *Rhetorick*, which conſiſts in finding out proper Means to perſwade; alſo the firſt part of *Logick*, which ſupplies Terms and Arguments for right diſputing.

Inventiones, (old *Latin* Law-Word) Treaſure-Trove, Money or Goods found, and not challeng'd by any Owner, which properly belong'd to the King unleſs that Privilege were granted by him to ſome particular Subjects.

Inventive, apt to invent, ingenious, ſharp-witted.

Inventory, a Catalogue or Account of Goods and Chattels found in the Poſſeſſion of a deceaſed Party, prized by ſufficient Men, which every Executor or Adminiſtrator is bound to deliver to the Ordinary whenever it ſhall be requir'd: In *Traffick* it is taken for a Liſt or particular Valuation of Goods, &c.

Inventory'd, put into an Inventory.

Inverſion, an inverting, or a turning the inſide out, a Change in the Order of Words or Things: In *Rhetorick* it is a Figure, whereby the Speaker makes that to be for his Advantage which was alledg'd againſt him, as

Neque enim ſi Occidiſſem, Sepeliſſem.

To **Invert**, to turn upſide down, or the inſide out, to turn the contrary Way, to change, or alter.

To **Inveſt**, to put in Poſſeſſion of Lands, Tenements, &c. which anciently us'd to be done by delivering the Tenant a Verge, or Rod, and giving him an Oath; alſo to inſtall with any Honour or Dignity.

To **Inveſt a Place**, (in the Art of War) is to ſtop up all its Avenues, or Paſſages, and cut off all Communication with any other Place, by diſtributing Troops in the principal Poſts, till the reſt of the Army and Artillery come up to carry on a formal Siege.

Inveſtigation, a tracing, as it were, by the Steps, or print of the Feet, ſtrict Search, or diligent Enquiry.

Inveſtiture, a giving Livery of Seiſin, or Poſſeſſion, a putting in poſſeſſion of an Eſtate, &c. See *Veſtura*.

Inveterate, grown old, rooted in, or ſettled by long Continuance.

Invidious, that cauſes Envy, odious.

Invigilancy, want of Watchfulneſs, or Care, Careleſsneſs.

To **Invigorate**, to fill with Vigour, Life, and Spirit.

Invincible, that cannot be conquered, or overcome.

Inviolable, not to be violated, or broken.

Inviolate, not violated, or corrupted, unhurt, untainted.

To **Inviron**. See to *Environ*.

Inviſible, that cannot be ſeen, or diſcerned.

Invitation, an inviting, or bidding.

Invitatory, that ſerves to invite, as *An Invitatory Verſe*, *i. e.* a Verſe in the *Roman* Church-Service that ſtirs up to praiſe and glorifie God.

To **Invite**, to bid, call, or deſire one to come, eſpecially to a Feaſt, or Solemnity; alſo to incite, or allure.

Inula, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Elecampane*.

† **Inunction**, an anointing thoroughly.

Inundation, a overflowing of Water, a Flood, an over-running of Armies, *Barbarians*, &c.

To **Invocate**, or **Invoke**, to call upon for Help or Relief.

Invocation, an invoking, or calling upon, an Act of adoring God, and calling him to our Succour.

Invoice, a particular Account of Goods, Cuſtom, Proviſion, Charges, &c. ſent by a Merchant to his Factor or Correſpondent in another Country.

Invoice-Tare, the Tare or Weight of the Caſk, Bag, &c. in which Goods are put, mention'd in the Invoice, or Factor's Account.

Involucrum Cordis, a Membrane or Skin that ſurrounds the Heart, the ſame with *Pericardium*.

To **Involve**, (properly to wrap or fold in) to engage, to intangle, to overwhelm; in *Algebra* to multiply a Quantity into it ſelf.

Involvulus, (*Lat.*) a Worm like a Canker, that deſtroys the Buds of Vines, the Vine-fretter.

Involuntary, not voluntary, contrary to one's Will, forc'd.

Involuntary Weeping. See *Epiphora*.

Involute and **Evolute Figures**, certain Geometrical Figures ſo termed by Mathematicians.

Involution, an inwrapping, or infolding; In *Algebra* the raiſing up a Quantity from its Root to any Power aſſigned, ſo that if the Root be multiply'd into it ſelf it will produce the ſecond Power, or Square, and if that Square be multiply'd by the Root the third Power or Cube will be produced, and ſo on.

† **Inurbanity**, want of Courteſie, or Affability, Incivility, clowniſh Behaviour.

To **Inure**, to accuſtom; in a Law-ſenſe to take effect, or be available. See to Enure.

Inuſitate, that is not in uſe.

Inutility, Uſeleſneſs, Unprofitableneſs.

Invulnerable, that cannot be wounded.

Inward flanking Angle. See *Angle*.

Joab, (*Heb.* Fatherhood) King *David*'s Siſter's Son, and the Captain General of his Army.

Joakim, or **Jehoiakim**, (*i. e.* the Lord's Preparation) a Name given to *Eliakim*, King *Joſiah*'s Son.

Joan, a proper Name of Women, anſwerable to that of *John* in Men; of this Name there were ſeveral great Queens, as thoſe of *Aragon*, *Navarre*, and *Sicily*.

Joanniticks, a certain Order of Monks, that wear the Figure of a Chalice upon their Breaſts.

Joaſh, or **Jehoaſh**, (*Heb.* the Fire of the Lord) a King of *Judah*.

Job, (*i. e.* ſighing or ſorrowing) an Eminent Perſon, recorded in Holy Scripture as an exact Pattern of Patience.

Job's Tears, a ſort of Herb.

Jobb, a ſmall piece of Work.

Jobber, he that undertakes ſuch Jobbs; in ſome Statutes it is us'd for one that buys or ſells Cattel for others.

Jockey, one that trims up and rides about with Horſes for Sale.

Joclet, or **Yoclet**, (*Sax.*) a little Farm, as it were, requiring but one Yoke of Oxen to Till it; the Word is ſtill us'd in ſome parts of *Kent*.

Jocoſe, (*Lat.*) full of Jokes, or Jeſts, diverting, pleaſant.

Jocular, done or ſpoken in jeſt, ſportful.

Jocund, joyful, blithe, pleaſant, merry.

John, (*Heb.* the Grace of God) the Name of the Forerunner of our Bleſſed Saviour, Sirnamed the Baptiſt, and ſtyl'd the ſecond *Elias*, as alſo of that beloved Apoſtle and Evangeliſt call'd the Divine; ſince commonly taken for a proper Name, which has been born by ſeveral great Kings, and other renowned Men.

St. **John's Bread**, a kind of Shrub.

St. **John's Wort**, an Herb of a very dry binding Quality, the Oil of which is well known for its healing Virtue, when apply'd to Wounds and Ulcers.

Jollity, Gaiety, Mirth, good Humour.

Jolly, briſk, lively, merry.

Jonah, (*Heb.* a Dove) a noted Prophet among the ancient *Jews*, whoſe Prophecy is contain'd among the other Books of Holy Scripture.

Jonathan, anothet *Hebrew* Name, ſignifying the Gift of God.

Jonick Dialect, a Propriety of Speech peculiar to the *Ionians*. See *Dialect*.

Jonick Mood, a kind of Muſick that conſiſted of light, ſoft, and melting Strains, as amourous Songs, Sarabands, Courtants, Jiggs, *&c.*

Jonick Order, an Order in Architecture, which had its Original from *Ionia*, a Province of the leſſer *Aſia*; the Body of the Pillar is uſually channell'd or furrow'd with 24 Gutters, and its Length with the Capital and Baſe is 9 Modules, the Chapiter being chiefly compos'd of *Voluta's*, or Scrolls.

Jonquil, a ſort of Flower.

Jonthus, or **Varus**, a ſmall brawny Swelling in the Skin of the Face.

Joram, or **Jehoram**, (*Heb.* the Height of the Lord) a King of *Judah*, and Son of King *Jehoſhaphat*; alſo a King of *Iſrael*, the Son of *Ahab*.

Jordan, (*i. e.* the River of Judgment) a River of *Judæa*, whoſe two Spring-heads are *Jor* and *Dan*.

Joſcelin, a proper Name of Men.

Joſeph, (*Heb.* Increaſe) the eleventh Son of the Patriarch *Jacob*.

Joſephus, an Eminent Hiſtorian of the *Jewiſh* Nation, highly eſteem'd both by his own Countrymen, and by the *Romans*, whoſe Works, written in the *Greek* Tongue, are ſtill extant.

Joſiah, (*Heb.* the Fire of the Lord) a pious King of *Judah*, who ſucceeded his Father *Ammon*, and rooted out the Idolatry of *Jeroboam*.

Joſhua, (*i. e.* the Lord, Saviour) the Son of *Nun*, who, after the Death of *Moſes*, govern'd the People of *Iſrael*, and was chief Commander of their Armies.

Joſſing-block, a Block to get up on Horſe-back.

Joſtum, (in old *Latin* Records) Agiſtment, the paſturing or feeding of Cattel.

Jot, a Title, a Point, a very ſmall matter.

Jotaciſm, (*Gr.* in *Grammar*) a running much upon the Letter *Iota*, or *I*, as *Juno Jovi iraſcitur*; alſo when the Sound of it is doubled, as *Traija*, *Maija*; alſo a bad Pronunciation of the ſame Letter.

Jotſon. See *Jetſon*.

To **Jouder**, to chatter, as *The Boor jouder'd a Welcome to me.*

Jovial, pleaſant, merry, jolly, briſk.

Jovis Barba. See *Barba Jovis*.

Jovis Flos, Saffron, a Plant that bears a very yellow Flower.

Jouk, (in *Falconry*) a Hawk is ſaid to *Jouk* when ſhe falls aſleep.

Journal, (*Fr.*) a Day-book, Regiſter, or Account of what has paſs'd daily; in *Navigation* a Book in which a particular Account is kept of the Ship's Way, the Changes of the Wind, and other remarkable Occurrences. In *Merchants-Accounts Journal* is a Book into which every particular Article is poſted out of the Waſte-book, and made *Debtor*, being expreſs'd in a clear Style, and fairly written.

Journey, Travel by Land, properly as much Ground as may be paſs'd over in a Day; alſo a Tract or Extent of Ground, Way, March: Among Farmers a Days Work, in ploughing, ſowing, reaping, *&c.*

Journey-choppers, Regraters, or Sellers of Yarn by Retail.

Journey-man, ſtrictly one that works by the Day, but now the Word is alſo apply'd to thoſe that covenant to work with another in his Trade or Occupation by the Year.

Journeys-Accounts, (Law-Term) when a Writ is abated or overthrown without Default of the Plaintiff or Demandant, and a new one is purchas'd by Journeys-Accounts, *i. e.* as ſoon as it poſſibly can after ſuch Abatement of the firſt Writ.

Jowl, the Head of a Salmon.

Joy, Gladneſs, delight of the Mind, Pleaſure, Mirth.

Joys of the Planets, (in *Aſtrol.*) are certain Dignities that befall them, either by being in the place of a Planet of like Quality or Condition, or when they are in a Houſe of the Figure agreeable to their own Nature.

Joyce, the proper Name of a Woman.

To **Joyn**, to put or to come together, to agree.

Joynder, (in Common-Law) the joyning or coupling of two Perſons in a Suit or Action againſt another.

Joyning of Iſſue, is when the Parties agree to joyn, and refer their Cauſe to the Tryal of the Jury.

Joynt-Battery. See *Battery*.

Joynt-Tenants, are ſuch Tenants as come to and hold Lands or Tenements by one Title, and *pro indiviſo*, or without Partition.

Joynter, a kind of Plane to ſmooth Boards.

Joynture, (Law-Term) a Covenant whereby the Huſband aſſures to his Wife upon account of Marriage, Lands or Tenements for Term of Life, or otherwiſe: *Joynture* is alſo the State or Condition of Joynt-Tenants, alſo the joyning of one Bargain to another.

To **Joynture a Wife**, to make her a Joynture, or Settlement.

Joyſt, a piece of Timber us'd in Building.

Ips, (*Gr.*) the Vine-fly, or Vine-fretter; an Inſect.

Iraſcible, (*Lat.* in *Philoſ.*) capable of Anger, apt to be angry, as *The iraſcible Appetite.*

Ire, a Word not much in uſe, ſignifying Anger, or Wrath.

Ire ad largum, (*Lat.* i. e. to go at large) an Expreſſion often us'd in the Law.

Irenarches or **Irenarcha**, (*Gr.*) a Juſtice of the Peace; among the *Romans* a kind of Military Officer. See *Stationarii.*

Irio, an Herb call'd *Bark-Creſſes*, *Rocket-gentle*, or *Rocket-gallant.*

Iris, (*Gr.*) the Rain-bow, one of the moſt wonderful Meteors of the Air, appearing in the Clouds of divers Colours; alſo the Circle next the Apple of the Eye, diſtinguiſh'd with variety of Colours: Alſo the black Circle about the Nipple of a Woman's Breaſt; alſo thoſe changeable Colours which ſometimes appear in the Glaſſes of Teleſcopes, Microſcopes, *&c.* alſo that colour'd Figure which a Triangular Priſmatick Glaſs will caſt on a Wall when plac'd at a due Angle in the Sun-Beams; alſo the Name of a kind of precious Stone, and of the Flower-de-luce Plant.

Irkſome, troubleſome, tedious, diſpleaſing.

Iron, a Metal that is very full of Pores, and compounded of a Vitriolick Salt, Sulphur, and Earth.

Clerk of the Irons, an Officer in the Mint, who is to take care that the Irons be clean and fit to work with.

Iron-moulds, certain yellow Lumps of Earth or Stone found in Chalk-pits about the *Chiltern* in *Oxfordſhire*, which are really a kind of indigeſted Iron-Oar: alſo a ſort of ſmall yellow ſpots in Paper.

Iron-ſick, (Sea-Term) when the Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of a Ship or Boat are ſo eaten away with Ruſt, and worn out, that they ſtand hollow in the Planks, and make her leak.

Iron-wort, a kind of Herb.

Ironical, (*Gr.*) belonging to the Figure *Irony*, ſpoken by way of Raillery; as *An ironical Expreſſion.*

Irony, (in *Rhetorick*) a Figure us'd by Oratours, when they ſpeak contrary to what they mean, ſo as to make a ſhew of praiſing an Adverſary, and at the ſame time to ſcoff at and deſpiſe him; as *He was no notorious Malefactor, but he had been twice in the Pillory.*

To **Irradiate**, (*Lat.*) to dart or caſt forth Beams, to ſhine upon.

Irradiation, an irradiating, or caſting forth Beams, Brightneſs, Splendor, Luſtre; It is alſo us'd by *Van Helmont*, and ſome other Chymiſts, to expreſs the Operation of ſome Mineral Medicines, which they will have to impart their Virtue without ſending forth any thing material out of them, and without any loſs of their own Subſtance or Weight.

Irrational, void of Reaſon.

Irrational Lines, (in *Geom.*) ſuch as are incommenſurable to a Rational Line; ſo Figures incommenſurable to the Rational Square may be call'd *Irrationals*, or *Surds*: In like manner the Reaſon that is between incommenſurable Quantities is termed *Irrational Reaſon.*

Irrational Numbers or **Roots.** See *Surd Root.*

Irrational Quantities. See *Rational Quantities.*

Irreconcileable, that cannot be reconciled, not to be made Friends again, or to agree.

Irrecoverable, not to be recovered, or repaired.

Irrecuperable, the ſame as *Irrecoverable.*

Irrefragable, undeniable, not to be baffled, or withſtood.

Irrefutable, that cannot be confuted.

Irregular, not regular, being out of Rule, untural, diſorderly.

Irregular Body, a Term in *Geometry.* See *Body.*

Irregular Curves. See *Curves.*

Irregular Fortification. See *Fortification.*

Irregularity, going out of Rule, Diſorderlineſs: in the Canon-Law an Incapacity of taking Holy Orders, as when one is maimed, much deformed, baſe-born, or guilty of any hainous Crime.

Irreligion, want of Religion, Ungodlineſs, Profaneneſs.

Irreligious, that has little or no Religion, ungodly, profane.

† **Irremeable**, that cannot be repaſſed, from which one cannot return again.

Irremediable, that cannot be remedied, or helped, remedileſs, deſperate.

Irremiſſible, not to be remitted, pardoned, or forgiven, unpardonable.

Irreparable, that cannot be repaired, or reſtored to its firſt State, unrecoverable.

Irrepleviable or **Irreplevisable**, that ought not to be replevy'd, or ſet at large upon Sureties; as *The Diſtreſs ſhall be irrepleviſable.*

Irreprehenſible, not to be reprehended, or blamed.

Irreproachable, not to be reproached, that cannot be charged with any Fault.

Irreprovable, not to be reproved, unblameable, blameleſs.

Irreſiſtible, not to be reſiſted, oppoſed, or withſtood.

Irreſolute, unreſolved, doubting, wavering, uncertain what Courſe to take, inconſtant.

Irreſolution, Unreſolvedneſs, Uncertainty, Suſpenſe.

Irretrievable, not to be retrieved, recovered, or got again.

Irreverence, want of Veneration, or Reſpect, eſpecially for Sacred Perſons and Things, Rudeneſs.

Irreverent, that ſhews no Reverence, or Reſpect; profane, rude.

Irreverſible, that cannot be reverſed, repealed, or made void, unrepealable.

Irrevocable, not to be revoked, recalled, or brought back.

Irrigated, watered; as *A Country irrigated by ſeveral fine Rivers.*

Irrigation, the watering of a Meadow, Garden, *&c.* In *Chymiſtry* it is the ſame with *Humectation.*

Irriguous, moiſt, wet, plaſhy.

Irriſion, a laughing to ſcorn, ſcoffing, flouting, or mocking; alſo the Rhetorical Figure *Irony*, ſo call'd by *Ruffinianus.*

To **Irritate**, to incenſe, or urge, to provoke to Anger, to ſtir up.

Irritation, an irritating, or provoking, a ſtirring up, eſpecially of the Humours of the Body.

† **Irroration**, a bedewing, beſprinkling, or moiſtening.

Irruption, a breaking violently into an Enemy's Country, to commit Spoil, or Ravage; an Inroad, or forcible Entrance.

Iſaac, (*Heb.* Laughter) the Son of the Patriarch *Abraham*, and Father of *Jacob.*

Iſabella, a proper Name of Women, from *Elizabeth*, *q. d. Eliſa Bella*; alſo a ſort of Colour between White and Yellow.

Iſagogical, (*Gr.*) belonging to an Introduction or Preface, Introductory.

Iſagon, (in *Geom.*) a Figure conſiſting of equal Angles.

Iſatis, the Herb *Woad*, alſo a kind of wild Lettice.

Iſatodes, a Boil, or Sore, whoſe Colour reſembles that of Woad, with which Cloth is dy'd Blew.

Iſcariot, the Sirname of *Judas*, that betray'd our Saviour, from the *Hebrew* Words *Iſch Kerioth*, *i. e.* of *Kerioth*, a Town of *Judah*, mention'd in *Joſh.* 15.25. which was his Birth-place: Or, as others ſay, from the *Syriack*, *Eſcariuta*, a Purſe, or Money-Bag; becauſe he had the Bag, and was, as it were, Treaſurer to the Sacred Company. See *John* 12. 6. and 13. 29.

Iſchæma, (*Gr.*) Medicines which by their binding, cooling, or drying Virtue, ſtop the violent motion of the Blood, and cloſe up the opening of the Veſſels.

Iſchæmon, an Herb like *Millet*, or *Hirſe*, having ſharp and moſſy Leaves, which is good to ſtanch Blood.

Iſchas, a kind of *Wild Radiſh*, *Sow-Thiſtle*.

Iſchias, a Diſeaſe call'd the Sciatica, or Hip-gout.

Iſchias major, (in *Anat.*) a Branch of the *Crural Vein*, which goes to the Muſcles and Fat of the Leg, and afterwards is divided into ſeveral Branches, which are ſpread out to the Toes.

Iſchias minor, is likewiſe a ſmall Branch of the Crural Vein, which is wholly ſpent on the Muſcles and Skin that are about the upper Joynt of the *Femur*, or Thigh.

Iſchiatick, troubled with or ſubject to a Pain in the Hip.

Iſchium, the Hip, or Huckle-bone. See *Coxa Os*.

Iſchnotes, a Fault in Speech, being a pronouncing of Words with a mincing and ſlender Tone.

Iſchureticks, Medicines that force Urine, when there is a Stoppage of it.

Iſchuria, a ſtoppage of Urine, or difficulty in making Water.

Iſhmael, (*Heb.* God has heard) the Son of the Patriarch *Abraham*, by his Bond-Woman *Hagar*.

Iſicium, (*Lat.*) a kind of Pudding call'd an Iſing or Sauſage.

Iſidos Plocamos, (*Gr.*) a Sea Shrub like Coral.

Iſinglaſs, a kind of Fiſh-glue brought from *Iſland*, and thoſe Parts, us'd in Medicines, and by ſome for the adulterating of Wine, but in that Caſe forbidden by Stat. 12. *Car.* 2.

Iſis, the River *Ouſe* in *Wiltſhire*, which afterwards meeting with the *Thames* is call'd *Thamiſis*.

Iſland, a piece of Land ſurrounded on all ſides by the Waters of the Sea, or of a River.

Iſlander, an Inhabitant of an Iſland.

Iſle, the ſame as *Iſland*; in *Architecture Iſles* are Sides or Wings of a Building, from the *French* Word *Aile*, *i. e.* a Wing.

Iſocolon, (*Gr.* in *Grammar*) a Term us'd when two Sentences are alike in Length.

Iſochrone, (in *Mechanicks*) Equality of Time; thus the Vibrations or Swings of a *Pendulum*, or hanging Weight, that are made in the ſame Space of Time, are ſaid to be *Iſochronous*.

Iſocrates, an *Athenian* Orator, chiefly famous for his Panegyrick recited at the *Olympick Games*, by which he ſtirr'd up the *Greeks* againſt *Aſia*.

Iſomeria, a Diſtribution into equal Parts; in *Algebra* the Method of clearing an Equation from Fractions, otherwiſe call'd *Converſion of Equations*.

Iſonomia, an Equal ty in Diſtribution.

Iſoperimeters or **Iſoperimetrical Figures**, (in *Geom.*) ſuch Figures as have equal Perimeters, or Circumferences.

Iſoſceles Triangle, a Triangle that has two Legs or Sides only equal, and whoſe third is call'd the Baſe.

Iſoſtates, one that overſees or views a thing, to obſerve whither it be equal, or right.

Iſped, (old Word) diſpatched.

Iſpida, (*Lat.*) the Kings-fiſher, a Bird.

Iſrael, (*Heb.* prevailing in the Lord) a Name given to the Patriarch *Jacob*, upon his wreſtling with an Angel, whence his Poſterity were call'd the Children of *Iſrael*.

Iſſachar, (*Heb.* Wages) the Son of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

Iſſuant, (*Fr.* in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when a Lion or other Beaſt is drawn in a Coat of Arms juſt iſſuing out of the bottom Line of any Chief, Feſſe, *&c.* See *Naiſſant*.

Iſſue, Paſſage, Out-let, going out, Succeſs, Event, End; alſo a ſmall Ulcer made in the Arm, Leg, or other ſound Parts of the Body, to let out bad Humours. In Common Law *Iſſue* ſignifies Children begotten between a Man and his Wife; alſo ſometimes Profits growing from Amercements or Fines, or the Profits of Lands and Tenements; alſo that Point of Matter depending in Suit, upon which the Parties joyn and put their Cauſe to the Tryal of the Jury.

To **Iſſue**, to ſtream, or ſpring forth, to iſſue out.

To **Iſſue out**, to publiſh, or diſperſe abroad, to diſburſe, or lay out.

Iſthmian Games, certain Solemn Games among the ancient *Greeks*, appointed by *Theſeus* in Honour of *Neptune*, and kept every fifth Year in the Iſthmus of *Corinth*.

Iſthmus, (*Gr.* in *Geog.*) a narrow part or Neck of Land that lyes between two Seas, and joyns a Peninſula to the Continent. In *Anatomy* it is taken by ſome for that part which is between the Mouth and the Gullet; alſo the Ridge that ſeparates the Noſtrils.

Italian or **Italick**, belonging to the Country of *Italy*, as the *Italian Language*, the *Italick Letter* a particular ſort of Letter or Character us'd in Printing and Writing.

Italiana, a kind of Mercers Stuff.

Italick Order of Architecture. See *Compoſite Order*.

Italy, one of the moſt famous Countries of *Europe* ſo nam'd, either from *Italus*, King of *Sicily*, or from Oxen call'd *Italoi* in the old *Greek*.

Item, (*Lat.*) alſo, likewiſe, in like manner, a Word often us'd in Laſt Wills and Teſtaments; it is alſo ſometimes taken for a Caution, or Warning, as *This is a fair Item for you*; and ſometimes for an Article or Particular of an Account, as *To examine the ſeveral Items of Diſburſements*.

To **Iterate**, to do or ſay the ſame thing over again, to repeat.

Iteration, the Act of iterating, or repeating.

Itinerant, Travelling, or taking a Journey.

Juſtices Itinerant, certain Juſtices who were anciently ſent with Commiſſions into divers Counties to hear and determine ſuch Cauſes eſpecially as were termed *Pleas of the Crown*. See *Juſtices in Eyre*.

Itinerarium, (*Lat.*) an Itinerary, a Journal; alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument, which being fix'd in the Urinary Paſſage ſhews the *Sphincter*, or Neck of the Bladder, in order to the more ſure making of an Inciſion to find out the Stone.

Itinerary, a Book containing a Deſcription of Roads, with an Account of the Miles and Diſtances of Places one from another; alſo a Note-Book, in which Travellers uſually ſet down the moſt remarkable Particulars of what they have ſeen and obſerved.

Jub, (old Word) a Bottle.

Juba, (*Lat.*) the Main of a Horſe, or other Beaſt; alſo a kind of hairy Subſtance, like that at the top of Reeds; among Herbaliſts a ſoft looſe Beard which hangs at the end of the Huſks of ſome Plants that are of the nature of Corn, particularly in *Millet*.

Jubal, (*Heb.* fading, or a Trumpet) the Son of *Lamech*, the Inventer of the Organ and Harp.

Jubarb, (*q. d. Jovis Barba*, i. e. *Jupiter's Beard*) an Herb, otherwiſe call'd *Houſe-leek*.

Jubeb. See *Jujubes*.

Jubilate, (a Term us'd in the *Roman* Church) a Monk, Canon, or Doctor, that has been Fifty Years a Profeſſor.

Jubilation, a ſolemn rejoycing, a ſhouting for Joy.

Jubile, or **Jubilee**, a great Feſtival of rejoycing and releaſing, celebrated by the *Jews* every Fiftieth Year, for then Bond-men were made free, and Poſſeſſions return'd to the firſt Owners; neither was it lawful to plant or ſow any thing that Year. Among

Chriſtians this Solemnity was firſt appointed by Pope *Boniface* VIII. *A. D.* 1300. to be kept every Hundred Years: Afterwards it was Celebrated every Fiftieth Year, by Order of *Clement* VI. in 1350. and at laſt every Twenty-fifth Year, according to the Injunction of *Sixtus* IV. 1475. which Cuſtom has continu'd ever ſince.

Jucca Peruana, (*Lat.*) a Plant, the Root of which makes that Bread call'd *Caſſava*, in the *Weſt-Indies*.

† **Jucundity,** Pleaſantneſs, Mirth.

Judah or **Jehudah,** (*Heb.* Confeſſion) the eldeſt Son of *Jacob* by *Leah*.

Judæa, a Country of *Syria* in the leſſer *Aſia*, which was Inhabited by the *Jews* of the Twelve Tribes; and call'd the Land of Promiſe; and by Chriſtians the Holy Land.

Judaical or **Judaick,** belonging to the *Jews*.

Judaicum Bitumen. See *Aſphaltos*.

Judaicus Lapis, a Stone found in *Judæa*, from whence it takes Name, which is often us'd in Diſtempers of the Reins.

Judaiſm, the Religion, Sacred Rites, or Cuſtoms of the *Jews*.

To **Judaize,** to follow the Doctrine, Ceremonies, or Superſtition of the *Jews*.

Judas's Tree, a Tree with broad Leaves, ſomewhat like thoſe of the *Apricock*, growing in the Hedges of *Spain* and *Italy*.

Judge, an Officer of eminent Parts and Probity, appointed to execute Juſtice in Civil or Criminal Cauſes; who takes an Oath at his Creation, That he ſhall indifferently adminiſter Juſtice to all that ſhall have any Suit or Plea before him.

To **Judge,** to think, believe, or ſuppoſe; to conceive or imagine; to deliver one's Opinion about a thing: Alſo, to hear and determine a Cauſe, to try or be a judge of it; to give or paſs Judgment, Sentence, or Verdict.

Judger; In *Cheſhire*, to be Judger of a Town, is to ſerve on the Jury at the Lord's Court.

Judgment, diſcerning Faculty, Reaſon, Underſtanding, Prudence, Diſcretion, Opinion, Mind, Deciſion, Sentence, Decree, Order. *Judgment* is alſo taken for the Second Part of *Logick*, which diſpoſes of Arguments for Diſputation.

The **Judgments of God,** are the remarkable Puniſhments which he inflicts upon Nations, Families, and private Perſons, for their Sins and Tranſgreſſions.

Judicatory, a place of Judgment, or hearing of Cauſes.

Judicature, a Judge's Place, or Office.

A **Court of Judicature,** an Aſſembly of competent Judges, and other Officers for the hearing, trying, and determining of Cauſes.

Judicial or **Judiciary,** Legal, done in due form of Juſtice, or according to due courſe of Law.

Judicial Aſtrology, a Science that vainly pretends to judge of, and foretell future Events, by obſerving the Poſition and Influence of the Stars, and Heavenly Bodies.

Judicial Writ. See *Writ*.

Judicious, endowed with much Judgment and Reaſon; rational, prudent, diſcreet, adviſed.

Judicium Dei, (*i. e.* the Judgment of God) a Name which our Anceſtours gave to thoſe Tryals of *Ordeal*, which are now quite laid aſide and forbidden.

Judith, (*Heb* Praiſing) the Daughter of *Merari*, who deliver'd *Bethulia* by cutting off *Holofernes*'s Head.

Jug, a ſort of earthen Pot or Pitcher to hold Drink, *&c.* Alſo a Country word for a Common, Paſture, or Meadow.

Jugale Os, (*Lat.*) the Jugal Bone about the Temples; the ſame with *Zygoma*.

Jugerum, (among the *Romans*) an Acre of Land, ſo much as a Yoke of Oxen can plough in a Day; containing, according to *Quintilian*, 240 Foot in length, and 120 in breadth.

Juglans, a Walnut-tree, or Walnut; the outward Bark dry'd cauſes a ſtrong Vomit, and the Catkins are a gentler Vomit; the freſh Nuts are looſening, but the dry are hot and hard to digeſt.

Jugular, belonging to the Throat.

Jugular Veins, thoſe Veins that go along the ſides of the Neck, to the bottom of the Head; being of two ſorts, *viz.* the *External* and *Internal*.

† **Jugulation,** a cutting the Throat of any one; a killing, or murdering.

Jugulum, the fore-part of the Neck, where the Wind-pipe is; the Neck-bone, Throat-bone, or Channel-bone: Alſo, the upper Breaſt-bone, otherwiſe call'd *Furcula Superior*.

Jugum, a Yoke, a Couple, a Pair; the ridge or top of a Hill or Bank: Alſo a kind of Gallows made of Forks and Spears, under which the *Romans* cauſ'd their conquer'd Enemies to paſs: Alſo an Acre of Land: In Doomſday-Record, it is taken for half an *Arpent*, or Fifty Pearches.

Juice or **Juicement.** See *Giſe and Giſement*.

Jujubes, a kind of Prunes growing in *Italy*, much us'd in Phyſick, and ſold by *Apothecaries*: They are moderately hot and moiſt, and ſerve to qualify the ſharpneſs of the Blood.

To **Juke** or **Jug,** to pearch or rooſt, as a *Hawk*, and other Birds do.

Julap or **Julep,** (*Perſ.* a ſweet Potion) a liquid Medicine of a pleaſant Taſte, made of Barley-water, or of diſtill'd Waters, Spirits, *&c.* and ſweeten'd with Sugar, or cooling Spirits.

Julian, (in *French* Cookery) an exquiſite Potage made of a Leg of Mutton roaſted, and put into a great Pot or Kettle, with a good piece of Beef, a Fillet of Veal, a fat Capon, all ſorts of Roots, and ſome Herbs.

Julian Epocha. See *Epocha*.

Julian Period, a Cycle of 7980 Years ſucceſſively following one another; which is produced by the continual Multiplication of the three Cycles, *viz.* that of the Sun of 28 Years, that of the Moon of 19 Years, and that of the Indiction of 15 Years: This *Epocha* was firſt invented by *Julius Scaliger*, and is of good uſe in Chronology.

Julian Year, a ſpace of Time conſiſting of 365 Days and 6 Hours; ſo nam'd from *Julius Cæſar*, who cauſ'd the *Roman* Calendar to be reformed, and now commonly call'd the Old Style, in Contradiſtinction to the *Gregorian*, or New Style. See *Gregorian Account*.

Julio, an *Italian* Coin, firſt ſtampt by Pope *Julius*, and worth about Five-pence of our *Engliſh* Money.

Julis, (*Gr.*) the Sea-*Junkerlin*, or *Rain-bow* Fiſh.

Julius Cæſar, the firſt Emperour of *Rome*, who ſubdu'd *France*, *Spain*, the *Low-Countries*, and the greateſt part of *Germany*, and made Great *Britain* Tributary; but was at laſt kill'd in the Senate-houſe, after having receiv'd 26 Wounds with the Daggers of the Conſpirators.

Julus, the Moſs or Down of Fruit; as of an *Apricock*, *Peach*, *Quince*, &c. Among *Herbaliſts*, it is taken for thoſe Catkins or long Tufts, that in the beginning of the Year grow out of *Haſels*, *Walnut-trees*, &c. Alſo the *Galley-worm*, an *Inſect*.

July, the fifth Month of the Year in reckoning from *March*; whence it was at firſt call'd *Quintilis*, but afterwards had its Name chang'd in honour of *Julius Cæſar*.

Jumbals, a ſort of ſugared Paſte made by Confectioners, and wreath'd into Knots.

To **Jumble,** to mingle together, to confound.

Jument, (*Lat.*) a Labouring-Beaſt; any ſort us'd for Tillage or Carriage; as Horſes, Oxen, *&c.*

Jump, a Leap; alſo a ſhort Coat, or a kind of Bodice for Women.

Jumanes, (in *Husbandry*) Land ſown with the ſame Grain it was ſown with the fore-going Year.

Juncare, (in old *Latin* Records) to ſtrew, or ſpread

ſpread with Ruſhes, according to the ancient Cuſtom of ſetting out Churches, and even the Bed-chamber of a Prince.

Juncaria or **Joncaria**, a Soil or Place where Ruſhes grow.

Junco, the *Reed-Sparrow*; a Bird.

Juncto or **Junto**, (*Span.*) a meeting of Men to ſit in Council: Alſo a Cabal, private Faction, or Party; a Combination.

Juncture, (*Lat.* properly a joyning or coupling together) an Inſtant, nick, or moment of Time; the preſent Poſture or State of Affairs: In *Surgery*, it is the ſame as *Diorthoſis*, or the reducing of crooked Members to their due State.

Juncus, a Bulruſh.

June, the ſixth Month of the Year, ſo call'd from the Goddeſs *Juno*; or as others will have it, *à Junioribus, i. e.* from the younger ſort of People; or, according to ſome others, from *Junius Brutus*, who drove out the King of *Rome*, and began the firſt Conſulſhip in that Month.

Junetin, a ſort of Apple.

Juniculus, (*Lat.*) a Vine-branch, growing out a great length.

Junior, a Word often us'd to expreſs the younger, in ſpeaking of two Perſons of the ſame Name: Alſo one of a later ſtanding in any Profeſſion or Faculty; as, *He is my Junior.*

Juniper-tree, a Shrub, whoſe Wood being burnt perfumes the Air; its Bereies and Gum are much us'd in Phyſick, and its Coals rak'd up in Embers will keep Fire twelve Months.

Junk, a kind of *Indian* Ship; alſo a Word us'd by Sea-men for any piece of an old Cable.

To **Junket** or **go a junketting**, to entertain one another with Banquets or Treats, to hunt after dainty Diſhes.

Junkets, Cakes and Sweet-meats, with which Gentlewomen entertain one another, and Young-men their Sweet-hearts; any ſort of delicious Fare to feaſt and make merry with.

Juno, a Heathen Goddeſs, the Siſter and Wife of *Jupiter*.

Juno's Roſe, the Lilly, a Flower.

Juno's Tears, an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Vervain*.

Junto. See *Juncto*.

Ivory, the *Elephant*'s-tooth, being the fineſt and whiteſt kind of Bone, of which Boxes, and great variety of Toys, are uſually made.

Jupiter, the Son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, the chief Deity of the Heathens: Alſo one of the Seven Planets, the largeſt and higheſt except *Saturn*, which makes its Revolution about the Sun in the ſpace of Twelve Years. Among *Aſtrologers*, 'tis counted the greater Fortune, as being of a kind and temperate Nature. Among *Chymiſts*, *Jupiter* is taken for Tin; and in *Heraldry*, it is a blew Colour in the Coats of Soveraign Princes; anſwering to *Sapphire* in thoſe of the Nobility, and to *Azure* in the Eſcutcheons of the Gentry.

Jupiter's Diaphoretick. See *Antihecticum Poterii*.

Jupiter's Diſtaff, an Herb; a kind of Clary bearing a Yellow Flower, and otherwiſe call'd *Mullein*.

Jurat, (*Lat.*) a Magiſtrate of the nature of an Alderman, in ſome Corporations; as, the *Mayor and Jurats of Maidſtone*, *Rye*, *Winchelſey*, &c. So the Iſland of *Jerſey* is govern'd by a Bailiff and Twelve Jurats or Sworn Aſſiſtants. *Jurats* are alſo certain Officers in *France*, otherwiſe call'd *Echevins*, eſpecially at *Bourdeaux*, and other Towns of *Gaſcony*.

Jurden or **Jurdon**, a kind of great Chamber-pot or Urinal.

Juridical, that is, according to Law; belonging to the Execution of Law, Right, or Juſtice.

Juridical Days, Days on which the Law is adminiſter'd; Court-days.

Juriſdiction, Power and Authority to adminiſter and execute Laws; as Judges have in their reſpective Progreſſes: Alſo a Court of Judicature; particularly of a Lord of a Manour, with the Verge, or Extent of it.

Juriſprudence, the Skill or Knowledge of the Law.

Juriſt, an Author that treats of Matters of Law; a Civilian, a Lawyer.

Juris Utrum, a Writ that lyes for the Incumbent or Poſſeſſour of a Benefice, whoſe Predeceſſour has alienated his Lands or Tenements.

Juror or **Jurour**, one of the Jury Sworn; a Jury-man.

Jury, (in Common Law) a Company conſiſting of Twenty-four or Twelve Men, Sworn to enquire of the Matter of Fact, and declare the Truth, upon ſuch Evidence as ſhall be deliver'd them, touching the Matter in Queſtion. In *England* there are three ſorts of Tryals, *viz.* one by Parliament, another by Battel, and a third by Aſſize or Jury. In the General Aſſize there are many Juries, of which one is call'd the *Grand Jury*, and the reſt *Petty Juries*.

The **Grand Jury**, conſiſts of Twenty-four grave and ſubſtantial Gentlemen, or ſome of the better ſort of Yeomen, choſen indifferently by the Sheriff out of the whole County, to conſider of all Bills of Indictment preferr'd to the Court; which they either approve by writing upon them *Billa Vera*, or diſallow by *Indorſing Ignoramus*.

The **Petty Jury**, conſiſts of Twelve Men, who are impannell'd upon Criminal and Civil Cauſes: Thoſe that paſs upon Life and Death, have ſuch Matters referr'd to them as were approved of by the Grand-Jury, and bring in their Verdict *Guilty* or *Not-Guilty*; whereupon the Priſoner receives Judgment and Condemnation, or is Acquitted and ſet Free. In Civil Cauſes, the Jury, after due Conſideration, bring in their Verdict, either for the Plaintiff or the Defendant; and in real Actions, either for the Demandant or the Tenant.

Clerk of the Juries or **Curata-Writs**, an Officer in the Court of Common-Pleas, who makes out the Writs call'd *Habeas Corpora* and *Diſtringas*, for appearance of the Jury, after they have been return'd upon the *Venire facias*.

Jury-maſt, (Sea-Term) when the Fore-maſt, or Main-maſt is broken down by a Storm, or loſt in a Fight, the Mariners put ſome great Yard that is ſav'd into the Step of the broken Maſt, and faſten it into the Partners; fitting it with Sails and Ropes, ſo as to make a poor ſhift to ſail and ſteer the Ship: And this is call'd a *Jury-maſt*.

Jus, (*Lat.*) Law, Right, Equity.

Jus Coronæ, the Right of the Crown, which differs in many things from the general Law relating to the Subject.

Jus Curialitatis Angliæ. See *Courteſy of England*.

Jus Hereditatis, the Right of Inheritance. See *Heir*.

Jus Patronatus, (in *Canon-Law*) the Right of preſenting a Clerk to a Benefice; the ſame with *Advowſon* in the Common Law.

Juſquiamus or **Hyoſcyamus**, the Herb *Henbane*, or *Hog-bane*.

Juſſel, a Diſh made of ſeveral Meats minced together.

Juſt, right, reaſonable, righteous, upright, fit, fitting.

Juſt Diviſors, (in *Mathematicks*) are ſuch Numbers or Quantities as will divide a given Number or Quantity, and leave no Remainder: As if 6 be a Number propoſed, its Juſt Diviſors are 1, 2, 3 and 6. Every one of theſe Diviſors, except that which is equal to the given Number or Quantity, is alſo call'd an *Aliquot Part*; which See.

To **Juſt** or **Juſtle**, (*Fr.*) to run a Tilt.

Juſts, Tiltings, or Combats on Horſe-Back, with Lances or Spears.

Juſte-au-Corps, a Garment that reaches down to the Knees, ſits cloſe to the Body, and ſhews the exact ſhape of it.

Juſtice, Juſtneſs, Right, Law, Equity, Reaſonableneſs, upright Dealing; one of the Cardinal Vertues which may be defined to be a firm and conſtant Will, to render to every one what is his due.

Juſtice-ſeat, the higheſt Foreſt-Court, always held before the Lord Chief-Juſtice in *Eyre* of the Foreſt, upon warning forty Days before; where Judgments are given, and Fines ſet for Offences, *&c.*

Juſtice or **Juſticer**, an Officer appointed by the Queen or Common-wealth, to do Right by way of Judgment.

Juſtice or **Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas**, is he who with his Aſſiſtants hears and determines all Cauſes at the Common-Law; that is to ſay, all Civil Cauſes between common Perſons, as well Perſonal as Real; and he is a Lord by his Office.

Juſtice of the Foreſt or **Juſtice in Eyre of the Foreſt**, is likewiſe a Lord by his Office, and the only Juſtice that can appoint a Deputy: He has the hearing and determining of all Offences within the Queen's Foreſts, committed againſt Veniſon or Vert. Theſe are two in Number, one having Juriſdiction over all the Foreſts on the hither ſide of the *Trent*, and the other over all beyond that River.

Juſtice or **Chief Juſtice of the Queen's Bench**, is the Capital or Chief-Juſtice of *England*, and a Lord by his Office; which is more eſpecially to hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown, *i. e.* ſuch as concern Offences committed againſt the Crown, Dignity, and Peace of the Queen; as Treaſons, Felonies, Mayhems, *&c.*

Juſtices of Aſſize, ſuch as were wont by a ſpecial Commiſſion to be ſent into this or that County, to take Aſſizes for the Eaſe of the Subjects: Theſe Commiſſions of late Years have been ſettled and executed, only in *Lent* and the long *Vacation*, when the Juſtices of both Benches go their Circuit by two and two, thro' all *England*, and diſpatch their Buſineſs by ſeveral Commiſſions.

Juſtices in Eyre, thoſe who were wont to be ſent with Commiſſion into divers Counties, to hear ſuch Cauſes as were termed *the Pleas of the Crown*: And they were appointed for the Eaſe of the People, who otherwiſe would be oblig'd to come up to the Queen's-Bench, if the Cauſe were too high for the County-Court. See *Eyre*.

Juſtices of Gaol-Delivery, ſuch as are ſent with Commiſſion to hear and determine all Cauſes belonging to thoſe that for any Offence are caſt into Gaol or Priſon.

Juſtices of Labourers, were Juſtices heretofore appointed to curb the Frowardneſs of Labouring-men, that would either be Idle, or exact unreaſonable Wages.

Juſtices of Niſi Prius, are now the ſame with *Juſtices of Aſſizes*; for it is an uſual Adjournment of a Cauſe in the Common-Pleas, to put it off to ſuch a Day *Niſi prius Juſticiarii venerint ad eas partes ad capiendas Aſſizes*, *i. e.* Unleſs the Juſtices come before into thoſe Parts to take Aſſizes: So that upon this Clauſe they are ſtyl'd *Juſtices of Niſi prius*, with reſpect to the Writ or Action they have to deal in.

Juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, are Juſtices deputed upon ſome ſpecial and extraordinary Occaſions, to hear and determine ſome particular Cauſes. See *Oyer and Terminer*.

Juſtices of the Pavilion, were certain Judges of a Pie-Powder Court of a ſingular Juriſdiction, which the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* anciently authoriz'd at a Fair kept at St. *Giles*'s Hill near that City, by virtue of a Patent from King *Edward* IV.

Juſtices of the Peace, are worthy Perſons appointed by the Queen's Commiſſion, to maintain the Peace in the County where they dwell: Of theſe, ſuch whoſe Commiſſion has this Clauſe, *Quorum nos unum eſſe volumus*, &c. are call'd *Juſtices of the Quorum*. See *Quorum*.

Juſtices of the Peace within Liberties, are ſuch in Cities and Towns-corporate as the former are in any County; and their Authority or Power is altogether the ſame within their ſeveral Precincts.

Juſtices of Tryal-Baſton or **Trayl-Baſton**, were certain Juſtices impower'd by King *Edward* I. to make Inquiſition thro' the Realm upon all Officers; as Mayors, Sheriffs, Eſcheaters, *&c.* touching Extortion, Bribery, and Intruſion, into other Men's Lands; as alſo upon Barretors, breakers of the Peace, and other Offenders: They were probably ſo call'd from the old *French* Word *Trailer*, *i. e.* to draw and *Baſton* a Staff, becauſe they had a Staff deliver'd them as a Badge of their Office.

Lord's Juſtices of the Kingdom, are the Regents or chief Governours of the Realm, during the King's or Queen's Abſence.

Juſticements, a Law-word for all things belonging to Juſtice.

Juſticiary, one that adminiſters Juſtice.

Juſticies, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the diſpatch of Juſtice in ſome ſpecial Cauſe, wherewith of his own Authority he cannot deal in the County-Court: This Writ particularly enables him to hold Plea of a great Sum, whereas by his ordinary Power he can hold no Pleas but of Sums under forty Shillings.

Juſtifiable, that may be juſtified.

Juſtification, the Act of juſtifying, clearing, or making good. Among Divines, a juſtifying or clearing of Tranſgreſſours of the Sacred Laws, by the Imputation of Chriſt's Righteouſneſs. In Common-Law, it is a ſhewing a good Reaſon in Court, why a Man did ſuch a thing as he is call'd to Anſwer.

Juſtificators, (Law-Term) Compurgators, ſuch as by Oath juſtify the Innocence, Report, or Oath of another: Alſo Jury-men, becauſe they juſtify that Party for whom they give their Verdict.

To **Juſtify**, to clear one's ſelf, to make his Innocency appear, to verify, to ſhew or prove, to maintain or make good. In *Divinity*, to make, or to declare innocent; to bring into a State of Grace. In a Law-ſenſe, to give a reaſon why ſuch an Act was done; as, *To juſtify in a Cauſe of Replevin.*

To **Juſtify the Lines**, (in the Art of Printing) is to make them even.

Juſtinian, the Name of two *Roman* Emperours, the firſt of whom was famous, for cauſing the Civil Law to be collected into a Body, call'd the *Pandects* and *Code*; whence Students of that Science are ſtyl'd *Juſtinianiſts*: The other was noted, for the great Wars he had with the *Saracens* and *Bulgarians*.

Juſtinians, a certain Religious Order, founded *A. D.* 1412. in the Abbey of St. *Juſtin* at *Padua*, by one *Lewis Balus*, a *Venetian*.

To **Juſtle**, to puſh, to run at Tilt.

Juter, a Term us'd by ſome, for the fruitful, congealing, ſaltiſh Quality of the Earth.

Jutty, Part of a Building that *juts*, or ſtands out farther than the reſt.

Juvenalia, (*Lat.*) certain Games or Feats of Activity, in old Times celebrated at *Rome*, for the Health of Youth.

Juvencus, a young Bullock, or Steer.

Juvenile, Youthful; belonging to, or ſuitable to Youth.

Juvenility, Youthfulneſs, Heat, or Vigour of Youth.

Juverna, an ancient Name of *Ireland*.

Juxtangina, a Sort of Quinſey, otherwiſe call'd *Cynanche*.

Juxta-Poſition, (in *Philoſ.*) Contiguity or Nearneſs; a ranging the ſmall Parts of any mixt Body into ſuch a Poſition, Order, or Situation, that the ſaid Parts being contiguous, or lying cloſe one to another, ſhall determine or ſhew a Body to be of ſuch a Figure, or Quality; or to be endu'd with ſuch Properties as are the natural Reſult of ſuch a Configuration or Diſpoſition of Parts.

Ivy, a creeping Plant that twines about Trees, and faſtens upon Walls, not being able to ſupport it ſelf. It was anciently conſecrated to the God *Bacchus*, upon Account of its cooling Quality, ſaid to repreſs the Fumes of Wine.

Iwimpled, (old Word) muffled.

Ixia, (*Gr.*) a Swelling of the Veins; the ſame with *Cirſos* and *Varix*.

Ixia or **Ixine**, a Sort of *Carduus*; an Herb which ſome call *Cameleon*.

Iron, a great White Bird of the Raven-kind.

Jynx, the Wry-neck, or Emmet-hunter, or as ſome ſay, the Wag-tail; a Bird.

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Kaarl-Cat, a Word often us'd in *Lincon-ſhire*, for a Male or Boar-Cat.

Kab or **Cab**, on *Hebrew* Meaſure, containing three *Engliſh* Pints.

Kalendar and **Kalends**. See *Calendar* and *Calends*.

Kali or **Glaſs-wort**, a Sea-Herb, of whoſe Aſhes Cryſtal-Glaſſes and Soap are made. See *Alkali*.

Kantref, (*Welſh*) a Province or Diviſion of a Country in *Wales*, containing a Hundred Towns. See *Cantred*.

Karena, (among *Chimiſts*) the twentieth Part of a Drop.

Karite or **Carite**, a Name which our Monks in former times gave to the beſt Drink or ſtrong Beer that was kept in their Monaſtery.

Karle, (*Sax.*) properly ſignifies a Man, with any Addition or Title; a Servant, a Clown: whence *Buſcarle*, a Sea-man *Huſcarle*, a Houſhold-Servant, *&c.* And hence probably our modern Word *Churl* had its Original.

Karle-hemp, (Country-Word) the latter green Hemp.

Karob. See **Carob**.

Karrata Fœni, (in our old *Latin* Writers) a Cart-load of Hay; the ſame as *Caretta*.

Katharine. See *Catharine*.

Catzen-Silver, a Sort of Stone, which as they ſay, cannot be conſum'd either by Fire or Water.

To **Kaw**, to cry as a Jack-Daw does.

To **Kaw for Breath**, to fetch one's Breath with much Difficulty.

Kay or **Key**, a convenient Place on the Shore, for the loading or unloading of Veſſels; a Wharf.

Kayage, Toll or Money paid for Wharfage.

† **Keals** (*Fr.*) Wooden Pins to play with, commonly call'd Nine-pins.

Kebbars or **Cullars**, refuſe Sheep taken out of the Flock.

To **Keckle**, (Sea-Term) to wind or twine ſome ſmall Ropes about the Cable or Bolt-rope, to preſerve them from galling in the Hawſe, or in the Ship's Quarter.

Kecks, dry Stalks, or Sticks.

To **Kedge**, (among Sea-men) to ſet up the Fore-Sail, or Fore-Top-Sail, and Miſſen, and ſo let a Ship drive with the Tide, letting fall, and lifting up the Kedge-Anchor, as often as Occaſion ſerves; when in a narrow River they would bring the Ship up or down, the Wind being contrary to the Tide.

Kedgers or **Kedge-Anchors**, are ſmall Anchor us'd in calm Weather, and in a ſlow Stream.

Keel, a Veſſel for Liquors to ſtand and cool in.

Keel of a Ship, is the loweſt and firſt Piece of Timber, which lies in a ſtraight Line, in the Bottom of her Hull; being the *Baſis* or Foundation, on which all the reſt are faſten'd.

Falſe Keel, a Second Keel which is ſometimes put under the Firſt, when a Ship is over-floaty, and rolls too much.

Rank Keel, is a deep Keel, which keeps a Ship well from rolling.

Keel-raking. See *Ducking at the Main Yard-arm*.

Keel-rope, a Hair-rope running between the Keelſon and the Keel, from one End to the other, which ſerves to clear the Limber-holes, when they are choaked or ſtopt up with the Ballaſt, *&c.*

To **Keel**, (old Word) to cool.

Keelage, a Cuſtom or Duty paid at *Hartlepool* in *Durham*, for every Ship coming into that Port.

Keelſon, the Second Piece of Timber, which lies right over the Keel, and is faſt bound together with ſtrong Iron-Bolts.

Keen, Sharp, that cuts well; ſharp or ſubtil, pricking, eager.

Keep, a ſtrong Tower in the middle of a Caſtle or Fort, in which the Beſieged make their laſt Efforts of Defence, as *the Keep of Windſor-Caſtle*. Whence the Inner-Fort of *Dover-Caſtle*, built by K. *Henry* II. was call'd *The King's Keep*.

Keep your Loof or **Keep her to**, an Expreſſion us'd at Sea, when the Steerſ-man is directed to keep the Ship near the Wind.

Keeper of the Exchange and Mint. See *Warden of the Mintt*

Keeper of the Foreſt, otherwiſe called *Chief Warden of the Foreſt*, is he that has the principal Government of all things belonging to the Foreſt, and the Check of all the other Officers.

Keeper of the Great Seal of England, one of the chief Officers of the Kingdom, thro' whoſe Hand paſs all Charters, Commiſſions, and Grants from the Queen, ſtrengthen'd by the Great or Broad Seal, without which they are of no Force: He is a Lord by his Office, and one of the Queen's Privy Council; his Authority and Juriſdiction being in Effect the ſame, with that of the Lord High-Chancellour.

Keeper of the Privy Seal, is likewiſe a Lord by his Office, and a Member of the Privy Council: Under his Hand paſs all Charters ſign'd by the Queen, before they come to the Broad Seal, and ſome Deeds that do not paſs the Great Seal at all.

Keeper of the Touch, an Officer of the Mint, now call'd Maſter of the Aſſay.

Keepers of the Liberties of England. See *Cuſtodes Libertatis Angliæ*.

Keeve or **Keever**, a kind of Tub or Brewing-Veſſel, in which the Ale or Beer works before it is tunn'd.

Keg of Sturgeon. See *Cag*.

Keiri or **Cheiri**, Wall-flower; a Plant, the Flowers of which are cordial and good for the Sinews; they alſo eaſe Pain, provoke the Courſes, and expel a dead Child.

Kelder. See *Hans in Kelder*.

Kell or **Kiln**, a Place where Malt or Hops are dry'd. *Kell* is alſo the Caul or Skin that covers the Bowel

Kellus, a kind of Subſtance like a White ſo found in the Tin-Mines in *Cornwal*, next above tha call'd *Spar*.

Kelp, a Subſtance made of Sea-wrack, a Weed laid on Heaps, dry'd and burnt, which being ſtirr'd to and fro with an Iron-rake, grows thick and cake together.

Kemelings, (old Word) a Brewer's Veſſel.

Ken, as *within Ken*, i. e. within Sight or View.

To **Ken**, (*Sax.*) to know, to ſpy out at ſome diſtance.

Kenhelm or **Kenelm**, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying *Defence of his Kindred.*

Kenks, (in Sea-Language) are Doublings in a Cable or Rope, when it does not run ſmooth as it is handed in or out: Alſo when any Rope makes Turns, and does not run clever in the Blocks or Pulleys, it is ſaid *To make Kenks.*

Kennel, a Water-courſe, or Puddle in the Streets; Alſo a Pack or Cry of Hounds.

To **Kennel**, a Term apply'd by Hunters to a Fox, when he lies in his Hole.

Kennets, a ſort of courſe *Welſh* Cloth: In Sea-Affairs, ſmall Pieces of Timber, nailed on the Inſide of a Ship, to which the Ropes, call'd *Tacks* and *Sheats*, are belayed or made faſt.

Kenred, (*Sax.*) a proper Name of Men, ſignifying bold Counſellour, anſwerable to *Thraſybulus* in *Greek.*

Kenric, another Proper Name, that ſignifies bold Commander, and anſwers to the *Greek Cratæarchus.*

Kenwulph or **Cenwulph**, (*i. e.* bold Heſper) the Name of the Fifteenth King of the *South-Saxons.*

Kerb-Stone, a Stone laid round the Brim of a Well.

Kerchief, a kind of Linnen-Dreſs which old Women uſe to wear on their Head.

Kerf, (old Word) a Notch in Wood.

Kermes, the Grain of the Scarlet-oak; being the chief Ingredient of a Confection call'd *Alkermes.* Theſe Grains are of a binding Quality, and uſ'd with Succeſs for Wounds, eſpecially of the Nerves; as alſo againſt the Apoplexy, Palſey, *&c.*

Kern, an old *Britiſh* Word, ſignifying a Horn: Alſo an *Iriſh* Foot-Soldier, lightly armed with a Dart or Skene; a Vagabond, or ſtrolling Fellow; a Country-Bumpkin.

To **Kern**, to corn, to powder, or ſalt.

Kernel-water, (among Confectioners) a ſort of Liquor made of the Kernels of Cherries and Apricocks, pounded and ſteep'd in Brandy.

Kernelled Walls, Walls built with Cranies or Notches, for the better Conveniency of ſhooting Arrows, and making other Defence; according to which Method ſeveral Manour-houſes in *England*, were anciently fortify'd, after the Caſtles were demoliſhed for preventing Rebellion.

Kers, the ſame as *Creſſes.*

Kerſey, a ſort of courſe woollen Cloth, made chiefly in the Counties of *Kent* and *Devon.*

Kerſey Rudge-waſhed. See *Rudge-waſhed Kerſey.*

Keſar, a Word which the ancient *Britains* uſ'd inſtead of *Cæſar*; and is ſtill taken in the ſame Senſe for a King or Soveraign Prince.

Keſhitah, a *Hebrew* Coin, ſo call'd from its being ſtampt with the Image of a Lamb; the ſame as *Gerah*; which See.

Keſtrel, a kind of Hawk; a Bird of Prey.

Ketch, a Veſſel like a Hoy, but of a leſſer Size.

Kevils or **Chevils** (in Sea-Affairs) ſmall wooden Pins, upon which the Tackle and Sails are hung to dry.

Key, an Inſtrument to open a Lock: In *Muſick*, a certain Tone, to which every Compoſition ought to be fitted or apply'd; ſaid to be either Flat or Sharp, upon Account of the flat or ſharp Third which is joyn'd with it. The middle Stone of an Arch in Building is alſo call'd *a Key*: Alſo a Wharf for landing or ſhipping off Goods. See *Kay.*

Key of a River or **Haven**, a Place where Ships ride, and are as it were lock'd in.

Keyage. See *Kayage.*

Keyle or **Keel**, a kind of Long Boat of great Antiquity, mention'd in Stat. 23. H. 8.

Keynard, (old Word) a Micher or Truant.

Keyus or **Keys**, (in ancient Deeds) a Guardian, Warden, or Keeper: Whence in the Iſle of *Man*, the twenty four chief Commoners, being as it were the Keepers of the Liberties of the People, are call'd *The Keys of the Iſland.*

Kibe or **Chilblain**, a painful Swelling often accompany'd with Inflammation, which happens more eſpecially in the nervous and outward Parts, as the Heel, *&c.* being ſo much the more ſenſibly felt, as the Air and Cold are more ſharp and violent.

Kibrit, a Word ſometimes uſ'd by *Chymiſts* for Sulphur.

Kibſey, a kind of Wicker-basket.

Kichar, a *Hebrew* Sum of Money. See *Chichar.*

Kichel, (old Word) a kind of Cake: Whence in old Times, God-fathers and God-mothers when their God-children ask'd their Bleſſing, uſ'd to give them a Cake call'd *God's-Kichel.*

Kickſhaw, a *French* Ragoo, or Sauce; a trivial or ſlight Buſineſs.

Kidcrow, (Country-Word) a Place for a ſucking Calf to lye in.

Kidder or **Kidyer**, a kind of Badger, or Huckſter; one that carries Corn, dead Victuals, or other Merchandize up and down to ſell.

Kidle, **Kidel** or **Kedel**, (in ancient Deeds) a Wear or Dam in a River to catch Fiſh.

To **Kidnap**, to entice, or ſteal away Children.

Kidnapper, one that makes a Trade of decoying and ſpiriting away young Children, and others, to ſhip them for Foreign Plantations.

Kidney. See *Reins.*

Kidney-beans, a known kind of Pulſe.

Kidney-vetch and **Kidney-wort**, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

Kilderkin, a kind of liquid Meaſure, containing two Firkins, or eighteen Gallons.

Killow, a ſort of Mineral Stone. See *Lapis Cæruleus.*

Kina, the Jeſuits Bark. See *Cina.*

Kinburgh, (*Sax.* Strength and Defence of Kindred) a proper Name of Women.

Kinder, (among Hunters) a Company of Cats, *&c.*

King, (in *Saxon*, *Cyning* or *Koning*) a Soveraign Prince, or chief Ruler; from the *Teutonick* Word *Konnen*, to know; upon Account of the eminent Knowledge and Prudence with which he ought to be endu'd, or from *Konnen* to have Power, becauſe he has abſolute Rule over the whole Land.

King of Heralds or **King at Arms**, a principal Officer at Arms, that has the Pre-heminence of the Society; of whom there are three in Number, *viz.* *Garter*, *Norroy*, and *Clarenceux*; which See in their proper Places.

King's-Bench, the Court or Judgment-Seat, where the King of *England* ſometimes uſ'd to ſit in his own Perſon; and therefore it was moveable with the Court, or King's Houſhold, and was call'd *Curia Domini Regis*, or *Aula Regia.* This Court is more eſpecially exerciſed about Criminal Matters, and Pleas of the Crown: The Preſident of it is the Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*, with three or four Juſtices Aſſiſtant; and its Officers are the Clerk of the Crown, a Prothonotary, and other inferiour Miniſters, Attorneys, *&c.*

King's-Evil, a Diſeaſe; the Gift of curing which has been attributed to the Kings and Queens of *England* ever ſince the Time of *Edward* the Confeſſour.

King's-fiſher, a Bird ſo call'd, becauſe it feeds upon Fiſh, and has blew Feathers reſembling a King's purple Robe.

King's-Silver, that Money which is due to the King in the Court of Common Pleas, in reſpect of a Licence there granted for the paſſing of a Fine.

Clerk of the King's Silver, an Officer of the Common Pleas, to whom every Fine is brought, after it has been with the *Cuſtos Brevium*, and by whom the Effect of the Writ of Covenant is enter'd into a Paper-Book.

King's-ſpear, an Herb, the Flower of which is good againſt the Poiſon of Aſps.

King's Widow, a Widow of the King's Tenant in chief, who to keep the Land after her Husband's Deceaſe, was oblig'd to make Oath in Chancery, That ſhe would not marry without the King's Leave.

Kingdom, (in *Geogr.*) one or more Countries ſubject to a Soveraign Prince: Alſo a Term made uſe of by *Chymiſts*, who call the three Orders of Natural Bodies, *viz. Animal, Vegetable*, and *Mineral*, by the Name of Kingdoms.

Kingeld, Eſcuage, or Royal Aid.

Kintal or **Quintal**, a Weight of one Hundred Pounds, more or leſs, according to the Uſage of divers Nations. The *Kintal of Smyrna* is 123 Pounds, 3 Ounces, 9 Drams, or 120 l. 7 Oun. 12 Dr. but that of *Aleppo* is [illegible] l. 11 Oun. 15 Dr.

Kipe, a Basket made of Oſiers, broader at Bottom, and narrow'd by Degrees to the Top, but left open at both Ends; which is uſed for taking of Fiſh, particularly at *Otmore* in *Oxford-ſhire*, where this manner of Fiſhing is called *Kiping*, and *going to Kipe*.

Kipper-time, a Space of Time between the Feſtival of the Invention of the H. Croſs, *May* 3d. and Twelfth-Day; during which, Salmon-fiſhing in the River *Thames* was forbidden by *Rot. Parl.* 50 *Edw.* 3.

Kirat, an *Arabick* Word, ſignifying the Weight of three Grains.

† **Kirk**, a Church; as *The Kirk of Scotland*.

Kirtle, a kind of ſhort Jacket.

Kit, a Pocket-Violin; a Muſical Inſtrument: Alſo a Country-Word for a Pail.

Kit-floor, a particular Bed or Lay in a Coal-Mine; as at *Wedneſbury* in *Stafford-ſhire*; the fourth parting in the Body of the Coal, being one Foot thick, is termed the *Kit-floor*.

Kit-keys, the Fruit of the Aſh-Tree.

Kitchen, a Room or Place where Meat is dreſſed, *&c.*

Clerk of the Kitchen, an Officer in a Nobleman's Houſe, whoſe Buſineſs it is to buy in Proviſions, keep the Accounts of Bill of Fare, *&c.*

Kite, a Bird of Prey.

Kite's-foot, a ſort of Herb.

Kitta, See *Citta*.

Knack, a Toy; alſo a particular Skill or Faculty.

Knag, a Knot in Wood; the Branches that grow out in Hart's Horns, near the Fore-head, are alſo call'd *Knags*.

Knap, the Top of a Hill, or riſing Ground.

To **Knap**, to ſnap, or break; to pick at: Among Hunters, the ſame as *to browſe*, to feed upon the Tops of Leaves, Shrubs, *&c.*

Knap-bottle, a ſort of Herb.

Knap-weed, an Herb ſomewhat like *Scabious*, good to ſtay Fluxes, Rheums, and Bleeding.

Knave, (*Sax.*) at firſt ſignified a young Son, or Boy; whence a *Knave-child*, i. e. a Male-Child is diſtinguiſh'd from a Girl, in ſeveral old Writers: Afterwards the Word was commonly taken for a Servant-boy, and by degrees for any Serving-man; but it is now generally us'd in an ill Senſe, for a crafty, deceitful Fellow; a Cheat or Shark.

Knave-line, a Rope in a Ship, one End of which being faſten'd to the Croſs-trees under the Main or Fore-Top, comes down by the *Ties* to a Block or Pulley call'd the *Ram-head*: Its Uſe is to keep the Ties and Halliards from turning one upon another, as they are apt to do, when new, and firſt us'd.

Knecks, the Twiſting of a Cable or Rope, as it is veering, or putting out.

Knee, (among *Herbaliſts*) thoſe Parts which in ſome Plants reſemble Knees or Joints: In Sea-Affairs, certain crooked Pieces of Timber, made uſe of to faſten the Beams of a Ship to the Futtocks, being ſtrongly bolted into both; and ſo call'd, becauſe they are bowed like a Knee: The Cut-water of a Ship is alſo call'd the *Knee of the Head*.

Knee-graſs, a ſort of Herb.

Knee-holm, a Shrub.

Knee-Timber, Timber that is proper for making the Knees of a Ship.

Kneeling or **Skelwell**, a ſort of ſmall Cod of which Stock-fiſh is made.

Knell, a Paſſing-bell, the ringing of a Bell at the Departure of a dying Perſon.

Knettles, (among Sea-men) are two untwiſted Rope-yarns, joyn'd together with a Knot at each End, to bind or make faſt a Block or Pulley, a Rope, or the like.

Knevels or **Kevels**, ſmall Pieces of Wood, nail'd on the Inſide of a Ship, to which the Sheat-Ropes and Tacks are made faſt.

Knight, (*Sax. Cnight*) originally ſignifies a Soldier or Horſe-man in War; and thoſe that were us'd to wait upon the Emperour in his Warlike Expeditions were called *Knechts*, i. e. Servitours, or luſty young Men. The Word is alſo taken fot a Client or Vaſſal, eſpecially one that holds his Lands by ſerving his Lord on Horſe-back: But it is now become a Title of Honour, beſtow'd by the Queen on Perſons whom for their eminent Worth or Valour, ſhe thinks fit to ſingle out from the ordinary ſort of Gentlemen; and to raiſe them to a higher Degree of Dignity. Of Knights there are many ſorts, but the moſt uſual amongſt us are theſe; *viz.*

Knights Batchelers, the loweſt but moſt ancient Order of Knighthood, deriv'd from the *Germans*; amongſt whom it was an old Cuſtom, That as ſoon as the State judg'd any of their young Men fit to manage Arms, and to undertake Martial Enterprizes; then in a full Aſſembly or Council, either one of the Princes, or the Father, or ſome other Relations of the young Man, furniſh'd him with a Shield and Javelin, as the *Romans* us'd to give the *Virile* Gown to thoſe, whom they thought capable of Publick Imployment; ſo that thenceforth from Part of a Private Houſe, he was accounted a Member of the Commonwealth. It was alſo an ancient Ceremony to honour Men with the Girdle of Knighthood, which he who receiv'd was ſolemnly to go to Church, and offering his Sword upon the Altar, to vow himſelf to the Service of God: Afterwards it became cuſtomary for Kings to ſend their Sons to the Neighbouring Princes, to receive Knighthood at their Hands. In Proceſs of Time, beſides the Sword and Girdle, gilt Spurs were alſo added for greater Ornament; whence in *Latin* they are ſtyl'd *Equites Aurati*. The Word *Batchelers* ſome derive from the *French Bas Chevaliers*, as it were Knights of the loweſt Degree; and others from *Batailler*, to combat or fight: They are alſo call'd *Knights* ſimply, without any other Addition.

Knight Banneret, from the *Dutch* Word *Bannerheer*, i. e. Lord or Maſter of the Banner, is a Knight made in the Field, with the Ceremony of cutting off the Point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner. Theſe Knights are allow'd to diſplay their Arms in the King's Army; and ſuch as are created under the Standard, by the King perſonally preſent, take Place of Baronets. This Dignity was conferr'd at firſt by the Kings of *England* and *France*, on ſuch Gentlemen as ſignaliz'd their Valour in two Royal Battels, or ſuch as had ten Vaſſals, and Means to maintain a Troop of Horſe at their own Charge. Some ſay the firſt Original of it was from King *Edward* III.

Knight Baronet, a Combination of Title in regard the Baronetſhip is generally accompany'd with that of the Knighthood; but the latter was made a diſtinct Order by K. *James* I. who for certain Diſburſements towards the Plantation in *Ulſter*, advanc'd ſeveral Perſons to this Dignity, and made it Hereditary by his Letters Patent. Theſe Baronets were to have Precedency in all Writings, Seſſions and Salutations before all ordinary Knights Banneret, Knights of the Bath, and Knights Batchelors.

Knights of the Bath, an Order of Knights made within the Liſts of the Bath, and girded with a Sword in the Ceremonies of their Creation: Theſe Knights were oblig'd to bath themſelves the Night before, and obſerv'd ſeveral Religious Rites which uſually belong to Hermits, and other Holy Orders. They take Place of Knights Batchelors, but come after Baronets.

Knights of the Carpet, are another ſort of Knights made out of the Field, and ſo call'd, becauſe in receiving their Order, they commonly kneel upon a Carpet.

Knights of the Chamber, ſuch Knights Batchelors as are made in Time of Peace, being uſually *Knighted* in the King's or Queen's Chamber, and not in the Field of Battel.

Knights of the Garter or **of St. George**, an Order of Knighthood eſtabliſhed by K. *Edward* III. as ſome ſay, upon Occaſion of good Succeſs in a Skirmiſh, wherein the King's Garter was us'd for a Token. Others affirm, That the King after many great Victories, dancing one Night with the Queen and other Ladies, took up a Garter that happen'd to fall from one of them; whereat ſome of the Lords ſmiling, the King ſaid, That e'er long he would make that Garter to be of high Reputation; and accordingly he founded this noble Order, giving them a Blew Garter decked with Gold, Pearl, and precious Stones, and a Buckle of Gold to be worn on the Left Leg only, with a Kirtle, Crown, Cloak, Chaperon, Collar, and other magnificent Apparel: Afterwards King *Charles* I. for a farther Ornament, enjoyn'd all the Companions of the Order, to wear on the left Side of their upper Garment the Croſs of *England*, incircled with the Garter and Motto, from whence round about are caſt Beams of Silver, like the Rays of the Sun in full Luſtre.

This moſt honourable Society is a College of Corporation, having a Common Seal belonging to it, and conſiſting of a Soveraign Guardian, who is the King or Queen of *England*, Twenty Five Companions, being Noblemen of the Realm, or Princes of Foreign Countries, *&c.* There are alſo depending upon this Order Twenty ſix Poor Knights, who have no other Suſtenance, but their Allowance, and are call'd *Poor Knights of Windſor*, becauſe the Seat of this College is *Windſor* Caſtle, with St. *George*'s Chapel, and the Chapter-houſe in the ſame Caſtle; their Solemnities being perform'd on St. *George*'s Day, *April* 23. The Officers belonging to this Order are the Prelate of the Garter, who is Biſhop of *Salisbury*, the Chancellour of the Garter, the Regiſter who is always Dean of *Windſor*, the principal King at Arms, nam'd *Garter*, and the Uſher of the Garter, who is alſo Uſher of the Prince's Chamber, and call'd the *Black Rod*.

Knights of the Order of St. John of Jeruſalem, an Order of Knighthood that began about A.D. 1120. having their firſt Foundation and Abode at *Jeruſalem*: Afterwards they had their Reſidence in the Iſland of *Rhodes*; whence they were driven out by *Solyman*, Emperour of the *Turks*, in 1523. and ever ſince their chief Seat has been at *Malta*, where they have done great Exploits againſt the *Turks*. There was one general Prior that had the Government of the whole Order in *England* and *Scotland*, with a Right to ſit in the Lord's Houſe of Parliament, but towards the End of King *Henry*'s VIII's Reign, they were ſuppreſs'd for adhering to the Pope.

Knights of the Temple or **Knights Templars**, were firſt appointed by Pope *Gelaſius*, or, as others ſay, by *Baldwin* II. King of *Jeruſalem*, A. D. 1117. Theſe Knights at firſt dwelt in Part of the Building that belong'd to the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, not far from our Saviour's Sepulchre, where they charitably entertain'd Chriſtian Strangers and Pilgrims, and in their Armour led them thro' the Holy Land to view ſuch things as were to be ſeen there; defending them from the Infidels: But at laſt, becauſe they became Vicious, and ſome of them fell away from Chriſtianity; or rather for that they grew too powerful, the whole Order was aboliſh'd by Pope *Clement* V. in 1309. as alſo by the Council of *Vienna* in 1312. and their Poſſeſſions were given to the Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, and other Religious Orders.

Knights of the Shire, two Knights, or other Gentlemen of Worth, choſen to ſerve in Parliament, by the Free-holders of every County that can lay out Forty Shillings *per Annum*. Formerly none but Knights were admitted to the Office; every one that had a Knight's Fee being conſtrain'd to take upon the Order of Knighthood: But now Cuſtom allows, that Eſquires may be choſen, provided they be reſident in the reſpective Counties, for which they are return'd.

Foreign Orders of **Knighthood** are theſe following, beſides the Templars, and thoſe of *Jeruſalem*, before mentioned.

Knights of the Annunciada, an Order of Knighthood founded in Memory of the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*: It is an Order of *Savoy*, conſiſting of fourteen Companions, who wear a Collar of Gold, with the Virgin's Medal, and theſe Letters engraven within the Links of the Collar, F. E. R. T. *viz. Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, relating to *Amadeus* the Great, who took the Iſland of *Rhodes*.

Knights of the Order of Auſtria and Carinthia or **of St. George**, appointed by the Emperour *Frederick* III. firſt Arch-duke of *Auſtria*, A. D. 1470.

Knights of the Order of the Broom-flower, founded by St. *Lewis*, King of *France*, with this Device, *Exaltat Humiles*.

Knights of Calatrava in Spain, an Order created by *Alonſo* IX. King of *Spain*, in Favour of certain *Cavallero's*, who went in Devotion to relieve the Town of *Calatrava* againſt the *Moors*. Their Badge was a Red Croſs on the left Side.

Knights of La Calza or **of the Stocking**, a *Venetian* Order.

Knights of the Order of Chriſtian Charity, made by *Henry* III. for the Benefit of poor Captains and maimed Soldiers.

Knights of the Dog and Cock, a *French* Order founded by K. *Philip* I. upon the Duke of *Montmorency*'s coming to Coming to Court, with a Collar full of Stag's Heads, whereat there hung the Image of a Dog, the Emblem of Fidelity.

Knights of the Order of the Dragon, made in *Germany*, A.D. 1417. by the Emperour *Sigiſmund*, upon the Condemnation of *John Hus* and *Jerom* of *Prague*.

Knights of the Elephant, an Order of Knighthood in *Denmark*.

Knights de l'Epi, *i. e.* of the Ear of Corn, or of the Ermine in *Armorica* or *Bretaſne* in *France*, eſtabliſhed by K. *Francis* I.

Knights de l'Etoile or **of the Star**, another Order of Knighthood in *France*; the Companions of which have this Motto, *Monſtrant Regibus aſtra viam*, i. e. the Stars ſhew a Way to Kings.

Knights of St. George, an Order of Knighthood in *Genoa*, the Third of that Title; the other two being in *England* and *Auſtria*.

Knights of the Order of Genette, *i. e.* of the Horſe-bit, the moſt ancient Order of Knighthood in *France*, founded by *Charles Martel*, after the Defeat of the *Saracens*, in a great Battel at *Tours*, *A. C.* 783.

Knights of the Golden Fleece, appointed by *Philip*, Duke of *Burgundy*, upon his Marriage with

Iſabel, the Daughter of *Portugal*. The Companions wear a great Collar of double Fuſils, interwoven with Stones and Flints darting Flames of Fire, with this Device, ——*Ante ferit quam flamma micet*, to ſhew Swiftneſs and Fierceneſs: There are 30 Knights belonging to this Order, of which the K. of *Spain* is chief.

Knights of the Golden Shield, eſtabliſh'd by King *Lewis* II. on which Device was a Bend with this Motto, *Allons*; Let us go to the Defence of our Country.

Knights of the Halfmoon or Creſcent, created *A. D.* 1462, by *René*, Duke of *Anjou*, when he conquer'd *Sicily*, with this Motto, *Los*, i. e. Praiſe.

Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, an Order of Knighthood founded by St. *Helena*, a *Britiſh* Lady; and confirmed by the Pope, after ſhe had viſited *Jeruſalem*, and found the Croſs of our Bleſſed Saviour.

Knights of St. Jago or St. James, an Order that obſerve St. *Auguſtine*'s Rule, and were ſettled under Pope *Alexander* III. Their great Maſter is next to the King in State, and has One Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Crowns for his Yearly Revenue.

Knights of the Jarr, made by Don *Garcia*, King of *Navarre*; who, as he rode one Day a Hunting, came to a Cave, where he ſaw (as it is reported) an Altar with the Image of the Virgin *Mary*, and a Pitcher of Lillies; whereupon, being moved with Devotion, he founded this Order.

Knights of Jeſus Chriſt, a *Portugueſe* Order of Knighthood.

Knights of the Lilly in Navarre, a *French* Order of Knighthood.

Knights of St. Magdalen, a *French* Order of Knighthood appointed by St. *Lewis* againſt Duels.

Knights of Malta. See *Knights of the Order of* St. John *of* Jeruſalem, *and Knights of* Rhodes.

Knights of St. Maria de Mercede, or for the Redemption of Captives; a *Spaniſh* Order.

Knights of St. Mark, a *Venetian* Order of Knighthood.

Knights of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazaro, an Order founded *A. D.* 1119. of which the D. of *Savoy* was confirmed Grand Maſter by the Pope.

Knights of St. Michael the Archangel, a *French* Order eſtabliſh'd by King *Lewis* XI. in 1469. It conſiſts of Thirty-ſix Knights, of whom the King is the Chief.

Knights of the Militia Chriſtiana, an Order of Knights but lately ſet up in *Poland*.

Knights of Monteſia,, an Order in the Province of *Valencia* in *Spain*.

Knights of Nova Scotia in the Weſt-Indies, were created by *James* I. King of *Great Britain*, and wear a Ribbon of an Orange-tawny Colour.

Knights of the Pear-tree, an Order in *Spain*, founded *A. D.* 1179, and afterwards call'd *Knights of* Alcantara *in* Leon.

Knights of the Porcupine, a *French* Order, whoſe Device was *Cominus & Eminus*; but K. *Lewis* XII. crown'd the *Porcupine* with another Motto, *Ultus Avos Trojæ*.

Knights of Rhodes, ſprung from the Hoſpitallers or Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, after they were forc'd out of the Holy Land; and having held that Iſland Two Hundred Years, they were driven out thence alſo by the *Turks*: But the Emperour *Charles* V. in 1529, gave them *Malta*, upon condition to ſend him a Falcon yearly, as an Heriot or Acknowledgment, which is ſtill preſented every Year to the King of *Spain*.

Knights of the round Table or King Arthur's Knights, a *Britiſh* Order of Knighthood, being the moſt ancient of any in the World.

Knights of the Order of St. Andrew, a *Scotch* Order of Knighthood.

Knights du Saint Eſprit, or of the *Holy Ghoſt*, created by the *French* King *Henry* III. at his Return from *Poland*, who was born and crowned King on *Whitſunday*. This, though a modern Order, is now moſt us'd in *France*.

Knights of San Salvador in Arragon, a *Spaniſh* Order founded by *Alonſo* VIII. *A. D.* 1118.

Knights of St. Stephen, made by *Coſmo*, Duke of *Florence*, *A. D.* 1591.

Knights of the Sword and Bawdrick, a *Swediſh* Order.

Knights Templar. See *Knights of the Templ* and *Templars*.

Knights Teutonick, call'd *Mariani*, a mixed Order of Hoſpitallers and Templars, upon whom the Emperour *Frederick* II. beſtow'd *Pruſſia*, *A. D.* 1226 with this Proviſo, That they ſhould ſubdue the Infidels, which they did accordingly. They had at fir three Maſters, one in *Germany*, the ſecond in *Livland*, and the third in *Pruſſia*: But at laſt the Elect of *Brandenburgh* became ſole Maſter and Controll of their Order. See *Teutonick Order*.

Knights of the Thiſtle, (in the Family of *Bourbon*) a *French* Order of Knights, who conſtantly b this Motto, *Nemo me impune laceſſit*, i. e. None that provokes me goes away unpuniſhed.

Knights of the Order of the Virgin Mary in Mount Carmel, appointed by King *Henry* IV. 1607, and conſiſting of One Hundred *French* Gentlemen.

Knights of the Order of the White Eagle created in *Poland* by King *Ladiſlaus* V. *A. D.* 132

Knights Errant, certain wand'ring Fabulo Knights, whoſe wonderful Exploits are related in Romances and feigned Hiſtories.

Knights, (in Sea-Language) are two pieces Timber, in each of which go four Shivers, three f the Halliards, and one for the Top-ropes; and t are commonly made in ſhape of ſome Head: One these call'd the Main-Knight, ſtands behind t Main-Maſt; and the other termed the *Fore-Knig* is ſet behind the Fore-Maſt, upon the ſecond De

Knight-Marſhal, an Officer of the Queen's H who has Juriſdiction and Cognizance of all Tranſgre ſions within the Queen's Houſe and Verge; as of Contracts or Agreements made there, to which of the Houſe is Party.

Knights Fee, ſo much Inheritance as is ſuffici to maintain a Knight with convenient Reven which in old Times was about 800 Acres: Such as h 20*l.* *per Annum* in Fee, or for Term of Life, accord to Statute 1. *E.* II. might be compell'd to be Knig but that Statute was repeal'd by 17 *Car.* I. It taken for the Rent that a Knight pays for his Fee, the Lord of whom he holds.

Knights-ſervice or Chivalry, an ancient Tenure, whereby ſeveral Lands were held of the K upon condition to bear Arms in his Service: Th Tenure drew after it Homage, Eſcuage, Marr Wardſhip, and other Incumbrances, and there was wholly taken away by Statute 12 *Car.* II.

Knights-ſpur, a ſort of Herb.

Knighten-Court, a Court-Baron, or Hono Court held twice a Year under the Biſhop of *Here ford*, at his Palace; where the Lords of Manours their Tenants, holding by Knights-ſervice of the Ho nour of that Biſhoprick, are Suiters.

Knighten-Guild, an old Guild or Company London, conſiſting of Nineteen Knights; which founded by King *Edgar*, who gave them a Portion void Ground lying without the City, now call'd *Po ſoken Ward*.

Knipperdollings, a Sect of Hereticks ſo ca from the Name of their Ring-leader, who app in *Germany* about the time of *John* of *Leyden*.

Knol, the top of a Hill, a Word much us the Weſt; eſpecially in *Hereford-ſhire*, as *Birch* *Knoll*, &c.

Knolls, a Word us'd in some Counties for Hill-tops.

Knolls of Bear, certain Measures [illegible] Men's Labour, in the Sheriffdom of *Sterling* in *Scotland*.

Knots, (among Sea-men) the Divisions of the Log-line: These are usually 7 Fathom or 42 Foot asunder; but they ought to be 50 Foot. They also use two sorts of Knots in their Ropes, *viz.* the *Bending-knot* and *Wale-knot*; which See.

Knots, a delicious sort of small Fowl well known in some Parts of *England*, and so call'd from *Canutus* the *Danish* King, by whom they were highly esteem'd.

Knot-grass, an Herb lying on the Ground, with long narrow Leaves like a Bird's Tongue. It is good against the Stone, Strangury, Bloody-flux, hot Swellings, fistulous Cancers, *&c.*

Known Men, a Name sometimes given to the *Lollards*, or good Christians in *England*, who were counted Hereticks before the Reformation, for opposing the Corruptions and Errours of the Church of *Rome*.

Knur or **Knurl**, a Knot in Timber.

Kimnel, a Country word for a Powdering-tub.

Kyrie Eleeson, a Form of solemn Invocation used in the *Popish* Liturgy; as also in the *Latin* Translation of the Common-Prayer-Book of the Church of *England*; signifying in the *Greek* Tongue, *Lord have mercy upon us.*

Kyste, (old Word) a Chest or Coffin, for Burial of the Dead.

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Laban, (*Heb.* white or shining) the Brother of *Rebecca*, the Wife of *Isaac*.

Labarum, (*Gr.*) the Standard of the *Roman* Emperours, carry'd before them in the Wars, and ador'd by the Soldiers. It was a long Spear, with a Staff set cross-way on the top; from whence hung down a rich Purple Standard, embroider'd with Gold, edg'd with Fringe, and beset with precious Stones. It may be taken for a Church-banner, Flag, or Streamer; or for any Standard, or a Royal Flag; as in the Tower of *London*, Keep at *Windsor*, *&c.*

Labdanum or **Ladanum**, a kind of sweet Gum sweating from the Leaves of a small Shrub, call'd *Cistus Ledon*, or *Syrian Cistus*, and us'd in Perfumes.

Label, a thin Brass-Ruler, with a small Sight at one end, and a Center-hole at the other; commonly us'd with a Tangent-line, on the edge of a Circumferentor to take Altitudes or Heights.

Labels, Ribbands hanging down on each side of a Miter, Crown, or Garland of Flowers: Also narrow slips of Paper or Parchment fasten'd to Deeds or Writings for hanging Seals: Any Paper joyn'd by way of Addition to a Will or Testament, is also call'd a *Label* or *Codicil*. In *Heraldry*, *Labels* are those Lines which hang down from the File in the top of an Escutcheon, and serve to make a Distinction for the elder Brother.

Labes, (*Lat.*) a Spot, Blemish, or Stain; a Fault or foul Mark; Ruin, Destruction, or Overthrow; among *Surgeons*, it is sometimes taken for a standing or bunching out of the Lips.

Labia Leporina or **Mostra Leporina**, Hare-lips; such Lips as by reason of their ill make are cleft, and cannot come close together.

Labial Letters, (in *Grammar*) such Letters as chiefly require the use of the Lips in pronouncing them, and to form their due Sound.

Labiate Flowers, (among *Herbalists*) are those that have one or two Lips; some of which represent a kind of Helmet, or *Monk*'s Hood.

Laborant, one that assists, attends on, or works under a *Chymist*, whilst he is about any Process or Ex-

Laborantes, a Writ that lies against such, as not having wherewith to live, refuse to serve; or against one that refuses to serve in Summer, where he serv'd in Winter.

Laboratory, a *Chymist's* Work-house, a Room fitted for Chymical Operations, and furnish'd with Variety of Furnaces, Vessels, and Instruments that are requisite in that Art.

Laborious, that works hard, or takes a great deal of Pains: Also that Pains must be taken about; painful, hard, toilsome.

Labour, Pains, Work, Toil, Drudgery, Difficulty, travel in Child-birth.

To Labour, to take Pains, to endeavour earnestly. A Ship is said *to Labour in the Sea*, when she rolls, tumbles, and is very unsteady, either a-hull, or under Sail.

† **Laboursome**, troublesome, toilsome.

Labrosulcium, (*Lat.*) a Swelling in the Lips. See *Chilocace*.

Labrum, a Bathing-tub, a Vat for Wine, Oil, *&c.* the brim or brink of a River or Ditch; also a Lip.

Labrum Veneris, Fuller's-weed or Teasel, the Water of which takes off Spots from the Face, and beautifies it.

Labeus or **Labrax**, a kind of ravenous Fish.

Labrusca or **Labruscum**, the Weed call'd *Wild-Vine*.

Laburnum, a kind of Shrub, the Blossoms of which Bees will not taste.

Labyrinth, (*Gr.*) a Place anciently made with so many Turnings and Windings, that a Man once enter'd in, could not find the way out, unless by the help of a Guide, or of a Clew of Thread to direct him; a Maze: Whence the Word is figuratively taken for any kind of Intanglement, or intricate Business.

Among *Anatomists*, *Labyrinth* is taken for the second, or as some say, the third Cavity, or Hollow of the Ear in the Bone nam'd *Os Petrosum*, which consists of three winding semi-circular Pipes.

Lac, (*Lat.*) Milk, which is made by separating the Humour call'd *Chyle* from the Arterious Blood.

Lac Lunæ or **Flores Argenti**, (among *Chymists*) a kind of white Earth full of Pores, and apt to crumble, that may be dissolved in Water, which it will die with a Milky Colour.

Lac Sulphuris, a white Liquor made of Sulphur or Brimstone dissolved, and distilled Vinegar.

Lacca, a red transparent Substance, made as some say, by winged Arts; as Honey by Bees, and gather'd from a Tree of that Name, in *Bengala*, *Malabar*, *&c.* Also a kind of red Gum issuing from certain Trees in *Arabia*, of which the best Sealing hard Wax is made; often us'd in Painting and Varnishing.

† **Laceration**, a tearing, rending, or dismembering.

Lacerna, (*Lat.*) a kind of Garment worn by the *Romans* over their Gowns, like a Cassock, to keep off Rain and Cold; a Rocket, a Riding-coat.

Lacerta, a Lizard, a Newt or Eft: Also a kind of Sea-fish; in Doomsday-Record, it is taken for a Fathom.

Lacerta Aquatica, the Water-Lizard; an Insect.

Lacertus, the Arm, from the Elbow to the Wrist, the brawny or sinewy part of the Arm: Also a Lizard, or the Bastard-Mackerel spotted like a Lizard.

Lachanum, (*Gr.*) all kind of Pot-herbs.

Laches, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) Negligence, Slackness; as *Laches of Entry*, *i. e.* a neglect of the Heir to enter.

Lachryma, (*Lat.*) a Tear shed in Weeping. In *Anatomy*, it is defin'd to be a Moisture separated by the Glandulæ, or Kernels of the Eyes, to moisten them; which if it be too much, it falls in drops, and is call'd

Tears. Among *Herbaliſts*, whatever drops out naturally, or is let out by cutting from any part of a Plant; as Gum, Oil, Roſin, &c. is call'd *Lachrymæ*.

Lachrymæ Chriſti, a pleaſant ſort of *Italian* Wine, made of Grapes that grow in *Terra di Lavoro*, a fruitful Province of the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Lachrymæ Jobi, *Job's* Tears, or Gromwell, an Herb.

Lachrymal Fiſtula. See *Fiſtula Lachrymalis.*

Lachrymal Point. See *Punctum Lachrymale.*

Lachrymales Ductus. See *Ductus Lachrymales.*

Lachrymation, a weeping, or ſhedding of Tears; a dropping of Moiſture, Gum, &c.

Lachrymatory, a Bottle, or ſmall Veſſel to pre- Tears in, which the *Romans* uſe to place with the Urns of the Deceaſed.

Lacken, (old Word) contemned, or deſpiſed: Alſo extenuated, or leſſened.

Lacker, a ſort of Varniſh, ſo call'd from *Gum Lac*, the principal Ingredient of it, and chiefly us'd in Imitation of Gilding, over a Ground of Leaf-ſilver, for Picture-frames, Coaches, Boxes, &c.

Lacker-Hat, a Hat made without ſtiffening.

Lackey, (*Fr.*) a Foot-man, Foot-boy, or Page; an ordinary Servant that follows his Maſter a-foot, and wears his Livery.

Laconicum, (*Gr.*) a dry Stove to Sweat in, a Stew or Hot-houſe; ſo call'd becauſe it was much us'd in *Laconia*, and the City of *Lacedæmon*.

Laconiſm, a ſhort and pithy way of Speaking, ſuch as the *Lacedæmonians* us'd.

Lactary, (*Lat.*) a Milk-houſe, or Dairy-houſe, for making or keeping Milk, Butter, Cheeſe, &c.

Lactation, the ſucking of Milk from the Breaſts, after the manner of a young Child.

Lactea Febris, the Milk-Feaver, which happens to Women in Child-bed.

Lactea Via. See *Galaxy* and *Milky-Way.*

Lacteal, belonging to Milk, milky; as *The Lacteal Veins*, certain Veins which ſpread themſelves all over the *Meſentery*, and are ſo call'd from their milky Subſtance. See *Vaſa Lactea.*

Lactes, the ſmall Guts, the Sweet-bread: Alſo the ſoft Roe, or Milt of Fiſh.

Lactifical, making, or breeding Milk.

Lactuca, (*Lat.*) Lettice, an Herb that encreaſes Milk, cools the Stomach, qualifies Choler, diſpoſes to Reſt, and affords good Nouriſhment.

Lactuca Sylvatica, wild Lettice, or Hawk-weed.

Lactucella, the Herb Sow-thiſtle.

Lactucimina, Wheals or Ulcers about the inward parts of the Mouth, the ſame with *Aphthæ*.

Lactumia, a cruſted Scab on the Head. See *Achor.*

Lacuna, a Ditch in which Water ſtands, a Dike or Puddle; a Trench or Furrow for a Drain: Alſo a Gap or empty Place when any thing is wanting in an Author. In *Anatomy*, *Lacunæ* are certain ſmall Pores or Paſſages in the Neck of the Womb, eſpecially in the lower part of the Urinary Paſſage.

Lacunar, (in *Architect.*) the flooring or planking above the Porticoes; a cieled Roof arched or fretted.

Lada, (in old Records) a Lath or Court of Juſtice: Alſo Purgation, or Acquitment by a lawful Tryal: Alſo a Lade, Lading, or Courſe of Water.

Ladanum or **Laudanum.** See *Labdanum.*

Ladders, (in a Ship) are of three ſorts, *viz.* 1. the *Ent'ring-Ladder*, in the Waſte made of Wood. 2. The *Gallery-Ladder*, made of Ropes, and hung over the Galleries and Stern, for ent'ring by the Ship's Stern out of the Boat, when the Weather is foul. 3. The *Bolt-ſprit-ladder*, at the Beak-head, made faſt over the Bolt-ſprit, to get upon it, and only us'd in great Ships.

Ladle, a well known Kitchen-Utenſil. In *Gunnery*, a long Staff with a Plate at the end of it, bow'd half round, and holding as much Powder as the due Charge of the Piece it belongs to; or elſe it is ſo proportion'd that two Ladle-fulls may Charge the Piece.

Lady, a Perſon of Quality's Wife, or Daughter.

Lady-laces, a ſort of ſtriped Graſs.

Lady-traces, a kind of *Satyrion* or Rag-wort, an Herb.

Ladies Bed-ſtraw, an Herb growing in dry Paſtures, Cloſes, and Meadows, with ſmall Leaves, and yellow Flowers: It takes away Wearineſs after long Travel; and is good for the Sinews, Arteries, and Joynts.

Ladies-Bower, a Plant which, for its great number of ſmall Branches and Leaves, is fit to make Bowers and Arbours even for Ladies.

Our Lady's Seal, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Black Briony, or wild Vine.

Ladies-Cuſhion, a kind of Flower.

Ladies-Mantle, an Herb with a very neat jagged Leaf, almoſt ſhap'd like a Star: It is good to ſtay Bleeding, Vomitings, and Fluxes of all ſorts.

Ladies-Smock, a kind of Water-creſſes, of whoſe Virtue it partakes, and is otherwiſe call'd *Cuckoo-Flower.*

Lafordſwick, (*Sax.* old Law-Term) a betraying one's Lord and Maſter; Treaſon.

Laga or **Lagh**, the Law; whence *Danelage*, *Merchenlage*, and *Saxonlage*; which See in their proper Places.

Lagan or **Lagon**, ſuch a parcel of Goods as the Sea-men in danger of Shipwrack caſt over-board; to which they uſually faſten a Buoy or Cork, that they may find them again. See *Flotſon.*

Lageman, a legal Man, ſuch as we call *Good Men of the Jury*; a Term often us'd in Doomſday-Book, and in the Laws of King *Edward* the Confeſſour.

Laghſlite, **Lagſlite**, or **Lahſlite**, a Breach of the Law; and ſometimes the Puniſhment or Fine impos'd for breaking the Laws.

Lagochilus, (*Gr.*) he that has cloven Lips. See *Labia leporina.*

Lagophthalmus, one who has Hares-Eyes.

Lagophthalmy, a Diſeaſe in the Eyes, which cauſes one to ſleep like a Hare, with the Eye-lids open.

Lagopus, a delicate Bird about the *Alps*, with rough hairy Feet like a Hare; a white Partridge: Alſo the Herb Hares-foot, or Hares-cummin.

Laical or **Laick**, belonging to Lay-men, or to ſuch as have not to do in the Miniſterial Function.

A **Laick**, one that is not engag'd in Eccleſiaſtical or Religious Orders.

Laines, (in *Maſonry*), Courſes or Ranks laid in the building of Stone or Brick-walls.

Lair, (a Term in Hunting) the Place where Deer harbour by Day.

Lair, **Layer**, or **Lieare**, a Place where Cattel uſually reſt, under ſome Shelter; the Ground being enrich'd by their Dung.

Lair-wite, **Lecherwite**, or **Legergeld**, (*Sax.*) a Penalty or Fine impos'd on thoſe that commit Adultery, or Fornication; which Priviledge anciently belong'd to ſome Lords of Manours, with reſpect to their Vaſſals or Tenants.

Laity, (*Gr.*) the condition or quality of Lay-men, or of thoſe that have not taken upon them Holy Orders; the common People as diſtinguiſh'd from the Clergy.

Lake, a kind of red Colour us'd in Painting. See *Sinople.*

Lake, (in *Geogr.*) a Place of a large Extent full of Water, encompaſs'd with dry Land, and not having any Communication with the Sea, unleſs it be thro' ſome great Rivers.

Lamb, a Sheep under a Year old.

Lambs-lettice, and **Lambs-tongue**, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

Lambative, (*Lat.*) a Medicine for the Breaſt, to be lick'd off the end of a piece of Licoriſh-ſtick.

Lambdaciſmus, (*Gr.* in *Grammar*) a fault in ſpeaking, when one inſiſts too long upon the Letter L, call'd *Lambda* in *Greek*.

Lambent, (*Lat.*) licking with the Tongue; as, *Lambent Medicines*, *i. e.* ſuch as are taken by licking off from the end of a Stick of Licoriſh, *&c.*

Lambdoides or **Lambdoidal Suture**, (in *Anat.*) the hindermoſt Seam of the Scull, ſo call'd from its ſhape, reſembling the *Greek* Letter *Lambda*, or a pair of Compaſſes.

Lambert, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying in *Saxon*, fair Lamb; or as others will have it, far Famous.

Lambith, (q. *Lome-hith*, *i. e.* a loamy or clayiſh Road) a Town in *Surrey* on the River *Thames*, noted for a ſtately Palace belonging to the Arch-biſhops of *Canterbury*.

Lambkin, a young or little Lamb.

Lamech, (*Heb.* poor or humbled) the Son of *Methuſhael*, the firſt Man Recorded in Holy Scripture to have had two Wives.

Lamella, (*Lat.*) a little thin Plate of Metal: Among *Naturaliſts*, *Lamellæ* are the little thin Plates made by a Net-work of very ſmall Fibres, of which the Shells of Shell-fiſh are compos'd.

To **Lament**, (*Lat.*) to bewail, weep, or mourn for; to bemoan, to take on grievouſly.

Lamentable, to be lamented, doleful, moanful, mournful, woful, pitiful.

Lamentation, a lamenting, bemoaning, or bewailing; a moanful Complaint, a ſad Out-cry.

Lamentine, or **Manaty**, the Sea-cow, a Fiſh that is eighteen Foot long, and delicate Food; its Head reſembling that of a Cow. It has no Fins, but two ſhort Feet, with which it creeps upon the Rocks and Shallows for Meat. See *Manati*.

Lamiæ, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) Hags, She-devils, or evil Spirits, who under the ſhape of fair Women, entic'd Youth to devour them; but in Reality they are Sea-Monſters of ſo wide Jaws, and ſo ravenous, that they can devour an armed Man.

Lamiers, a ſort of Ship-ropes. See *Lanniers*.

Lamina, a Plate, or thin piece of Metal, a Slate; a thin Board or Plank: In *Anatomy*, *Laminæ* are the Plates or Tables of the Scull, two in number; the outer being ſomewhat thick and ſmooth, the inner more hard and furrowed.

Lamium, Archangel, or Dead Nettle; an Herb, one handful of which beaten up with Hogs-lard, diſſolves King's-Evil Swellings in the Neck or Throat.

To **Lamm**, to baſte one's Sides, to drub or bang him.

Lammas-Day, the Firſt of *Auguſt*, ſo call'd, as ſome ſay, becauſe the Prieſts on that Day us'd to get in their Tithe-Lambs: Others take it from the *Saxon* Word *Laffneſs*, *i. e.* Bread-maſs, it being kept as a Feſtival of Thanks-giving for the firſt Fruits of the Corn: It is alſo call'd *Gule* or *Yule* of *Auguſt*; which See.

Lamp, (*Gr.*) a ſmall Utenſil of Copper, Tin, or other Metal, for the burning of a Cotton-Week, continually fed with Oil.

Lampadias, a kind of bearded Comet or Blazing-ſtar, reſembling a Lamp or burning Torch; the Flame or Blaze of which ſometimes runs tapering upwards like a Sword, and ſometimes it is double or triple-pointed.

Lampaſs, **Lampras**, or **Lampers**, a kind of Swelling in the Mouth of a Horſe, ſo nam'd becauſe it is cur'd by burning with a Lamp, or a hot Iron.

Lampetra, (*Lat.*) the Lampern or Lamprey; a Sea and River fiſh.

Lampoon, a kind of drolling Poem or Pamphlet, in which any particular Perſon is treated with Reproach or abuſive Language.

To **Lampoon one**, to expoſe one to Scorn in a Lampoon, Satyr, or Libel.

Lamprey or **Suck-ſtone**, a ſort of Fiſh ſhap'd like a Serpent or Eel.

Lampſana, (*Gr.*) Corn-ſallet, a Weed growing amidſt Corn, Nipple-wort.

Lampuris, a Glow-worm that ſhines by Night.

Lamyrus, a kind of Sea-Lizard.

Lanar or **Lanner**, a ſort of Hawk, a Bird of Prey.

Lanaria, (*Lat.*) Soap-wort, Cud-wort, or Fullers-weed; an Herb us'd by Fullers in Scowring Cloth.

To **Lance**, to ſcarify, or cut with a Lancet.

Lancea, (*Lat.*) a Lance, an offenſive Weapon, much us'd of old, and made of a long Staff like a Pike, having a Point at the end armed with Iron.

Lancelot, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying in *Spaniſh*, a Lance or Spear.

Lancepeſade, (*Fr.*) one that has the Command of ten Soldiers, the loweſt Officer in a Foot-company, who is to aſſiſt the Corporal in his Duty, and ſupply his Place in Abſence; an Under-Corporal.

Lancet, a Surgeon's Inſtrument us'd in the Letting of Bloud, Scarifications, opening of Impoſtumes, *&c.*

To **Lanch**, **Launce**, or **Launch**, to put a-float a Ship or Boat out of a Dock, or from the Stocks or Place where it was built.

Lancier, a Lance-man, or Soldier arm'd with a Lance.

Land, in a general and Legal Signification, includes not only all kinds of Grounds; as Meadow, Paſture, Arable, Wood, *&c.* but alſo Houſes, and all manner of Buildings; but in a more reſtrained Senſe, it is taken only for plough'd Ground.

To **Lay a Land**, (Sea-Phraſe) to ſail from it, juſt as far as you can ſee it.

Land-boc, (*Sax.*) a Charter or Deed, by which Lands or Tenements were made over or held.

Land-cape, an end or point of Land, that ſtretches it ſelf out into the Sea.

Land-cheap, an ancient Cuſtomary Fine paid either in Cattel or Money, upon the alienating or ſelling of Land, in ſome peculiar Manour, or in the Liberty of ſome Borough: As at *Malden* in *Eſſex*, a Payment is ſtill made of 13*d.* in every Mark of the Purchace-Money for certain Lands and Houſes ſold in that Town.

Land-crabs, a ſort of Crab good to eat, and very numerous in the Iſland of *Barbadoes*.

Land-fall, (in Sea-Language) a falling in with the Land: Thus when the Sailers expect to ſee Land in a ſhort time, and it ſo happens, they ſay, *They have made a good Land-fall*, *i. e.* made or ſeen Land accerding to the Reckoning.

Land-gable or **Land-gavel**, (in Doomſday-Book) a Tax or Rent iſſuing out of Land; a Quit-rent for the Soil of a Houſe, or the Land on which it ſtood; the ſame with what we now call *Ground-rent*.

Land-layed, (among Sea-Men) the Land is ſaid to be *layed*, when a Ship is juſt got out of Sight of the Land.

Land-locked, ſhut in between the Land: When in a Road or Harbour, the Land lies ſo round a Ship at Anchor, that no one Point appears open upon the Sea; the uſual Expreſſion is, That *the Ship rides land-lock'd*.

Land-leaper's-ſpurge, a kind of Herb.

Land-loper, (*Dutch*) a Vagabond, one that runs up and down the Country.

Land-mark, a Boundary ſet up between Lands. Among Sailers, it is taken for any Mountain, Rock, Church, Wind-mill, or the like, whereby the Pilaot knows how they bear by the Compaſs.

Land-Pike, a Creature in *America*, like the Fiſh of the ſame Name, but having Legs inſtead of Fins, with which it crawls very odly upon the Ground: Theſe Creatures lurk about the Rocks, and are ſeldom

dom ſeen but towards Night, when then make a Noiſe more ſharp and grating than Toads.

Land-ſhut-in, When another Point of Land hinders the Sight of that which a Ship came from, then the Sea-men uſually ſay, *The Land is ſhut in*.

Land-tenant, (in the Statute-Laws) he that actually poſſeſſes Land, or has it in his manual Occupation.

Land-to, (among Mariners) When a Ship is ſo far off from the Shore, that they can but juſt diſcern Land, ſhe is ſaid *To lye Land-to*.

Land-turn, a Gale of Wind; the ſame off the Land by Night, as a Breez or Sea-turn is off the Sea by Day.

Landa, (in old *Latin* Records) an open Field without Wood.

Landimers, Meaſures of Land anciently ſo call'd.

Landirecta, (old Law-Term) thoſe Services and Duties, which in the *Saxon* times were laid upon all that held Land; ſuch Rights only as being diſtinguiſh'd from other Services charg'd the very Land, whoever poſſeſs'd it, either Clerk or Lay-man, and were threefold, *viz. Expedition*, *Burghbote*, and *Brigbote*; which See in their proper Places.

Landgrave, one that has the Government of a Tract of Land, or Province in *Germany*; a Count, or Earl.

Landgraviate, the Territory or Juriſdiction of a Landgrave.

Landreſs, a Waſher-woman.

Landry, an Office, or Place in a Perſon of Quality's Houſe, where the Linnen is waſh'd.

Landſkip, a Deſcription of the Land; as Hills, Valleys, Woods, Rivers, Towns, *&c.* in a mixt Picture, or drawing, which contains a Repreſentation both of Perſons, and of a Country, or ſome Part of a Country; ſo that the Perſons are termed the *Argument*, and the Landſkip the *Parergon*, or By-Work.

Lane, a narrow Street, or Paſſage, a Way hedg'd about; naarrow Paſs for Soldiers.

To **Make a Lane**, (in Military-Affairs) to draw up Men in two Ranks, facing one another; as on the ſides of a Street, for any great Perſon to paſs thro', or ſometimes for a Soldier to run the Gantlet.

Langrel or **Langrel-ſhot**, (in Gunnery) a kind of Shot that runs looſe with a Shackle or Joynt in the middle, which is to be ſhortned when put into the Piece, and ſpreads it ſelf after it is diſcharg'd, having half a Bullet of Lead or Iron at each end: This ſort of Shot is us'd at Sea, to cut the Enemies Rigging, *&c.*

Language, (*Lat.*) Tongue, or Speech; a ſet of Words upon which a particular Nation is agreed, and which they make Uſe of to expreſs their Thoughts.

Langued, tongued, a Term us'd in *Heraldry*, for repreſenting the Tongue of any Living-Creature; as *Langued Gules*, *Azure*, &c. *i. e.* having the Tongue of a red or blew Colour.

Languid, languiſhing, weak, faint.

To **Languiſh**, to live in a daily Decay of Health and Strength; to fall away, or droop, to conſume, or pine away.

Languiſhment, a languiſhing, decaying, or drooping.

Languour, Faintneſs, Feebleneſs, Weakneſs; Want of Strength, or Spirit.

Lanigerous Trees, (among *Herbaliſts*) thoſe ſort of Trees that bear a woolly, downy Subſtance; as the black, white, and trembling Poplars, Willows, and Oſiers of all kinds.

Lanio, (*Lat.*) a Buctcher, a Slaughter-man; alſo the Butcher-bird, or Adder-bird.

Lanis de creſcentia Walliæ traducendis abſque Cuſtuma, a Writ that lies to the Cuſtomer of a Port, for allowing one to paſs over Wools without Cuſtom, becouſe he has paid the Cuſtom in *Wales* before.

Lank, ſlender, or ſlim; that hangs flat down limber.

Lanner. See *Lanar*.

Lanniers, **Lanniards**, or **Lanniers**, a ſort of ſmall Ship-ropes that are let into the Blocks or Pulleys call'd *Dead-Mens-Eyes*, and ſerve to ſlacken or make ſtiff the Shrowds, Chains, add Stays: That Rope which faſtens the Stopper of the Halliards to them, is alſo termed a *Lannier*.

Lanſpaſade. See *Lancepeſade*.

Lanſquenet, a *German* Foot-Soldier, anciently ſo call'd; alſo a kind of Game at Cards.

Lanterium, (in old *Latin* Records) the Lantern, Cupolo, or Top of a Steeple.

Lantern or **Lanthorn**, a well known Utenſil, made of Horn or Glaſs, in which is put a lighted Candle to keep it from Wind or Rain.

Magical Lanthorn, a ſmall Optical Inſtrument, that ſhews by a gloomy Light upon a white Wall, Hobgoblins and Monſters ſo hideous, that thoſe who are ignorant of the Secret, believe it to be perform'd by Magick Art.

Lanuginous, (*Lat.*) cover'd with Cotton or ſoft Hair, ſoft like Wooll or Cotton; downy, moſſy.

Lanugo, Down, Moſs; the ſoft Wooll, Cotton, or Furr, upon ſome Fruits and Herbs; as on Apricocks, Peaches, Clary, Mullein, *&c.* alſo the down-feathers of Birds: Alſo the ſoft tender Hairs that firſt appear on the Face of young Men.

Lapathum or **Oxylapathum**, common Dock, an Herb; the Leaves, Seeds, and Root of which are of great Uſe in Phyſick.

Lapathum Rubrum or **Lapathum Sativum**, red Dock, or Blood-wort; which opens Stoppages of the Spleen and Liver, ſtays Fluxes, and purifies the Blood.

† **Lapidable**, marriagable, or fit for a Husband.

Lapidary, belonging to Stones; as *Lapidary Verſes*, *i. e.* ſuch as are made for Epitaphs, and cut on Stone-Monuments; being of a middle Nature between Verſe and Proſe.

A **Lapidary**, one that poliſhes, cuts, or ſets precious Stones; a Jeweller.

Lapidation, a ſtoning, or putting to Death with Stones hurl'd or ſlung; a Puniſhment us'd among the ancient *Jews*.

Lapideſcent, (among Naturaliſts) that is capable of turning a mixt Body into Stone; as *Lapideſcent Waters*, *i. e.* thoſe Waters which being fill'd with a great deal of ſtony Matter diſſolved in them, cover Ruſhes, Leaves, Graſs, Sticks, *&c.* all over with a ſtony Coat, and ſeem to change them into perfect Stone.

Lapidification, (in *Chymiſtry*) is the turning any Metal to Stone, by diſſolving it in ſome corroſive Spirit, and then boiling the Diſſolution to the Conſiſtence of a Stone.

Lapidilium, (*Lat.*) a Surgeon's Inſtrument to draw a Stone out of the Bladder.

Lapis, a Stone, a Pebble.

Lapis Admirabilis, an artificial Stone, ſo call'd by Reaſon of its great Virtues; being made of White Vitriol, Salt-peter, Allum, Sal-Armonick, *&c.* It is good for Wounds, Scorbutick Ulcers, and Cataracts of the Eyes; ſtops a Gangreen, ſtanches Blood, *&c.*

Lapis Armenus, a light brittle Stone of a blew Colour, inclining to green, and ſo nam'd, becauſe it was firſt brought from *Armenia*; but it is now found in ſeveral Parts of *Germany*, and preſcrib'd by Phyſicians to purge Melancholick Humours.

Lapis Calaminaris. See *Cadmia*.

Lapis cæruleus Anglicus, a kind of Mineral Stone, found in *Lancaſhire*, which is us'd for drawing

ing Lines; and call'd *Killow* by the Inhabitants.

Lapis Crucis, the Croſs-Stone, which is of two ſorts; one on an aſh-colour'd Ground ſhews a White Croſs, and the other has a black or a purple Croſs.

Lapis Hæmatites, the Bloud-ſtone, a certain reddiſh Stone very effectual for the ſtopping of Bloud.

Lapis Infernalis, the Infernal Stone; a kind of cauſtick Compoſition, otherwiſe call'd the *Silver-Cautery*. See *Cautery* and *Infernal Stone*.

Lapis Judaicus, a little round Stone found in *Judæa* and *Sileſia*, of the Shape of an Olive, with Lines or Streaks ſo equally diſtant, as if they were artificially made by a Turner. This Stone pounded in a Mortar, and taken inwardly, breaks the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder.

Lapis Lazuli, a kind of Azure or Sky-colour'd Stone, of which the Blew Colour call'd *Ultramarine* is made: One ſort of it is brought from the Eaſtern Countries; the other from *Germany*, and both much us'd in Phyſick.

Lapis Limacis, the Snail-ſtone; a little White Stone, of an Oval Figure, found in the Head of thoſe Snails that are without Shells, wandering about in Fields, and Places under Ground.

Lapis Lipis, a Stone of a Sapphire-blew Colour, like Indigo, with a kind of Tranſparency: It is very hard, ſharp, and biting; ſo that if never ſo little be put to the Tongue, it makes an Ulcer: Upon which account it is much us'd to cleanſe foul and pocky Ulcers, to eat away proud Fleſh, *&c.*

Lapis Medicamentoſus, an artificial Stone made of Colcothar or calcined Vitriol, Litharge, Allum, Bole-armenick, *&c.* It is ſo call'd by way of Excellency, upon account of the good Effects it produces, as to ſtop the running of the Reins, to cleanſe the Eyes in the Small-Pox, to ſtanch Blood, *&c.*

Lapis Nephriticus, a Stone of great Efficacy againſt the Stone in the Kidneys, if but bound to one's Arm. It is of a green and Milk-white Colour mixed, and is brought from New *Spain*.

Lapis Opprobrii. See *Opprobrii Lapis*.

Lapis Percarum. See *Percarum Lapis*.

Lapis Prunellæ. See *Sal Prunella*.

Lapis Tutiæ. See *Tuty*.

Lappa, a Burr, a Clot-burr.

Lappago, an Herb call'd Maiden-lips, Shepherd's Rod, or Teaſel.

Lappice, (a Term in Hunting) when Gray-hounds open their Mouths in their Courſe, or Hounds in the Leaſh or String.

Lapſana, (*Lat.*) wild Cole-worts, or Dock-creſs.

Lapſe, a Slip, or Fall: In a Law-ſenſe, a Benefice is ſaid to *be in Lapſe*, or *Lapſed*, when the Patron that ought to preſent thereto, within ſix Months after it is voidable, has omitted, or let ſlip the Opportunity; upon which Default, the Ordinary has a Right of collating to the ſaid Benefice.

Lapſed, fallen, forfeited by ſuch a Lapſe: In *Divinity*, fall'n from the State of Innocency; as *The Lapſed Condition of Man.*

Lapwing, a Bird, ſo call'd from the often clapping of its Wings.

Laquear, (*Lat.* in *Architect.*) a Roof, the inward Roof of a Houſe; the Roof of a Chamber embowed, channelled, and done with Fret-work.

Laqueus, (*Lat.*) a Snare, or Gin; a Halter, or Cord, to hang or enſnare one with: In *Surgery*, a ſort of Bandage ſo tied, that if it be drawn together, or preſs'd with Weight, it ſhuts up cloſe; its Uſe being to ſtretch out broken or disjoynted Bones, to keep them in their Places, when they are ſet, and to bind the Parts cloſe together: In *Anatomy*, the Navel-ſtring the ſame as *Funiculus*; which See.

Lararium, (among the *Romans*) a Private Chappel in a Houſe for the Houſhold-Gods, call'd *Lares*.

Larboard, (Sea-Term) the left-hand Side of a Ship, or Boat, when one ſtands with his Face toward the Stem or Head. See *Port*, and *to Port the Helm.*

Larboard Watch. See *Watch*.

Larboard the Helm. See *Port*.

Larceny, (*Fr.* in Common Law) a wrongful taking away or ſtealing of another's Goods, which is of two Sorts; 1. *Great Larceny*, otherwiſe ſimply call'd *Theft*; when the Goods ſtoll'n exceed the Value of Twelve Pence, which is Felony. 2. *Petty Larceny*, when the Thing ſtolen is under that Value.

Larch-tree, a lofty Tree, ſo call'd from *Lariſſa* a City of *Theſſaly*, where it was firſt known. It has Leaves like a Pine-tree, and bears a kind of Muſhroom call'd *Agarick*, which is of an enlivening Quality, and of which that excellent purging Pill is made, call'd *Hiera cum Agarico*. The Gum of this Tree is that ſort of Turpentine, which is commonly call'd *Venice Turpentine.*

Lard, Hog's-greaſe, or the Fat of a Hog's Belly, beaten, and meled, or tryed up

To **Lard Meat**, to ſtuff it with thin Slips of fat Bacon; as *To lard a Hare*, *Capon*, &c.

Lardarium, (in old *Latin* Records) the Larder, or Office in a Noble-man's Houſe, where the Lard and Victuals are kept.

Larderarius Regis, the King's Larderer, or Clerk of the Kitchen.

Larding-Money, a ſmall yearly Rent paid in the Manour of *Bradford* in *Wilt-ſhire* to the Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*, the Lord of it: The Word ſeems to import a Commutation or Exchange, for ſome cuſtomary Service of carrying Salt or Meat to the Lord's Larder.

Lardoon, a ſmall Slip of Bacon proper for Larding.

Lare, a Turner's Wheel.

Lares. See *Lararium*.

A **Large**, the greateſt Meaſure of Muſical Quantity; one Large containing two Longs, one Long two Briefs, and one Brief two Semi-briefs: But the *Large* and the *Long* are now of little Uſe, as being too long for any Voice or Inſtrument (the Organ only excepted, to hold ont to their full Length.

To **Large**, (among Sea-Men) the Wind is ſaid To large, when it blows a freſh Gale.

To **Go large**, is when a Ship goes right before thr Wind; to which purpoſe the Words of Command to the Steer-man, are *Eaſe the Helm*, *No near*, *Bear up*. See *Lasking*.

Largeſs. (*Fr.*) a free Gift beſtow'd upon any one; a Dole, or Preſent.

Laricina, (*Lat.*) the Gum call'd Turpentine.

Larix, the Larinch-tree, or Larch-Tree, that yields Turpentine.

Lark, a well known Singing-Bird.

Lark-ſpur, a Flower, of which there is great Variety, much eſteem'd among Floriſts.

Larmier, (in *Architect.*) a flat ſquare Member; which is plac'd on the Cornice, below the *Cymatium*, and jets out fartheſt; the Eaves or Drip, ſo call'd from the *French* Word *Larme*, *i. e.* a Tear; in Regard that it cauſes the Water to fall at a Diſtance from the Wall, Drop by Drop, or, as it were, by Tears.

Larrons or **Larons**, (*Fr.*) a Law-Word for Thieves, and *Petty Larrons* in Stat. 18. *Ed.* 2. are ſuch as ſteel Geeſe, Hens, *&c.*

Larvæ, (*Lat.*) Ghoſts of wicked Men wandering up and down after their Death; Phantomes that fright good Men, and torment the Wicked.

Larus, (*Gr.*) the Gull, or Sea-cob; a Bird.

Larus Piſcator, the Fiſherling, or plunging Gull, of which ſort there are Flocks about the River *Severn*.

Laryngotomia, (in *Surgery*,) a cutting or opening of the Wind-pipe, to prevent Choaking in a Quinſey; the ſame with *Bronchotomia*.

Larynx, the Throat; properly the Head or Top of the Wind-pipe, by which the Breath is drawn, and the Voice formed.

Las, Lass, or **Lace**, (old Word) a Gin, or Snare.

Laſcivious, wanton in Carriage, looſe in Behaviour, eſpecially with Women; leacherous, luſtful.

Laſerpitium, (*Lat.*) Laſer-wort, an Herb; the beſt ſort of which grows in *Africa*, and yields the Gum call'd *Laſer*.

To **Laſh**, to whip, or ſcourge: In Sea-Affairs, when any thing is bound up to the Ship's Side, as Pikes, Muskets, or a Butt of Water or Beer to the Main-maſt; or when any Pieces of Timber, or ſpare Top-maſts are made faſt to the Ship without board; ſuch a faſtening is termed *Laſhing*.

Laſhers, thoſe Ropes which bind faſt the Tackles, and the Breechings of the Ordinance, when they are haled, or made faſt within board.

Lask, a Diſeaſe cauſing an immoderate Looſeneſs of the Belly.

Lasking, (Sea-Term) when a Ship ſails neither by a Wind, nor directly before the Wind, but as it were quartering between both, ſhe is ſaid *To go lasking*; which is all one as *Veering*, or *going with Quarter Winds*, or *going Large*, or *going Roomer*.

Laſſitude, (*Lat.*) Wearineſs, Faintneſs: Alſo a Heavineſs of the Limbs, or a Stoppage of the Animal Spirits in the Nerves and Muſcles, which prognoſticates ſome approaching Sickneſs.

Laſſitudo Ulceroſa, (among *Phyſicians*) a Symptom that uſually attends the cold Fit of an intermitting Feaver, conſiſting in a Soreneſs and Wearineſs of all the Joynts and Bones.

Laſt, a Burden; a certain Weight or Meaſure; as a Laſt of Cod-fiſh, *i. e.* 12 Barrels: Of Corn, 10 Quarters: Of Gun-powder, 24 Barrels: Of Herrings, 20 Cades: Of Hides, 12 Dozen: Of Leather, 20 Dickers: Of Pitch or Tar, 14 Barrels: Of Wooll, 12 Sacks.

Alſo **Laſt**, in the Marſhes of *Kent*, ſignifies a Court held by 24 Jurats, ſummon'd by the Bailiffs of it, wherein they make Orders, lay and raiſe Taxes, impoſe Penalties, *&c.*

Laſt Heir, (Law-Term) he to whom Lands fall by Eſcheat, for want of lawful Heirs, *i. e.* either the Queen or the Lord of the Manour in ſome Caſes.

Laſtage or **Leſtage**, a Cuſtom challenged in ſome Markets or Fairs for carrying of Things: Alſo a Duty paid for Wares ſold by the Laſt; it is alſo ſometimes taken for the Ballaſt of a Ship.

Latches of a Clock, thoſe Parts which wind up and unlock the Work.

Latchets or **Laskets**, (in Sea-affairs) are ſmall Lines ſown into the Top-ſails call'd Bonnets and Drablers in form of Loops; ſo that by theſe, the Bonnets are laced to the Courſes or plain Sails, and the Drablers to the Bonnets.

Latent, (*Lat.*) lying hid.

Latent Cancer. See *Cancer Primitive*.

Lateral, belonging to the Sides of any thing, ſide-ways; as *A lateral Motion*.

Lateral Equation, (in *Algebra*) ſuch an Equation as has but one Root; whereas every Quadratick Equation has two, every Cubick three Roots, *&c.*

Judge Lateral, one that aſſiſts and ſits on the Bench with another Judge; an Aſſeſſour.

A Latere, (*Lat. i. e.* on the Side) as *Legates à Latere*, a Title given to thoſe Cardinals whom the Pope ſends to the Courts of Foreign Princes, as it were Counſellours always at his Elbow.

Lateward, that is of the latter Seaſon, as *Lateward-Hay*, or *Later-Math*.

Lath, a thin piece of cleft Wood; a Turner's Inſtrument: Alſo a Country-Word for a Barn.

Lathe, (*Sax.*) a great Part or Diviſion of a County, ſometimes containing three or more Hundreds; as in *Kent* and *Suſſex*.

Lathreve or **Leidgreve**, an Officer under the *Saxons*, who had Juriſdiction over a conſiderable part of a County, *viz.* three or more Hundreds or Wapentakes, and whoſe Territory was call'd a *Leithin*, or *Leid*.

Lathyr or **Lathyris**, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Spurge; an Herb.

Lathyrus, Peaſe everlaſting, a kind of Pulſe.

Laticlavium or **Latus Clavus**, (among the *Romans*) a Tunick or Coat trimmed with broad Studs or Buttons, like the Head of a Nail. It was a Garment of Diſtinction, and a Badge of the Senatorian Order. See *Anguſtus Clavus*.

Latimer, (old Word) an Interpreter: Alſo the proper Name of ſeveral great Families; and of a Town and Barony in *Buckingham-ſhire*.

Latin or **Latine**, the Language formerly ſpoken in *Rome*, and now common to all Learned Men.

Latinæ Feriæ, certain Feaſts firſt appointed by *Tarquinius Superbus*, King of *Rome*, and kept four Days together; during which Sacrifices were ſolemnly offer'd to *Jupiter Latialis*, for preſerving the Union between the *Latins* and *Romans*.

Latiniſm, a ſpeaking or writing according to the Propriety of the *Latin* Tongue; a *Latin* Expreſſion.

Latiniſt, one skill'd in the *Latin*.

To **Latinize**, to expreſs one's ſelf after the manner of the *Latins*, to give a *Latin* Termination to a Word.

Lation, (in *Philoſ.*) the tranſlating or moving of a Natural Body from one Place to another in a right Line; being much the Same as *Local Motion*.

Latiſſimus Dorſi, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Arm, which takes its Name from large ſize, in regard that with its Partner it covers the whole Back: It ariſes chiefly from the ſeven lower Spires of the *Vertebra*, or turning-joynt of the Cheſt, and all thoſe of the Linos, and is inſerted by a ſhort but flat ſtrong Tendon to the Shoulder-bone: This Muſcle is otherwiſe call'd *Aniſcalptor* and *Terſor*.

† **Latitancy** or **Latitation**, a lurking, or lying hid.

Latitat, a Writ, whereby all Men in Perſonal Actions are call'd originally to the Queen's Bench: The Name is taken, as ſuppoſing the Defendant to lurk, or lye hid; ſo that being ſerv'd with this Writ he muſt put in Security for his Appearance at the Day appointed.

Latitude, Breadth, Largeneſs, Wideneſs.

Latitude of a Place, (in *Geogr.*) is an Arch of the Meridian Circle, comprehended between the Equinoctial and the Zenith of the Place: Or it is an Arch of the Meridian, contain'd between the Pole and the Horizon, and therefore call'd the *Pole's Height*: This Diſtance of any Place either North or South from the Equinoctial, being numbred on the Meridian, 90 Degrees both Ways, is mark'd on the ſides of all Maps, and termed *Northern* or *Southern Latitude*.

In Navigation, **Latitude** is the Diſtance of a Ship from the Equinoctial, either North or South, which is likewiſe counted on the Meridian: And whenever a Ship ſails to or from the Equinoctial on either ſide, her Way thus gain'd is call'd *her Difference of Latitude*.

Latitude of a Star, (in *Aſtron.*) is the Space that any Star or Planet does at any time go from the Ecliptick; being an Arch of a Circle of Longitude, reckon'd from the Ecliptick, towards either of its Poles.

Northern Latitude of a Star, is its Diſtance from the Ecliptick, towards the Arctick or North Pole; and *Southern* **Latitude** is the Diſtance of the Star from the Ecliptick, towards the Antarctick or South Pole.

Apparent Latitude, is the Diſtance of the apparent, or ſeeming Place of any Planet from the Ecliptick; and *True Latitude* is the Diſtance of its real Place from the ſame Ecliptick.

Latitudinarian, one that takes too great a Liberty in Point of Religion, whoſe Principles and Practices are too looſe.

Latrant, barking; as *A Latrant Writer*, an Author that does nothing but bark and ſnarl at others.

Latrocination, a Practice of robbing.

Latrocinium, (*Lat.*) Larceny, Theft, Robbery. In our old Charters, the Word is often us'd for the Liberty or Privilege of adjudging, and executing Thieves.

Latten or **Lattin**, Iron tinn'd over.

Latus, a Side, a Flitch; alſo a huge Fiſh peculiar to the River *Nile*, which is often of Two Hundred Pounds Weight.

Latus Clavus. See *Laticlavium*.

Latus Primarium, (in *Conick* Sections) a Right-line drawn thro' the *Vertex*, or Top of the Section, parallel to the Baſe of the Triangular Section of the Cone, and within it.

Latus Rectum, the ſame as the *Parameter*; which See.

Latus Transverſum, (in an *Hyperbola*) is a Right-line lying between the *Vertex's* of the two oppoſite Sectinos; or that part of the Common Axis, which is between the *Vertex's* of the Upper and Lower Cone.

Lavamentum, a Fomentation; the ſame as *Fotus*.

Lavatorium, (in old Records) a Laundry, or Place to waſh in.

Lavation, a Waſhing; chiefly underſtood of Metals and Minerals, cleans'd from their Filth, by waſhing them in Water, or ſome other Liquor.

Laud, Praiſe, Commendation; a Word now not much in Uſe.

Laudable, worthy of Praiſe, or Commendation; commendable, to be commended.

Laudanum or **Opiate Laudanum**, a Medicine, ſo call'd from its excellent Qualities; being an Extract of the finer and purer Part of Opium, drawn in Water, and Spirit of Wine, and then reduc'd to its due Conſiſtence.

Laudes or **Lauds**, a Form of Thanksgiving us'd amidſt the Morning-Prayers of the *Roman* Church.

Laudum, (in ancient Deeds) a deciſive Sentence, Determination, or Award of an Arbitrator, or choſen Judge.

To **Lave Water**, to throw it out.

To **Lave a Deſign**, (a Term in Painting) to do over a Picture with Waſh; to refeſh, or touch it up.

Lavedan, an Iron-gray Gennet, ſo call'd from *Lavedon*, one of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, where the beſt Horſes of *France* are bred.

Lavender-cotton, an Herb; the Powder of which drank in Canary drives out Poiſon, and is good againſt the biting of venomous Beaſts.

Lavendula or **Lavandula**, (*Lat.*) Lavender; an Herb good for the Head and Sinews, us'd outwardly in Fomentations.

Laver, a Veſſel to waſh in.

Laver, (*Lat.*) an Herb growing in the Water, like Aliſanders, but having leſſer Leaves; Brooklime, yellow Water-creſſes, or Water-Parſley.

Laver-Bread, a ſort of Food made of a Sea-Plant, which ſeems to be Oiſter-green, or Sea Liverwort: It is us'd in *Glamorgan-ſhire*, and other Parts of *Wales*.

Laverock, a kind of Bird.

Laviſh, prodigal, eutravagant.

To **Laviſh**, to be laviſh of, to waſte, or ſquander away.

Laviſhment, Extravagancy; as *He ſuffers for the Laviſhment of his Tongue*.

To **Launce** or **Launch**, (among Sea-men) to put out: Thus they ſay, *Launce out the Davit* or the *Capſtan-bars*, and in ſtowing any thing in the Hold of a Ship, they cry *Launce aft*, or *Launce forward*: In another Senſe, when they have hoiſed up the Yard high enough; or when in Pumping, the Pump ſucks, they ſay, *Launce ho!* *i. e.* leave off hoiſing, or pumping.

To **Launch a Ship, or Boat**. See to *Lanch*.

Laund or **Lawn**, (in a Park) plain, untilled Ground.

Laureate, crowned with Laurel; as a *Poet-Laureat*: Among the Ancients, Laurel-crowns were uſually worn by Conquerours, in Token of Victory.

Laureated Letters, were Letters wrapt up in Laurel, or Bay-Leaves, which the *Roman* Generals us'd to ſend to the Senate, to give them Notice of their Victories.

Laurel or **Laurel-tree**, a Shrub that is ever green, and ſaid by ſome to have a Property, not to be hurt by Thunder and Light'ning.

In a figurative Senſe, **Laurels** is taken for Triumph, or Victory: Alſo the Name of certain Pieces of Gold, coin'd by K. *James* I. A. D. 1619. with the King's Head Laureated; the Twenty Shilling Piece being mark'd with XX. the Ten Shilling Piece with X. and the Five Shilling Piece with V.

Laureola, a Garland that Conquerours were wont to wear in Triumph; a Wreath of Laurel: It is alſo taken for the Common Laurel-Shrub, and ſometimes for Spurge-Laurel.

Laurocerasus, (*Lat.*) the Cherry Bay-tree; a Shrub with Laurel-Leaves, but larger, more green, and ſmooth, and a kind of Fruit like Cherries.

Laurus, the Bay-tree; the Leaves of which comfort the Stomach; and being tunn'd up with Beer, give it a pleaſant Taſte.

Lauruſtinus, a wild Bay.

Law, a certain Rule, or Meaſure, directing and obliging a Rational Creature in Moral Actions.

Law of Arms, a Law that gives Precepts concerning War; to make and obſerve Leagues and Truces, to puniſh Offenders in the Camp, *&c.*

Law of Mark, Mart, or **Repriſal**, is that whereby Men take the Goods of thoſe by whom they have receiv'd Wrong, and cannot get ordinary Juſtice; whenever they find them within their own Territories, or Bounds.

Law of Merchants, a ſpecial Law peculiar to Merchants, and differing from the Common Law of *England*.

Laws of Molmutius. See *Molmutian Laws*.

Laws of Oleron. See *Oleron-Laws*.

Law Spiritual, the Eccleſiaſtical or Civil Law, according to which the Ordinary, and other Eccleſiaſtical Judges, proceed in Cauſes under their Cognizance.

Law of the Staple, the Same with the *Law of Merchants*.

Laws of the Twelve Tables or **Decemviral Laws**, certain Laws compiled from thoſe of *Solon*, and other Conſtitutions of *Greece*, by Order of the *Roman* State; ſo call'd from their being engrav'd upon Twelve Tables of Braſs, and committed to the Cuſtody of the Magiſtrates, nam'd *Decemviri*.

Law-day or **Lage-day**, (among our *Saxon* Anceſtours) was properly any Day of open Court, and commonly us'd for the more ſolemn Courts of a County, or Hundred.

Lawes, certain round heaps of Stones in the Borders between *England* and *Scotland*.

Lawing of Dogs, a cutting out the Balls, or the three Claws of their Fore-feet. See *To Expeditate*.

Lawleſs, that is without Law, irregular, diſorderly.

Lawleſs Court, a certain Court held on *Kingshill*, at Rochford in *Eſſex*, every Wedneſday Morning next after *Michaelmas-Day*, at Cock-crowing; where they whiſper, and have no Candle, nor any Pen and Ink, but a Coal; and he that owes Suit or Service there, and does not appear, forfeits double his Rent for every Hour he is miſſing. This Court belongs to the Honour of *Ralegh*, and to the Earl of *Warwick*, and is termed *Lawleſs*, becauſe held at an unlawful or lawleſs Hour.

Lawleſs Man, one that has no benefit of the Law, an Out-law.

Lawn, a ſort of fine Linnen-cloth: Alſo a great Plain in a Park. In Doomſday-Book, a Plain between two Woods. See *Lawnd*.

Lax, a kind of Fiſh without Bones.

Laxantia, (*Lat.*) looſening Medicines that ſoften, ſcour, and cleanſe the Bowels.

† **Laxation**, a looſening, or eaſing.

Laxative, that is of a looſening, or opening Quality.

Laxatives, laxative, or looſening Medicines.

Laxe, looſe, ſlack, weak.

† **Laxity**, Looſeneſs, Slackneſs.

Lay, a Bed of Morter; a Wager, a Song.

Lay. See *Laick*.

To **Lay**, to put, or place: In *Gardening*, to bend down the Branches of a Tree, and cover them, that they may take Root: To *Lay Land*, among Sea-men, is to ſail from it juſt as far as they can ſee.

Lay-land, Fallow Ground that lies untilled.

Lay-man, one that follows Secular Imployment, or that has not enter'd into Holy Orders. See *Laick* and *Laity*.

Lay-ſtall, a Place to lay Dung, Soil, or Rubbiſh in.

Lay-well, a Well near *Torbay* in *Devon-ſhire*, which ebbs and flows ſeveral times in the compaſs of an Hour, bubbling up now and then like a boiling Pot: The Neighbouring People take its Waters to be Medicinal in ſome ſort of Feavers.

Layer, a Bed or Channel in a Creek, where ſmall Oyſters are thrown in to breed; which are forbidden by the Law of Admiralty, to be taken till they are ſo big, that a large Shilling may be heard to rattle between both Shells when ſhut. Among *Gardeners*, *Layer* is taken for a young Sprout.

Lazar, a Leper or leprous Perſon, full of Sores and Scabs.

Lazaretto, (*Ital.*) a Lazar-houſe, an Hoſpital for Lepers; a Peſt-houſe.

Lazarus, (*Heb.* Lord's Help) the *Bethanian* whom Chriſt rais'd to Life, after he had lain four Days in the Grave; now taken for a proper Name of Men.

Lazule. See *Lapis Lazuli*.

Lazy, ſlothful, ſluggiſh, idle.

Lea, a certain quantity of Yarn; at *Kederminſter* every ſuch Lea is to contain 200 Threads reel'd on a Reel four Yards about.

Leach, (old Word) a Phyſician.

To **Leach**, a Term us'd among Carvers at Table; as when they ſay, *Leach that Brawn*, i. e. cut it up.

Leach-troughs, a ſort of Veſſels in which Salt is ſet to drain, at the Salt-works in *Stafford-ſhire*.

Leacher, a leacherous or luſtful Perſon, a Whoremonger.

Leachery, Luſt, Luſtfulneſs.

Lead, the cheapeſt of all Metals, made up of an earthy Salt and Sulphur, impure and ill-digeſted, with imperfect *Mercury*, coming near to the Nature of Antimony.

Lead-wort, a kind of Herb.

Leaden-Hall, a noble ancient Building in *London*, where are great Markets for Hides and Leather; as alſo for Fleſh, Fiſh, and all ſorts of Proviſions.

Leafdian or **Hleafdian**, (*Sax.*) a Lady.

Leah, (*Heb.* painful) *Laban*'s eldeſt Daughter, who was firſt given in Marriage to *Jacob*.

League, (*Fr.*) a Covenant or Agreement, eſpecially a Treaty of Alliance, between Princes or States, to attack a common Enemy, or to defend themſelves: Alſo a Measure of Way both by Sea and Land, containing about three Miles in length: A League in *France* conſiſts of 2282 Toiſes or Fathoms; in *Spain* of 3400 Geometrical Paces; in *Sweden*, of 5000, and in *Hungary*, of 6000.

Leaguer, one concern'd in the League or Confederacy in *France*, in the time of King *Henry* III and IV. Alſo a Siege laid to a Town.

Leak, a well known Plant, the beſt ſort of which grow in marſhy Places. See *Porrum*.

To **Leak** or **Spring a Leak**, (*Sea-Phraſe*) when a Ship takes in more Water than ordinary: A Veſſel is ſaid *to Leak*, when the Liquor contained in it runs out thro' ſome Hole or Chink.

Leakage, a leaking, or a Leak: Alſo an Allowance made to a Merchant in liquid Things of 12 *per Cent.* Alſo to Brewers of 3 in 23 Barrels of Beer, and of 2 in 22 Barrels of Ale.

Leaky, full of Leaks.

Leam, a flaſh of Fire or Lightning.

Leam or **Liam**, (among *Hunters*) a Line to hold a Dog in, otherwiſe call'd a *Leaſh*.

Leap, a Jump; alſo a Weel, or Device to take Fiſh in.

Leap or **Lib**, a Country-word for half a Buſhel; whence a *Seed-leap*, a Veſſel to hold Seed-corn in.

Leap-Year, every fourth Year, ſo call'd from its leaping a Day more that Year than in a common Year; for the latter conſiſts of 365 Days and 6 Hours, but the Leap-Year of 366 Days, occaſion'd by the odd Hours which at four Years end make up a whole Day; and then the Month of *February* has 29 Days, which in common Years has but 28. See *Biſſextile*.

Leaſe, (in Common Law) ſignifies a demiſing or letting of Lands, Tenements, Right of Common, Rent, or any Inheritance, to another, for Term of Years, or for Life, for a Rent reſerved: If it be in Writing, it is call'd a *Leaſe by Indenture*; if by Word of Mouth, a *Leaſe-Parole*.

To **Leaſe** or **Leaze**, to glean, or pick up ſcattered Corn.

Leaſh or **Leaſe**, (in *Falconry*) a ſmall long thong of Leather, by which the Falconer holds his Hawk faſt, twiſting it about his Finger; alſo a Line to hold a Dog in.

Leaſh of Gray-hounds, three Hounds; the Term being now reſtrain'd to that number which was formerly double, or perhaps indefinite.

Leaſee, the Party that takes a Leaſe, or to whom it is granted.

Leaſor, the Perſon that lets a Leaſe.

Leaſings, or **Leaſings**, (*Sax.*) Lies or Untruths.

Leat or **Mill-leat**, corruptly **Mill-eat**, a Trench for conveying Water to or from a Mill.

Leaven, a piece of Dough kept a while in Salt; ſo as by its Sourneſs to give a reliſh to the whole Bach; as alſo to make it work, riſe and ſwell.

In *Divinity*, **The Leaven of Sin**, is an Inclination to do evil, proceeding from the Corruptneſs of Humane Nature.

Leaver, a Wooden or Iron-bar to lift or bear up a Weight. In *Mechanicks*, of which Art it is one of the Principles, 'tis defined to be a Ballance reſting on a certain determinate Point call'd its *Fulcimum*, or *Hypomochlion*, its Center not being in the middle, as in the common Ballance, but near one end; by which means it ſerves to raiſe a great Weight.

Leaves, the product of Trees, Plants, &c. In *Mechanicks*, the Notches of the Pinion or leſſer Wheel of a Watch are call'd *Leaves*, and not *Teeth*, as in other Wheels.

Lecanomancy, (*Gr.*) a kind of Divining or Soothſaying, by Water in a Baſon.

Leccator, (in old *Latin* Records) a Leacher, a Debochee, a Tavern-hunter.

Lecherwite. See *Lairwite*.

Lechery. See *Leachery*.

Lectern, (old Word) a Reading-desk in a Church.

Lectisternium, (*Lat.*) a notable Feaſt among the ancient *Romans*, ſeldom ſolemniz'd but in time of Plague, or ſome other great and Publick Calamity. During this Ceremony, the Statues of the Gods taken off from their Baſes or Pedeſtals, were laid upon Beds made for that purpoſe in their Temples, with Pillows under their Heads, and there magnificently treated.

Lecture, a Reading; an Inſtruction given by a Maſter, or Tutour to his Scholars: Alſo a Sermon, or a Diſcourſe upon any Art or Science: Alſo a Reprimand, or chiding Speech.

Lecturer, a Reader of *Lectures*, *i. e.* certain Portions of an Author or Science read in the Publick Schools, as an Univerſity, College, Inns of Court, *&c.* A Publick Profeſſour. The Word is alſo commonly us'd for a Miniſter that preaches at a Pariſh-Church in the Afternoon, having no ſettled Benefice, but only the free Gift of the Pariſhioners.

Lecturnium, (in old Records) the Lectern, Reading-desk, or Pew in a Church.

Ledger or **Lidger-book**, (in Merchants Accounts) the chief Book in which every Man's particular Account, as alſo that of every ſort of Goods bought and ſold by a Merchant, are diſtinctly plac'd, each by themſelves; as Debtor on the Left-hand Page, and Creditor on the Right.

Ledges, (in a Ship) ſmall pieces of Timber lying a-croſs from the *Waſte-trees* to the *Roof-trees*; which ſerve to bear up the Nettings, or the Gratings over the Half-deck.

Lee, (Sea-Term) that part which the Wind blows upon, or is oppoſite to the Wind; as *The Lee-ſhore.* To *be under the Lee of the Shore*, is to be cloſe under the Weather-ſhore, or under the Wind.

To **come by the Lee**, or **To lay a Ship by the Lee**, is to bring her ſo that all her Sails may lie flat againſt the Maſts and Shrowds, and the Wind to come right on her Broad-ſide: Whence the Proverbial Phraſe, *To go by the Lee*, *i. e.* to come off a Loſer.

Lee-fangs, a Rope reev'd or let into the Creengles of the Courſes, when the Sea-men would hale in the bottom of the Sail, to lace on a Bonnet, or to take in the Sail.

Lee-latch, as, have a care of the Lee-latch; a Word of Command us'd to the Steers-man at the Helm, bidding him to keep the Ship near the Wind.

Lee-ſeel. See *Seel*.

Lee-ward. See *Leward*.

Leech, **Leech-worm**, or **Horſe-leech**, a ſort of Inſect.

Leed or **Leid-moneth**, (q. *Loud-month*) from the old *Saxon* Word *Hlyd*, a Noiſe or Uproar; the Month of *March*, ſo call'd becauſe the Winds are then high and boiſterous.

Leek, a well known Pot-herb.

Leer or **Lair of a Deer**, (among Hunters) the Place where he lyes to dry himſelf, after he has been wet by the Dew.

To **Leer**, to caſt a cunning, or wiſhly Look.

Leers. See *Lyrick*.

Lees, the dregs of Wine, of which *Diſtillers* make their Strong-waters.

Leet, (*Sax.*) a Law-day; whence *Court-Leet*, a Court of Juriſdiction belonging to the Lord of a Manour, in which all Offences under High-Treaſon are enquired into; ſome puniſh'd, and others reſerv'd for the Juſtices of Aſſize.

The **Leets** were call'd *Faſti* by the *Romans*, wherein the *Prætor*, or Judge, might lawfully keep Court, and adminiſter Juſtice; which was not done without pronouncing theſe three Words, *Do*, *Dico*, *Addico*; *i. e.* I give, *viz.* way to Actions and Suits; I ſpeak, *viz.* the Law; I judge, *viz.* Matters and Men.

Leetch, (Sea-Term) the outward edge or outſkirt of a Sail, from the Earing to the Clew: The middle of the Sail between both theſe, is alſo more particularly termed the *Leetch of the Sail*.

Leetch-lines, ſmall Ropes made faſt to the Leetch of the Top-ſails; their uſe being to hale it in, when the Top-ſails are to be taken in.

Leeward, as *A Leward Ship*, *i. e.* a Ship not faſt by the Wind; that does not ſail ſo near the Wind, or does not make her Way ſo good as ſhe might. To *Fall to Leward*, is to loſe the advantage of the Wind.

Leeward-tide, is when the Tide and the Wind go both one Way.

Leeward-way, ſomewhat allowed to drive a Ship to the Leeward, from that Point which ſhe ſeems to go by the Compaſs. See *Way of a Ship*.

Lef-ſilver. See *Danger*.

Leg, a part of the Body: In *Trigonometry*, the Sides of Triangles are ſometimes call'd *Legs*; particularly the two Sides of a Right-angled Triangle, when the Third is taken for a Baſe. In Sea-Affairs, *Legs* are certain ſmall Ropes belonging to the Martnets, which are put thro' the Bole-ropes of the Main and Fore-ſail. See *Martnets*.

Lega and **Lacta**, the Allay of Money anciently ſo call'd.

Legabilis, (*Lat.* Law-Term) that is not intail'd as Hereditary, but may be bequeath'd by Legacy in a laſt Will and Teſtament.

Legacy, a Gift bequeathed, by a Teſtator in his Will; to any private Perſon, or to a Corporation.

Legal, that is according to Law, lawful; alſo belonging to the *Jewiſh* Law; as *Legal Ceremonies.*

Legal Days. See *Dies Juridici*.

Legality, Lawfulneſs, Agreeableneſs to the Law.

Legatary or **Legatee**, a Perſon to whom a Legacy is bequeath'd.

Legate, properly ſignifies an Oratour, Ambaſſadour, or Envoy, ſent with Commiſſion to treat of Buſineſs: But it is now a Title peculiar to one that is ſent by the Pope to ſome Foreign Prince or State; the Pope's Legate being counted equal in Dignity to the Extraordinary Ambaſſadour of any other Prince.

Legatine, belonging to a Legate; as *The Legatine Power.*

Legation or **Legateſhip**, the Office or Function of a Legate.

Legatum, (*Lat.*) a Legacy, or Bequeſt: In our old Records, a Soul-ſceat, or Legacy given to the Church; an accuſtomed Mortuary.

Legend or **Golden Legend**, a Book containing a particular Account of the Lives of the Saints, much eſteem'd by *Roman* Catholicks; whence the Word is commonly taken for a fabulous Relation, Story, or Tale.

The **Legend**, the Words that are ſtampt or engraven about the Edges of a Piece of Coin or Medal.

Legendary, belonging to a Legend; as *Legendary Stories.*

Legerdemain, (*Fr.*) ſlight of Hand, juggling Tricks, Cozenage.

Legergild. See *Lairwite*.

Legible, (*Lat.*) that may be read, eaſy to be read.

Legion, a kind of Regiment, or Body, in the *Roman* Army, which conſiſted of different Numbers of Soldiers and Officers, according to different Times; but yet were commonly made up of Six Thouſand Men. Every ordinary Foot-Legion comprehended ten *Cohorts*, every Cohort three *Maniples*, every Maniple two *Centuries*, and each Century One Hundred Men: In like manner every Horſe-Legion contain'd Six *Turmæ*, or Troops, every Troop Ten *Decuries*, and every Decury Ten Men: In every Legion there were alſo four Orders of Soldiers, *viz.* the *Principes*, *Haſtati*, *Triarii*, and *Velites*; which See in their proper Places.

Legionary, belonging to a *Roman* Legion.

Legiſlative, having Authority to make or give Laws.

Legiſlator, a Law-giver, a Maker or Giver of Laws.

Legitimacy, the State or Condition of a Child lawfully begotten.

Legitimate, that is according to Law; lawful, rightful. *Legitimate Children*, thoſe that are born in lawful Wedlock.

To **Legitimate**, to qualify with ſuch Conditions as are requir'd by the Law; to make or declare legitimate; as *To Legitimate a Baſtard*.

Legitimation, the Act of legitimating.

Legruita, (in Doomsday-Record) a Puniſhment, or Fine, for unlawful Familiarity with a Woman.

Legumen, all manner of Pulſe; as Peaſe, Beans, Vetches, Tares, *&c.* ſo call'd, becauſe they may be gather'd with the Hand without cutting.

Leguminous, belonging to Pulſe, as *Leguminous Plants, i. e.* thoſe that bear Pulſe.

Leidgreve. See *Lathreve*.

Lema, (*Gr.*) a white Humour or Matter congeal'd in the Eyes.

Leman, (old Word) a Concubine, a Harlot; as *A Prieſt's Leman*; alſo the Name of a Lake, on which ſtands the City of *Geneva*, reaching 18 Leagues from Eaſt to Weſt.

Lemma, (*Gr. i. e.* a Taking) an Argument, or Subject of what is to be treated of. In *Mathematicks*, a ſort of preparatory Propoſition, in order to demonſtrate ſome enſuing Theorem, or to frame ſome Problem.

Lempet or **Limpin**, a ſort of Fiſh.

Lemures, (*Lat.*) Ghoſts, Night-Spirits, or Hobgoblings.

Lemuria, a Feſtival of Ghoſts and Phantomes which the *Romans* ſolemniz'd *May* 9th. to pacify the Ghoſts of the Dead.

Length, (in *Geom.*) the firſt Dimenſion of Bodies conſider'd in their utmoſt Extent.

Lenientia, (*Lat.*) ſoftening, or looſening Medicines.

Lenitive, that is of a ſoftening, aſſwaging, or pacifying Quality.

A **Lenitive**, a Medicine proper to allay or eaſe Pain.

Lenity, Gentleneſs, Softneſs, Calmneſs, Mildneſs, good Nature.

Leno or **Linon**, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a part of the Brain, otherwiſe call'd *Torcular Herophili*; which See.

Lens or **Lenticula**, Lentils, a kind of round and flat Pulſe, that yields a binding, harſh Juice: In Opticks, *Lens* is taken for a ſmall Concave, or Convex Glaſs.

Lens Paluſtris or **Lenticula Aquatica**, Ducksmeat, an Herb, that grows in ſtanding Water, and is of a cooling Quality, good for Inflammations, Ruptures in Children, *&c.*

Lens or **Lenticula Marina**, Sea or Water-Lentils, which may be eaten as Samphire, and provoke Urine.

Lent, a ſet Time of Faſting and Abſtinence, for forty Days next before *Eaſter*, firſt appointed in *England* by *Ercombert* Seventh King of *Kent*.

Lenta Febris, a ſlow lingering Feaver, that waſtes the Body by Degrees.

Lenticulare Inſtrumentum, a Surgeon's Inſtrument to make the Bones ſmooth.

Lentiform Prominences. See *Corpora Striata*.

Lentigo, a Pimple, or Freckle; a ſmall red Spot in the Face, or other Part, reſembling a Lentil.

Lentils. See *Lens*.

Lentiſcus, the Maſtick-Tree, all the parts of which are of a binding Quality, ſo that the Leaves and Bark help all manner of Fluxes of Blood, Lasks of the Bowels, *&c.*

Leo, the Lion; a Wild Beaſt: Alſo the Name of one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack, being the fifth in Order, and thus mark'd (♌) which the Sun enters in the Month of *July*.

Leodegar or **Leger**, a *German* proper Name, ſignifying the People's Guard; whence the Family of *St. Leger*.

Leofſtan, (*i. e.* moſt beloved) a *Saxon* Name; and *Leofwin*, i. e. Win-love.

Leoh, (*Sax.*) Light.

Leonard, a Proper Name of Men, ſignifying in High *Dutch* Popular Diſpoſition, as *Lipſius* will have it; or, as according to others, Lion-like Nature.

Leonard Hawk, a kind of Hawk, ſo call'd by Fowlers.

Leonine, belonging to a Lion; being of a Lion-like Nature.

Leonine Verſes, a ſort of *Latin* Verſes, that rhime in the middle, and at the end, making as it were a Lion's Tail; as *Quærebant* flavos *per nemus omne* favos.

Leonines, a ſort of old Coin. See *Crocards*.

Leontiaſis, (*Gr.*) a kind of Leproſy; the ſame with *Elephantiaſis*.

Leontice, (*Gr.*) wild Chervil; an Herb.

Leontopetalon, Lion's-blade, an Herb having Leaves like Coleworts, good againſt the biting of Serpents.

Leontophonos, a ſmall Worm, ſaid to kill a Lion that eats it.

Leontopodium, an Herb, call'd *Pied de Lion*, or Lion's-foot.

Leopard or **Libbard**, an *African* Wild Beaſt, which is all over full of Streaks, or little Spots; and is ingender'd of a Male Panther and a Lioneſs.

Leopard's Bane or **Libbard's Bane**, a ſort of Herb.

Leopold, (*Germ.* Defender of the People) a proper Name of Men; particularly of the late Emperour of *Germany*.

Leorning-Cnight, (*Sax.*) a Diſciple, or Scholar.

Lep and **Lore**, a Cuſtom in the Manour of *Writtle* in *Eſſex*, that every Cart which comes over a Part thereof, call'd *Greenbury*, (except it be a Noble-man's Cart) pays 4d. to the Lord of the Manour.

Leper, a Leprous Man, or Woman.

Lepid, jocund, ſmart, witty; pleaſant in Speech, or Behaviour.

Lepidium, (*Gr.*) Pepper-wort, an Herb, which being bruiſed, cures the Hip-gout, and boil'd in Beer, haſtens Child-birth.

Lepidoides, (in *Anat.*) the ſcaly Suture, or Seam of the Scull-bone. See *Mendoſa Sutura*.

Lepidotes, a precious Stone, reſembling the Scales of a Fiſh.

Lepis, the Scum or Droſs of Silver, the Scales of Braſs, *&c.*

Leporina Labia. See *Labia Leporina*.

Leporinus Oculus. See *Lagophthalmy*.

Lepra, (*Gr.*) a Diſeaſe, which cauſes a dry white Scab, or Scurf, to run all over the Body, with Itching; ſo as to make the Skin ſcabby, and rough to the Touch. It is alſo call'd *Elephantiaſis*, from the Roughneſs of an Elephant's Skin, which it reſembles.

Lepra Arabum. See *Elephantiaſis Arabum*.

Lepra Græcorum, the higheſt Degree of Scabbedneſs, or an univerſal Canker of the whole Body.

Leproſo Amovendo, a Writ that lies for a Pariſh, to remove a Leper that thruſts himſelf into the Company of his Neighbours.

Leprous, belonging to, or afflicted with Leproſy.

Leptocentaurium or **Lepton**, (*Gr.*) the leſſer Centaury; an Herb.

Leptology, (in *Rhetor.*) a deſcribing of ſmall and mean things.

Leptophyllon, a ſort of Spurge, an Herb.

Leptorages, a kind of ſmall Grapes, like Currans.

Leptuntica, thinning Medicines, which by their ſharp Particles, ſeparate thick and clammy Humours.

Lepus, (*Lat.*) the Hare, a Beaſt of Chace; alſo a Southern Conſtellation that contains Thirteen Stars.

Lepus Marinus, the Sea-hare; a ſort of Fiſh.

Leripoops, certain old-faſhion'd Shooes, tipt with Horn, and ty'd up to the Knees with Silk-Ribbons, or Silver-Chains.

La Reine le veut, (*Fr. i.e.* the Queen is willing) a Term in which the Royal Aſſent is ſignify'd by the Clerk of the Parliament to Publick Bills; giving Authority to them which before were of no Force, or Virtue.

Le Reine s'aviſera, (*i.e.* the Queen will conſider) By theſe Words written on a Bill, preſented to the Queen by the Parliament, are underſtood her abſolute Denial of that Bill in Civil Terms, and it is thereby wholly made void.

Leſa, (in old *Latin* Records) a Leaſh of Gray-hounds.

Leſinage, (*Ital.*) Thriftineſs, Sparingneſs, good Husbandry; from *Leſina,* which ſignifies a Cobbler's Awl.

Leſſee and **Leſſour.** See *Leaſſee* and *Leaſſour.*

Leſſer Circles, (in *Aſtron.*) are thoſe whoſe Planes do not paſs thro' the Center of the Sphere, and which do not divide the Globe into two equal Parts, but are parallel to greater Circles; as the Polar Circles, Tropicks, and Parallels of Declination and Altitude. See *Great Circles.*

Leſſes, (*Fr.* among Hunters) the Dung of a Wolf, Bear, or Wild Boar.

Leſſian Diet, a moderate Diet, from *Leſſius,* a famous modern Phyſician, who ſet forth ſeveral Rules for the keeping of an exact and regular Diet.

Leſtage. See *Laſtage.*

Leſtagefry, (*Sax.*) Leſtage-free, or exempt from the Duty of paying Ballaſt-money; a Privilege amongſt others granted to the Barons of the Cinque-Ports, by K. *Edward* I.

Leſwes or **Leſues,** a Word often us'd in Deeds, Conveyances, *&c.* for Paſture-grounds.

Let-fall, a Sea-Term generally us'd for the putting abroad of the Main-Sail, Fore-ſail, and Sprit-ſail, when their Yards are aloft; but if the Main-Yard, or Fore-Yard be ſtruck down, ſo that the Sails may be looſed before the Yard be hoiſed, then the Mariners do not ſay, *Let fall the Sail,* but *Looſe the Sail.*

Lethargick, (*Gr.*) belonging to, ſubject to, or ſick of a Lethargy.

Lethal, (*Lat.*) mortal, deadly; as *A Lethal Wound.*

Lethargy, a Diſeaſe that cauſes an heavy Sleepineſs, accompany'd with a Feaver, and a Loſs in a manner of Reaſon, and all the Senſes.

Lethiferous, bringing Death, deadly.

Letice, a proper Name of Women, from the *Latin* Word *Lætitia, i. e.* Joy, Gladneſs, Mirth.

Letter, a Character; ſuch as thoſe of which the Alphabet of every Language is compos'd.

Letter Miſſive, an Epiſtle, or Letter, ſent by one Party to another.

Letter of Advice, (in Merchandize) a Letter from one Correſpondent to another, giving him Advice, or Notice, what Bills he has drawn on him, *&c.*

Letter of Attorney, a Writing whereby an Attorney, or any Friend made choice of for that Purpoſe, is appointed to do a lawful Act in another's Stead, as to give Poſſeſſion of Lands, to receive Debts, to ſue other Perſons, *&c.* From which a *Warrant of Attorney* differs in this Point, that beſides being ſeal'd and deliver'd before ſufficient Witneſs, it muſt alſo be acknowledg'd before a Juſtice, or Serjeant at Law.

Letters Clauſe, cloſe Letters, oppos'd to Letters Patent, as being uſually ſeal'd up with the Queen's Signet, or Privy-Seal; whereas the Letters Patent are ſeal'd with the Broad Seal, and left open.

Letter of Credit, (among Merchants) a Letter from one Correſpondent to another, requeſting him to credit the Bearer, with a certain Summ of Money therein mentioned.

Letters Dominical, (in *Aſtron.*) are the firſt ſeven Letters of the Alphabet, which ſerve each in their Turn, to mark out the ſeven Days of the Week; ſo that one of them always ſtands for Sunday, or the Lord's Day, whence they take their Name.

Letter of Licence, (in Trade) a Deed or Writing granted to a Man that has fail'd, or broke, under the Hands and Seals of his Creditors, and giving a longer Time for Payment; ſo that the Debtor having ſuch an Aſſurance, may follow his Buſineſs, without fearing an Arreſt, *&c.*

Letters of Mart or **Mark,** are Letters which authorize one to take by Force of Arms thoſe Goods which are due by the Law of Mark. See *Law of Mark.*

Letters Patent, (from the *Latin* Word *Patere* to lye open) are Writings ſeal'd open, with the Great Seal of *England,* whereby a Man is impower'd to do or enjoy any thing, which of himſelf he could not. Private Perſons may grant Patents, but thoſe given by the Queen, are more eſpecially ſtyl'd *Letters Patent Royal.*

Letter-founder, one that caſts Letters, or Characters for Printers.

Lettered, ſkilled in Letters, or Learning; as *A Man well or ſlenderly Lettered.* A Book is ſaid to be *Lettered,* when the Title of it is ſet on the Back in Golden Letters.

Lettice, a well known Garden-Herb, that breeds Milk in Women that eat it. See *Lactuca.*

Levant, (*Fr.* the Eaſt, or Eaſtern Countries, eſpecially thoſe that border upon the Mediterranean Sea.

Levant and **Couchant,** (Law-Phraſe) When the Beaſts or Cattel of a Stranger, have been ſo long in another Man's Ground, that they have lain down, and are riſen again to feed: In old *Latin* Records, it is expreſs'd *Levantes* and *Cubantes.*

Levantine, that belongs to, or comes from the Levant, or Eaſtern Countries; as *A Levantine Wind.*

Levantines, the Natives or Inhabitants of the Levant, the Eaſtern People; alſo thoſe that are employ'd on the Mediterranean.

Levare Fœnum, (in old Records) to make Hay, properly to caſt it into Wind-rows in order to cock it up.

Levare Facias, the Name of a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the levying of a Summ of Money upon the Lands and Tenements of one that has forfeited a Recognizance.

Levari facias damna de Diſſeiſitoribus, a Writ to the Sheriff, for the levying of Dammages, in which the Diſſeiſor has formerly been condemned to the Diſſeiſee.

Levari facias quando Vicecomes returnavit quod non habuit emptores, a Writ commanding the Sheriff to ſell the Debtor's Goods, which he has already taken and return'd that he could not ſell them, with as much more of the ſaid Debtor's Goods, as will ſatisfy the whole Debt.

Levari facias reſiduum debiti, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for levying the Remnant of a Debt upon Lands and Tenements, or Chattels of the Debtor, that has in Part given Satisfaction before.

Levatores Ani, (in *Anat.*) a pair of Muſcles, which ariſe fleſhy from each Side of the Share-bone, as alſo from Part of the *Os Iſchium* and *Sacrum,* and are implanted in the lower End of the Straight Gut in the *Anus*, or Fundament; their Uſe being chiefly to draw the Anus upwards, and from thence take Name.

Levator Scapulæ, a Muſcle of the Shoulder-blade, by ſome call'd *Levator Patientiæ*, which has its Riſe from the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebra*'s, or Turning-joynts of the Neck, and is inſerted at the upper Corner of the Shoulder-blade, which it draws upwards, according to the Import of its Name.

Levatory, a Surgeon's Inſtrument to raiſe up the Scull when ſunk. See *Elevator*.

Leuca, Leuga, or **Leuva**, (*Lat.*) a League, a Meaſure of Way, eſpecially by Sea, which contains three Miles, and is variouſly reckon'd by Land: In Doomſday-Book, it is taken for a Mile.

Leuchacates, (*Gr.*) a kind of Agate-ſtone, with white Veins.

Leucanthemis or **Leucanthemum**, the Herb Camomile.

Leucargillum, white Clay.

Leuce, (*Gr.*) a white Poplar-tree: Alſo a Diſeaſe, when the Hairs, Skin, and ſometimes the Fleſh underneath turns white; the Fleſh alſo being prick'd with a Needle is inſenſible, and does not ſend forth Blood, but a milky Humour.

Leucelectrum, white Amber.

Leuciſcus, the Dar, or Dart; a River-fiſh.

Leucochrum, a kind of ſmall White-wine, mingled with Water.

Leucochryſos, a ſort of Jacinth-ſtone, of a Gold-Colour with a Streak of White.

Leucogæa, a precious Stone, of a white Colour, otherwiſe call'd *Galactites*.

Leucographis, an Herb good againſt ſpitting of Bloud: Alſo a greeniſh Stone in *Egypt* which rubb'd upon a Whet-ſtone, or courſe Cloth, makes the Place white, and blanches Linnen.

Leucoion, the white Violet; alſo the Wall-flower.

Leucolachanum, white Valerian; an Herb.

Leucoma, a white Scar in the Horney Coat of the Eye, the ſame as *Abaugo*.

Leuconotus. a dry and fair South-Weſt Wind.

Leucopetalos, a precious Stone, of a white Colour.

Leucophagum, a ſort of Broth for a Conſumption, made of Almonds ſoak'd in Roſe-water, and of Capon or Partridge boil'd, bruis'd, and ſtrain'd thro' a Hair-Sieve.

Leucophlegmatias, a kind of Dropſy, or bloating of the whole Body, that proceeds from the abounding of a white and ſlimy Phlegm.

Leucophorum, Borace, with which Gold is ſolder'd.

Leucophthalmos, a precious Stone, reſembling the White of an Eye.

Leucopiper, white Pepper.

Leucoſis, a whitening of the Face, Teeth, or other Parts of the Body.

Leucoſtictos, a kind of Marble, with white Streaks.

Leucrocuta, a Mongrel Beaſt in *Ethiopia*, having the Neck, Tail, and Breaſt of a Lion, with the Head of a Camel, *&c.*

Levee, (*Fr.*) the time of one's Riſing; as *He was at the Queen's Levee*: Alſo a Lady's Toilet, or Dreſſing-cloth.

Level, an Inſtrument us'd by Carpenters, and other Mechanick Artificers, for the Tryal of a Plain or Floor, whether it lies parallel to the Horizon, or not.

Level or **Water-Level**, an Inſtrument made of Wood, or Braſs, with two Sights, and a Glaſs almoſt fill'd with colour'd Spirit of Wine, but ſo as to leave Room for a Bubble of Air to play up and down in it. It has a Cover divided into ſeveral equal Parts, a Sprang to fit it to a three-legg'd Staff, and a long Screw to rectify the Bubble, by means of a Plummet that hangs on one of the Sights. There alſo belong to this Inſtrument two or more Station-ſtaves, and it is uſ'd by Engineers, Surveyors, *&c.* to find the true Level for conveying Water to Towns, making Rivers navigable, draining Fens and Boggs, *&c.*

To **Level**, to make level, even, or plain; Alſo to aim, or take Aim at.

Level-coil, is when he that has loſt the Game ſits out, and gives another his Place; from the *French* Words, *Lever le Cul*, *i. e.* to lift up, or remove the Buttock; it is alſo call'd *Hitch-Buttock*.

Level-Range, (in *Gunnery*) the ſame as *Point-blank Shot*, or the Diſtance that a piece of Ordinance carries a Ball in a direct Line.

Levellers, a ſort of factious People, that roſe up out of *O. Cromwell*'s Army, and were for having an equal Share in the Adminiſtration of the Government, between the Nobility and Commonalty.

Leveret, (*Fr.*) a young Hare.

Levi, (*Heb.* joyned or coupled) *Jacob*'s third Son.

Leviathan, an *Hebrew* Word ſignifying a Whale; or as ſome think, a Water-ſerpent of a vaſt Bigneſs; ſometimes figuratively taken for the Devil.

Levigation, (*Lat.*) a making plain, or ſmooth; a poliſhing. In *Chymiſtry*, the reducing of a hard Body into very fine Powder, by grinding it on a Marble, as Painters do their Colours.

Leviſticum, the Herb Lovage, good to drive out Poiſon, provoke Urine, and ſtrengthen the Stomach.

Levite, one of the Tribe of *Levi*, among the *Jews*, under the old Law.

Levitical, belonging to the Tribe of *Levi*, or to the Prieſtly Office, which in the time of the *Moſaical* Law, was the peculiar Inheritance of that Tribe.

Leviticus, one of the Five Books of *Moſes*, ſo call'd, from its ſhewing the Office and Duties of the Levitical Order.

Levity, (*Lat.*) Lightneſs, Fickleneſs, Inconſtancy. In *Natural Philoſophy*, it is the leſſening or want of Weight in a Body, when compar'd with another that is heavier; and in this Senſe it is oppos'd to *Gravity*.

Poſitive or **Abſolute Levity**, a Quality which ſome would have to be the Cauſe of the Swimming of Bodies lighter in *Specie* than Water, up to the Surface of it: But the common Senſe of Mankind makes it appear, That Gravity and Levity are only relative, and not comparative Things.

Levy, (*Fr.*) raiſing, or gathering; as *A Levy of Taxes, Soldiers*, &c.

To **Levy**, to raiſe, collect, or gather. In a Law-ſenſe, it is alſo ſometimes us'd to ſet up; as *To levy a Mill*; ſometimes to caſt up, as *To levy a Ditch*; and *To levy a Fine*, is now a moſt uſual Expreſſion.

Lewd, wicked, wanton, riotous.

Lewis, a proper Name of Men, particularly of five Emperours of *Germany*, and of the preſent *French* King, the Fourteenth of that Name.

Lewis d'Or, a *French* Golden-coin, containing 12 Livres, and now ſettled at 17 Shillings Sterling: There is alſo a *Lewis d'Or* of 5 Livres 14 Soulz, worth 11 Shillings.

Lewlin or **Lewellin**, a proper Name of ſome Men, ſignifying in the old *Britiſh* Tongue Lion-like, and anſwering to *Leontius* or *Leoninus*, in *Latin*.

Lex, (*Lat.*) a Law, a Word that expreſſes the ſeveral Ordinances of particular Eſtates and Nations, and the Rules they have agreed upon, or receiv'd from their Princes and Magiſtrates, for their living in Peace and mutual Society.

Lex Brehonia, the *Brehon*-Law, a Law peculiar to *Ireland*, which was aboliſh'd by King *John*, and the *Engliſh* Laws ſettled there inſtead of it.

Lex Bretoyſe, the Law of the *Britains*, or of the Marches of *Wales*.

Lex Deraiſnia or **Deraiſina**, the Proof of thing, which one denies to be done by him, and his Adverſary affirms it; a way of Proceeding in Law us'd among the *Normans*. See *Deraigne*.

Lex Talionis, like for like, or the requital of an Injury in the ſame kind; *An Eye for an Eye, and a Tooth for a Tooth*, as it is expreſs'd in the Goſpel; the moſt ancient and natural Law obſerv'd by the *Hebrews*, and preſcrib'd by the Law of *Moſes*.

Lex Wallenſica, the *Britiſh* Law, or Law of *Wales*.

Lexicon, (*Gr.*) a Dictionary, or general Collection of the Words of any Language.

Ley, an old *French* Word for Law.

Leygager, Wager of Law.

Leyden, a Town of *Holland*, famous for its Univerſity, Phyſick-Garden, Anatomy-Theater, and Library of choice Manuſcripts.

Leyerwite or **Lotherwite**, (*Sax.*) a Liberty to take amends of him that defiles one's Bond-woman, without Licence.

Leys, a Paſture-ground; a Word us'd in Doomſday-Record, and in ſeveral Countries.

Lhan, in the *Britiſh* or *Welſh* Tongue, ſignifies a Church; as *Lhan Badern Vawr*, *i. e.* the Church of great *Patern*; *Lhan Stephadon*, the Church of St. *Stephens*.

Liard, a *French* Farthing, a ſmall piece of Money worth three *Deniers*; which See.

To **Lib**, (old Word) to gild.

Libanochrus, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of the Colour of Frankincenſe.

Libanotis, an Herb that ſmells like Frankincenſe.

Libanus, the Frankincenſe-tree, great ſtore of which grows on Mount *Libanus*, a Hill of *Syria*, that reaches about 125 Miles in length from Weſt to Eaſt, and is the Boundary of the Holy Land on the North.

Libation, (*Lat.*) a Ceremony practis'd by the ancient *Romans* in their Sacrifices, when the Prieſt pour'd down Wine, Milk, or other Liquors, in honour of the Deity to whom he ſacrific'd, after he had firſt taſted a little of it: Whence the Word is taken for the firſt Taſte of a Thing; a Smatch.

Libbard or **Libard**, a fierce wild Beaſt, the ſame as Leopard.

Libbards-bane, a ſort of Herb.

Libel, (*Lat.*) properly a little Book, a Petition or Bill of Requeſt: Alſo an Original Declaration of an Action in the Civil Law: Alſo a ſcandalous abuſive Writing or Report, ſecretly ſet abroad, or publiſh'd by Stealth.

To **Libel one**, to ſet forth Libels againſt one, to defame or ſlander him.

Libella, (*Lat.*) the Dragon-fly; an Inſect.

Libellatici, thoſe Chriſtians in the Primitive Times who, that they might not be forc'd to Idol-worſhip, gave up their Names in Petitions, or ſubſcrib'd them to pay a Fine.

Libellenſes, certain Clerks under the Maſter of the Requeſts to the Emperours of *Rome*, call'd *Magiſter Scrinii Libellorum*; which See.

Libello habendo. See *Copia Libelli deliberanda*.

Libellous, that partakes of the nature of a Libel; ſlanderous, abuſive.

Liber, (*Lat.*) the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree; a Book or Work written, at firſt made of ſuch Barks, and afterwards of Paper or Parchment: Among *Herbaliſts*, the inner part of Plants or Herbs.

Libera, (in old Records) a Livery or Delivery of ſo much Graſs or Corn to a Tenant, who cuts down or prepares the ſaid Graſs or Corn, and receives a ſmall Portion of it, as a Gratuity or Reward.

Libera chacea habenda, a Judicial Writ granted to a Man for a free Chace belonging to his Manour, after he has prov'd his Right to it.

Liberal, free, generous, bountiful: Alſo honourable, or genteel; as *A Liberal Education*.

Liberal Arts and Sciences, ſuch as are fit for Gentlemen and Scholars; as Mechanick Trades, and Handicrafts, for meaner People. See *Science*.

Liberality, Bountifulneſs, Freedom, Generoſity.

Liberate, the Name of a Warrant iſſuing out of the Chancery, to the Treaſurer, Chamberlain, Barons of the Exchequer, *&c.* for the Payment of any yearly Penſion, or other Summs, granted under the great Seal, or ſometimes to the Sheriff, for the delivery of any Lands or Goods taken upon forfeits of Recognizance: It alſo lyes to a Gaoler, for the delivery of a Priſoner that has put in Bail for his Appearance.

Liberdine, a poiſonous Herb.

Libertas, (*Lat.*) Liberty, Freedom.

Libertas Eccleſiaſtica, (in our old Writers) Church-Liberty, Eccleſiaſtical Immunities or Privileges; ſuch as the Right of Inveſtiture, the Privilege of Clergy-men, in having their Perſons and Eſtates free from the Secular Power or Juriſdiction, *&c.*

Libertate Probanda, a Writ that lay for ſuch as were challenged for Slaves, and offer'd to prove themſelves Free, directed to the Sheriff, that he take Security of them, for the proving of their Freedom before the Juſtices of Aſſize.

Libertatibus Allocandis, a Writ that lyes for a Citizen or Burgeſs of any City or Borough, who contrary to the Liberties of the Place of which he is, is impleaded by the Queen's Juſtices, in order to have his Privilege allow'd.

Libertatibus exigendis in itinere, a Writ whereby the Queen requires the Juſtices in Eyre, to admit of an Attorney for the defence of another Man's Liberty before them.

Libertine, a diſſolute, or lewd Liver.

Liberty, the Power a Man has to do or forbear doing any particular Action at his Pleaſure; Freedom, Leave or Free-leave: Alſo a free or eaſy way of Expreſſion. In a Law-ſenſe, it is a Privilege held by Grant or Preſcription, by which Men enjoy ſome Benefit or Favour beyond the ordinary Subject. See *Franchiſe*.

Libidinous, full of luſtful Deſires; incontinent, ſenſual.

Libitinarii, (among the *Romans*) thoſe Perſons whoſe Buſineſs it was, to furniſh and provide what was neceſſary for Funerals, now commonly known by the Name of *Undertakers*.

Liblong or **Livelong**, a ſort of Herb.

Libra, (*Lat.*) a Pound in Weight: Alſo among the *Romans*, a Summ of Money equal to three Pounds Sterling; a Ballance, or Pair of Scales to weigh with; counted one of the Six Mechanick Powers: Alſo the Name of one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in the Month of *September*, and is thus mark'd, (♎)

Libra Medica, a Phyſician's Pound, which contains Twelve Ounces.

Libertiniſm, Lewdneſs, Licentiouſneſs, Debauchery, a diſſolute Life, and Converſation.

Library, a Study or Place, where Books are kept; or the Books themſelves.

Librata Terræ, a ſpace of Ground which contains four Oxgangs, and every Oxgang thirteen Acres.

Libration, a weighing by the Pound, a ballancing or poiſing: Alſo the Motion of ſwinging in a *Pendulum*, or Weight hung up by a String.

Libration of the Moon. See *Evection*.

Libya, the third part of the World, commonly call'd *Africa*.

Lice-bane, a ſort of Herb.

Licence, Liberty, Permiſſion, Leave, Power.

Licence to ariſe, (in common Law) a Liberty given by the Court to a Tenant in a Real Action, that is eſſoined or excuſed for his Abſence *de malo lecti*, *i. e.* upon account of his being ſick a-bed, after he has been view'd by Perſons thereto appointed; until which time, if the Defendant can prove that he has been ſeen out of his Chamber, or walking abroad, he ſhall be adjudged to be deceitfully eſſoined.

To Licence, to grant a Licence, to authorize, to give Leave or Power.

Licentia Surgendi, the Writ whereby the Tenant eſſoined *de malo Lecti*, obtains Liberty to riſe.

Licentia Transfretandi, a Writ or Warrant directed to the Keepers of the Port at *Dover*, requiring them to let thoſe paſs quietly beyond Sea, who have formerly had the Queen's Licence for that purpoſe.

Licentiate, one that has full Licence and Authority to Practiſe in any Art or Faculty; the ſame that we uſually call Batchelor of Divinity, Phyſick, or Civil Law; and in Common Law a Barriſter.

Licentious, looſe, lewd, diſorderly, unruly.

Lich-fowl, certain unlucky, or ill-boding Birds, as the Night-raven, and Lich-owl, commonly call'd the Screech-owl; from the *Saxon* Word *Lich*, ſignifying a Carcaſs or dead Body.

Lichen, (*Gr.*) a kind of Tetter or Ring-worm, a Roughneſs and Swelling of the Skin, that itches much, and ſends forth Matter: Alſo a ſort of Moſs, very good to cure Tetters, *&c.* Alſo the brawny part in a Horſe's Hoof; Alſo the Herb Liver-wort.

Lichen Agrioum or **Impetigo**, an Unevenneſs in the Skin, that reaches to the Neighbouring Parts, accompany'd with extraordinary Itching, and dry Pimples.

Lichwale, a kind of Herb.

† **Licitation**, (*Lat.*) a ſetting out to Sale to him that will bid moſt; an Auction.

Lickoriſh, that loves Tid-bits, or ſweet things.

Licoriſh or **Liquoriſh**, a Shrub, that has a well known ſweet Root.

Lictors, (*Lat.*) certain Officers among the ancient *Romans*, who carry'd the Axes and Bundles of Rods before the Magiſtrates: The Word is now taken for a Serjeant at Arms, a Beadle, or Mace-bearer.

Lidford-Law, (from *Lidford* a Town in *Cornwall*) a Proverbial Expreſſion, ſignifying to hang Men firſt, and judge them afterwards; the like is ſaid of *Halifax* in *York-ſhire*, probably from the quick Diſpatch of Juſtice in Criminal Cauſes in thoſe Parts.

Lief or **Leef**, (*Sax.*) rather.

Liege, (*Fr.* in Common Law) is taken either for the Liege Lord, or for one that acknowledges Fealty, or Homage to the Liege Lord.

Liege Lord, one that acknowledges no Superiour, a Soveraign Prince; alſo the chief Lord of the Fee.

Liege Man, he that owes Allegiance, or Homage to the Leige Lord; a Vaſſal.

Liege People, the Subjects of a Queen, or State.

Liegeancy. See *Ligeancy*.

Lien, (*Gr.*) the Spleen, or Milt.

Lientery, a Diſtemper ariſing from a ſlimy Smoothneſs of the Guts, whereby the Meat or Suſtenance taken, ſlips thro' before it be alter'd, or well digeſted.

Lier. See *Lyer*.

Lierwite. See *Leyerwite* and *Ligwita*.

In Lieu, (*Fr.*) in the Place, Room, or Stead of.

Lieutenancy or **Lieutenantſhip**, the Office, or Place of a Lieutenant.

Lieutenancy of London, a ſelect Council of the Officers of the Artillery-Company, and Trained-Bands of the City, that govern and order Matters relating to the Militia.

Lieutenant, one that ſupplies the Queen's, or any other's Place, or repreſents her or his Perſon; as the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, the Lord Lieutenant of a County, *&c.*

Lieutenant General, (in an Army) a great Commander, next in Place to the General; who in Battel commands one of the Wings, or Lines; alſo upon the March, a Detachment or Flying-Camp; and a particular Quarter at a Siege.

Lieutenant General, (of the Artillery) the next Officer to the General of the Artillery, who in his Abſence has the whole Charge of all that belongs to it.

Lieutenant du Roy, (*i. e.* the King's Lieutenant) the Deputy-Governour of all ſtrong Towns in *France*, who is a Check upon the Governour, and has the Command in his Abſence.

Lieutenant Colonel, (of Horſe, Foot, or Dragoons) an Officer, who is next in Poſt to the Colonel, and commands in his Abſence.

Lieutenant of Horſe, Foot or Dragoons, the Officer of every Troop, or Company, who has the next Poſt to the Captain, and the Command in his Abſence.

Lieutenant Reformed. See *Reforming Lieutenan*

Lieutenant at Sea, the next Officer to the Captain, or chief Commander of the Ship.

Lieutenant en Second. See *Second Captain*.

Lieutenant of the Tower of London, who is to act under the Conſtable for the time being, and in his Abſence to perform all Powers, Acts, Matters, *&c.* in as ample a manner, as if the Conſtable were perſonally preſent: By Virtue of his Office he is to be in Commiſſion for the Peace of the Counties of *Middleſex*, *Kent*, and *Surrey*; his Salary is 200 Pounds *per Annum*, with other Fees and Perquiſites.

Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, an Officer, whoſe Duty is to receive all Signification of Orders, *&c.* from the Maſter at the Board, with the reſt of the principal Officers, and to ſee them duly executed; alſo to give Orders for diſcharging the great Ordnance upon Coronation-Days, Feſtivals, Triumphs, *&c.*

Life, the Union of the Soul with the Body, or the time that Union laſts; the manner of Living, or a Relation of what a Man has done, while he liv'd; alſo Mettle, Spirit, Sprightlineſs.

Life-everlaſting, an Herb ſo call'd.

Life-Guards. See *Gardes du Corps*.

Life-Rent, a Rent, or Salary, which a Man receives for Term of Life, or for the Maintenance of Life.

Lift, (Country-word) a ſort of Stile, that may be open'd like a Gate.

Lifts, (in Sea-Affairs) are certain Ropes which ſerve to top the Yard-arm of all Yards, *i. e.* to make the Ends of them hang higher or lower, or even; as Occaſion requires. The Haling of theſe Ropes is call'd *Topping the Lifts*; thus the Sea-men ſay, *Top a Starboard*, or *Top a Port*, *i. e.* hale on the Right-ſide or Left-ſide Lift.

Lifting-pieces, are Parts of a Clock, that lift up and unlock the Stops call'd *Detents*.

Ligament, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Band or String partaking of the Quality of a Cartilage, and a Membrane, deſign'd by Nature, for joyning together the Parts, eſpecially Bones, in order to the better performing of their Motions.

Ligamenta Uteri, the Ligaments of the Womb.

Ligamentum Ciliare, the Ligament of the Eye-lid.

Ligatio, a binding, or tying; alſo the Tongue-tying, eſpecially in Children; alſo a *Rhetorical* Figure, call'd *Zeugma* in *Greek*.

Ligature, (in *Surgery*) a binding of any Part of the Body with a Fillet, Ribbon, *&c.* or any kind of Bandage.

Ligeance or **Ligeancy**, (*Fr.* Law-Term) ſuch a Duty of Fealty, as no Man may owe to more than one Lord; and therefore moſt commonly taken for a true and faithful Obedience of a Subject to a Soveraign Prince; alſo the Prince's Engagement to protect his Subjects. Sometimes it is taken for the Dominions or Territory of the Liege Lord; as *Children born out of the Ligeance of the King or Queen.*

Light, the contrary of heavy, that is not full Weight; nimble or quick, ſmall or trifling, inconſtant or fickle.

Among Aſtrologers, a Planet is ſaid *To be light*, *i. e.* nimble, compared to another that moves ſlower, as the Moon, with reſpect to all the other Planets, and the Sun in regard of the three Superiours: But abſolutely the three Inferiours *Venus*, *Mercury*, and the *Moon*, are termed Light, and the Superiours *Ponderous*, or heavy. See *Pondrous*.

Light-horſe, (in Military Affairs) a Name made Uſe of to diſtinguiſh ſuch Horſe-men, from the Men at Arms, formerly in Service, who were all in Armour, as the *German* Cuiraſſiers now are: In *England*, all are call'd *Light-horſe*, except the Troops of Life-Guards.

Light or **Brightneſs**, is either the Senſation, which ariſes from the beholding of any bright Object, as the Sun, a Star, or a Candle; or elſe the Cauſe of that Senſation, as it is an Action or Property belonging to the luminous or bright Body.

Light of the Time, is the Sun in the Day, and the Moon in the Night; an Expreſſion us'd by Aſtrologers.

Ligius, (in old *Latin* Records) pure, full, or perfect; as *Viduitas ligia*; pure Widow-hood; *Ligia Poteſtas*, free and abſolute Power of Diſpoſal, *&c.*

Ligneus, belonging to Wood, woody; as *A ligneous Subſtance*.

Ligniperda, a Timber-worm; an Inſect.

Ligniperda Aquatica, the Cadis-worm.

Lignum, Wood, Timber.

Lignum Aloes, Wood of Aloes; an Apothecary's Drug, of great Price.

Lignum Nephriticum, a kind of Wood brought from *Hiſpaniola*, which is very good for the Stone in the Kideys.

Lignum Rhodium or **Aſpalathus**, a ſweet Wood, of which the Oil of *Rhodium*, much uſed in Perfumes, is made.

Lignum Sanctum or **Lignum Vitæ**, the Wood commonly call'd *Guaiacum*.

Ligula, a little Tongue, or Latchet of a Shooe, a Lace, or Point. In old Records, an Exemplification, or Copy of a Court-Roll.

Ligure, a kind of precious Stone, mentioned *Exod.* 18. 19. and ſo call'd from its Likeneſs to *Ligurian* Amber.

Liguſticum, Lovage of *Lombardy*; an Herb.

Liguſtrum, Privet or Prime-print; alſo white Withy-wind, or with-bind.

Like Arches or **Arks**, (in the Projection of the Sphere) are Parts of Leſſer Circles, that contain an equal Number of Degrees with the correſponding Arches of great Ones.

Like Figures, (in *Geom.*) are ſuch as have their Angles equal, and the Sides about thoſe Angles proportional.

Like ſolid Figures, ſuch as are comprehended under Planets that are alike, and equal in Number.

Like Quantities, (in *Algebra*) ſuch as are expreſſed by the ſame Letters, equally repeated in each Quantity: Thus $2a$ and $3a$, $6dd$ and $4dd$, are like Quantities; but $2a$ and $3aa$, and $6f$ and $4fff$ are unlike.

Like Signs, are when both are Affirmative, or both Negative; but when one is Affirmative, and the other Negative; they are *unlike Signs*. Thus $+16c$ and $+4c$, have like Signs; but $+12g - 2g$, have unlike Signs.

Lilach or **Pipe-tree**, a kind of Plant.

Lilium, (*Lat.*) the Lilly, of which there are ſeveral ſorts.

Lilium Convallium, Lilly of the Valleys; the Flowers and Leaves of which are good in the Apoplexy, Falling-Sickneſs, Palſy, *&c.*

Lilium Paracelſi, (among Chymiſts) a Tincture of Antimony.

Limation, a filing or poliſhing: In *Surgery*, the filing of the Bones, or hard Parts of the Body.

Limatura, Powder, or Duſt, that comes of filing.

Limatura Martis, (in *Chymiſtry*) the filing of Steel, us'd for the making of *Crocus Martis*.

Limax, a Snail without a Shell; a Dew-Snail, a Slug.

Limb, a Part of the Body: In *Mathematicks*, the outermoſt Border of an Aſtrolabe, or other Inſtrument, on which the Degrees, Figures, *&c.* are deſcrib'd; alſo the Circumference of the Original Circle in any Projection of the Sphere upon a Plane: In *Aſtronomy*, it is the utmoſt Border of the Diſk, or Body of the Sun or Moon, when either is in an Eclipſe.

Limbeck. See *Alembick*.

Limber, ſupple, pliable.

Limbers or **Limber-holes**, (in a Ship) little Holes, about three or four Inches ſquare, which are cut out in all the Ground-timbers and Hooks, next to the Keel, to let Water paſs to the Well of the Pump.

Limbus, (*Lat.*) a Border, or Hem of a Garment; a Welt, Lace, or Purfle; a Fringe, or Selvidge: Alſo the Limb, or Edge of an Aſtrolabe, or other Mathematical Inſtrument.

Limbus Patrum or **Limbo**, (according to the Notion of *Roman* Catholicks) a Place where the deceaſed Patriarchs, and other good Men, reſided till our Saviour's Coming, as alſo where thoſe abide, who die without Baptiſm.

Lime; a kind of Stone, of which Morter is made; alſo a ſort of ſmall Lemmon.

Lime-tree. See *Linden-tree*.

Lime-wort, an Herb.

To **Lime** or **Line**, to couple as a Dog does with a Bitch.

Limenarcha, (*Gr.*) a Warden of the Sea-Ports. See *Stationarii*.

Limer or **Lime-hound**, the ſame as Bloud-hound, a great Dog to hunt the wild Boar.

Limit, Bound, Boundary, Border.

Limit of a Planet, (in *Aſtron.*) is its greateſt Heliocentrick Latitude.

To **Limit**, to ſet Limits, or Bounds to; to appoint or fix, to confine, to ſtint.

Limitation, a limiting, ſetting of Bounds, *&c.*

Limitation of an Aſſize, (in Common-Law) a certain Time ſet down by Statute, within which a Man muſt alledge himſelf or his Anceſtours to have been poſſeſſed of Lands, ſued for by a Writ of Aſſize.

Limited Problem, (in *Geom.*) a Problem that has but one only Solution, or which can be done but one Way; as *To make a Circle paſs thro' three given Points, not lying in a Right-line.*

Limmer, a mongrel Dog, engender'd between a Hound and a Maſtiff.

To **Limn**, to paint in Water-Colours.

Limonia, (*Gr.*) the Anemony, or Emony; a Flower.

Limonia Mala, Limons, or Lemmons; a Fruit that ſtrengthens the Stomach, and creates an Appetite.

Limoniates, the Emerald; a precious Stone.

Limonion or **Limonium**, Winter-green, or wild Beets; an Herb.

Limonnade, a cooling Liquor, made of Lemmons, Water, and Sugar.

† **Limoſity**, a being muddy; Muddineſs.

Limoſum Saxum, the Mud-ſtone; a kind of Stone, ſo call'd becauſe it is ſoon diſſolv'd into Dirt.

Limp, limber, ſupple.

To **Limp**, to halt, or go lame.

Limpid, pure, clear, tranſparent; as *Limpid Water*.

Limpin, the Shell-fiſh, otherwiſe call'd a Muſcle.

Linamentum, (*Lat.*) Thread made of Flax, Linnen; alſo a Tent, or Lint for a Wound.

Linaria, Toads-flax, an Herb; the diſtilled Water of which is powerful for voiding Urine in a

Dropſy, Purges by Stool, and cures the Jaundice: Alſo the Linnet, or Flax-finch; a Bird.

Linch-pin or **Lins-pin**, an Iron-Pin that keeps on the Wheel to the Axle-tree of any ſort of Carriage.

Lincoln, a large and famous City, the chief of the County of the ſame Name.

Lincoln-College, a College in *Oxford*, founded by *Richard Fleming*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*.

Lincolns-Inn, one of the Inns of Court, for Students of the Law; heretofore the Houſe of *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*.

Linctus, (*Lat.*) a licking, or ſucking down ſoftly: Alſo a Medicine to be licked or ſucked in by Degrees. See *Ecligma* and *Loche*.

Line, Part of a Writing; alſo the Twelfth Part of an Inch; alſo the Flax-Plant. In *Geometry*, it is a Quantity ſtretch'd out in Length, but ſuppos'd to be void of Breadth and Depth, being made by the Motion of a Point from one Place to another.

Right Line or **Straight Line**, is a Line, whoſe Points are equally plac'd between the two Extremes, or Ends; or it is the neareſt Diſtance between any two Points.

Crooked Line or **Curve**, is a Line, the Points of which are not equally plac'd between its two Extremes.

Line of Meaſures, (according to Mr. *Ougtrned*) is the Diameter of the Primitive or Original Circle in the Projection of the Sphere *in Plano*, or that Line in which the Diameter of any Circle to be projected, does fall.

Line of Numbers or **Gunter's Line**, ſo call'd from its Inventer, is uſually plac'd on a Ruler, or on the Back of a Sector, which running parallel with it, ſhews the *Artificial Lines*; as they are commonly call'd.

In the Art of War, **Lines** ſignify the Poſture of an Army drawn up for Battel, ſo as its Front may be ſtretch'd out as far as the Ground will allow, to prevent its being Flanked: Theſe Lines are three in Number, *viz.* 1. The Van, or Advanc'd Guards; 2. The Main Body; 3. The Rear-Guard, or Reſerve.

In *Aſtronomy*, according to the *Ptolemaick* Syſtem, the **Line of the Anomaly of a Planet**, is a Right-Line drawn from the Center of the *Excentrick*, to the Center of the Planet,

Line of the Apogee of a Planet, is a Right-Line drawn from the Center of the World thro' the Point of the Apogee, as far as the Zodiack of the *Primum Mobile*.

Line of the Apſes, is a Line paſſing thro' the Center of the World, and that of the Excentrick; whoſe two Ends are, one the Apogee, and the other the Perigee of the Planet.

Line Horizontal, is a Right-Line parallel to the *Horizon*,

Line of greateſt or **leaſt Longitude of a Planet**, is that Part of the Line of the *Apſes*, which reaches from the Cenrer of the World, to the Apogee or Perigee of the Planet.

Line of Mean Longitude, is one drawn thro' the Center of the World at Right Angles to the Line of the Apſes, and its extreme Points are call'd the *Mean Longitudes*.

Line of Mean Motion of the Sun, is a Right-Line drawn from the Center of the World as far as to the Zodiack of the *Primum Mobile*.

Line of Mean Motion of the Sun in the Excentrick, is a Right-Line drawn from the Center of the Excentrick to the Center of the Sun, and parallel to the former.

Line of Real Motion of the Sun, is a Line drawn from the Center of the World to the Center of the Sun and produced or lengthen'd as far as the Zodiack of the *Primum Mobile*.

Line of the Nodes of a Planet, is a Right-line from the Planet to the Sun, being the common plac of Interſection of the Plane of the Planet's Orbit, with that of the Ecliptick.

Line Synodical, (with reſpect to ſome Appearances of the Moon) is a Right-line ſuppos'd to be drawn thro' the Centers of the Earth and Sun:

Line of the mean Syzygies, is a Right-line imagined to paſs thro' the Earth's Center, and the mean Place of the Sun.

Line of the Real or **True Syzygies**, a Right-line ſaid to be drawn thro' the Center of the Earth, and the real Place of the Sun.

In *Dialling*, the **Equinoctial Line**, is the common Place where the Equinoctial, and the Plane of the Dial, mutually interſect, or cut one another.

Lines Horary or **Hour-lines**, are the common Interſections of the Hour-Circles of the Sphere, with the Dial-Plane.

Line Horizontal, is the common Interſection of the Horizon, and the Dial-Plane.

Line Subſtylar, is that Line on which the Style or Cock of the Dial is ſet up, and repreſents ſuch an Hour-circle as is perpendicular to the Plane of that Dial.

In *Fortification*, a **Line** is that which is drawn from one Point to another, in making a Plan or Draught upon Paper: On the Ground in the Field, it is ſometimes taken for a Trench with a Breaſt-work: and ſometimes for a row of *Gabions*, or Bags full of Earth, ſet out in length, to cover Men from the Enemies Fire.

Lines of Approach or **of Attack**, are the Ways or Trenches dug along in the Earth, towards a Town that is Beſieged, in order to gain the Moat and the Body of the Place.

Line of the Baſe, is a Right-line which joyns the Points of the two neareſt Baſtions.

Line Capital, a Line drawn from the Angle of the Gorge, to the Angle of the Baſtion.

Line of Circumvallation, a Line or Trench, with a Parapet or Breaſt-work made by the Beſiegers, quite round their Camp, within Cannon-ſhot of the Place, to oppoſe any Army that may come to relieve it, and to ſtop Deſerters.

Line Cogzital, a Line drawn from the Angle of the Center, to that of the Baſtion.

Lines of Communication, are thoſe that run from one Work to another: But the *Line of Communication* more eſpecially ſo call'd, is a continued Trench with which a Circumvallation, or Contravallation, is encompaſs'd, ſo as to maintain a Communicatio with all its Forts, Redouts, and other Works.

Line of Contravallation, is a Trench with Breaſt-work, which the Beſiegers make next the Plac beſieged, to ſecure themſelves againſt the Sallies o the Garriſon; ſo that an Army that forms a Siege, lies between the Lines of Circumvallation and Contravallation.

Line of Defence, a ſtraight Line which ſhews th Courſe of a Bullet, eſpecially a Musket-ball, accor ding to the Situation it ought to have, to defend th Face of the Baſtion.

Line of Defence Fichant or **Fixed**, is a Lin drawn from the Angle of the Courtin, to the flanke Angle of the oppoſite Baſtion, nevertheleſs witho touching the Face of the Baſtion.

Line of Defence Razant, is that which is draw from the point of the Baſtion along the Face, till comes to the Courtin, which ſhews how much of th Courtin will clear or ſcour the Face: It is alſo ca *The Line of Defence Stringent* or *Flanking*.

Line forming the Flank, a Line drawn fro the Angle made by the two Demi-Gorges of the B ſtion, to the Angle at the Flank.

Lines within Side, are the Moats or Trenc cut towards the Place beſieged, to prevent

Lines without Side, are Trenches towards the Field, to hinder the bringing of Succours to the Beſieged.

In *Perſpective*, **Line of the Front**, is any Right-line parallel to Terreſtrial Line.

Line Geometrical, is a Right-line drawn after any manner, on the Geometrical Plane.

Line Horizontal, is the common Section of the Horizontal Plane, and that of the Draught or Repreſentation; which alſo paſſes thro' the principal Point.

Line of Incidence, (in *Catoptricks*) a Ray ſtarting from ſome luminous or light Body, and ending in a Point of ſome Surface; the knowledge of which is chiefly neceſſary, for finding out the Greatneſs and Continuance of an Eclipſe.

Line Objective, (in *Perſpect.*) is the Line of an Object; from whence the Appearance is ſought for in the Draught or Picture.

Line of Station, the common Section of the Vertical and Geometrical Planes: Others mean by it, the perpendicular Height of the Eye above the Geometrical Plane: Others take it for a Line drawn on that Plane, and perpendicular to the Line that expreſſes the height of the Eye.

Line Terreſtrial, is a Right-line in which the Geometrical Plane, and that of the Picture or Draught, interſect or cut one another.

Line Vertical, is the common Interſection of the Vertical Plane, and of the Draught.

In *Philoſophy*, **Line of Direction of a Body in Motion**, is that Line according to which it moves, or which directs and determines its Motion.

Line of Gravitation of an heavy Body, is a Line drawn thro' its Center of Gravity, and according to which it tends downward.

Line. See *Cordean.*

To **Line**, to put a Lining to: In *Maſonry*, to Caſe a Wall, *&c.* with Stone. In *Fortification*, to ſurround and ſtrengthen a Rampart, Breaſt-work, or Moat, with a good Wall, or good Turf.

To **Line Hedges**, (in the Art of War) to plant Muſketeers along them under their Covert, in order to fire upon an Enemy that comes open, or to defend themſelves from the Horſe.

Linea Alba, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the White-line being a Concourſe of the Tendons of the oblique Muſcles in the Lower-Belly; which meeting on both ſides, make a kind of Coat that covers the Belly, as if they were all but one Tendon.

Linea Apſidum, (in *Aſtron.*) the Line of the *Apſes*; which See.

Lineage, (*Fr.*) Race, Stock, Pedigree.

Lineal, that is, or goes in a Right-line; as *As Succeſſion in a lineal Deſcent.* See *Diſcent.*

Lineament, the Feature or Proportion of the Face drawn out as it were in Lines.

Linear, belonging to a Line.

Linear Problem, (in *Mathem.*) ſuch a Problem as can be ſolved Geometrically, by the Interſection or cutting of two Right-lines: It is alſo call'd a *Simple Problem*, and is capable but of one Solution.

Linear Numbers, are thoſe that have relation to Length only: For Example, ſuch as repreſent one Side of a plane Figure; and if the Figure be a Square, the Linear Number is call'd a Root.

Lined Moat, a Term in Fortification. See *Moat.*

Ling, a ſmall Shrub, otherwiſe call'd *Heath* or *Firz*: Alſo a ſort of Salt-fiſh, which is ſtrong and good Food.

Ling-wort, an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Angelica.*

Lingel, a little Tongue, or Thong.

To **Linger**, to be tedious, or long a doing; to languiſh, or droop.

Linger or **Linget**, a kind of Bird.

Lingots, (in *Chymiſtry*) Iron-moulds of ſeveral Figures into which melted Metals are uſually pour'd, in order to harden in any Shape whatſoever.

Lingua, (*Lat.*) the Tongue, a little but unruly Member: Alſo Tongue, Language, or Speech.

† **Linguacity**, a being full of Tongue, or much given to talk; Talkativeneſs.

Lingualis, a Fleſhy Muſcle, which according to ſome *Anatomiſts*, takes its Riſe from the Root of the *Os Hyoides*, and runs forward to the tip of the Tongue; but 'tis diſputable, whether it be a Muſcle or not.

Linguiſt, one that is skilful in Tongues, or Languages.

Lingulaca, (*Lat.*) the Sole-fiſh, ſo call'd from its Shape reſembling a Tongue: Alſo the Herb Adders, or Serpents-Tongue.

Liniment, an outward Medicine of a middle Conſiſtence between an Oil and an Ointment.

Linis, (in old Records) a Linch-pin, the Pin that faſtens a Wheel upon the Axle-tree.

Link, the ring of a Chain, a Torch, a kind of Sauſage: Alſo a thin Plate of Metal to ſolder with.

To **Link**, to joyn, or tie together.

Linnet, a Singing-bird, ſo call'd becauſe it feeds upon Line-ſeed.

Linſey Woolſey, a ſort of mixt Cloth, partly Linnen partly Woollen; any Stuff made of Thread and Wooll.

Lins-pin. See *Linch-pin.*

Lint, fine Linnen ſcrap'd to Shreds, to be put into a Wound, or burnt for Tinder.

Lint-ſtock, a carved Stick, above half a Yard long, with a Cock at one end, to hold the Gunner's Match; and a ſharp Point at the other, to ſtick it upright in the Ground, or on the Deck of a Ship.

Lintel, the Head-piece, or upper Poſt of a Door or Window.

Linter, (*Lat.*) a little Boat, a Wherry. In *Anatomy*, the inner rim of the Ear, the ſame as *Scapha.*

Linum Vivum. See *Aſberſtne Cloth.*

Lion, (*Gr.*) a wild Beaſt, the moſt Couragious and Generous of all others; the Emblem of Strength and Valour.

Lion's-Inn, one of the Inns of Chancery. See *Inn.*

Lion's-Mouth, **Lion's-Paw**, **Lion's-Tooth**, ſeveral Sorts of Herbs.

Lionel, a Lion's Whelp, or young Lion: *Lioncels* is alſo a Term in *Heraldry* for Lions, when there are more than two of them born in any Coat of Arms, and no Ordinary between them.

Lioncel, (*i. e.* little Lion) a proper Name of Men.

Lipara, (*Gr.*) a ſoft Plaiſter, or Salve.

Liparis, a kind of Lizard, or Fiſh: Alſo a certain Gem.

Lipodermus, a Diſeaſe, when the Skin that covers the *Glans*, or Nut of the Yard, can't be drawn back.

Lipopſychia, a ſmall Swoon, being an imperfect *Syncope*; which See.

Lipothymia, a ſwooning, or fainting away.

Lippitudo, (*Lat.*) a wateriſh running of the Eyes, Blear-eyedneſs, or Bloud-ſhot: Alſo a dry Soreneſs of the Eyes, without running, when they feel rough, as if there were Sand in them.

Liptotes or **Litotes**, (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure, when the Force of the Words is not anſwerable to the greatneſs of the Matter; as *Non ignara mali*, Virg. i. e. *Not ignorant of the Miſchief*; where is meant very knowing, or too well experienc'd in it.

Lipyria, a continual Feaver, the outward Parts being cold, and the inward Parts burning.

Liquation or **Liquefaction**, (*Lat.*) a diſſolving or melting; particularly among *Apothecaries*, the melting of Roſin or Wax, with Oil or Fat over a gentle Fire.

To **Liquefy**, to make liquid, to diſſolve or melt; to grow, or become liquid.

† **Liquescency**, an aptneſs to melt, or grow ſoft.

Liquid, that has its Parts fluid and in Motion; moiſt, ſoft.

Liquid Ambra, a kind of Gum that diſtils from a Tree call'd *Ocozol*, in *New-Spain*, a Province of *America*.

Liquids, (in *Grammar*) five Letters, *viz. l, m, n, r, s*; ſo call'd from their being pronounced ſoft, and as it were melting in the Mouth: In *Philoſophy*, *Liquids* are ſuch Bodies as are endu'd with all the Properties of Fluidneſs, and have their ſmall Parts ſo figur'd and diſpoſed, that they ſtick to the Surface of thoſe Bodies which are dipt in them; which is commonly call'd *Wetting*.

Liquidity, a being liquid.

Liquiritia, (*Lat.*) Liquoriſh or Licoriſh, a ſweet Root, much us'd for Coughs, Conſumptions, Hoarſeneſs, ſharpneſs of Urine, *&c.*

Liquor or **Liquour**, any thing that is liquid; Drink, Juice, *&c.*

Liquor of fixed Nitre. See *Fixed Nitre.*

Liriconfancy or **Lily-Convally**, a ſort of Flower. See *Lilium Convallium.*

Lisbon, the chief City of the Kingdom of *Portugal.*

Liſiere, (*Fr.*) the Liſt of Cloath or Stuff; the Border of a Country: Alſo a Term in *Fortification*, the ſame as *Berme* and *Fore-land*; which See.

Liſpound, a foreign Weight containing 15, 16, and ſometimes 20 Pounds.

Liſt, a Scroll, Bill, or Roll, containing the Names or Number of Perſons, *&c.* Alſo the border or edge of Woollen Cloth. In *Architecture*, a ſtraight upright Ring, which runs round the lower part of Pillars juſt above the *Torus*, and next to the Shaft or Body.

Liſt or **Liſts**, a Place encloſ'd with Bars or Rails for Tournaments, Wreſtling, Races, and other Exerciſes.

To **Enter the Liſts**, to engage in Fight, or in Diſpute.

Liſtel, (in *Architect.*) a ſmall Band, or Rule in Mouldings; alſo the ſpace between the Channellings of Pillars.

Liſtleſs, careleſs, regardleſs, uneaſy.

Litany, (*Gr.*) a general Supplication, or Prayer; eſpecially one in the Common-Prayer-Book of the Church of *England*, appointed to be Said or Sung on certain Days.

Literal, (*Lat.*) that is according to the Letter; as *A Literal Senſe* or *Meaning*.

Literal Algebra. See *Algebra*.

Literal Fault, (in Printing) a ſmall Fault that does not interrupt the Senſe, when a Letter is only tranſpos'd or turn'd, one Letter put for another, *&c.*

Literarum Obligatio. See *Deed*.

Literate, skill'd in Letters, Learned.

Literatura, as *Ad literaturam ponere*, an Expreſſion in old *Latin* Records, to put out Children to School, or to breed them up to Learning; a Liberty which thoſe Parents who were ſervile Tenants could not take, without conſent of the Lord of the Manour.

Literature, Knowledge in Letters, Learning.

Lithanthrax, (*Gr.*) ſtony Coal, a kind of Jeat; Pit-coal, or Sea-coal.

Lithangyros, Litharge or Silver-glet, the frothy Droſs, or Scum that ariſes in the purifying of Silver with Lead.

Lithe, ſupple, or limber.

Lither, lazy, ſluggiſh.

Lithiaſis, (*Gr.*) the breeding the Stone in a Humane Body, either in the Kidneys or Bladder.

Lithizontes, a kind of ordinary Carbuncle.

Lithocolla, (*q. d.* Stone-glue,) the Cement with which Stones are joyn'd and faſten'd together.

Lithomancy, a kind of Divination or Sooth-ſaying, by the caſting of Pebble-ſtones.

Lithontribon, a Confection of the *Apothecaries*, ſo nam'd becauſe it breaks and drives away the Stone.

Lithontripticks, Medicines that break the Stone in the Bladder, or Kidneys.

Lithoſpermum, the Herb Stone-crop, Gromwell, Grey-mill.

Lithoſtrata, Stone-Pavements of Moſaick Work, ſuch as were made by the Ancients of fine pieces of Marble, or other ſmall Stones curiouſly joyn'd together, and as it were inchas'd in the Cement, repreſenting different Figures, by the variety of their Colours and Ordering.

Lithotomia, a Quarry of Stones, or a *Maſon's* Work-houſe. In *Surgery*, the Operation of cutting the Stone out of the Bladder.

Lithotomus, a Stone-cutter or Maſon; Alſo a Lithotomiſt, or Surgeon skilful in cutting out the Stone.

Litigation, a quarrelling, or brawling; a Suit, or Pleading.

Litigious, that delights in going to Law, quarrelſom, full of Diſpute and Wrangling.

Litiſpendence, the time during which a Law-ſuit is depending.

Litmoſe-blew, a kind of blew Colour us'd in Painting and Limning.

Litotes, (*Gr.*) Smalneſs, Simplicity, Meanneſs: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure when leſs is ſpoken than is intended; as when we ſay, *I cannot commend you*, it implies a ſecret Reprehenſion, as if there were juſt Grounds of Diſpraiſe: Again, *I do not deſpiſe*, inſtead of *I take delight in*, &c. See *Liptotes*.

Litten, as *Church-litten*; a Word us'd in *Wiltſhire* for a Church-yard.

Litter, the Brood of a Beaſt brought forth at once, as a Litter of Pigs, Puppies, *&c.* Alſo the Straw that is ſpread under Horſes, or other Cattel, to lye down upon: Alſo a ſort of Carriage like a large Sedan hung upon Staves, and born by Horſes or Mules.

Litterings, ſmall Sticks that keep the Web ſtretch'd on a Weaver's Loom.

Littoral, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Shore; as *Littoral Shells*, *i. e.* ſuch Shells as are always found near the Shores, and never far off in the main Sea.

Liturgy, (*Gr.*) Publick Service, a Form of Publick Prayers, the Common-Prayer, and other Ceremonies of the Church.

Live-long, a ſort of Herb.

Liver, one of the noble Parts of the Body, and the thickeſt of all the Bowels; its Office being to purify the Maſs of Bloud by ſtraining.

Liver of Antimony, (among *Chymiſts*) Antimony open'd by Salt-peter and Fire, ſo as to make it half Glaſs, and give it a Liver-colour: It is us'd for the *Emetick Wine*; and is alſo given in Subſtance, to cauſe a ſtrong Vomit. See *Crocus Metallorum.*

Liver-wort, an Herb good for all Diſtempers of the Liver.

Liver or **Lievre.** See *Livre*.

Liverings or **Livering-Pudding**, a ſort Haggeſs, or Pudding made of Hogs or Calves Livers.

Livery, a Suit of Cloaths of different Colours and Trimming, which a Noble-man or Gentleman gives to his Servants and Followers, either with or without a Badge.

In a Law-ſenſe, **Livery** is a delivery of Poſſeſſion to thoſe Tenants that held of the King *in Capite*, or Knight-ſervice: Alſo a Writ which lay for the Heir to obtain the Seiſin or Poſſeſſion of his Lands at the King's Hands: But all Liveries and Wardſhips are now quite diſcharg'd, and taken away by *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2.

The **Livery** or **Livery-men of a Company** or **Corporation**, ſuch Members as are advanc'd to a Degree above the Yeomanry, and have a Right to wear a Livery-gown upon ſolemn Occaſions.

Livery of Hay and Oats, the giving out a certain Quantity for feeding Horſes, *&c.*

Livery of Seiſin, (*Law-Phraſe*) a delivery of

Poſſeſſion of Lands, Tenements, or other Things, to one that has Right, or Probability of Right to them; which is two-fold, *viz.*

Livery in Deed, is when the Feoffer or Giver takes the Ring of the Door, or Turf, or Twig of the Land, and delivers the ſame to the Feoffee, or Perſon that receives the Grant in the Name of Seiſin of the Land: And

Livery in Law, when the Feoffer ſays to the Feoffee, being in View of the Houſe or Land, *I give to you yonder Land, to you, and your Heirs, and therefore enter into the ſame, and take Poſſeſſion of it accordingly.*

Livery-Stables, publick Stables, where Horſes are kept, and let out to hire.

Livid, black and blew.

Livid Muſcle, one of the Muſcles that move the Thigh. See *Pectineus.*

Lividity, a being livid.

Livor, a kind of leaden or dead blewiſh Colour in any Part of the Body, caus'd by a Stroke or Blow: It is alſo figuratively taken for Envy, Malice, or Spite.

Livre or **Liver**, a *French* Coin, worth 1 s. 6 d. Sterling: The Livre of *Leghorn* in *Italy* is only of 9d. Value.

Lixiviate or **Lixivious**, belonging to Lye; as *Lixiviate Salts, i. e.* the fixed Salts of Plants, which are drawn by calcining the Plant, and then making a Lye of the Aſhes and Water.

Lixivium, (*Lat.*) Lye made of Aſhes; alſo Salt diſſolved in Water. In *Chymiſtry*, a fixed *Alkali*; as the Salts of Tartar, Wormwood, *&c.*

Lizard, a little creeping Creature of a greeniſh Colour, much like our Evet, but bigger, which breeds in *Italy*, and other hot Countries.

Lizard-point, the utmoſt South-Weſt Point of the Land's End in *Cornwall.*

Loach or **Loche**, a ſmall and nimble Freſh-water Fiſh; the chief Bait for which is the ſmalleſt ſort of red Worm.

Load, a Burden, or Weight. *Loads* are alſo Trenches to drain fenny Places. See *Lode-works.*

Load-ſtar, the North-Star, that guides Mariners.

Load-ſtone, (*q. d.* Leading-ſtone) ſo call'd, becauſe it guides and directs Sailers in their Voyages: It is of a ruſty dark Colour, and has a peculiar Virtue to draw Iron to it ſelf, whereby many admirable Secrets are diſcover'd. See *Magnet.*

Loam or **Lome**, Clay to graft withal, Morter made of Clay and Straw; alſo a ſort of Clay or Plaiſter, us'd by Chymiſts to ſtop up their Veſſels.

Loan, a thing lent; a lending of Money, eſpecially upon a Publick Account.

Loary Law. See *Lorey.*

Lob, **Lobbe**, or **Lobling**, a North Sea-fiſh, of a huge Bulk; whence perhaps a great heavy ſluggiſh Fellow is call'd a *Lob*, *Looby*, or *Lob-cock.*

Lob-worm, a ſort of Worm, us'd in Fiſhing for Trouts.

Lobby, a kind of Paſſage-room, or Gallery.

Lobes, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the ſeveral Lappets or Diviſions of the Lungs, or Liver: Among *Herbaliſts*, the Diviſions of the Bulk of Seeds, which uſually conſiſt of two Parts, as is plainly to be ſeen in Beans.

Lobſter, a known Sea Shell-fiſh.

Lobuli Adipoſi. See *Sacculi Adipoſi.*

Lobus, a Lobe, or Lappet of the Liver, *&c.* Alſo a Kidney-bean.

Lobus Auris, the lower Part, or Tip of the Ear.

Local, belonging to a Place: In a Law-ſenſe, tied or joyned to a Place; as *The thing is local, and annexed to the Free-hold.*

Local Medicaments, thoſe Remedies that are apply'd outwardly to a particular Place, or Part; as Plaiſters, Salves, Ointments, *&c.*

Local Problem, (in *Mathem.*) ſuch an one as is capable of an infinite Number of different Solutions: So that the Point which is to reſolve the Problem, may be indifferently taken within a certain Extent, *i. e.* any where in ſuch a Line, or within ſuch a Plane, Figure, *&c.* which is termed a *Geometrick Place*, and the Problem is ſaid to be a *Local* or *Indetermined* one.

Locality, (in *Philoſ.*) the being of a thing in a Place.

† **Location**, a ſetting, or letting out to hire.

Loch or **Lohoch**, (in *Phyſick*) a kind of thick Syrup, Electuary, or other Compoſition, which muſt not be ſwallow'd, but ſuffer'd to melt in the Mouth by Degrees, that it may take more Effect in Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, Lungs, and Throat: It is an *Arabick* Word, and ſignifies the ſame thing with the *Latin* Term *Linctus, i. e.* licking up.

Loche Sanum, a particular ſort of *Loche*, or *Linctus*, good for the Lungs.

Lochia, (*Gr.*) thoſe things that are voided by Women in Child-bed, after they are freed from the Child, and the Membranes, call'd *Secundinæ*, or After-birth.

Loci Chymici, Chymical Furnaces and Veſſels.

Loci Muliebres, Womens Privy-Parts.

Lock, an Inſtrument to make faſt a Door; alſo a Place where the Current or Stream of a River is ſtopt, and as it were locked up: Alſo the Name of an Hoſpital in *Southwark*, for Perſons under Cure for the Venereal Diſeaſe.

To **Lock**, to ſhut up with a Lock and Key: Among Drivers, to move the Wheels of a Waggon to and fro.

Lock-man, an Officer in the Iſle of *Man*, who executes the Orders of the Governour, or Deemſters, much like our Under-Sheriff.

Lock-ſpit, (in *Fortif.*) a ſmall Cut, or Trench, open'd with the Spade, to mark out the firſt Lines of any Work that is to be made.

Locker, a Pigeon-hole: In Sea-Affairs, a kind of Cheſt or Box ranging along each Side of a Ship, to put Shot, or other things in.

Locket, a ſet of Diamonds, or other Jewels; alſo that part of a Sword-ſcabbard, where the Hook is faſten'd.

Locking-Wheel, a Term in Watch-work. See *Count-Wheel.*

Lockram, a courſe ſort of Linnen-cloth.

Lockron or **Lockler-goulons**, a ſort of Flower.

Loco-motive, (*Lat.* in *Philoſ.*) as *The Loco-motive Faculty, i. e.* that Faculty which cauſes moving from one Place to another.

Loculamentum, (*Lat.*) an Apartment, or Partition; a Box or Drawer to put any thing in; a Locker for a Pigeon: Among *Herbaliſts*, a little diſtinct Cell or Partition within the Common Seed-bag of a Plant or Flower; as thoſe of Poppies, *&c.* by which one Parcel of the Seeds is kept ſeparate from the other.

Locus, a Place, Room, or ſtead.

Locus Apparens, (in *Aſtron.*) that Place in which any Planet or Star appears, when view'd from an Eye at the Senſible Horizon: Alſo a Term in *Opticks.* See *Apparent Place of an Object.*

Locus Abſolutus or **Primarius**, (in *Philoſ.*) is that Part of the abſolute and immoveable Space, or extended Capacity to receive all Bodies, which a particular individual Body takes up.

Locus Relativus or **Secundarius**, is that apparent and ſenſible Place, in which we determine a Body to be plac'd, with reſpect to other adjoyning or neighbouring Bodies.

Locus Partitus, (Law-Term) a Diviſion made between two Counties or Towns, to make Tryal in which the Land, or Place in Queſtion lies.

Locuſta, the Locuſt, a miſchievous Inſect, that eats up and ſpoils all green Things: Alſo a Fiſh like a Lobſter, call'd a Long Oiſter; or a Sea-Inſect that reſembles that Fiſh.

Among *Herbaliſts*, **Locuſtæ**, are the Beards and hanging Seeds of Oats, and other Plants; ſo call'd from their Figure, ſomewhat reſembling that of a Locuſt.

Locution, way of Speaking, Phraſe, or Manner of Speech.

Locutorium, (in old Records) a withdrawing Room, or Parlour, in a Monaſtery, where the Friers met for Diſcourſe, or Converſation.

Lode-ſhip, a kind of Fiſhing-Veſſel.

Load-ſtar and **Lode-ſtone.** See *Load-ſtar* and *Load-ſtone*.

Lode-works and **Streme-works**, certain Works in the Stannaries, or Tin-Mines in *Cornwall*: Of theſe the former are performed in the high Grounds, by ſinking deep Wells, call'd *Shafts*; and the latter are carry'd on in the lower Grounds, by digging Trenches, and turning the Courſe of Rivers.

Lodemanage, the Hire of a Pilot for conducting a Ship from one Place to another.

Lodeſman, a Coaſt-Pilot, that guides Ships in and out of Harbours, and about the Coaſts.

Lodge, a little Room, Shed, or Hut.

To **Lodge**, To give, or to take up a Lodging: Among *Foreſters*, a Buck is ſaid To lodge, when it goes to reſt.

Lodger, a Perſon that hires one Room, or more, in another's Houſe, to abide in for a certain Time.

A **Lodging**, a Room, an Apartment.

Lodgment, (in Military-Affairs) a Retrenchment dug for a Covert, or Shelter, when the Counterſcarp or ſome other Poſt is gain'd. It is alſo taken for the Place, where the Soldiers quarter among the Burghers or Townſ-Men, either in Barracks, Huts, or Tents; and ſometimes for an Incampment, made by an Army.

Lodgement of an Attack, is a Place of Defence, which the Beſiegers raiſe upon the Enemies Works in a dangerous Poſt, after they have taken them, to make good their Ground, and ſecure themſelves againſt the Fire of the Beſieged. This Lodgment conſiſts of Barrels, and Bags full of Earth, Palliſadoes, Wooll-packs, Faggots, or any other Materials, that are proper to cover the Men in the Place they have gain'd, and reſolve to keep.

Log, the Trunk of a Tree, or Stump of Wood for Fuel: Alſo an *Hebrew* Meaſure of 24 ſolid Inches, being the 72d. Part of an *Epha*.

In Sea-Affairs, **Log** is a Piece of Board, or Wood about ſeven or eight Inches long, and of a Triangular Figure: It has as much Lead caſt into it at one End, as will ſerve to keep it always floating upright in the Water; and at the other End is faſten'd a Line call'd the *Log-line*.

Log-board, a Table divided into five Columns, and containing an Account of the Ship's Way, meaſur'd by the Log, which is to be enter'd daily into the Log-book, or Traverſe-book.

Log-line or **Minute-line**, a ſmall long Line, tyed to the *Log*, which has ſeveral Knots or Diviſions, that ought to be at the Diſtance of 50 Foot one from another, and is wound about a Reel, fixt in the Gallery of the Ship for that Purpoſe. The Uſe of this Log and Line, is to make an Eſtimate, and keep an Account of the Way, or Courſe a Ship runs at Sea, by help of a Minute-glaſs. See *Knots*.

Log-wood or **Block-wood**, a ſort of Wood, otherwiſe call'd *Campechio*, from the Name of the Place whence it is brought, *viz.* a Town of *Yucatan*, a Province of New *Spain*, in Northern *America*. It is much us'd by *Dyers*, for making a ſad or dark Colour.

Logarithms, (*Gr.*) a Rank of Numbers in Arithmetical Progreſſion, that anſwer to ſo many Numbers in Geometrical Progreſſion, ſet under or over againſt them; of which they are call'd the Logarithms: So that the Addition and Subſtraction of them, anſwers to the Multiplication and Diviſion of the Numbers they anſwer to. They were firſt invented by the Lord *Napier*, a *Scotch* Baron, and afterwards compleated by Mr. *Henry Briggs*, *Savilian* Profeſſour of Geometry at *Oxford*.

Impure or **Defective Logarithm**, is the Logarithm of a Fraction.

Logarithmical or **Logarithmick**, belonging to the Artificial Numbers, call'd Logarithms.

Logarithmick Line, a Curve, or crooked Line, invented by *M. Pardie*, which perfectly diſcovers all the Myſteries of Logarithms, with ſeveral other admirable Properties and Uſes.

Logating, a ſort of unlawful Game, mention'd in Stat. 23. *H.* 8. and now diſus'd.

Logges, (old Word) Huts or Cottages for lodging the poorer ſort of People.

Logical, belonging to, or agreeable to the Rules of Logick.

Logical Diviſion. See *Diviſion Logical*.

Logician, one that ſtudies, or is ſkill'd in that Science.

Logick, the Art of Thinking, Reaſoning, or making a right Uſe of the Rational Faculty, which chiefly conſiſts in ſhewing how to make proper Remarks on the Operations of the Mind.

Logiſt, one ſkill'd in the *Logiſtick Science*, *i. e.* the Art of Reckoning, or caſting Account.

Logiſtæ or **Logiſtes**, (among the *Athenians*) certain Officers, ten in Number, to whom all ſuch as had ended their Magiſtracy, gave an Account within thirty Days, of the Affairs of which they had the Management; They alſo kept an Account of the Moneys, and of all Matters, relating to the Publick Revenue.

Logiſtica, a Part of Arithmetick, which applies the Rules of computing, multiplying, dividing, *&c.* to the Degrees of Signs, Circles, and Angles; as alſo to Days, Hours, Minutes, *&c.*

Logiſtica Numeralis. See *Algorithm*.

Logiſtica Specioſa Specious or Literal *Algebra*. See *Algebra*.

Logiſtical Arithmetick, was formerly the Arithmetick of Sexageſimal Fractions, and us'd by Aſtronomers in their Calculations. It is now taken by ſome for the expeditious Arithmetick of Logarithms, by which all the Trouble of Multiplication and Diviſion is ſav'd.

Logiſtical Logarithms, a Table of Logarithms, fitted to Sexageſimal Fractions.

Logiſticks, the ſame as *Logiſtical Arithmetick*; but ſome apply the Term to ſignify the firſt general Rules in *Algebra*, of Addition, Subſtraction, *&c.*

Logium, (in old Records) a Hovel, or Out-houſe, ſtill call'd a Lodge in *Kent*.

Logographers, they that write Books of Account, or Pleas in the Law; Lawyers-Clerks.

Logomachy, a Verbal Contention, or Strife in Words.

Lohoch. See *Loche*.

Loich-fiſh, certain ſort of Fiſh; as Cod, Ling, Lob, *&c.* mentioned in Stat. 31. *E.* 3.

Loimography, (*Gr.*) a Diſcourſe about, or Deſcription of Peſtilential or Infectious Diſeaſes.

Loimos, the Plague, or Peſtilence; a catching Diſeaſe, that corrupts the Bloud, and Animal Spirits.

To **Loiter**. See to *Loyter*.

Loligo, (*Lat.*) the Calimary Fiſh, whoſe Bloud is like Ink, as well as that of the Cuttle-fiſh.

Lolium, Darnel or Cockle, a Weed growing amidſt Corn.

To **Loll**, to lean, or lye upon.

Lollards, certain Church-Reformers, that abounded in *England*, in the Time of K. *Edward* III. an
Hen

Henry V. and were then reputed great Hereticks: They were ſo call'd from one *Walter Lollard*, a *German*, their firſt Leader, A. D. 1315. or as others ſay, from *Lolium*, *i. e.* Darnel, becauſe they were compar'd to that Weed which grows amidſt Wheat.

Lollards-Tower, a Place near St. *Paul*'s Church in *London*, where the Lollards were impriſon'd.

Lollardy, the Doctrine, and Opinions of the *Lollards*.

Lombard or **Lombar**, a Bank for Uſury, or Pawns, from the *Longobardi* or *Lombards*, a People inhabiting the hithermoſt Parts of *Italy*, heretofore call'd *Inſubria*, who were much given to Uſury: Whence Uſurers are termed *Lombardeers*, and *Lombard-ſtreet*, a noted Street in *London*, took its Name.

Lombar-Houſe, a Houſe in which ſeveral ſorts of Goods are ſtow'd, in order to be expoſ'd to Sale.

Lome. See *Loam*.

Lomentum, (*Lat.*) Bean-meal, or Bean-flower; alſo a kind of Painter's Colour.

Lonchites, (*Gr.*) a kind of Comet, reſembling a Lance, or Spear: Its Head is of an Oval Figure; its Tail, or Stream of Rays, very long, thin, and pointed at the End.

Lonchitis, the Herb Spleen-wort, ſo call'd, becauſe the Shape of its Seed reſembles a Spear.

London, one of the moſt large and ſtately Cities in the World, and the chief of the Kingdom of *England*, ſituated in the Counties of *Middleſex* and *Surrey*: It is ſo nam'd, either from *Lhun*, which in the *British* Tongue ſignifies a Grove, or *Longh*, *i. e.* a Ship, and *Dinas* a City; ſo that it may ſeem to have been anciently termed *Lhundinas*, *i. e.* a City full of Trees; or *Lhongdinas*, a City of Ships; from whence the *Latins* deriv'd the Word *Londinum*. It was alſo call'd *Auguſta Trinobantum*, and *Troja Nova*, or *New Troy*, as being ſuppos'd to be firſt founded by *Brutus*, who was deſcended from the *Trojan* Race; but it was afterwards repair'd by King *Lud*, and thence call'd *Caer Lud*, or *Lud's Town*.

London-Bridge, a Bridge, which for admirable Workmanſhip, Vaſtneſs of Foundation, and ſolid Houſes built on it, ſurpaſſes all others in *Europe*: It reaches 800 Foot in Length, 30 Foot in Breadth, and is 60 Foot high, having 19 Arches, the Space between each being 20 Foot, and a Draw-Bridge almoſt in the middle. This noble Pile of Building was begun by K. *Henry* II. and finiſh'd under K. *John*.

Londons-Pride or **London-Tufts**, a ſort of Flower.

A **Long**, a Muſical Note, or Meaſure of Time, containing two *Briefs*. See *Large*.

Long Accent, (in *Grammar*) an Accent, which ſhews, that the Voice is to ſtop upon the Vowel that has ſuch a Mark ſet over it, and it is thus expreſs'd(-)

Long-boat, (in Sea-Affairs) the ſtrongeſt and biggeſt of Boats that can be hoiſed up into the Ship; which ſerves for the Carriage of all weighty Things, as Goods, Victuals, Guns, *&c.* as alſo to weigh the Anchor, to land Men upon all Occaſions, *&c.*

Long-Meg, the Name of a Stone fifteen Foot high, near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*; about which are Seventy Seven others, ſet up in a Circular Form; which the Country-People call the *Daughters of Long-Meg*.

Long-Primer, a ſort of Character, or Letter, in Uſe among Printers.

Long-wort or **Angelica**, an Herb.

Longanimity, (*Lat.* q. d. Length of Mind) Long-ſuffering, great Patience, or Forbearance.

Longano, **Longanon**, or **Longabo**, the Straight Gut, in the Fundament.

Longevity, Length of Age, long Life.

Longimetry, the Art of Meaſuring Lengths or Diſtances; a Part of Geometry, which ſhews how to take the Diſtances of Steeples, Towers, Trees, *&c.* either one or many together.

Longinquity, Length of Place, Remoteneſs, great Diſtance; Length of Time, or Long Continuance.

Longiſſimus Femoris, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Thigh, otherwiſe call'd *Sartorius*.

Longiſſimus Pollicis. See *Flexor Tertii Internodii.*

Longitude, properly the Length of Time, Place, *&c.* In *Geography*, it is an Arch of the Equator, comprehended between the firſt general and fixed Meridian, and that of the Place enquired after: Or it is the Difference either Eaſt or Weſt, between the Meridians of any two Places, counted on the Equator; and uſually mark'd at the Top and Bottom of Maps, Charts, &c.

Longitude, (in Navigation) is likewiſe the Diſtance of a Ship or Place, Eaſt or Weſt, from another, counted in proper Degrees; but if in Leagues, or Miles, or Degrees of the Meridian, and not in thoſe peculiar to the Parallels of Latitude, it is commonly call'd *Departure*.

Longitude, (in the Heavens) is an Arch of the Ecliptick, contain'd between the firſt Degree of the Sign *Aries*, and that Circle which paſſes thro' the Center of any Star: So that its much the ſame as the Star's Place in the Ecliptick, reckon'd from the Beginning of *Aries* to the End of *Piſces*, by Circles paſſing thro' the Poles of the Zodiack, and each of its Degrees at oppoſite Places.

Longitude of the Sun or Star from the next Equinoctial Point, is the Number of Degrees and Minutes they are from the Beginning of *Aries* or *Libra*, either before or after them; which can never exceed 180 Degrees.

Longitude, (in *Dialling*) the Arch of the Equinoctial, comprehended between the Subſtylar Line of the Dial, and the true Meridian; is termed, *The Plane's Difference of Longitude*.

Longitude of Motion, (in *Mechanicks*) the Meaſure of Motion, reckon'd according to the Line of Direction; being the Diſtance or Length, which the Center of any moving Body runs thro', as it moves on in a Right-line.

Mean Longitudes. See *Line of Mean Longitude.*

Longitudinal Suture, (in *Anat.*) the croſs Seam of the Scull, that goes from one Side to the other.

Longus Muſculus, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the *Cubitus* or Elbow, which helps to ſtretch out the Arm forwards: Alſo a Muſcle of the *Radius*, ſerving to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards. **Longus**, is alſo a Muſcle of the *Tarſus*. See *Peroneus Primus*.

Longus Colli, a Muſcle of the Neck, which ariſes from the Fore-part of the five *Vertebræ*, or Turning-joynts of the Cheſt, and is let into the Fore-part of all the *Ventebræ* of the Neck: This Muſcle, acting with its Partner, bends the Neck right forward.

Loof of a Ship, (among Sailers) is that Part of her aloft, which lies juſt before the Timbers, call'd Cheſs-trees, as far as the Bulk-head of the Fore-caſtle.

To **Loof**, (uſually pronounc'd *Luff*) a Term uſ'd in Conding; as *Loof up*, *i. e.* keep the Ship nearer to the Wind. To *Loof into a Harbour*, is to ſail into it cloſe by the Wind.

To **Spring a Loof**, is when a Ship that was going large before the Wind is brought cloſe, or as the Phraſe is, claps cloſe by the Wind. When a Ship ſails by a Wind, or on a Quarter-Wind, the Words of Direction to the Steerſ-man are, *Loof! Keep your Loof! Veer no more! Keep her to! Touch the Wind! Have a Care of the Lee-latch!* All which Words are near of the ſame Signification, and ſerve to bid the Man at Helm, keep the Ship near the Wind.

Loof-hook, a Tackle, with two Hooks; one of which is to hitch into the Crengle of the Main and Fore-ſail, and the other likewiſe to hitch into a Strap, or Pulley-rope, that is let into the Cheſs-tree, and ſo down the Sail; its Uſe being to ſuccour the Tackles in a large Sail.

Loof-pieces, the Guns that lye in the Ship's Loof.

Loof-Tackle, a ſmall ſort of Tackle which ſerves to lift all ſmall Weights in or out of a Ship.

Loom, the Frame a Weaver works upon.

Loom-gale. (Sea-Term) a freſh, or ſtiff Gale ; the beſt fair Wind to ſail in, becauſe the Sea does not go high, and all the Sails may be born out.

Looming of a Ship, is her Proſpective or Shew : Hence it is ſaid, *Such a Ship Looms a great Sail*, *i. e.* She appears, or ſeems to be a great Ship, and ſo on the contrary.

Loon, an ill-ſhap'd Bird in *New-England* like a Cormorant ; it can ſcarce go, much leſs fly, and makes a Noiſe like a Sow-gelder's Horn.

Loop, an Ornament for a Button-hole ; Alſo a ſmall Iron-ring in the Barrel of a Gun.

Loop-holes, little Holes in the Walls of a Caſtle or Fort to ſhoot thro' : Alſo certain Holes uſually made in the Planks of a Ship call'd *Coamings*, that bear up the Hatches for Muskets to ſhoot out at.

Looſe the Sail. See *Let fall.*

Looſe-ſtrife, a ſort of Herb ſo nam'd, becauſe there goes a Tradition of it, That if held to Cattel, when they are fighting, it parts them ; it is otherwiſe call'd *Willow-herb*, or *Willow-weed.*

Lootſman. See *Lodeſman.*

Loover, (*Fr.*) an open Place on the top of an Houſe, or Roof.

To **Lop**, to prune or cut off the Head-branches of a Tree.

Loquacious, (*Lat.*) full of Talk, prating, tattling.

Loquacity, Talkativeneſs, a being given to too much babbling.

Loquela, (*Lat.*) Speech, Talk, Diſcourſe, Language. In old Law-Records, an Imparlance or Petition for a Day of Reſpit, in a Court of Juſtice. *Loquela ſine die*, was a Reſpit in Law, or a Demurr to an indefinite Time.

Lord, a Word of Honour ſometimes attributed to thoſe who are Noble by Birth, or Creation ; as *The Lords of Parliament* ; ſometimes to thoſe that are ſo call'd by the Courteſy of *England* ; as all the Sons of Dukes and Marqueſſes, and the eldeſt Sons of Earls : And ſometimes to Perſons Honourable by their Imployment ; as Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal, Lord Chief Juſtice, *&c.*

Lord, (in a Law-ſenſe) is a Perſon that a has Fee, and conſequently the Homage of Tenants within his Manour ; and the Term is uſually diſtinguiſh'd into *Lord Paramount*, and *Lord Meſne.*

Lord Meſne, is he that is Owner of a Manour, and upon that account has Tenants holding of him in Fee, and by a Copy of the Court-Roll ; nevertheleſs, at the ſame time he himſelf holds of a Superiour Lord call'd *The Lord Paramount.*

Lord in Groſs, is he that is Lord having no Manour, as the King in reſpect of his Crown: There is alſo a Caſe in which a private Perſon is Lord in Groſs ; as when a Man makes a Gift in Tail of all his Land, to hold of him and dies, his Heir is ſaid to have but a Seignory or Lordſhip in Groſs.

Lord of the Geniture, (in *Aſtrol.*) is that Planet which has the greateſt Strength in the Figure of any Perſon's Geniture or Nativity, and ſo becomes principal Significator of his Temperament, Manners, Diſpoſition of Body, *&c.*

Lord of the Hour, a Planet governing each twelfth Part of the Day ; as alſo of the Night ſeverally and reſpectively divided into Twelve Parts, which are call'd *Planetary Hours*, and *Unequal*, as being vary'd according to the length of the Day.

Lord of the Year, is that Planet which has moſt Marks of Fortitude or Strength, in a Revolutional Figure.

Lordant or **Lordane**, (q. d. Lord Dane) a dull heavy Fellow, a lazy Lubber ; it being a Proverbial Word taken from the Tyranny of the *Danes* over the *Engliſh*, who were forc'd to toil and Till the Ground for them, while they ſat idle, and had the Benefit of all their Labour.

Lordoſis, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) the bending of the Back-bone forwards in Children, *&c.*

Lords of the Treaſury. See *Treaſury.*

Lordſhip, the Title, Juriſdiction, or Manour of a Lord.

Lore, (*Sax.*) Learning, or Skill.

Lorey or **Loary-Law**, an Article found in the Memorials of the Chamber of Accounts in *France* ; which ordains, That if a Combat or Duel be once accepted, and afterwards taken up by Conſent of the Lord of the Fee, each of the Parties is to pay Two Shillings Six-pence ; but if it be perform'd, the Party overcome forfeits One Hundred and Twelve Shillings.

Lorica, (*Lat.*) a Coat of Mail, a piece of Armour worn in old Times, and wrought over with many ſmall Iron-rings : Alſo the Coping or Head of a Wall, made to caſt off the Rain.

Lorication, a fencing with a Coat of Mail, a harneſſing : In *Maſonry*, the filling of Walls with Morter : In *Chymiſtry*, the covering of a Veſſel call'd a Retort with Loam or Clay, before it is ſet over a naked Fire.

Lorimers or **Loriners**, a Company of Artificers in *London*, that make Bits, Spurs, and ſuch like ſmall Iron-ware ; whoſe Name may well be deriv'd from the *Latin* Word *Lorum*, ſignifying a Thong or Bridle.

Loriot, (*Fr.*) a Bird otherwiſe call'd a *Witwal.*

Loripes, (*Lat.*) that has his Feet as it were bound, Bow-legged, Bandy-legged, Crump-footed.

Loſenger, a Flatterer or Lier ; a Word us'd by *Chaucer.*

Lot, (*Heb.* wrapped or joyned together) *Haran's* Son, and *Abraham's* Brother, who was preſerv'd at the Deſtruction of *Sodom.*

Lot, a Portion of a Thing divided into ſeveral Parts, to be ſhar'd among ſeveral Perſons ; alſo Fortune or Chance.

To pay Scot and Lot, to pay ſuch Charges and Pariſh-duties as Houſe-keepers are liable to.

Lot of Goods. See *Allotting of Goods*, and *Inch of Candle.*

Lot or **Loth**, the thirteenth Diſh of Lead, in the *Derby-ſhire* Mines which belongs to the Queen, by virtue of Her Prerogative.

Lote-tree. See *Lotos.*

Lotherwit. See *Lairwite.*

Lotion, (*Lat.*) a waſhing : Among *Chymiſts*, *Apothecaries*, &c. it is taken for the waſhing or cleanſing of any Medicine in Water ; as *The Lotion of Antimony*, *Magiſteries*, &c. Alſo a particular Remedy between a Fomentation and a Bath, which is made uſe of to waſh the Head, Arm-pits, Hands, or other diſtemper'd Part.

Lotium, Urine, Stale, Piſs.

Lotometra, (*Gr.*) Bread made of the Seed of the Herb *Lotus*, being like Millet, and us'd by the ancient *Egyptians.*

Lotos or **Lotus**, the Lote-tree, the Leaves of which are broad, jagged, and full of Veins, the upper part Green, and the lower Whitiſh : Alſo the Herb Clover, or Melilot.

Lottery, a ſharing of Lots by Chance, when ſeveral Lots for Goods or Summs of Money are mixt with many more Blank-Lots ; which being drawn at a Venture, ſome get good ones, and many nothing at all.

Lovage, an Herb that is hot and dry in the third Degree.

Love, Affection, Kindneſs, Friendſhip, Paſſion : Alſo the Name of a certain Flower.

Love-Apple, a kind of Root in *Spain*, that inclin to a Violet-colour.

Love-days, thoſe Days, anciently ſo call'd, on which Arbitrations were made, and Controverſies ended among Neighbours, for the mutual reſtoring of Love and Charity.

Love-Socome. See *Socome*.

Loverd or **Laverd**, (old Word) a Lord.

Lough, an *Iriſh* Word for a Lake; alſo a Term in *Falconry*. See *Luff*.

Louis d'Or. See *Lewis d'Or*.

Lourcurdus, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Ram, or Bell-weather Sheep.

Lourdane. See *Lordane*.

Lourgulary, (in old Stat.) a caſting any corrupt thing into the Water; a poiſoning of the Water.

Louſe-wort, a ſort of Herb.

Lout or **Lowt**, a clowniſh unmannerly Fellow.

Louvre, (*Fr. i. e.* the Work) a ſtately Palace in the City of *Paris*, ſo call'd by way of Eminency, being the chief Seat of the *French* Monarchs, built by *Francis* I. inlarg'd with a long noble Gallery by *Hen.* IV. and ſince much improv'd by *Lewis* XIV.

Low-bell, (*q. d.* loud Bell) a Bell hung about the Neck of a Weather-ſheep: Alſo a Device to catch Birds.

Low-beller, one that goes a Fowling with a Light and a Bell; at the ſight of which, Birds lighting on the Ground, become ſomewhat ſtupify'd, and are eaſily taken with a Net: It is deriv'd from the Word *Low*, which in *Saxon* or old *Engliſh*, ſignifies a Flame of Fire.

Low-maſted, A Ship is ſaid to be Low-maſted or *Under-maſted*, when her Maſt is too ſmall, or too ſhort; ſo that ſhe cannot bear ſo great a ſail, as to give her the true Way.

Lower Counter in a Ship. See *Counter*.

Lower Flank or **Retired Flank**, a Term in *Fortification*. See *Flank*.

Lowings. See *Lunes*.

Lown, a ſtupid, dull, heavy-heel'd Fellow.

To **Lowr**, to frown, to look ſour or grim: Alſo to begin to be overcaſt with Clouds.

Lowry or **Lowaray**, a Shrub, otherwiſe call'd Spurge-Laurel.

Lowt. See *Lout*.

Loxias, (*Gr.*) the Croſs-beak or Shell-apple; a Bird that is common in ſeveral Parts of *Germany*, and ſometimes found in *England*.

Loxodromical or **Loxodromick**, (in *Navigat.*) belonging to the Method of oblique Sailing.

Loxodromical Tables, ſuch Tables as are made to find out the ſeveral Requiſites, or reſolve the Caſes of Sailing, after the moſt true and expeditious manner.

Loxodromick Line, an oblique or crooked Line of a Ship's Way; or that which a Ship deſcribes, when ſhe does not go in a Right-line.

Loxodromicks, the Art or Method of oblique Sailing by the Rhumb, when the Ship does not Sail, either directly under the Equator, or under one and the ſame Meridian, but obliquely or a-croſs them: Whence the Tables of Rhumbs, or the Traverſe-Table of Miles, with the difference of Longitudes and Latitudes, by which a Sailer may practically find his Courſe; are alſo call'd *Loxodromicks*.

Loxodromy, ſuch a Courſe in Sailing.

Loyal, (*Fr.*) obſervant of the Law; faithful, truſty, honeſt.

Loyalty, Fidelity or Faithfulneſs, eſpecially to a Soveraign Prince or State.

To **Loyter**, to tarry, or ſtand trifling; to ſpend Time idly.

Lozel, a lazy Lubber, a ſlothful Booby.

Lozenge, a little ſquare Cake made of preſerv'd Herbs in ſhape of a Diamond-cut or Quarrel of Glaſs. In *Geometry*, it is the ſame as *Rhombus*, a kind of Parallelogram or Figure, compos'd of four equal and parallel Sides, whoſe two oppoſite Angles are Acute, and the other two Obtuſe. In *Heraldry*, this Figure is made uſe of to contain the Coat-Armour of all unmarried Gentlewomen and Widows, upon account that the *Amozonian* Shield was of that ſhape; or as others ſay, becauſe it is the Figure of the ancient Spindle.

Lubber, a mean Servant, that does all baſe Services in a Houſe; a Drudge, a lazy Drone.

Lubricious, (*Lat.*) ſlippery, uncertain, unconcluſive; as *A lubricious Hope, a lubricious Argument*, &c.

To **Lubricitate**, (in *Phyſick* and *Philoſ.*) to make ſlippery.

Lubricity, Slipperineſs, Uncertainty, Fickleneſs.

Lucaria, a Feaſt kept by the *Romans*, *July* 18th, in remembrance of their Eſcape into a great Wood, near the River *Allia*, after they were put to flight by the *Gauls*.

Lucern, a *Ruſſian* wild Beaſt, near the bigneſs of a Wolf, which yields a very rich Furr, of Colour between red and brown, ſomewhat mailed like a Cat, and mixt with black Spots.

Lucia, a Chriſtian Name of Women, from the *Latin* Word *Lux*, *lucis*; ſignifying Light.

Lucid, ſhining, bright, light.

Lucida Cauda. See *Cauda lucida*.

Lucida Corona, a fixed Star of the Second Magnitude or Size, in the Northern Garland; whoſe Longitude is 217 deg. 30 min. Latitude 44 d. 23. m.

Lucida Hydra. See *Cor Hydra*.

Lucida Lancis, a Star plac'd in Nine Degrees and Forty-five Minutes of the Sign *Scorpio*.

Lucida Lyra, a bright Star of tht firſt Magnitude, in the Conſtellation call'd *Lyra*, or the Harp.

Lucifer, (*i. e.* Light-bearing) the Morning-Star, or Day-Star: The Planet *Venus* is ſo call'd, when it riſes before the Sun; but when it ſets after the Sun, it is nam'd *Heſperus*, or the Evening-Star: It is alſo taken for the Prince of the Air, or the Chief of Devils.

Luciferous, that brings Light; as *Luciferous Experiments*, a Term us'd by *Naturaliſts*, for ſuch Experiments as ſerve to inform and inlighten the Mind, about ſome Truth or Speculation in Phyſick or Philoſophy.

Luciola, Adders-tongue, an Herb.

Lucius, the *Prænomen*, or firſt Name of ſeveral famous Men among the ancient *Romans*: Alſo the Pike or Jack, a Freſh-water Fiſh.

Lucrative, gainful, profitable.

Lucre, Gain, Profit, Advantage.

Luctation, a wreſtling, ſtriving, or ſtruggling.

Lucubration, a ſtudying, or working by Candle-light; a ſitting up at Study.

Luculent, clear, evident, notable; as *A luculent Proof*.

Ludicrous, belonging to Sport, or Paſtime; ſportive, diverting, pleaſant.

Ludification, a mocking, or deceiving.

Lues, (*Lat.*) Peſtilence or Plague, a Murrain in Cattel; a common Deſtruction or great Mortality, whether among Perſons or Cattels.

Lues Deifica or **Sacra**, the Falling-ſickneſs.

Lues Moravica or **Pannonica**, a ſort of Peſtilence that is riſe in *Hungary*.

Lues Venerea or **Morbus Gallicus**, the *French* Pox, a malignant and infectious Diſtemper, that proceeds from venomous Matter communicated by an impure *Coitus*, accompanied with falling off of the Hair, Spots, Scabs, Swellings, Ulcers, Pains, and many other dreadful Symptoms.

Luff, a Sea-Term, the ſame as *Loof*; which See.

Luff or **Lough**, a Light or Flame, to Fowl with a Low-bell.

Lug, the tip of the Ear: Alſo a Pole to meaſure Land with. See *Perch* and *Pole*.

Lug-wort, a ſort of Herb.

Lugubrous or **Lugubrious**, (*Lat.*) mournful, doleful,

Luidore or **Louis d'Or**, a *French* Coin. See *Lewis d'Or*.

Luke, (*Heb.* riſing to him) a Phyſician of *Antioch* in *Syria*, who afterwards became one of the four Evangeliſts.

Lukewarm, that is between hot and cold; indifferent, careleſs.

Luma, (*Lat.*) a kind of Thorn that grows in Meadows and moiſt Places.

Lumbago, an Ache or Pain in the Muſcles of the Loins; which is ſometimes ſo violent, that the Patient is forc'd to ſtand upright, not being able to ſit down without great Pain.

Lumbar. See *Lombard*.

Lumbar or **Lumbary**, belonging to the Loins.

Lumbares Arteriæ (in *Anat.*) certain Arteries, which ariſing from the *Aorta*, ſpread themſelves over all the Parts of the Loins, and to the Marrow of the Back-bone.

Lumbaris Vena, a Vein that takes riſe from the deſcending Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, and is not always ſingle, but often two or three on each Side; ſo that they are uſually divided into the *Lumbaris Superior* and *Inferior*, and are beſtow'd on the Muſcles of the Loins.

Lumbrical Muſcles, (according to ſome *Anatomiſts*) are four Muſcles in each Hand, and as many in the Feet; ſo call'd by reaſon of their Smalneſs and Shape reſembling Worms.

Lumbricales, Muſcles of the Finger, ſo nam'd from their Figure, which is ſomewhat like the common Earth-worms, and otherwiſe call'd *Flexores Primi Internodii Digitorum*.

Lumbricalis Pedis, a Muſcle of the leſſer Toes, which ſprings from the inner part of the *Os Calcis*, or Heel-bone; and is inſerted to the inner parts of each leſſer Toe, ſide-ways next the great Toe.

Lumbrici, Earth-worms; alſo Belly-worms, or Maw-worms, produc'd by Corruption in Humane Bodies.

Lumbrici Aquatici, Summer-worms.

Lumbus, the Loin, Hanch, or Flank.

Luminare, (in old Records) a Lamp or Candle, ſet burning on the Altar of a Church or Chappel.

Luminaria, was alſo us'd by the Weſtern Church, to expreſs the Nativity of our Bleſſed Saviour, commonly call'd *Chriſtmas*.

Luminary, Light, a Body that gives Light, eſpecially the Sun and Moon, ſo ſtyl'd by way of Eminence, upon account of their extraordinary Brightneſs, and the great Proportion of Light that they afford.

Luminous, full of Light, bright.

Lump, Maſs, whole Bulk; alſo a kind of Seafiſh, ſo call'd from its Shapeleſs Maſs.

Lumpiſh, heavy, dull.

Luna, (*Lat.*) the Moon, the loweſt or next to the Earth of the ſeven Planets, ſtyl'd Feminine and Nocturnal by *Aſtrologers*; for that borrowing her Light from the Sun, ſhe excells in Paſſive Qualities, and Moiſture: Among *Chymiſts*, *Luna* is taken for Silver-Metal; and in *Heraldry*, the Silver or White Colour in the Coats of Soveraign Princes.

Luna Cornea or **Lunæ Cornua**, a tough, taſteleſs Maſs, almoſt like Horn, made by pouring Spirit of Salt, or a ſtrong Brine of common Salt and Water on Cryſtals of Silver, prepar'd by diſſolving that Metal in *Aqua fortis*, or Spirit of Nitre.

Lunacy, Madneſs, Frenzy, or Sickneſs, that happens at certain times, according to the Courſe of the Moon.

Lunar or **Lunary**, belonging to that Planet.

Lunar Cycle. See *Cycle of the Moon*.

Lunar Months, are either Illuminative, Periodical, or Synodical; which See in their proper Places.

Lunar Years. See *Years*.

Lunaria, the Herb Lunary, or Moon-wort; an Ointment of which apply'd to the Parts about the Reins, cures the Bloudy Flux.

Lunatick, ſmitten with Lunacy, diſtracted, mad; the Increaſe and Decreaſe of which Malady is attributed to the Influence of the Moon.

Lunation, (in *Aſtron.*) the Synodical Month reckon'd from one Conjuction of the Moon with the Sun to another; the Space of Time from one New Moon to another.

Lundreſs, a Silver-Penny, which at firſt weigh'd about three times as much as a Penny now does, and was ſo call'd becauſe it was to be coin'd only in *London*, and not at the Country-Mints.

Lunes of Lowings, (in *Falconry*) Leaſhes, or long Lines to call in Hawks.

Lunes or **Lunulæ**, (in *Geom.*) Figures in Shape of a Creſcent, or Half-moon, made by the Arches of two Circles that interſect, or cut one another.

Lunette, (*Fr.*) a Glaſs to help the Sight; a Pair of Spectacles: In *Fortification*, a ſmall Work generally rais'd before the Courtin in Ditches full of Water: It conſiſts of two Faces making a Re-entring Angle, and ſerves to diſpute the Paſſage of the Ditch. See *Counter-gard* and *Envelope*.

Lungis, a ſlim Slow-back, a drowſy or dreaming Fellow.

Lungs, a Part of the Body, which is the Inſtrument of Reſpiration, for drawing in and letting out Breath, and alſo ſerves to form the Voice.

Lung-wort, an Herb, good for all Diſeaſes of the Lungs.

Lunt, a Match to fire Guns with.

Lunulæ. See *Lunes*.

Lupanatrix, (in old *Latin* Records) a Bawd, a Harlot, or Strumpet.

Lupercalia, certain Feaſts celebrated by the *Romans*, *Febr.* 15. and conſecrated to the God *Pa* which were ſo call'd, from *Lupa* the ſhe-Wolf which gave *Romulus* ſuck.

Lupia, a kind of Swelling, about the Bigneſs of ſmall Bean.

Lupines, a ſort of flat Pulſe, almoſt like a ſmal Bean, of an harſh and bitter Taſte.

Lupinum Caput gerere (an old *Latin* Law Phraſe) to be out-lawed, ſo as to have one's Head expos'd as 'twere like a Wolf's, with a Reward to him that ſhall bring it.

Lupulus, Hops, a Plant which provokes Urin expels Gravel, and is good in the Jaundice.

Lupus, the Wolf, a wild Beaſt; the Pike, o Sturgeon, a Fiſh; alſo a Canker in the Thighs, a Legs: Alſo a Southern Conſtellation, conſiſting two Stars.

Lupus Marinus, the Wolf-fiſh, or Sea-Wolf, Creature living both in Water and Land, of th Bigneſs of a Bear; whoſe Skin is ſo hard, that can ſcarce be pierced with a Sword.

Lurcher, one that lies upon the Lurch, or upo the Catch; alſo a kind of Hunting-Dog.

Lure, (in *Falconry*) a Device of Leather in ſhap of two Wings, ſtuck with Feathers, and baited wi a Piece of Fleſh, to call back a Hawk at a conſider ble Diſtance.

To **Lure**, to bring a Hawk to the Lure; alſo allure or decoy, to trepan.

Lurid, pale, wan, black and blew.

To **Lurk**, to lie hid.

Luſcinia, (*Lat.*) the Nighingale; a ſinging Bi

Luſhborough or **Luſhburgh**, a ſort of baſe Co ſtrampt beyond Sea, like *Engliſh* Money, in the Ti of K. *Edward* III. which was forbidden to be broug over wittingly, under the Penalty of incurring Puniſhment due to Treaſon.

Luſcious, over-ſweet, cloying.

A **Luſk**, a Slug, or ſlothful Fellow; a Hum-

Luſt, unlawful Paſſion, or Deſire; Wantonneſs, Leachery: Among Sea-men, a Ship is ſaid *To have a Luſt to one Side or other*, when upon Account of her Mould and Make, or otherwiſe by the ſhooting of her Ballaſt, or of the unequal ſtowing of Things in her Hold, ſhe has an Inclination in her ſwimming, to heel or lean to one Side more than another.

Luſt-wort, a kind of Herb.

Luſter or **Luſtre**, Brightneſs, Gloſs.

Luſtral, as *Luſtral Water*, a ſort of Holy Water, us'd by the Prieſts among the ancient *Romans*, to purify the People.

Luſtration, a going about on every Side to view; alſo a purging by Sacrifice.

Luſtrici Dies, the Days on which the *Romans* uſed to give their Children the Name of the Family; which for Boys was on the Ninth after their Birth, and the Eighth for Girls.

Luſtring or **Lute-ſtring**, (*Fr.*) a ſort of Silk that has a Gloſs ſet on it.

Luſtrum, (*Lat.*) the Purgation or cleanſing of the City of *Rome* by Sacrifice every fifth Year; alſo the ſpace of five Years, or rather fifty Months, at the end of which, from time to time, the People were number'd, and the City purified.

Lutaniſt, one skilful in playing on the Lute; a Lute-Maſter.

Lutation, (*Lat.*) a luting or ſtopping up of Chymical Veſſels cloſe with Loam or Plaiſter.

Lute, a Muſical Inſtrument: Among *Chymiſts*, a compound Paſte, made of Sand, Clay, Potters-Earth, Droſs of Iron, &c. which ſerves for the building of ſome ſorts of Furnaces, or elſe to joyn together the Necks of Retorts and Receivers, or to coat over Glaſſes, and earthen Veſſels, in order to preſerve them in a vehement Fire.

To **Lute**, to cover or ſtop up with ſuch Loam or Clay.

Lute-ſtring. See *Luſtring*.

Lutea, (*Lat.*) Looſe-ſtriſe, an Herb that grows in watery and fenny Places.

Luteola, a little Flower like a Violet, Dyer's Weed; alſo a Bird call'd a Siskin Yellow-hamber, or Yowling.

Luteous, full of Clay, clayie.

Lutheraniſm, the Doctrine and Opinions of *Martyn Luther*, who being at firſt an *Auguſtine* Frier, forſook the Church of *Rome*, wrote againſt the Errours of it, and began the Reformation, A. D. 1115.

Lutherans, they that follow the Tenets of *Luther*.

Lutra, (*Lat.*) the Otter, a Creature that lives both on Land and Water.

Lutum, Dirt, Mud, Clay, Loam, eſpecially that call'd *Lute* by the *Chymiſts*, with which their Veſſels are dawb'd over to endure the Fire.

Luxated, (in *Surgery*) disjoynted, put out of joynt, or looſen'd.

Luxation, a putting out of joynt, a looſening of the Tendons or Ligaments, ſo that the Bones do not continue firm in their Natural Situation: Or when a Bone goes abſolutely out of its own Cavity into another Place.

Luxator Externus, the Name of a Muſcle. See *Externus Auris*.

Luxuriancy, Abundance; as *Luxuriancy of Words*.

Luxuriant, growing rank, running out exceedingly; as *Luxuriant Plants, a Luxuriant way of ſpeaking*.

To **Luxuriate**, to abound, to exceed, to grow rank.

Luxurious, that lives in Luxury; waſteful, wanton, riotous, extravagant in Diet or Garb; given to Exceſs, or Debauchery.

Luxuriousneſs or **Luxury**, all Superfluity and Exceſs in carnal Pleaſures, ſumptuous Fare or Building; Senſuality, Riotouſneſs, Profuſeneſs.

Luzern. See *Lucern*.

Lycanche, (*Gr.*) a Quinſey that deſtroys Wolves.

Lycanthropy, a kind of melancholy Frenzy, which cauſes thoſe that are ſeiz'd with it, to think themſelves turn'd into Wolves, howling in Woods, and deſart Places.

Lycaon, a Tyrant of *Arcadia*, who (according to the Fable) was Thunder-ſtruck by *Jupiter*, and chang'd into a Wolf: Alſo an *Indian* Wolf with a Main like a Horſe.

Lyceum, a famous Place near *Athens*, where *Ariſtotle* taught Philoſophy to his Diſciples.

Lychnis, a kind of Roſe, ſo call'd from its bright Colour.

Lychnis Agria, the Herb Calves-ſnout.

Lychnites, a ſort of white Marble; alſo a Gemm that ſhines beſt by Candle-light.

Lycisca, a Dog engender'd of a Wolf and a Bitch; a Shepherd's Dog, a Wolf-Dog.

Lycium, a Medicine of a binding Quality, made of the Trunk or Roots of the Shrub *Pyxiacantha*, or Box-thorn, otherwiſe call'd *Lycium*, becauſe it grows plentifully in *Lycia*, a Country of the Leſſer *Aſia*.

Lycoctonum, Wolfs-bane; an Herb.

Lycoides, a ſort of Madneſs, like that of Wolves.

Lycophthalmus, a precious Stone, like a Wolf's-Eye.

Lycopodium, Wolfs-claw, an Herb.

Lycopſis, Garden-Bugloſs, or the Herb call'd Hound's-Tongue.

Lycos, the Wolf, a wild Beaſt: Alſo the leaſt kind of Spider.

Lycurgus, the Son of *Polydectes*, and Brother of *Eunomus*, King of *Sparta*, a famous Law-giver, who eſtabliſh'd the Common-wealth of the *Lacedæmonians*, with the beſt Laws in *Greece*.

Lydia, a proper Name of Women, from a Country ſo call'd in the Leſſer *Aſia*.

Lydian Mood, a ſort of Harmony which was us'd in ſolemn grave Muſick; the Deſcant or Compoſition being of ſlow Time, ſuited to Sacred Hymns or Anthems.

Lydius Lapis, the Touch-ſtone, with which Gold is try'd.

To **Lye under the Sea** or **To be laid under the Sea**, a Phraſe us'd by Mariners, when the Ship lies a-hull, with the Helm made faſt a-lee; ſo as the Sea breaks upon her Bow and Broad-ſide.

Lyef-yeld or **Lef-Silver**, (*Sax.*) a ſmall Fine or Piece of Money anciently paid by the Tenant to the Lord of the Manour, for Leave to plough or ſow, &c. See *Danger*.

Lyer, a Teller of Lyes or Untruths.

The **Lyer**, (in a Ship) He that is firſt taken with a Lye every *Monday*-Morning is ſo proclaim'd at the Main-Maſt, *A Lyer, a Lyer, a Lyer*: He ſerves under the Swabber, to keep clean the Beak-head and Chains, and holds his Place for a Week.

Lygmodes, (*Gr.*) a Feaver accompanied with the Hickups.

Lygmos, (*Gr.*) the Hicket or Hickup, a Convulſive Motion of the Nerves in the Throat.

Lympha, Water: In *Anatomy* and *Surgery*, a clear Humour, conſiſting of the Nervous Juice and of Bloud, which being continually ſeparated by the Glandules, is at laſt diſcharg'd into the Bloud again by Veſſels peculiar to it. 'Tis alſo ſometimes taken for that watery Matter which iſſues from Sinews that are prick'd, and other Wounds.

Lymphatici, Perſons that are quite diſtracted, ſtark-mad, or frighted out of their Wits, as thoſe that have ſeen Spirits or Fairies in the Water.

Lymphatick Veſſels or **Lymphatick Veins**, (in *Anat.*) certain Veins that receive the *Lympha* from the *Conglobated Glandules*, and diſcharge themſelves either into the Bloud-Veins, or into the Receptacle of the Juice call'd *Chyle*.

Lymphæducts, the ſame as *Lymphatick Veſſels*.

Lymputta, (in old Records) a Lime-pit.

Lynceus, (*Gr.*) one of the *Argonauts*, reported to be ſo quick-ſighted, that he could ſee thro' Stone-Walls and Trees, alſo under Ground even to the very Deep it ſelf; and that becauſe he firſt found out Mines in the Bowels of the Earth: Whence a ſharp-ſighted Man is Proverbially call'd a *Lynceus*.

Lynchet, (in *Husbandry*) a Line of Greenſward that ſerves as a Boundary, to ſeparate plough'd Land in Common Fields.

Lyncis Lapis, (*Lat.*) a round Stone in Shape of a Pyramid, and of divers Colours; which is of good Uſe in Diſeaſes of the Reins.

Lyncurium, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone ſaid to be bred of the congeal'd Urine of the Beaſt *Lynx*; alſo a ſort of Amber.

Lynx, a wild Beaſt of the Nature of a Wolf, that has many Spots all over its Body, and is very quick-ſighted; alſo the Hickets, a Diſtemper the ſame as *Lygmos*.

Lypyria. See *Lipyria*.

Lyra, the Lyre or Harp, a Muſical Inſtrument, of which there are two ſorts, one ſtrung with Guts, and the other with Wire-ſtrings: Alſo a Conſtellation or Company of 13 Stars, which the Poets feign'd to be *Arion*'s Harp: Alſo the Rochet, a Sea-fiſh, call'd in *Cornwall* the red *Gournard*.

Lyra Viol, a ſort of Viol.

Lyrick, belonging to the Harp; as *Lyrick Poeſy*.

Lyrick Verſes or **Songs**, ſuch as are ſet to the Lyre or Harp; whence the Common Expreſſion of *Playing Leero-way*, which is corruptly us'd for *Lyra-way*.

Lyriſt, an Harper, one that plays on, or ſings to the Harp.

Lyron, an Herb with veined Leaves like Plantain.

Lyſimachia or **Lyſimachium**, Looſe-ſtriſe, Willow-herb, or Water-willow.

Lyſimachus, a kind of precious Stone, with Veins of Gold in it.

Lyſis, a looſening or releaſing: Among Phyſicians, a Weakneſs of the Body by any Illneſs: In Architecture, a looſening, chinking, or gaping of a Wall.

Lyſſa or **Lytta**, Madneſs, properly of a Dog; alſo a Worm under a Dog's Tongue, which makes him mad, if it be not taken out; the greedy Worm.

M A

MAbel, a proper Name of Women from the *Latin* Word *Amabilis*, *i. e.* amiable or lovely.

Mac, an *Iriſh* Word, ſignifying as much as Son in *Engliſh*, *Ap* in *Welſh*, and *Fitz* in old *French*.

Macaleb or **Baſtard-Coral**, a kind of Shrub, whoſe Berries are black and ſhining, and ſerve for Bracelets.

Maccaronick Poem, a ſort of Burleſk Poetry, in which the proper Words of a Language are made to end in *Latin* Terminations.

Maccaroons, (*Ital.*) Lumps of boiled Paſte ſtrew'd over with Sugar or Spice, a Diſh much in Vogue among the *Italians*: But here they are a ſort of ſweet Meats made of Almonds, Whites of Eggs, Sugar, Roſe-water, Musk, &c.

Maccabees, the Title of two Apocryphal Books, that contain an Hiſtory of the memorable Actions of *Judas Maccabæus*, and others of that Family.

Mace, a ſort of Spice, being the middle Husk of the Nutmeg, and much of the ſame Virtue: Alſo a Club: Alſo a known Enſign of Honour, carry'd before a Magiſtrate, or great Officer.

Mace-greffs or **Mace-grieſs**, (in old Law Records) thoſe that buy and ſell ſtollen Fleſh.

Macecana or **Machecana**, the Fleſh-Market, or Shambles

To **Macerate**, to mortify, bring low or weaken; to ſteep or ſoak.

Maceration, the Act of macerating, mortifying, &c. Alſo a ſort of Infuſion, when certain hard Bodies are ſoak'd in Water, or ſome other Liquor.

Maches or **Maſches**, a kind of Corn-Sallet.

Machiavilian, belonging to *Machiavel*, a famous Hiſtorian, and Politician of *Florence*; whence the Word is commonly us'd for ſubtil, crafty, well verſed in State-Policy.

Machina Boyliana, Mr. *Boyle*'s Air Pump, ſo call'd from it noble Inventer.

Machinæ Verſatiles, (*Lat. i. e.* Turning Engines) certain ſtrange Inventions among the *Romans* to change Scenes, make Flights in the Air, and for other ſurprizing Artifices.

To **Machinate**, to contrive or deviſe, to plot or hatch.

Machination, a contriving, or plotting; a Device, or Plot

Machinator, a Plotter, Deviſer, or Contriver.

Machine, any Engine or Contrivance, made of ſeveral Parts, ſet together by Mechanical Art, as Wheels, Springs, &c. to raiſe or ſtop the Motion of Bodies, for many Uſes in Architecture, War, Water-works, &c.

Machiniſt, an Inventer, or Manager of Engines,

Macilent, lean, thin, lank.

Macis, (*Lat.*) the Spice call'd *Mace*; which See

Mackenboy or **Makinboy**, a kind of Spurge, with a knotty Root, that grows naturally in *Ireland*, and which being but carry'd about one, cauſes the Party to go often to Stool.

Mackerel, a kind of Sea-fiſh, ſo call'd from its great Number of Spots, and which is in Seaſon in the Months of *May* and *June*.

Macoquer, a ſort of Apple, peculiar to our Plantations in *Virginia* and *Mary-land*.

Macrocoſm, (*Gr.*) the whole Univerſe, or greater World, in Contradiſtinction to *Microcoſm*, or the Leſſer World, which is the Body of Man.

Macrology, a Rhetorical Figure, when more Wotds are us'd than are juſt requiſite; alſo a tedious multiplying of Words beyond what is neceſſary.

Macronoſia, a long Sickneſs.

Macropiper, long Peeper.

Macula, (*Lat.*) a Spot, or Stain.

Macula Hepatica, a Spot of a brown or of a ſad yellow Colour, about an Hand's Breadth broad, which chiefly ſeizes on the Breaſt, Back, and Groin: Sometimes it covers the whole Body, and is attended with a ſlight Roughneſs of the Skin, that lets fall Scales, or a ſor of Dandriff, which do not ſtick together, but are ſpread about here and there; ſometimes diſappearing, and ſometimes breaking out again.

Macula Matricalis, a Spot of a browniſh Colour, with which a young Child is born.

Maculæ Solares See *Spots in the Sun*.

Macula Volatica, a red or purple Spot here and there in the Skin, which if it come to any Orifice in the Body, as the Mouth, Noſtrils, Ears, &c. it proves mortal, eſpecially to Children.

Maculation, a ſtaining, or defiling with Spots.

Maculature or **Macla**, a waſte Sheet of printed Paper.

Mads, a Diſeaſe in Sheep.

Mad-nep and **Mad-wort**, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

Madame, a Title of Honour uſually given to Women of Quality, as Princeſſes, Ducheſſes, Ladies, and others; but grown a little too common of late.

Madaroſis, (*Gr*) a Baldneſs of the Head.

Madder, a Plant, the Root of which being of a red Colour, is us'd in the dying of Wool, &c.

Madefaction, (*Lat.*) a moiſtening, or wetting

Mademoiſelle, a Title given in *France*, to the Wives and Daughters of bare Gentlemen.

Madning-money, old *Roman* Coins, ſometimes found about *Dunſtable*, and ſo call'd by by the Country People, perhaps from *Magintum*, an ancient Name of that Town, mentioned in the Emperour *Antoninus's* Itinerary.

Madoc, an old *Britiſh* Name, from *Mad*, *i. e.* good.

Madon, (*Gr.*) a kind of white Vine.

Madrid, the chief City of *Spain*, and one of the Royal Seats

Madrier, (*Fr. in Fortif.*) a thick Plank, armed with with Iron-plates, and made uſe of to cover the Mouth of a Petard, when 'tis charg'd and apply'd with it to Gates, or other Places that are to be broke, or torn up

Madriers, are alſo certain flat Beams, fixt at the Bottom of a Moat, to ſupport a Wall: Alſo long Planks cover'd with Tin, and loaded with Earth, to ſecure the Pioneers in their Works from the Enemies Fire.

Madrigal, (*Ital.*) a kind of *Italian* Air, or Song to be ſet to Muſick, conſiſting only of a ſingle Rank of Verſes, and therein differing from the *Canzonet*, which is made up of ſeveral *Strophe*'s, or Ranks of Verſes, returning in the ſame Order and Number.

Mæander, (*Gr.*) a River of *Phrygia*, that has many Turnings in its Courſe, ſome ſay to the Number of 600; whence a Matter full of Intricacy and Difficulty is figuratively call'd a *Mæander*: Alſo a Fret-work in arched Roofs.

Mæna, the Cackrel-fiſh; ſome take it for a kind of Herring, or Pilchard, of which the Ancients made a Pickle.

To **Maffle**, to utter one's Words confuſedly; to ſtammer, or ſtutter.

Magazine, (*Fr.*) a Ware-houſe, or Store-houſe, eſpecially for Arms and Ammunition of War.

Magbote or **Mægbote**, (*Sax*) a Recompence anciently made in Money for the killing of one's Kinſman.

Magdalen, (*Heb.* magnified or exalted) the Sirname of *Mary*, one of thoſe devout Women that attended on our Bleſſed Saviour; and ſince taken for a Chriſtian Name of Women.

Magdalen-College, a College in *Oxford*, built with a Hall near adjoining to it, by *Will. Wainfleet*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*. Alſo a College in *Cambridge*, formerly an Hall for Monks, but turn'd into a College by the Duke of *Buckingham*, about the Beginning of K. *Henry* 8's Reign.

Magdaleon, a Roll of Plaiſter made up in Shape of a Cylinder.

Magellan's Clouds, two ſmall Clouds of the Colour of the *Via Lactea*, or Milky Way, not far diſtant from the South Pole.

Magellan's Straights, a famous narrow Sea beſet with Iſlands, and high Cliffs or Mountains; where the Weather is exceſſive Cold, with Snow and Froſt. It is ſo call'd from *Ferdinand Magellanes*, or *Magalhaens*, a *Portugueſe* Nobleman, by whom it was firſt diſcovered, *A. D.* 1520. as alſo the Southern Part of *America*, which is likewiſe nam'd *Terra Magellanica*.

Maggiordomo or **Majordomo**, (*Ital.*) the Maſter or Steward of a Great Man's Houſe.

Magical or **Magick**, belonging to the Art of Magick.

Magical Lanthorn. See *Lanthorn*.

Magician, one that profeſſes *Magick*, which was the ſame with the *Perſians* as *Philoſophy* among the *Greeks*, i.e. the Study of the more ſecret and myſterious Arts: Whence the three Wiſe Men in the Eaſt, that came to adore the Saviour of the World, were call'd *Magi*; but the Word is now commonly taken in a bad Senſe, for a Wizard, Sorcerer, or Conjurer.

Magick or **Diabolical Magick**, the Black Art, a dealing with Familiar Spirits, Conjuring, Sorcery, Witchcra

Natural Magick or **Natural Philoſophy**, a
innocent and uſeful Science, teaching the Knowledg
and mutual Application of Actives to Paſſives, ſo
to make many excellent Diſcoveries: But this Stu
being corrupted by the *Arabians*, and fill'd with

ny Superſtitious Vanities, the Word began to be taken in an ill Senſe.

Magick Square, is when ſeveral Numbers, in Arithmetical Proportion, are diſpos'd into ſuch parallel and equal Ranks, that the Summs of each Row taken any-way, either directly or ſide-long, ſhall be all equal.

Magiſter, (*Lat.*) a Maſter. In our ancient Records, we find this Title often given to Perſons that had attain'd to ſome Degree of Eminency in Learning, eſpecially in any of the Liberal Arts and Sciences; and in old time, thoſe who are now call'd Doctors, were ſtyl'd *Magiſtri*.

Magiſter Equitum, (among the *Romans*) was a General of the Horſe, or the Dictator's Lieutenant: And *Magiſter Peditum*, General of the Infantry, or Body of Foot-Soldiers.

Magiſter Militum utriuſque Militiæ, a Generaliſſimo, or chief General of the whole Army: This laſt Officer is ſaid to have been firſt appointed by the Emperour *Conſtantine* the Great, when he took away the Command of the Armies from the *Præfecti Prætorio*.

Magiſter ſcrinii Diſpoſitionum, an Officer who gave the Emperour an Acount of the Sentences and Judgments paſs'd by the Judges of the reſpective Places, after he had examin'd them, to know whether they had judg'd a-right, or not.

Magiſter Scrinii Epiſtolarum, the Secretary which wrote the Emperour's Letters, and had Thirty four Officers under him, that were call'd *Epiſtolares*.

Magiſter Scrinii Libellorum, Maſter of the Requeſts, who preſented to the Prince the Requeſts and Petitions of particular Perſons, and receiv'd his Anſwer, which was reduc'd to Writing by his Clerks, who were Thirty-four in Number, and ſtyl'd *Libellenſes*.

Magiſter Scrinii Memoriæ, a principal Secretary of State, an Officer of the Empire, to whom the Prince gave a Golden Girdle at his Creation. His Buſineſs was, to return the Anſwers made by the Emperour, to the Petitions or Requeſts that were preferr'd to him, and afterwards to inlarge upon them, in the Letters Patent or Briefs that were granted: He had under him other Officers, who were call'd *Scriniarii Memoriæ*, or *Memoriales*.

Magiſter Scripturæ, a Farmer of Cuſtoms, or Receiver of Publick Revenues; or a Clerk of the Cuſtom-houſe.

Magiſterial, Maſter-like; imperious, domineering, haughty.

Magiſtery, Maſterſhip; eſpecially the Office of the great Maſter of *Maltha*. Among *Chymiſts*, it is a Preparation of a mixt Body, ſo as to change it by means of ſome Addition, into a Body of a different kind; as when Iron or Copper, is turn'd into Cryſtals of *Mars* or *Venus*.

Magiſtery, is alſo taken for a very fine Powder, made by diſſolving and precipitating the Matter; as *Magiſtery of Biſmuth*, *Lead*, &c. And ſometimes it's us'd for a *Reſine*, or Reſinous Extract; thus the Reſines of Jalap, Scammony, *&c.* are call'd *Magiſteries*.

Magiſtery of Tartar. See *Tartar Vitriolate*.

Magiſtracy, the Office and Dignity of a Magiſtrate, or chief Ruler.

Magiſtralia Medicamenta, (*Lat.*) ſuch Medicines as are uſually preſcrib'd by Phyſicians, for ſeveral Purpoſes.

Magiſtrate, an Officer of Juſtice, or of Civil Government; as a Judge, the Mayor of a City, or Town Corporate, a Juſtice of the Peace, *&c.*

Magma, (*Gr.*) Dregs that are left after the ſtraining of Juices, or other Liquors; the Refuſe or Droſs of a Thing.

Magna Arteria, the great Artery. See *Aorta*.

Magna Charta, the Great Charter.

Magna Aſſiſa Eligenda, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to ſummon four lawful Knights before the Juſtices of Aſſize, there upon their Oaths to chuſe Twelve Knights of the Neighbourhood, to paſs upon the Great Aſſize, between *A.* Plaintiff, and *B.* Defendant, *&c.*

Magna Charta, the Great Charter, containing a conſiderable number of Laws, ordain'd in the Ninth Year of King *Henry* III. and confirm'd by *Edward* I. being the moſt Ancient of all the written Laws of *England*.

Magna Precaria, a great or general Reap-day; upon which, according to an old Cuſtom, the Lord of the Manour of *Harrow* in *Middleſex*, formerly us'd to ſummon his Tenants to do 199 Days Work for him; every Tenant that had a Chimney, being oblig'd to ſend a Man.

Magnanimity, greatneſs of Spirit, notable Courage, or Generoſity.

Magnanimous, that is of great Spirit, or Courage; generous, brave.

Magnes Microcoſmicus. See *Unguentum Armarium*.

Magneſia Opalina, (in *Ckymiſtry*) a kind of *Crocus Metallorum*, or Liver of Antimony; but of a more Opaline, or redder Colour than the common one.

Magnet or **Load-ſtone**, a mineral Stone found in moſt Mines, eſpecially in thoſe of Copper and Iron, of the Nature of which it partakes. Among other admirable Virtues, it has a Property of drawing Iron to it ſelf, and of pointing towards the Poles of the World; which it alſo enables a Needle to do, when touch'd upon it, and poiſed. It is ſo call'd from *Magneſia*, a Province of *Lydia*, in the leſſer *Aſia*, where good ſtore of it was heretofore found.

Magnetical or **Magnetick**, belonging to the Magnet.

Magnetical Amplitude, (in *Navigat.*) an Arch of the Horizon, contain'd between the Sun at its Riſing or Setting, and the Eaſt and Weſt Point of the Compaſs: Or it is the different Riſing or Setting of the Sun, from the Eaſt or Weſt Points of the Compaſs.

Magnetical Azimuth, is an Arch of the Horizon, comprehended between the Sun's Azimuth Circle, and the Magnetical Meridian: Or it is the apparent diſtance of the Sun, from the North or South Point of the Compaſs.

Magnetical Meridian. See *Meridian*.

Magnetiſm or **Magnetical Attraction**, the Faculty of drawing Iron, *&c.* as the Load-ſtone does.

Magnificat, (*Lat.*) the Song of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*; ſo call'd, becauſe it begins with theſe Words, *Magnificat anima mea Dominum*, *i. e.* My Soul doth magnify the Lord, *&c.*

Mignificence, a largeneſs of Soul, in conceiving and managing great Things; State, Greatneſs, Generoſity, Gallantry, Statelineſs, Coſtlineſs.

Magnificent, that lives in great State; ſtately, noble, great, fine, coſtly, lofty.

Magnifici, a Title given to the Regents, or Governours of Univerſities in *Germany*.

Magnifico, a Noble-man of *Venice*; a great Man.

To **Magnify**, to commend or praiſe highly, to cry up; to amplify, or inlarge in Word. *Microſcopes* are alſo ſaid To *magnify Objects*, *i. e.* to make them appear bigger than they really are.

† **Magniloquence**, a lofty and high Strain, or manner of Speaking.

Magnitude, Greatneſs, Bigneſs, Largeneſs; eſpecially with reſpect to the Dimenſions of the Heavenly Bodies; as *A Star of the firſt Magnitude*; it is alſo the proper Subject of *Geometry*, and is defin'd to be a continued Quantity, or Extenſion, conſiſting in Lines, Angles, Surfaces, or Bodies.

Commenſurable Magnitudes. See *Commenſurable.*

Magnus Pes. See *Crus.*

Magydare, a ſort of Herb.

Mahomet or **Muhammed**, (*Arab.* Praiſed) an *Arabian* Impoſtor ; who pretending himſelf a great Prophet, with the help of one *Sergius* an Apoſtate Monk, and of a Renegado *Jew*, fram'd a new Religion, ſuitable to the Carnal Diſpoſitions of degenerate Mankind, *A. C.* 625. By which means he gain'd many Proſelytes, and founded the *Saracen* Empire. There were alſo of this Name Four Emperours of the *Turks.*

Mahometan or **Mahumetan**, one that follows the Doctrine of *Mahomet.*

Mahometiſm or **Mahumetiſm**, the Religion contriv'd by that great Impoſtor.

Mahone, a *Turkiſh* Ship of great Burden, ſomewhat like a Galleaſs.

Maia, one of the Seven Stars call'd *Pleiades* : Alſo a kind of Sea Crab-fiſh.

Maid or **Maiden**, a Virgin, a young Woman : *Maid* is alſo a ſort of Fiſh, otherwiſe call'd Thornback.

Maid Marrion or **Maid Morion**, a Boy dreſs'd up in Girl's Cloaths, to dance the Moriſco, or Morris-dance.

Maiden-hair and **Maiden-lips**, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

Maiden-rents, a Noble, or 6*s.* 8*d.* paid by every Tenant in the Manour of *Builth* in *Radnor-ſhire*, upon the Marriage of a Daughter.

Majeſtical or **Majeſtick**, (*Lat.*) full of Majeſty, noble, ſtately ; high, lofty.

Majeſty, an Air or Mein that is Venerable and full of Authority ; Statelineſs, Greatneſs, Nobleneſs, Loftineſs : Alſo a Title of Honour uſually given to Soveraign Princes.

Maihem or **Mahim**, (*Fr.*) Maim, Wound, Hurt. In Common Law, it is defined to be a Hurt receiv'd in a Man's Body, by which he loſes the uſe of any Member, that is or might be a Defence to him in Battel.

Mail, a little Iron-ring for Armour : Alſo a kind of Port-mantle, Sack, or Trunk to travel with, or the Poſt that carries a Packet of Letters ; as *Three Mails from* Holland *are wanting* : Alſo a Speck on the Feathers of Birds.

Coat of Mail, a ſort of defenſive Armour for the Body, wrought in Mails or Rings, as it were link'd together, and made Piſtol-proof at leaſt.

Maile, an ancient baſe Coin of *France*, worth half a *Denier* : Alſo an *Engliſh* Silver Half-penny in the time of King *Henry* V. The Word taken in a larger Senſe, did not only ſignify Money, but alſo a Proportion of Grain, *&c.* paid as a Rent or Fine. See *Black-maile.*

Mailed, full of Specks, or ſpeckled, as the Feathers of Hawks, Partridges, *&c.* or as the Furrs of ſome wild Beaſts are.

To **Maim**, to cut off any Member, to hurt or wound. See *Maihem.*

Main, principal, chief : The *Main*, the middle of the Sea or Land : *Main* is alſo the long Hair hanging down on a Horſe's Neck.

Main-Amber, a Stone near *Penſans* in *Cornwall*, of a prodigious bigneſs, yet ſo plac'd, that one might move it with a Finger ; but it was thrown down in the time of the Civil Wars.

Main Battel, See *Battel.*

Main Capſtan, See *Capſtan.*

Main Guard. See *Guard.*

Main-comb an Inſtrument to dreſs a Horſe's Main.

Main-Hamper, a kind of Basket that ſerves for carrying Grapes to the Preſs.

Main-Maſt, (of a Ship) that Maſt, or large round piece of Timber, which is raiſed up, and ſtands upright in the Waſte, or midſt of the Ship ; its length being uſually $2\frac{1}{2}$ of the length of the Mid-ſhip Beam.

Main-Sail or **Main-Courſe**, the Sail belonging to the Main-maſt.

Main-Top-maſt, a Maſt that is one half of the length of the Main-maſt ; and the *Main Top-gallant-maſt* is half the length of the Main Top-maſt.

Main-Yard, the Yard that belongs to the Main-maſt ; which is uſually $\frac{5}{6}$ of the length of the Ship's Keel.

Maineport, a ſmall Duty paid in ſome Places by the Pariſhioners, to their Parſon, in recompence of certain Tithes.

Mainour or **Meinour**, a Law-Word to expreſs the Thing that a Thief takes away, or ſteals ; as *To be taken with the Mainour*, *i. e.* to be taken with the Thing ſtolen about him.

Mainpernable, that may be ſet at Liberty upon Bail ; bailable.

Mainpernors, are thoſe to whom a Perſon is deliver'd out of Cuſtody or Priſon, and they become Sureties for him, either for Appearance or Satisfaction.

Mainpriſe, (from the *French* Words *Main*, *i. e.* a Hand, and *pris*, taken) ſignifies in Common Law, the receiving a Man into Friendly Cuſtody, that otherwiſe is or might be committed to Priſon, upon Security given for his Forth-coming, at a Day appointed.

Mainſworn, (North-Country Word) Foreſworn, or Perjured.

Maint, (*Sax.*) mingled ; alſo an old Word for many, ſeveral.

To **Maintain**, (*Fr.*) to uphold or bear up, to defend or preſerve, to give a Livelihood to ; to keep in Repair, or in good Condition ; to affirm, or hold.

Maintainable, that may be maintained.

Maintainer, Defender, Upholder, Preſerver : In Common Law, *Maintainer* is one that ſupports, or ſeconds a Cauſe depending in Suit between others, either by laying out Money, or making Friends for either Party.

Maintenance, Defence, Protection, Support ; alſo Food, Living, Things neceſſary for Life : In a Law-ſenſe, an unjuſt or wrongful upholding of a Cauſe or Perſon ; alſo the Name of the Writ that lyes againſt a Man for that Offence.

Major, (*Lat.*) greater, bigger ; as *The Major Part.* In *Logick*, the firſt Part of a Syllogiſm is call'd *the Major*, or the Propoſition, and the ſecond *the Minor*, or the Aſſumption.

In an Army, there are ſeveral ſorts of **Majors**, all conſiderable Officers, *viz.*

Major General, an Officer who is the next chief Commander to the General and Lieutenant General ; ſo that after having receiv'd Orders from the former, he delivers them out to the Majors of Brigades, with whom he reſolves, what Troops are to mount the Guards, to go out upon Parties, to make Detachments, to be ſent on Convoys, *&c.*

Major of a Brigade, an Officer, either of Horſe or Foot, who receiving Orders, and the Word from the Major General, gives them to the Major of each Regiment.

Major of a Regiment, (of Horſe, Dragoons, or Foot) an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is to convey all Orders to the Regiment, to draw up, and exerciſe it, to look to its Quarters, *&c.* He is the only Officer among the Foot, that is mounted on Horſe-back in Time of Service, to ride up and down every where with ſpeed, as occaſion requires.

Town-Major, the third Officer in a Garriſon, and next to the Deputy-Governour : He ought to be well skill'd in Fortification, and to take particular Care of the Guards, Rounds, Patrolls, and Sentinels.

Major-domo. See *Maggiordomo.*

Majorana, (*Lat.*) the Herb Marjoram, good in cold Diſeaſes of the Head, and to make Sneezing-powder.

Majority, a Perſon's being of Age: Alſo the greater Part or Number; as *The Majority* of Votes.

Majus Jus, a Writ of Proceeding in ſome Cuſtomary Manours, in order to a Tryal of Right to Land, *&c.*

Maiſon-Dieu, (*i.e.* Houſe of God) a *French* Word for an Hoſpital, or Alms-houſe.

Maitre, (*Fr.*) Maſter, Teacher, Commander: Alſo a Trooper.

Maiz, a ſort of *Indian* Wheat, bearing an Ear 15 or 18 Inches long, upon a Stalk 7 or 8 Foot high: An excellent Sea-food, and moſt proper for long Voyages, in regard it will keep extraordinarily, and is very Nouriſhing: They that eat it are never troubled with Stoppages; it preſerves the Complexion, and a Decoction of it may be us'd in all manner of Acute Diſeaſes.

To **Make,** (in Common Law) ſignifies to execute or perform; as *To make his Law,* is to perform that Law which he has formerly bound himſelf to, *i. e.* to clear himſelf of an Action brought againſt him, by his Oath, and the Oaths of his Neighbours: *To make Cuſtoms or Services,* is nothing elſe but to perform them.

To **Make one's Beard,** an old Phraſe for to deceive, or beguile.

To **Make faſt,** (in Sea-Language) to bind or tie; as *Make faſt the Robbins,* i. e. tie thoſe Ropes to the Yards. See *Robbins.*

Make-bate, one that cauſes and promotes Quarrels: Alſo the Name of an Herb.

Make-Hawk, (in *Falconry*) an old ſtanch Hawk, which being us'd to fly, will eaſily inſtruct a young One.

Mala, (*Lat.*) the Ball of the Cheek, the Cheek itſelf, the Cheek-bone: In old Records, a Mail, or Port-mail; a Bag to carry Letters, Writings, *&c.*

Malæ Os. See *Zygoma.*

Malache, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Mallows; an Herb.

Malachi, (*Heb.* my Meſſenger) one of the leſſer Prophets, whoſe Writings conclude the Volume of the Old Teſtament.

Malachia, (*Gr.*) a Tree in *Bactria* of the bigneſs of an Olive-tree, that yields the Gum call'd *Bdellium.*

Malachites or **Molochites,** a kind of precious Stone half tranſparent, of a dark green Colour, like the Herb Mallows.

Malacia, a Calm, when the Sea is quiet and ſtill, without the leaſt Breath of Wind: Alſo a queaſineſs, or ſqueamiſhneſs of Stomach; the Longing of Women with Child; the Green-ſickneſs, when young Women covet to eat Chalk, Charcoal, Oatmeal, and the like Traſh: Alſo a tenderneſs of Body.

Malactica, Medicines that ſoften the Parts of the Body, with a moderate Heat and Moiſture, by diſſolving ſome Swellings, and diſperſing others.

Mal-Adminiſtration, (*Lat.*) Miſdeameanour in a Publick Employment.

Malady, (*Fr.*) a Diſeaſe, Sickneſs, or Indiſpoſition.

Malaga or **Malago-ſack,** a ſort of Wine brought from *Malaga,* a Sea-port of *Andaluſia* in *Spain.*

Malagma, (*Gr.*) a Fomentation or Pulteſs, with which Impoſtumes are ſoften'd and ripen'd: Alſo the ſame as *Malactica;* which See.

Malanders, a Diſeaſe in the Fore-Legs of an Horſe; from the *Italian* Word *Malandare, i. e.* To go ill.

Malapert, impudent, ſaucy.

Malaxation, (*Gr.* among *Apothecaries*) the working of Pills, and eſpecially Plaiſters, with other things, with the Hand; a Peſtle, or other Inſtrument.

Male-content, (*Lat.*) diſcontented, diſſatisfied, ill-ſatisfied.

Male-contents, diſcontented People; eſpecially, ſuch as are diſſatisfied with their Soveraign Prince, and endeavour a Change of Government.

Malediction, Imprecation, or Curſe: In ancient Deeds, a Curſe which was uſually annex'd to Grants of Land made to Churches, and Religious Houſes, to deter thoſe that ſhould go about to alienate, or apply them to other Uſes.

Malefactor, an Evil-doer, an Offender.

† **Malefice,** an evil Deed, Diſpleaſure, or ſhrewd Turn.

Maleficence, Miſchievouſneſs.

Malefick, that cauſes Evil or Miſchief; miſchievous; a Term generally apply'd by *Aſtrologers* to the Planets *Saturn* and *Mars,* upon account of the ill Effects attributed to them.

Maletent or **Maltolte,** a Toll of Forty Shillings, formerly paid for every Sack of Wooll; from the *French* Word *Maltote,* a *Tax,* Impoſt, or Exaction upon the People.

Malevolence, (*Lat.*) Ill-will, Hatred, Spight.

Malevolent, that bears Ill-will, or Spight, ill-natured; that has an ill Aſpect or Influence: Thus *Saturn* and *Mars* are ſaid to be malevolent Planets.

Mal-feaſance, (*Fr.* Law-Term) a doing of Evil.

Malice, an Inclination to do Miſchief or Hurt to others; Ill-will, Grudge, or Spite.

Malicious, full of Malice, delighting in Miſchief; ſpiteful.

Malign, bent to Miſchief, miſchievous; as *A malign Influence.*

To **Malign,** to envy; as *To malign one's Happineſs.*

Malignancy, malignant Nature or Quality; as *The Malignancy of a Feaver.*

Malignant, hurtful, miſchievous, bad.

Malignant Diſeaſe, is that which rages more vehemently, and continues longer than its Nature ſeems to incline; as *A peſtilential Feaver,* &c.

Malignant Tumours. See *Tumours.*

A **Malignant,** an ill-affected Perſon.

Malignity, Miſchievouſneſs, Ill-will, Grudge; as *He had a great Malignity in his Breaſt.*

Malkin. See *Maulkin.*

Mall or **Pall-mall,** a certain Play with a wooden Ball, in a kind of Alley made ſmooth, and boarded on each ſide, where the Ball is to be ſtruck with great Force and Skill, ſo as to run thro' an Iron Arch at each end call'd *The Paſs.* The Inſtrument with which the Ball is ſtruck is alſo termed a *Mall,* and the Place where the Gameſters play.

Mall-ſtick. See *Moſtick.*

To **Mall.** See To *Maul.*

Mallard, a wild Drake, or Male Duck.

Malleable, that may be hammer'd out, and ſpreads being beaten, without breaking or cracking; a Quality which belongs to Gold in the higheſt Degree.

Malleoli, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) were certain Devices made of combuſtible Matter; which being clos'd at the end, were ſhot out of a Bow, to ſet Fire on any warlike Engines or Ships on which they lighted; they were otherwiſe call'd *Pyroboli.*

Malleolus, a little Hammer: Among *Herbaliſts,* a Sprout growing out of a Branch, which grew out it ſelf but the Year before.

Malleolus or **Malleus Pedis,** a Bone of the Foot, which is two-fold, *viz. External* and *Internal;* ſo that they both ſerve to make up the Ankle.

Mallet, a kind of wooden Hammer us'd by Carpenters, Joyners, *&c.*

Malleus, a Mallet, a Hammer: In *Anatomy,* one of the four ſmall Bones of the Ear.

Mallows, an Herb of a ſoftening or looſening Quality.

Malmſey, a ſort of luſcious Wine, brought from *Arviſium*, a Promontory of the Iſland of *Chio*, now call'd *Malvaſia*.

Malobathrum, an *Indian* Leaf that ſwims on the Top of Pools, and of which a ſweet Ointment is made; alſo the Ointment it ſelf.

Malocotoon or **Melicotony**, a kind of Peach.

Malogranatum or **Granatum**, (*Lat.*) the Pomegranate Fruit: In *Anatomy*, the Cartilage or Griſtle, otherwiſe call'd *Xiphoides*, or Sword-like.

Malope, (*Gr.*) the larger ſort of Mallows.

Malt, Barley ground and ſoak'd, in order to make Drink.

Mault-mulna, (in old Records) a Quern, or Malt-mill.

Malt-ſhot, a certain Duty anciently paid for making Malt.

Maltha, (*Gr.*) Pitch and Wax melted; alſo a kind of Terrace made of quick Lime and Hog's-greaſe.

Malthacode, a Medicine ſoften'd with Wax.

Maltſter, one that ſells or deals in Malt.

Malva, (*Lat.*) common Mallows, an Herb that mollifies, eaſes Pain, looſens the Belly, and allays Sharpneſs of Urine.

Malvady, a *Spaniſh* Coin, of which about 13 make one Farthing *Engliſh* Money, and 372 one Ryal or 6 d. ½.

Malvaviſcum, (*Lat.*) the Herb Marſh-mallows.

Malveilles, (*Fr.* in old Records) Miſdemeanours, or malicious Practices.

Malveis Procurers, (old Law-Term) ſuch as uſe to pack Juries.

Malveiſin, (*i. e.* ill Neighbour) the Name of an ancient warlike Engine, to caſt Stones, *&c.* for battering of Walls.

Malverſation, Prevarication or Miſdemeanour in any Employment, Office or Commiſſion; as Breach of Truſt, Extortion, *&c.*

Malum, (*Lat.*) an Apple, a well known Fruit; alſo Evil, Calamity, Miſchief, Diſeaſe.

Malum Mortuum, the dead Diſeaſe, a ſort of Scab, ſo call'd, becauſe it makes the Body appear Black and Mortify'd: It chiefly annoys the Hips and Legs, and riſes up in cruſty Pimples, but does not ſend out Matter, nor put the Patient to Pain.

Malum Terræ, the Herb Birth-wort, ſo call'd becauſe its Fruit is like an Apple.

Malus, the Apple-tree.

Malus Armeniaca, the Apricock-tree. The Oil of Apricock-kernels is good for Inflammations and Swellings of the Piles, *&c.*

Malus Perſica, the Peach-tree; the Fruit of which has a ſweet and pleaſant Smell, and refreſhes the Spirits.

Mamalukes, a certain Order of Soldiers, who fought lightly armed on Horſe-back, and were the chief military Support of the laſt Empire of the *Saracens* in *Egypt*.

Mamin-tree, a Tree that grows in the Woods of *Jamaica*, which affords a pleaſant Liquor, often drunk by the Inhabitants: It is otherwiſe call'd *The Planter's Toddy-tree*.

Mamma, (*Lat.*) a Breaſt, Pap, or Teat, the Dugs of Cattel: The inner Parts are call'd *Ubera*, by Grammarians, and the outward Bunchy Parts *Mammæ*.

Mammary Veſſels, (in *Anat.*) the Arteries and Veins that paſs thro' the Muſcles and Glands, or Kernels of the Breaſts.

Mammiformes Proceſſus, two Proceſſes, or Knobs of the Bone of the back Part of the Scull.

Mammilla, a little Breaſt, Tet, or Dug.

Mammillaris Arteria or **Mammaria**, an Artery, which ſupplies the Breaſts, and iſſues out of the *Subclavian* Branch of the aſcending Trunk of the *Aorta*, or great Artery.

Mammillares Proceſſus, certain Bones in the Temples, whoſe Shape reſembles the Teats in a Cow's Udder.

Mammock, a Fragment, Piece, or Scrap, from the *Britiſh* Word *Man*, *i. e.* little.

Mammon, the God of Wealth: The Name in the *Syriack* Tongue ſignifies Riches or Gain, and is deriv'd from the *Hebrew* Word *Hamon*, *i. e.* Plenty; having (M) Hemantick added at the Beginning.

Mammoniſt, one that is altogether bent upon gaining Worldly Pelf; a covetous Worldling.

Mammooda, a kind of *Eaſt-Indian* Coin, worth about one Shilling *Engliſh* Money.

Man, a Creature endu'd with Reaſon, as oppos'd to brute Beaſts, or diſtinguiſh'd from a Woman.

Man of War, a Ship of War.

To **Man a Hawk**, (in *Falconry*) to make he tame, gentle, and tractable.

To **Man a Ship, Garriſon, or Town**, is t ſupply them with a competent Number of Men.

Man the Capſtan, an Expreſſion us'd by Sailers, when they would have Men to heave at the Capſtan *Man well the Top*, the Terms of Command, whe Men are order'd to go up into the Top of a Ship, o Boat. *Man the Ship-ſide*, and *Man the Ladder*, whe any Perſon of Note is at the Ship's Side, ready t come aboard, or to be help'd in.

Man-ſlayer, he that kills a Man; a Murderer.

Man-ſlaughter, (in Common Law) is the un lawful killing of a Man, upon ſome ſudden Rencoun ter or Quarrel, without foregoing Malice; in whic reſpect it differs from Murder, and from Chance Medley, becauſe it imports a preſent Intent to kil This Offence is Felony, but admitted to the Benefi of the Clergy for the firſt Time.

Man-theof. See *Mannus*.

To **Manacle a Malefactor**, to bind him wit Manacles, or Hand-fetters.

Manage, (*Fr.*) a Riding-Academy, or Riding House, a Place for riding the great Horſe; alſo th managing of a Family, or of a Concern.

To **Manage**, to order or handle, to govern o rule, to huſband; to mind, or take ſpecial Care o

Management, managing, or ordering, Conduc or Diſcretion in Orders, *&c.*

Managery, the ſame as Management; as *Th Managery of Trade*.

Managium, (in old *Latin* Records) a Manſion houſe, or Dwelling-Place.

Manaſſeh, (*Heb.* not forgotten) the elder Son o *Joſeph*; alſo the Son of *Hezekiah*, and a King o *Judah*. See *Ephraim*.

Manati, a Fiſh of the Whale-kind that breeds a bout the Iſland of *Hiſpaniola*, and of ſo large a Size that it can ſcarce be drawn by a Yoke of Oxen.

Manbote, (*Sax.*) a Compenſation or Recompenc made in Money, for the killing of a Man. See *Mag bote*.

Manca, a ſquare Piece of Gold, anciently value at Thirty Pence.

Manceps, a Farmer of the Publick Revenues, a Undertaker of any Publick Work, that gives Secu rity for its Performance. In the *Roman* Law, a Pro prietor, or Owner, who ſells an Eſtate, with a Pro miſe of keeping the Party harmleſs; alſo one tha buys an Eſtate by Out-cry.

Manch of Silver, is 60 Shekels, or Seven Pound Ten Shillings: Of Gold, 100 Shekels, or Seventy five Pounds Sterling.

Manche, (*Fr.*) a Sleeve: In *Heraldry*, the F gure of an ancient Sleeve of a Coat; born in man Gentlemens Eſcutcheons, as in that of the Earl o *Huntingdon*: in thoſe of the *Coniers*, *&c.*

Manche-preſent, (old Word) a Bride.

Manchet or **Manchet-Bread**, the fineſt an ſmalleſt ſort of Wheaten Bread.

Manchinello-Tree, a Tree that grows wild in the Woods of *Jamaica*, the Fruit of which is as round as a Ball.

Mancipare, (*Lat.* in the *Roman* Law) to divest one's ſelf of any Poſſeſſion, and to inveſt another with it; to ſell, make over, or give up his Right and Title in a Thing to another.

Mancipatio, a parting with a thing, and giving it up to another; an ancient manner of ſelling before Witneſſes, in which divers Formalities were us'd for Aſſurance of the Bargain and Sale.

Mancipium or **Mancupium**, a peculiar Right of Propriety or perpetual Poſſeſſion, with reſpect to certain Lands ſituate in *Italy*, which took place only among ſuch as were Privileged to be *Roman* Citizens.

Manciple, a Caterer, or one that buys the Common Proviſions in a College at the Univerſities, or in an Hoſpital: The Steward of the Temple was alſo anciently call'd by that Name.

Mancuſa, a kind of Coin valu'd at about Thirty of the ancient Pence, each of which contain'd Three Pence of our Money: Others ſay a *Mancuſa* of Gold was equal to a Mark of Silver, *i. e.* Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence: It was ſo call'd *q. d. Manu cuſa*, *i. e.* Stampt, or coin'd with the Hand.

Mandamus, (*Lat. i. e.* we command, or charge) the Name of a Writ directed to the Eſcheator, for the finding of an Office after the Death of one that was the King's Tenant: There is alſo another *Mandamus* granted upon a Motion out of the Queen's Bench; another to the Biſhop, for admitting an Executor to prove a Will, or grant an Adminiſtration; and another to command Corporations to reſtore Aldermen and others to Office, out of which they are unjuſtly put.

Mandamus, was alſo a Charge to the Sheriff to take into the King's Hands all the Lands and Tenements of the King's Widow, that againſt her Oath formerly given, marry'd without his Majeſty's Conſent. There is alſo another *Mandamus*, ſent by the King or Queen to the Heads of a College, or to the Maſter and Wardens of a Company, for the Admittance of a Fellow or Member into their Society.

Mandatary, one to whom a Commandment or Charge is given; alſo one that comes into a Benefice by *Mandamus*.

Mandate, a Command, Charge, or Order. In a Law-Senſe, a Judicial Command of the Queen, or her Juſtices, to have any thing done for the Diſpatch of Juſtice.

Mandati Dies. See *Mandy Thurſday.*

De Mandato Panes, (in old *Latin* Records) Loaves or Bread given to the Poor on Mandy-Thurſday.

Mandibula, (in *Anat.*) the Mandible or Jaw, either Upper or Lower: The Upper conſiſts of Twelve Bones, on each Side ſix; but the Lower at riper Years grows into one continued Bone, extremely hard and thick.

Mandibular Muſcles, the Muſcles that belong to the Lower Jaw.

Mandilion, (*Fr.*) a kind of Soldiers-Garment, a looſe Caſſock, a great Coat.

Mandorin, the Title of a great Lord or Governour among the *Chineſe Tartars*.

Mandrake, a kind of Plant ſo call'd from the *Greek* Word *Mandra*, *i. e.* a Cave; becauſe it grows near Dens, and in ſhady Places: It bears a Yellow Fruit, call'd *Mandrake-Apples*; It is alſo call'd *Anthropomorphos*, becauſe its divided Root ſomewhat reſembles the Thighs and Legs of a Man.

Manducation, a chewing, or eating.

Mandy-Thurſday, the *Thurſday* next before *Eaſter*, ſo call'd as it were *Dies Mandati*, *i. e.* the Day of the Mandate or Command, upon Account of the Charge which our Bleſſed Lord and Saviour gave his Diſciples, concerning the Obſervation of his Supper. On this Day the Kings and Queens of *England* have long practis'd the Cuſtom of waſhing the Feet of poor Men, in Number equal to the Years of their Reign, and giving them a Dole of Money, Cloth, Shooes and Stockings, in Imitation of Chriſt, who the Night before he ordain'd the Bleſſed Sacrament, waſh'd his Diſciples Feet, telling them they muſt do the like one to another.

Maneleta, a kind of Weed growing amidſt Corn, call'd *Guld*: Whence the Law of *Maneleta* ordain'd by *Kenneth* King of *Scots*, which was, That if any Man ſuffer'd his Land to be over-run with Weeds, he ſhould forfeit an Ox.

Manentes, an old *Latin* Law-Word for *Tenentes*, or Tenants.

Manes, the Spirits, or Ghoſts, or Souls of the Dead.

Maneh, a Summ of Money among the ancient *Jews*, containing in Gold 100 Shekels, or 75 Pounds: In Silver, 60 Shekels, or 7 Pounds and 10 Shillings.

Manganeſe, a kind of Stone, like the Magnet or Load-ſtone, us'd in making Glaſs.

Mangcorn, **Mancorn**, or **Mungcorn**, (in old Records) mixt Corn, Maſlin.

Mange, a kind of Scab on Dogs, Cats, *&c.*

Manger, a ſort of Trough for Horſes and other Cattel to feed in. In a Ship, a Place made with Planks upon the Deck, about one Foot and a half in Height, to catch and receive the Sea-water that bears in at the Holes call'd *Hawſes*, in a Streſs of Weather.

To **Mangle**, to cut, rend, or tear in Pieces; to maim or wound.

Mango, an *Eaſt-India* Fruit, of the Bigneſs of an Apple; which being pickled is eat as a Sallet, eſpecially with roaſt Mutton, and creates an Appetite.

Mangon or **Mangonel**, (in *Chaucer*, and other ancient Writers) a Warlike Engine for the caſting of Stones.

Mania, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Madneſs, by which the Faculties of Imagination and Judgment are impaired, with great Rage and Anger, but without a Feaver.

Maniack, belonging to, or troubled with that Diſtemper.

Manica Hippocratis. See *Hippocrates's Sleeve.*

Manichees, a Sect of Hereticks, who held, There was a fatal Neceſſity of Sin; which Tenet was firſt broach'd by one *Manes* a *Perſian*.

Manifeſt, (*Lat.*) apparent, evident, clear, plain.

A **Manifeſt**, (in *Traffick*) a Draught of a Maſter of a Ship's Cargo, ſhewing what is due to him for Fraight from every Perſon, to whom the Goods in his Ship belong.

To **Manifeſt**, to make manifeſt, to reveal; to declare or publiſh.

Manifeſtation, a manifeſting, making manifeſt, *&c.*

Manifeſto, a Declaration of ſome Prince, or State about Publick Affairs, printed and publiſhed, to ſhew the Reaſons upon which they ground their Claims, Pretenſions, *&c.*

Maniglions or **Dolphins**, (in Gunnery) two Handles on the Back of the Piece, after the *German* Way of caſting; which are plac'd near the Trunnions, to mount and diſmount it with greater Eaſe.

Maniple, a Fannel, or kind of Ornament like a Scarf, which *Roman* Maſs-Prieſts wear about their left Wriſt.

Manipulares, the Soldiers of a *Roman* Maniple or Band.

Manipulus or **Maniple**, (among the *Romans*) a Troop or Company of Soldiers: The ſmall Maniple was a Band or File of Ten Soldiers; and the great Maniple conſiſted of 100 Men, or as ſome ſay, of 256. The Word properly ſignifies an Handful of Herbs or Hay, which they ty'd to the end of a Pole for a Cognizance or Flag, before they took the Eagles for their Enſigns.

Among *Phyſicians*, in their Preſcriptions, **Manipulus** is taken for a kind of Meaſure, *viz.* as much as may be held in one's Hand; meant for the moſt part of Herbs, Roots, Flowers, *&c.*

Manna, a certain delicious Food which GOD caus'd to fall from Heaven, to ſupport the *Iſraelites* in their Journey to the Land of *Canaan*: It is deriv'd from the *Hebrew* Word *Manah*, *i. e.* to diſtribute.

There is alſo a kind of ſweet white Liquor that drops of it ſelf, or is let out by cutting from the Branches and Leaves of Aſh-trees in *Calabria*, a Province of *Italy*, and about the Town of *Brianſon* in *France*, during the Dog-days, and a little before; and this Juice being afterwards thicken'd, and dry'd in the Sun, is call'd *Manna*; which is much us'd for a gentle Purge, *&c.*

Chymical Manna, a Subſtance diſtill'd from Precipitate, whiter than Snow.

Mannaſy or **Mannati**, a ſtrange Fiſh about *Jamaica* in the *Weſt-Indies*, reſembling a Cow; for ſhe brings forth her young Ones alive, and nouriſhes them with Milk from her Teats, feeding upon Graſs in the Fields; but living for the moſt part in the Water.

Manner, Faſhion, Way, Sort, Kind, Condition, Cuſtom. In Painting and Carving, it is taken for the peculiar Habit, Mode, or Way, that the Artiſt has gain'd, either in the Management of his Hand or Pencil, or in the due Obſervance of the Rules of Art. Alſo when we would expreſs our Approbation of any one's particular Way of Singing, or Playing on a Muſical Inſtrument; we ſay, *He has a very good Manner.*

Manners, good or bad Conditions, Rules for Converſation, Behaviour, &c.

Manning, a Day's Work of a Man; in ſome ancient Deeds there is a reſerve of ſo much Rent, and ſo many *Mannings*.

Manning of the Ship, (in Sea-Language) is when a Ship is to ſhew abroad all her Men.

Mannopera, (old *Latin* Law-Word) ſtollen Goods taken in the Hand of a Thief apprehended in the Fact.

Mannus, a Nag, or ambling Nag, a Gennet; in ſome old Records, a Pad, or Saddle-horſe. In King *Alfred*'s Laws, we find *Man-theof* for an Horſe-ſtealer.

Manour, (in Common Law) was a noble ſort of Fee, granted partly to Tenants for certain Services, and partly reſerv'd for the uſe of the Lord's Family, with Juriſdiction over his Tenants for their Farms: The whole Fee was termed a *Lordſhip*, and of old a *Barony*: But the Word Manour is now taken for the Rule and Government which a Man has, over thoſe that hold within his Fee, rather than the Land or Soil.

Manour in Groſs, the Right and Intereſt of a Court-Baron, with the Perquiſites belonging thereto; which may be veſted in one Perſon, whilſt another, or others, have every Foot of the Land.

Manqueller, (old Word) a Man-ſlayer, or Murderer.

Manſio, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) was a Place appointed for the Lodging of the Prince, or Soldiers, in their Journey.

Manſion, an Abiding or Dwelling-place: Alſo a Manour-houſe, or the Lord's chief Dwelling-Houſe within his Fee, otherwiſe call'd *The Capital Meſſuage.* Alſo the Seat of the Bleſſed in Heaven.

Manſlaughter. See *Manſlaughter*.

Manſorii Muſculi, (in *Anat.*) the Muſcles of the Jaw.

† **Manſuetude**, Tractableneſs, Gentleneſs, Meekneſs, Tenderneſs of Nature.

Manſum Capitale, (in old Records) the chief Manſion, Manour-houſe, or Court of the Lord.

Manſura or **Manſuræ**, (in Doomſday-Book) the Manſions, Habitations, or Dwelling-places of the Country-People.

Manſus, anciently ſignify'd a Farm: *Manſus* or *Manſum* is alſo ſometimes confounded with *Meſſuagium*, a Meſſuage, or Dwelling-Houſe.

Manſus Presbyteri, the Manſion, or Place of Reſidence for the Pariſh-Prieſt, the Parſonage, or Vicarage-Houſe.

Mantea or **Mantile**, a Mantle, Cloak, or long Robe.

Mantelet, (*Fr.*) a ſhort Purple Mantle, which the Biſhops of *France* wear over their Rochet upon ſome Occaſions.

In *Fortification*, **Mantelet** is a kind of moveable Pent-houſe, made of ſeveral thick Planks join'd together, cas'd with Tin, and fix'd upon little Wheels; ſo that the Pioneers in a Siege, may roll it before them, to ſhelter themſelves from the Enemies ſmall Shot: There are alſo other ſorts of *Mantelets* board'd on the top, which the Miners make uſe of to approach the Walls of a Town or Caſtle.

Manticora, (*Gr.*) an *Indian* Beaſt, that has the Face of a Man, and the Body of a Lion; it alſo has three Rows of ſharp Teeth, and preys much upon Man's Fleſh.

Mantis, a Prophet, a Diviner of Things to come: Alſo an Inſect call'd *The praying Locuſt.*

Mantle, a kind of Cloak, or long Robe. The *Royal Mantle* is a rich Robe of State, embroider'd and lin'd with Ermins, faſten'd upon the Right Shoulder, and hanging back upon the Left: It trails upon the Ground behind and before, and is worn by the King or Queen upon ſolemn Occaſions.

Mantle or **Mantile**, (in *Heraldry*) that Repreſentation of the Foldings of Cloth, Flouriſhing, or Drapery, which is drawn about a Coat of Arms, proceeding from the Wreath and Helm, and deſcending on each ſide of the Eſcutcheon.

To **Mantle**, to flower or ſmile, as freſh Drink does: Alſo a Term in *Falconry*; as *The Hawk mantles*, *i. e.* ſpreads her Wings after her Legs.

Mantle-tree, a piece of Timber laid a-croſs the Head of a Chimney.

Mantlet. See *Mantelet*.

Mantoe or **Mantua-Gown**, (*Fr.*) a looſe upper Garment, now generally worn by Women, inſtead of a ſtraight-body'd Gown.

Manual, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or performed by the Hand; as *A manual Operation*; a *Sign manual*, *i. e.* the Signing of a Deed, or Writing, under Hand and Seal. See *Manuel*.

A **Manual** or **Manuel**, a ſmall Book that may be eaſily carry'd in one's Hand; a Pocket-book.

Manualia Beneficia, (in old *Latin* Records) the daily Diſtributions or Portions of Meat and Drink, allotted to the Canons, and other Members of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, for their preſent Subſiſtence.

Manualis Obedientia, Sworn Obedience, or Subjection upon Oath.

Manualiſt, a Handicrafts-man, or Artificer.

Manubiæ, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) were the Spoils of War, or the Money made of the Booty taken by the Enemy.

Manucaptio, (*Lat.*) a taking by the Hand: In a Law-ſenſe, a Writ that lies for a Man, who being taken upon Suſpicion of Felony, and offering Bail for his Appearance, cannot be admitted thereto by the Sheriff, or other Perſon, having Power to Let to Mainprize.

Manucaptors, they that ſtand as Surety, or Bail for others.

Manucodiata, the Bird of Paradiſe.

Manuduction, a guiding, or leading by the Hand.

Manuel, (in Common Law) that is employed, or uſ'd by the Hand, that affords preſent Profit; as *A Thing in the manuel Occupation of one*, i. e. actually made uſe of by him.

Manufacture, (*i. e.* Handy-work) any ſort of Commodity made by the Work of the Hands, of Things that are naturally produc'd; as Woollen or Linnen-Cloth, Bayz, Serge, Hats, *&c.* Alſo a Work-houſe, or Place where ſuch Works are carry'd on.

Manufactured, worked, or made after ſuch a manner.

Manufacturer, one that has undertaken a Manufacture.

Manumiſſion, an infranchiſing, a making free a Slave or Bond-man, which in former Time was perform'd with divers Ceremonies before a Magiſtrate; ſome were alſo manumitted by Charter.

Manumiſſion Expreſſed, is when the Lord makes a Deed to his Villain, to franchiſe him by the Word *Manumittere*: Upon ſuch an Occaſion in old Time, the Lord in the preſence of other Perſons, took the Bond-man by the Head, ſaying, *I will that this Man be free*; and then ſhov'd him forward out of his Hands.

Manumiſſion imply'd, is when the Lord makes an Obligation for Payment of Money to his Bond-man, at a certain Day; or ſues him when he might enter without Suit, or grants him an Annuity, or Lets Land to him by Leaſe, *&c.*

To **Manumit**, to make free a Bond-man, to give him his Liberty, or admit him to Freedom.

Manupaſtus, (a *Latin* Law-Term) a Domeſtick, or Houſhold-Servant.

Manupes, a Foot of full and lawful Meaſure.

Manure, Dung, Marl, *&c.* uſ'd for fattening the Soil.

To **Manure**, to fatten, or to Till the Ground, to work, and labour the Earth with the Hand.

Manus, (*Lat.*) a Hand. In a Law-ſenſe, the Word was anciently uſ'd for an Oath, and for the Perſon that took it; a Compurgator: Thus in old Records we often find this Phraſe, *Tertia quarta aut decima Manu jurare*, i. e. the Party was to bring ſo many to ſwear with him, That they believ'd what he vouch'd to be true; if he ſwore alone, 'twas ſaid to be *propria Manu.*

Manus Chriſti, (*i. e.* Chriſt's Hand) refined Sugar boil'd with Roſe-water, or that of Violets, or Cinamon; a ſort of Cordial for very weak Perſons.

Manus mediæ & infimæ Homines, (an Expreſſion in ancient Deeds) Men of a mean Condition, of the loweſt Rank or Degree.

Manuſcript, a Book or Copy written with the Hand, as oppos'd to a Printed Copy.

Manutenentia, a Writ uſ'd in the Caſe of Maintenance. See *Maintenance.*

Manworth, the Price or Value of a Man's Life, or Head; every Man of old being rated at a certain Price, according to his Quality; which Price was paid to the Lord, in Satisfaction for killing him.

Many-feet, a Fiſh, otherwiſe call'd *Pourcontrel.*

Map, (in *Geogr.*) a Repreſentation of the Globe of the Earth, or of ſome of its Parts, upon a Plan or plain Superficies: and it is either General or Particular.

A **General Map**, is that of the whole Earth, deſcribing the ſeveral Countries, Iſlands, Seas, Rivers, with the Situation of Cities, Hills, Woods, *&c.* therein contain'd, and the Circles of the Globe.

Particular Maps, are either greater or leſſer; the former being thoſe of the four Parts of the World, *viz. Europe, Aſia, Africa*, and *America*: The other are thoſe of particular Kingdoms and Countries; as *England, France, Spain*, &c. and upon theſe are mark'd not only particular Places, but alſo certain Circles, and a Scale of Miles.

Mapach, the *American* Fox; the ſame as *Raccoon*, which See.

Maple, a ſort of Tree, the Wood of which is much uſ'd by *Turners.*

Maquey or **Maguey**, an admirable Tree in *New Spain*, in the *Weſt-Indies*; which yields Wine, Vinegar, Honey, Thread, Needles, Stuff, and Timber, for Buildings.

Mara, (in old *Latin* Records) a Meer, or Lake; a Pool, or Pond; a Marſh, or Bog.

Maraſmodes, (*Gr.*) a Fever, which at laſt ends in a Conſumption.

Maraſmus, a conſuming Fever, in which the Body waſtes away by Degrees.

Marathrites, Wine wherein Fennel has been infus'd.

Marathrum, Garden-Fennel; an Herb.

Maravedis, a kind of *Spaniſh* Coin, of very ſmall Value; Thirty-four of them amounting but to a Ryal, which is about Six-pence of our Money.

Marble, a ſort of Stone, beautiful when poliſh'd, but hard to cut; much uſ'd in the adorning of Palaces, and great Houſes.

To **Marble**, to paint or ſtain Marble-like; as *To marble Paper.*

Marcaſite, a kind of Mineral Stone hard and brittle, partaking of the Nature and Colour of the Metal it is mixed with; ſome call it a Fire-ſtone.

Maregrave, a Count, or Earl of the *Marches*, i. e. Frontiers of a Country; whence the Titles of *Marqueſs*, and *Lords Marchers*, among us, ſeems to be deriv'd.

March, the third Month in the Year, ſo call'd from its being Dedicated to the God *Mars*: It was heretofore the firſt Month among the *Romans*, and is ſtill ſo in ſome Eccleſiaſtical Computations; the Date of the Year of our Lord beginning on the 25th Day of it.

Marchant. See *Merchant.*

Marches, the Limits or Bounds between *England* and *Wales*, or *Scotland*; ſo termed either from the *German* Word *March*, which ſignifies a Frontier or Border; or elſe from the *French* Word *Marque*, i. e. a Sign, or Mark of Diſtinction.

Marchers or **Lords Marchers**, Noble-men, who in Times paſt, inhabited and ſecur'd the Marches of *Wales* and *Scotland*, ruling as if they were petty Kings, with their private Laws, which were aboliſh'd by Stat. 27. *H.* 8.

Marchet, a certain Law made by *Eugenius*, King of *Scotland*; which was, That the Lord of the Manour ſhould have the firſt Night's Lodging with every married Woman within his Juriſdiction: But this Law was repeal'd by *Malcolm* III. and has been ſince chang'd into a Fine; which ſtill continues in *Scotland*, in ſeveral Parts of *England*, and in the Iſle of *Guernſey.*

Alſo in the County of *Caermarthen*, and Manour of *Denever*, it is the Cuſtom, That every Tenant, at the Marriage of his Daughter, pays Ten Shillings to the Lord; which in the *Britiſh* Language is call'd *Gwor-Merched.*

Marchiare, (in old *Latin* Records) to adjoyn, or border upon.

Marchioneſs, a Marqueſs's Lady.

Marchpane, a delicious Paſte made of Piſtacho-Nuts, Almonds, Whites of Eggs, Sugar, &c.

Marcioniſts, a ſort of ancient Hereticks, ſo call'd from their Ring-leader *Marcion*, a Stoick, who deny'd Chriſt to be the Son of God.

Marcor, (*Lat.*) Rottenneſs, Drouſineſs: Alſo a Diſeaſe, the ſame as *Maraſmus.*

Marcus, the Prænomen, or firſt proper Name of many eminent *Romans*, as well Generals and great Captains, as Authors and Learned Men.

Mareſchal de Bataille, (*Fr.*) a military Officer in France, that once had a diſtinct Command; but his Duty being only part of the Major General's, is now perform'd by him.

Mareſchal de Camp, the ſame with our Major General, an Officer next in Poſt to the Lieutenant-General.

Marettum, (old *Latin Law*-word) Marſh-Ground, over-flow'd by the Sea, or great Rivers.

Marforio, one of the famous Statues in *Rome*, ſet up oppoſite to that of *Paſquin*, on which generally are fix'd the Anſwers to the Satyrical Queſtions faſten'd upon the Latter. See *Paſquin*.

Marga, (*Lat.*) a kind of Earth call'd Marl, chalky, fat Clay, good to dung the Ground.

Margaret, (*Gr. i. e.* Pearl) a proper Name of Women.

Margaris, a ſort of Dates reſembling Pearls.

Margarita, Pearl, a Gem that grows in a Shell-fiſh; eſpecially in the *Perſian* Gulph, and other Eaſtern Seas.

Margarites, a ſort of Herb.

Margaritifera Cochlea or **Mater Perlarum**, the Pearl-oiſter, or Mother of Pearl.

Margery, a Chriſtian Name of Women: Some take it to be the ſame with *Margaret*; and others derive it from *Marjoram*, a kind of ſweet Herb.

Margin or **Margent**, (*Lat.*) properly the brink or bank of any Water; it is now taken for the blank ſpace about the edges of a Page, in a written or printed Book.

Marginal, belonging to, or ſet in the Margin.

Mariets, a ſort of Violets, call'd alſo *Marian* Violets, as ſome ſay from *Maria*, the Name of a Woman who firſt diſcover'd them.

Marigold, a Flower of a Golden or Yellow Colour.

Marinade, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) pickled Meat, either of Fleſh or Fiſh.

Marinarius, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mariner or Sea-man. *Marinariorum Capitaneus*, was the Admiral or Warden of the Ports; the Word Admiral not coming into Uſe, till the latter-end of K. *Edward* I's Reign.

To **Marinate Fiſh**, (in *Cookery*) to fry them in Sallet-oil, and then put them in Pickle; the Term is taken from their being ſo fitted for a Sea-Voyage.

Marine, belonging to, or ſerving at Sea; as *The marine Regiments*.

Marine Charts. See *Charts Hydrographick*.

The **Marine**, the whole Body of a Navy or Fleet; as *The Officers of the Marine*.

Marine Barometer. See *Barometer*.

Mario, (*Lat.*) a long Fiſh in the River *Danube*, like a Sea-hog, but bigger.

Mariola, (in ancient Writers) a Shrine, or Image of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*.

Marjoram or **Sweet Marjoram**, an Herb good to comfort the Brain and Nerves.

Mariputium, (*Lat.*) a Creature in *Japan*, of the bigneſs of a Dog, with ſhort Legs, which is very good Food: 'Tis ſo call'd, as they ſay, becauſe when grown old, it goes into the Sea of its own accord, and is there chang'd into a Fiſh.

Mariſca, a great unſavoury Fig; a Fig which opens ſo, that the Seeds may be ſeen: Alſo the Hemorrhoids or Piles; a Swelling, or Bliſter in the Fundament.

Mariſcum or **Mariſcus**, a kind of Bulruſh of which Mats and Fiſhing-nets were anciently made: In Doomſday-book, it is often taken for a marſhy, or fenny Ground.

Maritagio amiſſo per Defaltam, a Writ for the Tenant in Frank-marriage, to recover Lands, *&c.* out of which he is kept by another.

Maritagio Foriſfacto. See *Forfeiture of Marriage*.

Maritagium, an old *Latin Law*-Term, which not only ſignify'd the lawful joyning together of Man and Wife, but alſo the Intereſt or Right of beſtowing a Ward, or a Widow in Marriage: Alſo Lands given in Marriage; alſo the Dower or Marriage-Portion which the Huſband receives with his Wife.

Maritagium habere, to have the free diſpoſal of an Heireſs in Marriage; a Favour granted by the Kings of *England*, whilſt they had the keeping of all Wards under Age.

Marital, belonging to an Huſband.

Maritim, belonging to the Sea; alſo bordering on the Sea, or ſituated on the Sea-coaſts.

Maritima Angliæ (old Law-Term) the Profits ariſing to the King from the Sea; which were anciently collected by Sheriffs, but afterwards granted to the Admiral.

Mark, Sign or Token, Proof, Print: Alſo a White, or Aim to ſhoot at.

Mark, a Silver-coin, anciently valu'd at Thirty Pence, and now taken for the Summ of Thirteen Shillings and Four-pence. A *Mark of Gold*, in old Time, was the quantity of Eight Ounces, and was equal to Sixteen Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Four-pence of our preſent Money: *Mark* is alſo a *Scotch* Coin, worth 13⅓ *d. Engliſh*.

Mark of Goods, a diſtinguiſhing Mark, whereby every Merchant or Trader knows his own Goods; which is expreſs'd either by Letters of the Alphabet, or Numbers, and ſometimes by other particular Characters.

To **Mark**, to ſet a Mark on a thing, in order to know it again; to take notice, to mind.

Mark-Penny, a Penny formerly paid by every Inhabitant, at *Maldon* in *Eſſex*, who had Pipes or Gutters laid out of their Houſes, into the Street.

Mark-weight, a foreign Weight commonly of 8 Ounces; and *Mark-Pound* is two ſuch Marks, or 16 Ounces.

Market, the Place where Goods, and all Proviſions are ſet to Sale: Alſo the Liberty or Privilege, whereby a Town is enabled to keep a Market.

Clerk of the Market, an Officer in every County, whoſe Buſineſs is, to keep a Standard of all Weights and Meaſures, according to the King's Standard in the Exchequer, and to ſee that all Meaſures in every Place be anſwerable to them.

Market-zeld or **Market-geld**, Toll of the Market.

Marketable, fit to be utter'd, or ſold in the Market.

Marl, a kind of fat Earth, which is caſt upon Land, to make it more fruitful.

Marlerium or **Marletum**, (in old Records) a Marl-pit.

Marline, (a Sea-Term) a ſmall Line made of untwiſted Hemp, and well tarred, to keep the ends of Ropes from *farcing* or ravelling, or any Tackle, as Pendants, Garnet, *&c.*

Marline-Spike, a ſmall piece of Iron to faſten Ropes together, or to open the Bolt-rope, when the Sail is ſew'd in it; being only a kind of ſmall Fidel; which See.

To **Marling a Sail**, is to make a Sail faſt with Marline put thro' the Eye-let Holes, when it is rip'd out of the Bolt-rope, and cannot be ſow'd in again.

Marmaduke, (*Germ.* a mighty Duke or Captain) a proper Name of Men.

Marmalet or **Marmelade**, a kind of Confection made of Quinces, or other Fruit; from the *Portugueſe* Word *Marmelo*, *i. e.* a Quince.

Marmaritis or **Marmoraria**, (*Lat.*) the Herb Brank-urſin, or Bears-breech.

Marmor, the Marble-ſtone.

Marmorata Aurium, Ear-wax.

Marmoſet, a ſort of black Monkey, having a ſhaggy Neck: Alſo an odd kind of Groteſk-figure in a Building.

Marmotto, a Mountain-Rat.

Maronean Wine, a kind of extraordinary ſtrong Wine.

Maronites, a ſort of Chriſtians living on Mount *Libanus*, that receiv'd the *Roman* Catholick Religion from Pope *Clement* VIII. They were a Branch of the *Jacobites*, and had a Patriarch of their own, who was always nam'd *Peter*.

Marque, in ancient Statute, ſignifies Repriſal. See *Letters of Mart* and *Marque*.

Marqueſs or **Marquis**, a Nobleman, next in Dignity after a Duke and before an Earl; from the *German* Word *March*, *i. e.* a Boundary, becauſe originally they had the Government of Marches or Frontier Countries. A Marqueſs is created by girding on a Sword and Mantle of State, with a Cap of Honour, and a Coronet, and the Delivery of a Charter or Patent.

Marquetry, (*Fr.*) a kind of checker'd inlaid Work, made of Wood of divers Sorts or Colours, in the Shape of Knots, Flowers, or other Devices.

Marquiſate or **Marquiſedom**, the Territory or Juriſdiction of a Marqueſs.

To **Marr**, to ſpoil, to corrupt.

Marriage, a Civil Contract, by which a Man and a Woman are joyn'd together, for mutual Society and Help, the lawful begetting of Children, *&c.*

Marriageable, that is of Age, fit to marry.

Marrow, a ſoft fat Subſtance cover'd with a Membrane or thin Skin, and contain'd in the hollow of the Bones. See *Medulla*.

Marrubium, (*Lat.*) the Herb Hore-hound: The Juice of white Hore-hound mixt with Honey is good for a Cough and Conſumption, and the Powder of it kills Worms.

Marrubium Nigrum, ſtinking Hore-hound.

Mars, the Heathen God of War and Armies: Alſo one of the Seven Planets call'd the Leſſer Infortune by Aſtrologers, upon Account of its ſcorching and over-dying Qualities: Among *Chymiſts*, *Mars* is taken for Iron or Steel; and in *Heraldry*, it ſignifies the Red Colour in the Coat-Armour of Soveraign Princes.

Marſh, a Fen, or boggy Ground.

Marſh-Mallows, a ſort of Herb.

Marſhal, was anciently no other than a Maſter of Horſe, from the *German* Words **Mar**, *i. e.* a Horſe, and **Scalch**, a Ruler; but amongſt us, there are ſeveral conſiderable Officers of that Name; as The Marſhals belonging to the Courts at Law, Marſhals of the Juſtices in *Eyre*, &c.

The **Lord** or **Earl Marſhal of England**, a great Officer of the Crown, who takes Cognizance of all Matters of War and Arms; as alſo of Contracts relating to Deeds of Arms, &c. which cannot be determin'd by Common Law: He may alſo ſit in Judgment in the Marſhalſea-Court againſt Malefactours offending within the Verge of the Queen's Court.

Marſhal of the Ceremonies, an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is in all things, to receive Commands from the Maſter of the Ceremonies, or his Aſſiſtants, for the Queen's Service; and to act or do nothing whatever without the Maſter's Order.

Marſhal of the Exchequer, to whom the Court commits the Cuſtody of the Queen's Debtors, during the Term-time: He alſo aſſigns Sheriffs, Eſcheators, and Collectors their Auditors, before whom they are to account.

Marſhal of the Queen's Bench, the Keeper of the Priſon of the Queen's Bench in *Southwark*, who has the Cuſtody of all Priſoners that are committed thither.

Marſhal of the Queen's Hall, an Officer whoſe Imployment, is when the Tables are prepar'd; to call out thoſe of the Houſehold, and Strangers according to their Quality, to place them after a decent manner, *&c.*

Marſhal of the Queen's Houſe, whoſe Office is to hear and determine Pleas of the Crown within the Queen's Palace; as alſo Suits between thoſe of the Houſehold; to puniſh Offenders within the Verge of the Court, &c.

Clerk Marſhal of the Queen's Houſe, an Officer that attends the Marſhal in his Court, and records all his Proceedings.

Knight Marſhal, another Officer of the Queen's Houſe. See *Knight*.

Marſhals, are alſo Military Officers; as The *Camp-Marſhal* or *Major General*, who is next to the Lieutenant General: He takes Care of incamping the Army, and rides before to view the Ground, where they are to lodge.

There are alſo **Marſhals** in every Regiment and Company, whoſe Office is to look to Priſoners of War, and to execute all Sentences or Orders of the Council of War upon Offenders, &c. And **Marſhals at Sea**, who puniſh Offences committed there, and ſee Juſtice executed; as Ducking at the Yard-arms, Haling under the Keel, ſetting in the Bilboes, &c.

Marſhals at Arms. See *Purſevants*.

Marſhal of France, an Officer of great Honour and Power in that Kingdom, created by the Delivery of a Battoon, mark'd with Flower-de-luces. Theſe Marſhals command the King's Armies above all Perſons that are not Princes of the Bloud, and are alſo the Judges of Points of Honour between Gentlemen.

To **Marſhal**, to put in due Order or Rank, to draw up according to the Rules of the Art of War.

Marſhalling, (in *Heraldry*) is the proper joyning of ſeveral Coats of Arms in one and the ſame Eſcutcheon, with their reſpective Ornaments and Appurtenances.

Marſhals Court. See *Court of Chivalry*.

Marſhalſea or **Marſhalſey**, the Seat or Court of the Marſhal, for the Priſon in *Southwark*; perhaps ſo call'd, becauſe the Marſhal of the King's or Queen's Houſe us'd to ſit there in Judgment, or keep his Priſon.

Marſupialis or **Burſalis**, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Thigh, ſo nam'd from the doubling of its Tendons, which reſembles a Purſe: It ariſes from the *Os Ilium*, *Iſchium* and *Pubis*, and is inſerted to the upper Part of the great *Trochanter*: This Muſcle is otherwiſe call'd *Obturator Internus*, and when it acts, the Thigh-bone is thereby turn'd outwards.

Mart, a great Fair.

Mart-Town, a large Town eminent for ſome great Fair, to which People of ſeveral Nations reſort, upon Account of Commerce and Trade; as that of *Frankfurt* upon the River *Main* in *Germany*.

Martagon, a ſort of Lilly.

Marten or **Martern**, a little Creature like a Ferret, that yields a rich Furr, and whoſe Dung ſmells like Muſk.

Martern-cub, a Martern of the firſt Year.

Martial, (from *Mars* the God of War) warlike, valiant; alſo belonging to War: In *Aſtrology*, born under the Planet *Mars*. In *Chymiſtry* and Natural *Philoſophy*, Particles are ſaid *To be Martial*, when they partake of the Nature of Iron or Steel.

Martial Law, that Law which depends upon the Queen's Will and Pleaſure, or Her Lieutenant's, in time of actual War; extending only to Soldiers and Mariners, where the Queen's Army is on Foot; and being alſo under particular Reſtrictions.

Martialiſt, a Warriour, a Man at Arms.

Martin, a proper Name of Men, from the *Latin*, *Martius*, *i. e.* Warlike.

Martin or **Martinet**, a kind of Swallow; a Bird whoſe Legs are ſo ſhort, that it cannot raiſe it ſelf from the Ground.

Martingale, a thong of Leather faſten'd at one end to the Girts under the Belly of a Horſe, and at the other end to the Muſs-roll, to hinder him from rearing.

Martlemas or **Martinmaſs**, the Feſtival of St. *Martin*, kept on the 11th Day of *November*.

Martlemaſs Beef, Beef ſalted and ſmoak'd at that Seaſon.

Martlet, a ſwift little Martin, a Bird: In *Heraldry*, a Pidgeon, with its Feet raſed or torn off; it is alſo the Mark of Diſtinction in an Eſcutcheon, for the fourth Brother, or Family.

Martnets, (Sea-Term) ſmall Lines, which being faſten'd to the Leetch of a Sail, come down by the Maſt to the Deck: Their Uſe is to bring that part of the Leetch which is next the Yard-arm, cloſe up to the Yard, when the Sail is to be furled.

To **Top the Martnets**, is to hale them up.

Legs of the Martnets, are ſmall Ropes put thro' the Bolt-ropes in the Leetch of the Sail, having a ſmall Eye into which the Martnets are made faſt with two Hitches, and the end let into the ſtanding part of the Martnets.

Martyr, (*Gr. i.e.* a Witneſs) one that ſuffers Pains, Torments, and Death it ſelf, in defence of the Chriſtian Religion, and in Teſtimony of the Truth of the Goſpel.

Martyria, (*i. e.* Teſtimony) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein the Speaker confirms ſomething by his own Experience.

Martyrology, a Diſcourſe, or Book treating of the Lives and Sufferings of Martyrs: Alſo a Regiſter formerly kept in Religious Houſes, in which were ſet down the Donations of Benefactors, and the Days of their Death, *&c.*

Marvel of Peru, a kind of Night-ſhade brought out of *America*, with Flowers of ſuch Variety, that it is alſo call'd *The World's Wonder*.

Mary, (*Heb.* bitter, or very ſad) a Chriſtian Name of Women. See *Miriam*.

Maſcarade or **Maſquerade**, a Company of Perſons, having Masks or Vizards on, and dancing to divert themſelves; eſpecially on ſome Feſtival: Whence one that is fantaſtically dreſs'd, as if he intended to diſguiſe himſelf, is ſaid *To walk in Maſquerade*.

Maſcle, (*Fr.* in *Heraldry*) a kind of ſhort Lozenge that is Voided, or has a Hole in the middle, repreſenting the Maſh of a Net; as *He bears Gules a Shevron Ermin, between three Maſcles Argent*.

Maſculine, (*Lat.*) that is of the Male-kind, belonging to the Male; as *The Maſculine Gender*, a Term in *Grammar*: Alſo manly, courageous, lofty.

Maſculine Planets or **Signs**, (in *Aſtrol.*) are thoſe which excel in Active Qualities, *i. e.* Heat and Coldneſs; as thoſe that ſurpaſs in Paſſive Qualites, *i. e.* Moiſture and Drineſs, are *Feminine*: Thus *Venus*, and the Moon, are counted Feminine, and the reſt Maſculine, except *Mercury*, who is a kind of Hermaphrodite. Of Signs, *Aries*, *Gemini*, *Libra*, *Sagittarius*, and *Aquarius*, are Maſculine, and the other Six Feminine.

Maſh, mixture or mingling; among *Farriers*, a Drench for a Horſe: Alſo ground Corn, boil'd in Water for Cattel to eat.

Mask, a Device made of black Velvet, which Women clap before their Faces when they would not be known; figuratively a Pretence or Cloak, as *Hypocrites hide their wicked Intentions, under the Mask of Devotion*.

Maſlin. See *Meſlin*.

Maſon, (*Fr.*) a Work-man that builds with Stone.

Maſonry, Maſons-work, Stone-work.

Maſora or **Maſſora**, the Criticiſms of *Jewiſh* Doctors, on the *Hebrew* Text of the Bible, taking notice of the various Readings; ſhewing how often, and in what form every Word is met with throughout the Scripture, and even counting all the Verſes, Words, and Letters of it.

Maſs, a huge heap, or pile of any thing; a Lump. All the Blood in a Humane Body is commonly call'd, *The Maſs of Blood*, and every Phyſical Compoſition of Powders, or other Ingredients, wrought into one Subſtance with Liquor; as Pills, *&c.* is likewiſe termed *a Maſs*. In Natural *Philoſophy*, it is taken to expreſs the quantity of Matter in any Body.

The **Popiſh Maſs**, Part of the Liturgy or Church-Service, among *Roman* Catholicks.

Maſs-Offerings. See *Oblations*.

Maſs-Prieſt, every Secular Prieſt, as diſtinguiſh'd from the Regulars, was anciently call'd a Maſs-Prieſt, who was to officiate in the Maſs, or ordinary Service of the Church: Afterwards, the Word came to be reſtrain'd to thoſe mercenary Creatures, who were kept in Chantries, or at particular Altars, to ſay ſo many Maſſes for the Souls of the Deceaſed.

Maſſacre, a cruel Butchery and Slaughter, made on People that are not in a condition to defend themſelves.

To **Maſſacre**, to murder, or butcher after a barbarous manner; properly to kill with a Mace, or Club.

Maſſeteres, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) ſhort, thick, and tendinous Muſcles of the Lower Jaw, which with the help of the Temporal Muſcles, they move to the right Side, left Side, and forward.

Maſſive or **Maſſy**, ſolid, weighty.

Maſſorets, a ſort of *Jews*, who made it their Buſineſs to correct falſe-written Words of the Holy Scriptures, noting them with this Character o; (for they made a Scruple to blot them out) and ſetting down their Corrections in the Margin.

Maſt of Amber, the quantity of Two Pounds and a half Weight.

Maſt of a Foreſt, the Fruit of wild Trees, call'd *Glandiferous or Maſt-bearing*; as Oak, Cheſnut, Beech, *&c.*

Maſt of a Ship, one of thoſe round pieces of Timber that are ſet upright on the Deck, to which the Yards, Sails, Tackle, *&c.* are made faſt; being chiefly four in Number, *viz.* the *Fore-maſt*, *Main-maſt*, *Miſſen-maſt*, with their Top-maſts and Top-gallant Maſts, and the *Bolt-ſprit*, whereto the *Bona-venture-Miſſen* is added in ſome great Ships; all which See in their proper Places.

To **Spend a Maſt**, a Sea-Phraſe us'd when the Maſt is broke by foul Weather.

To **Spring a Maſt**, is when it is crack'd in any Par

Maſter, Governour, Head, Teacher; one skill'd in any Art or Myſtery: Alſo a Title belonging to ſome Places; as *Maſter of the Jewel-Houſe*, *Maſter of the Wardrobe*, *Maſter of the Ordinance*, &c. All great Officers that have the chief Care and Overſight of the King's or Queen's Jewels, of the Wardrobe, of the Ordinance, *&c.*

Maſter of Aſſay, (in the Mint) an Officer whoſe Buſineſs it is to weigh the Silver, and ſee whether it be according to the Standard.

Maſter of the Armoury, one that has the Management and Overſight of the Queen's Armour, in any ſtanding Armoury, with Power of placing or diſplacing all inferiour Officers belonging to it.

Maſter of Arts, the Second Degree taken by Students at the Univerſities.

Maſter de Camp, a Colonel of Horſe, ſo call'd in *France* and *Spain*, where the Title of *Colonel* is only given to thoſe that Command Regiments of Foot and Dragoons.

Maſter de Camp General, a Military Officer in *France*, who is the Second General Officer over all the Regiments of Light-Horſe, and next to the Colonel General.

Maſter of the Ceremonies, an Officer at Court whoſe Buſineſs is to introduce all Ambaſſadours, E voys, Reſidents, Agents, Deputies, or other Perſo commiſſioned from Foreign Princes, or States; as al to attend all Foreign Princes and Strangers of Qua ty without Character, during their Abode in th Kingdom.

Maſte

Maſters of the Chancery, are Aſſiſtants to the Lord Chancellour, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, in Matters of Judgment: Of theſe there are ſome Ordinary, and others Extraordinary; the former are Twelve in Number, the chief of them being the Maſter of the Rolls; and the latter are appointed to act in all the Country, Ten Miles from *London*, taking Affidavits, Recognizances, Acknowledgments of Deeds, *&c.*

Maſter of the Faculties, an Officer under the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, who grants Licences and Diſpenſations. See *Faculty*.

Maſter Gunner of England, one who is to teach and inſtruct, all that deſire to learn the Art of *Gunnery*; and to adminiſter to every Scholar an Oath, which binds him not to ſerve any Prince or State without Leave; nor to teach the Art to any, but ſuch as have taken the ſaid Oath.

Maſter of the Horſe, he that has the Rule and Charge of the Queen's Stable; an Office of high Eſteem, always beſtow'd upon ſome Perſon of Honour, and great Merit: There is alſo a Maſter of the Horſe in a Noble-man's Family.

Maſter of the Queen's Houſhold, an Officer of great Antiquity and Authority, under the Lord Steward of the Queen's Houſehold, who was anciently call'd *Grand Maſter of the Houſehold*.

Maſter of the Jewel-Houſe, an Officer in the Queen's Houſehold, who is allow'd *Bonge of Court*, *i. e.* Diet for himſelf, and other Inferiour Officers, call'd *Clerks of the Jewel-Houſe*, and a particular Lodging in Court: He has Charge of all Plate us'd for the King or Queen's Table, or by any great Officer attending the Court; as alſo of all Plate in the Tower of *London*, of Chains, looſe Jewels, *&c.*

Maſter of the Mint, an Officer now call'd *The Warden of the Mint*, whoſe Buſineſs is to receive in, and take care of the Gold, Silver, and Bullion, to be Coined; and to over-ſee all the other Officers.

Maſter-Worker of the Mint, he that receives the Bullion from the Warden, cauſes it to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers, and takes it from them again when it is made.

Maſter of the Queen's Muſters or **Muſter-Maſter General**, an Officer in Royal Armies, for maintaining the Forces compleat, well Armed, and Trained; as alſo for Prevention of Frauds, that may waſte the Queen's Treaſure, having the Over-ſight of all the Captains, and their reſpective Companies.

Maſter of the Ordinance, a great Officer, to whoſe Care all the Queen's Ordinance and Artillery is committed.

Maſter of the Poſts, was an Officer of the King's Court, who had the appointing of all ſuch throughout *England*; as provided Poſt-horſes, for the ſpeedy paſſing of the King's Meſſages, *&c.* and took care to pay them their Wages: But now by Stat. 12. *Car.* 2. one general Letter-Office, or Poſt-Office, is ſettled at *London*; and the Maſter of it eſtabliſh'd by the Queen's Letters Patent.

Maſter of the Revels. See *Revels*.

Maſter of the Requeſts, the chief Judge of the Court of Requeſts; which is now quite taken away. See *Court of Requeſts*.

Maſter of the Rolls, formerly call'd *Clerk of the Rolls*, is an Aſſiſtant to the Lord Chancellour, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, in the High Court of Chancery; ſo that he hears Cauſes there, and gives Orders in his Abſence: He has alſo at his Diſpoſal, the Offices of the Six Clerks, Clerks of the petty Bag, Examiners of the Court, and Clerks of the Chappel. This Office ſeems to take Name from the ſafe keeping of the Rolls of all Patents and Grants that paſs the Great Seal, and of all Records of the Court of Chancery.

Maſter of a Ship, a chief Officer, whoſe Place and Duty is, to take the general Management of the Ship's Way at Sea, into his Charge or Care, to frame all ſuch Courſes, as may ſafeſt and ſooneſt bring her to her deſigned Harbours, or Places of Rendezvous; and to give the neceſſary Orders to the Sea-men, for ſteering, trimming, ſailing, watching, *&c.*

Maſter of the Temple. See *Templars*.

Maſter of the Court of Wards and Liveries, formerly the principal Officer and Judge of that Court, appointed by the King, to whoſe Cuſtody the Seal of the Court was committed.

Maſter of the Wardrobe, a great Officer at Court, who has the Cuſtody and Charge of all the former Kings and Queens ancient Robes, kept in the Tower of *London*, and of all the Royal Hangings, Bedding, *&c.* He has alſo the Charge, and delivering out of all Velvet and Scarlet Liveries, to any of the Queen's Servants. This Officer formerly had his Dwelling-Houſe, call'd *The Wardrobe*, near *Puddle-Wharf*, in *London*.

To **Maſter**, to make one's ſelf Maſter of, to get the better of, to keep under.

Maſter-Note, in Muſick. See *Meaſure-Note*.

Maſter-piece, a moſt exact piece of Workmanſhip in any Art, or Faculty.

Maſter-wort, an Herb with Leaves ſomewhat like Angelica, but that they grow lower, and on leſſer Stalks: The Root of it is good againſt cold Diſeaſes of the Stomach, provokes Sweat; and being held between the Teeth, it draws Rheum exceedingly.

Maſterleſs, that has no Maſter; head-ſtrong, ſtubborn.

Maſterly, Maſter-like; as *To ſing maſterly*.

Maſterſhip, the Quality and Dignity of a Maſter.

Maſtery, Power, Authority, Command.

Maſtication, (*Lat.*) the Act of chewing, by which the Meat being broken into ſmall pieces with the Teeth, and mix'd with the Spittle, is prepar'd to be more eaſily ſwallow'd and digeſted in the Stomach.

Maſticatory, a Medicine to be chewed, or to provoke Spitting.

Maſtiche, (*Gr.*) Maſtick, a clear and ſweet Gum, iſſuing out of the Maſtick or Lentisk-Tree. It is temperate in Heat, and of a dry and binding Quality; ſo that it ſtrengthens the Stomach, ſtays Vomiting, ſtops Iſſues of Bloud, *&c.*

Maſticot or **Maſſicot**, (*Ital.*) a kind of a Yellow Colour us'd in Painting.

Maſtinus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Maſtiff, a great Dog, or Cur.

Maſtoidei, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the ſame with *Mammillares*; ſuch Proceſſes any where as are ſhap'd like the Teats of a Cow's Udder: Alſo certain Muſcles that bend the Head, proceeding from the Neck-bone and the Breaſt-bone, and ending in the *Mammiform*, or Dug-like Proceſſes.

Maſtos, a Breaſt, Pap, or Dug: Alſo an Herb good for Diſtempers of the Breaſt.

Maſtruca, a kind of Winter-garment, or Furrcoat, made of Wolves or Deer-skin, worn by the *Scythians*, and other Northern People.

Maſura, (in Doomſday-Book) an old decayed Houſe, or Wall; the Ruins of a Building.

Maſura Terræ, a quantity of Ground, containing about four *Oxgangs*; which See.

Mat. See *Mats*.

Matachin or **Mataſſin**, a kind of antick *French* Dance.

Match, an Agreement for ſeveral Perſons to meet; a Party to be marry'd; an Equal: Among *Hunters*, a Wolf at Rutting-time is ſaid *To go to Match*, or *to Mate*.

In Military Affairs, **Match** is a ſort of Rope made on purpoſe, which being once lighted at the end, burns on by Degrees and regularly, without ever going out, as long as any of it is left. It is us'd for the firing of Match-lock Muskets, and all ſorts of great Guns; for ſetting Fire to the Trains of Mines, *&c.*

To **Match**, to be like, to pair, or couple; to marry.

Matchable, that may be matched, or equalized.

Matchleſs, that has not his Match; incomparable, excellent.

Mate, a Companion or Aſſiſtant; a Word much in Uſe among Sea-men; as *The Maſter's Mate, the Surgeon's Mate, &c.*

Mate or **Check-mate**, (at Cheſs-play) is when the Game is brought to that paſs, that there is no way left for the King to eſcape.

To **Mate**, (*Sax.*) to amaze or aſtoniſh, to daunt, daſh, or put out of Countenance; to match, or equal.

Mater, (*Lat.*) a Mother, a Woman that has brought forth a Child: Alſo the ſame as *Matrix*, the Mother or Womb.

Mater Dura or **Meninx Craſſa**, (in *Anat.*) a Membrane or Skin, that ſticks cloſe to the Scull on the in-ſide, in ſome Places, and mediately covers the Brain, and the *Cerebellum*, or leſſer Brain; having four Cavities, or hollow Parts, which ſupply the place of Veins.

Mater Perlarum, Mother of Pearl. See *Margaritiferæ Concha.*

Mater Pia or **Meninx Tenuis**, a Skin which immediately clothes the Brain and *Cerebellum.* It is extremely full of Bloud-Veſſels; and deſign'd, as ſome think, to keep in the Spirits there bred, and to prevent their flying away. Theſe Skins are call'd *Matres, i. e.* Mothers, by the *Arabians*, as if all the other Membranes of the Body took their riſe from, or were propagated by them.

Mater Metallorum, (*i. e.* the Mother of Metals) a Term us'd by *Chymiſts* for Quick-ſilver.

Materia Medica, whatever is us'd in the Art of *Phyſick*, for the preventing or curing of Diſeaſes; whether prepar'd from Plants, Living-creatures, Minerals, *&c.* according to the Galenical or Chymical Method.

Material, conſiſting of Matter or Subſtance; alſo being of ſome Weight or Concern; principal, main.

Materials, Tools, or Stuff proper for Workmanſhip.

Materiality, a being material, the Subſiſtence of Matter.

Maternal, belonging to a Mother, motherly; as *Maternal Tenderneſs, maternal Care*, &c.

Maternity, Motherhood, the Quality of a Mother.

Math. See *After-math.*

Mathematical, (*Gr.*) belonging to the Mathematicks.

Mathematical Compoſition. See *Compoſition Mathematical.*

Mathematical Horizon, the ſame with the *True Horizon.* See *Horizon.*

Mathematician, one that is skill'd in the Mathematical Arts.

Mathematicks, originally ſignifies any kind of Diſcipline or Learning; but the Word is now generally taken for certain noble Sciences, taught by true Demonſtration, and exercis'd about Quantity, *i. e.* whatever is capable of being number'd or meaſur'd, which is compris'd under Numbers, Lines, Superficies, and Solids: Theſe Sciences are diſtinguiſh'd into Pure and Mixt, Speculative and Practical.

Pure or **Simple Mathematicks**, are *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*; which only treat of Number and Magnitude, conſider'd abſtractedly from all kind of Matter; to theſe alſo may be referr'd *Mechanical Motion*, likewiſe conſider'd ſeparately, and as capable of different Degrees of Swiftneſs.

Mixt Mathematicks, are thoſe Arts and Sciences which treat of the Properties of Quantity, apply'd to material Beings, or ſenſible Objects; as *Aſtronomy, Geography, Navigation, Dialling, Surveying, Gauging, &c.*

Speculative Mathematicks, only imply the ſimple Idea or Knowledge of the Matters propoſed, with the bare Contemplation of Truth or Falſhood, with reſpect to them.

Practical Mathematicks, ſhew how to demonſtrate ſomething uſeful, or to perform ſomewhat propoſed that may tend to the Benefit and Advantage of Mankind.

Mathildis. See *Maud.*

Mathurins, a Religious Order founded by Pope *Innocent* III. for the Redemption of Chriſtian Captives out of *Turkiſh* Slavery.

Matracium, (*Lat.* in *Chymiſtry*) a little Bag, in which is put calcined Tartar, and the like, having Holes prick'd in it here and there, to let out the Liquor.

Matrals or **Bolt-head**, a long ſtraight-necked Glaſs-veſſel, often us'd by *Chymiſts* in Diſtillations; which when fitted to the Noſe of an Alembeck, or Still, is call'd *a Receiver*; and when one of theſe is by its Neck well luted, or joyn'd to the Neck of another, they term it a *Double Veſſel.*

Matricalia, (*Lat.*) Medicines proper for Diſeaſes of the *Matrix*, or Womb.

Matricaria, Mother-wort, White-wort, or Feverfew; an Herb much us'd in thoſe Diſeaſes; a Decoction of it drives out the After-Birth, cures Mother-fits, Feavers, *&c.*

Matrice or **Matrix**, the Mother, or Womb.

Matrices, certain Moulds or Forms, in which Printing-Letters, or Characters, are Caſt by the Letter-founder.

Matricide, the Murderer of his Mother; or the Act of him that kills his Mother.

Matricula, (*Lat.*) a Regiſter, Roll, or Liſt, in which the Names of Perſons are enter'd: In the ancient Church, there was *Matricula Clericorum, i. e.* a Liſt, or Catalogue of the Officiating Clergy; and *Matricula Pauperum*, which was an Account of the Poor to be relieved.

Matricular, belonging to ſuch a Regiſter; as *A matricular Book, i. e.* a Book, in which the Names of young Scholars newly admitted into the Univerſity, are uſually enter'd.

To **Matriculate**, to ſet down in the Matricular Book.

Matriculation, the Act of Matriculating, or Regiſt'ring the Names of Students in a College.

Matrimonial, belonging to Matrimony; as *Matrimonial Articles*, The *matrimonial Vow*, &c.

Matrimony, Wedlock, Marriage.

Matrix, the Matrice or Mother; that part of the Womb where the Child is Conceiv'd: Alſo the Pith in Trees or Herbs; the ſame that *Herbaliſts* otherwiſe call *Cor*; which See.

Matrix Eccleſia, the Mother-Church, either a Cathedral, with reſpect to the Parochial Churches within the ſame Dioceſs; or a Pariſh-Church, with reference to the Chappels depending on it.

Matron, a prudent and vertuous motherly Woman, that keeps her Family under good Diſcipline and Government, to whoſe Care young Virgins may be ſafely committed: Alſo one of the grave Women that have the Over-ſight of Children in an Hoſpital. Among the *Romans*, the Word was alſo taken for a Lady, or Woman of Quality.

Matronalia, the Matrons Feaſts, appointed by *Romulus*, and celebrated by the *Roman* Ladies; during which the Men ſent Preſents to the Women, as they did again to the Men, at the *Saturnalia.*

Mats, (in Sea-Affairs) broad thick Clouts of Sinnet, or Rope-yarns and Thrums, beat flat, and weaved together, to ſave the Yards from galling againſt the Maſts; as alſo to keep the Clews of the Sails from galling.

Mat-weed, an Herb, ſo call'd from the frequent Uſe of it in making Mats and Frails, but otherwiſe call'd *Feather-graſs* and *Spaniſh Ruſh*.

Matta, a certain Idol, viſited every Year by many Thouſands of *Indians*, who out of a ſuperſtitious Devotion cut off part of their Tongues, which they offer in Sacrifice to it.

Mattathias. See *Matthias*.

Matted, covered with Mats: the Hair is ſaid *To be matted*, when intangled or clung together for want of combing: Alſo a Term apply'd to Herbs, when they grow as if they were plaited together; as *Matted Pinks*, &c.

Matter, the Stuff any thing is made or conſiſts of; Cauſe or Occaſion, Thing or Buſineſs; alſo that which runs out of a Sore.

In Natural *Philoſophy*, **Matter** or **Body** is a diviſible and paſſive Subſtance, extending into Length, Breadth, and Thickneſs; being capable of putting on all manner of Forms, as alſo of moving according to all manner of Directions, and Degrees of Swiftneſs.

Matter in Deed, (a Law-Phraſe) is nothing elſe but a Truth that may be prov'd, tho' not by Record; and *Matter of Record*, is that which is prov'd by ſome Record.

Nude Matter, is a naked Allegation of a thing done, to be prov'd only by Witneſſes, and not by a Record, or other Specialty in Writing under Seal.

Matthew, (*Heb.* Reward) the Name of one of the Apoſtles and Evangeliſts, who was otherwiſe call'd *Levi*, now a common Chriſtian Name of Men.

Matthias, (*i. e.* the Gift of the Lord) the Name of an Apoſtle, who was choſen to ſupply the Place of *Judas Iſcariot*.

Mattins, (*Lat.*) Morning-Prayer, in the Publick Service of the Church of *England*; alſo one of the Canonical Hours of Prayer in the *Roman* Church.

Mattock, a Tool with which Huſband-men grub up Roots of Trees, Weeds, *&c.* by ſome call'd a *Grub-ax*, or *Rooting-ax*.

Mattreſs, (*Fr.*) a kind of Quilt fill'd with Cotton, or Wooll; a Flock-bed.

Maturation, the Action of growing ripe, or the Tendency of Fruits towards Ripeneſs. In *Surgery*, the Ripening of Swellings, Sores, or Humours: Among *Chymiſts*, it is taken for Digeſtion, Circulation, *&c.*

Mature, ripe, perfect, that is in its Perfection; as *To grow mature.* It is alſo us'd in a Figurative Senſe; as *Mature Deliberation, ſuch a Deſign is not mature for Execution*, &c.

Maturity, Ripeneſs of Fruit, or Years; the Condition of that which is brought to full Perfection.

Matutine, belonging to the Morning. Among *Aſtrologers*, ſix of the Planets are ſaid *To be Matutine*, when they are above the Horizon at Sun-riſing, and *Veſpertine*, when they ſet after the Sun: The Three Upper Planets are counted ſtrongeſt when *Oriental* and Matutine, as the Three Lower, when *Occidental* and Veſpertine.

Maud or **Mathildis**, a Chriſtian Name of Women, from the *German* Words *Maechi*, a Maid, and *Helde* or *Hilde*, a Lady, that is to ſay, a Maid of Honour; a Princeſs.

† To **Maudle**, to beſot, or put out of Order, as drinking ſtrong Liquors does in a Morning.

Maudlin, maudled, half drunk, tipſy: Alſo a Contraction of *Magdalen*, a proper Name of Women.

Maudlin or **Sweet Maudlin**, an Herb ſomewhat like Tanſey in Shape; but having the ſame Vertues as Ale-coſt, or Ground-ivy.

Maugre, (*Fr.*) whether one will or no, or in ſpight of.

Mavis, a Singing-bird, being a kind of Thruſh or Thruſſel.

To **Maul** or **Mall**, to bang, or beat ſoundly.

Maulſtick, the Stick upon which a Painter leans his Hand, when he is at Work.

Maulkin or **Maukin**, a kind of Beeſom to make clean an Oven with, otherwiſe call'd a Scovel, an Oven-Mop: Alſo a Scare-crow to fright away Birds.

Maum, a ſoft brittle Stone, ſo call'd by the Inhabitants in ſome Parts of *Oxford-ſhire*: The Word *Maum* or *Mawm* is alſo ſtill us'd in *Northumberland* for ſoft and mellow.

Maunchy. See *Manche*.

Maund, a great Baſket, or Hamper of Books, or other Merchandize, containing eight Bales, each of a Hundred Pounds weight, or two Fats: Alſo a ſort of Hand-baſket with two Lids, to carry on one's Arm.

To **Maunder**, to grumble, mutter or growl.

Maundy-Thurſday. See *Mandy-Thurſday*.

Maurice or **Morris**, a proper Name of Men.

Mauſoleum, a famous Tomb that Queen *Artemiſia*, built for her Husband *Mauſolus*, King of *Caria*; and call'd according to his Name; which in ancient Time paſs'd for one of the Seven Wonders of the World: Whence any ſtately Monument or Sepulchre may be ſo termed.

Mauther, a Word us'd in *Norfolk* for a little Girl.

Mauvette, (*Fr.*) a kind of Mavis, or Thruſh; a Bird.

Maw-worms, certain Worms in a Horſe's Body, being of a reddiſh Colour like Earth-worms, and about the Length of one's Finger.

Mawkiſh, ſick at Stomack, ſqueamiſh.

Mawks, as *A great Mawks*, i. e. a dirty naſty Slut.

Maxilla Superior, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the Upper Cheek-bone or Jaw-bone, conſiſting of Twelve Bones, ſix on each Side; whereto ſome add a Thirteenth call'd *Vomer*; which See.

Maxilla Inferior, the Lower Jaw-bone, which is moveable, and wherein the Under-Teeth are ſet.

Maxillar or **Maxillary**, belonging to the Jaw-bone.

Maxim, (in any Art or Science) is a Propoſition or Principle generally received, grounded upon Reaſon, and not to be denyed, which is alſo call'd an *Axiom*: *Maxims in Law*, are Concluſions of Reaſon, and univerſal Propoſitions, ſo perfect and ſure, that they may not be oppoſed or diſputed.

Maximilian, the Name of two Emperours of *Germany*, compounded of thoſe of two famous *Roman* Generals, *viz. Q. Fabius Maximus*, and *Scipio Æmilianus*.

Maximis & Minimis or **Methodus de Maximis & Minimis**, that Method which Mathematicians make uſe of for the reſolving of a Problem, which require the greateſt or leaſt Quantity attainable in that Caſe.

May, the fifth and moſt pleaſant Month of the Year, ſo call'd by *Romulus*, in reſpect of his Senators and Noble-men, ſtyled *Majores*; as the following Month was nam'd *June*, in Honour of the *Juniores*, who ſerv'd him in the Wars: Others will have its Name deriv'd from *Maia*, the Mother of *Mercury*, to whom Sacrifices were offer'd in that Month.

May-bug, a kind of Inſect.

May-buſh, an Herb.

May-fly, an Inſect, ſo call'd becauſe it is bred in the Month of *May* of the Water-cricket, which creeping out of the River, turns to a Fly: It uſually lyes under Stones near the Banks, and is a good Bait for ſome ſort of Fiſh.

May-games, certain Sports on the firſt Day of *May*, which took riſe from a like Cuſtom among the ancient *Romans*, who perform'd them in Honour of *Maia* or *Flora*, the Goddeſs of Flowers.

May-lilly or Lilly-convally, a Flower. See *Lilium Convallium*.

Maythen, an Herb like Camomile, but of a stinking Smell, and ulcerating Quality; but that without Smell, and with a double Flower, is counted a Rarity.

Mayhem. See *Maihem*.

To **Mail Hawks**, (in *Falconry*) to pinnion their Wings.

Mayor, the chief Magistrate of a City, or Corporation; the same as *Meyr* among the ancient *Britains*, deriv'd from the *British* Word *Maer*, which signifies To keep and preserve, and not from the *Latin Major*, *i. e.* Greater. King *Richard* I. chang'd the Bailiff of *London* into a Mayor.

Mayoralty, the Office and Dignity of a Mayor.

Mayoress, a Mayor's Wife.

Maza, (*Gr.*) a Dish made of Water and Oil, or Milk mingled with Flower, which poor People anciently us'd in stead of Bread; Hasty-pudding, Flummery.

Mazarine-blew, a kind of deep blew Colour.

Mazarine, the Name of a famous Cardinal, who was Regent of *France*, during the Minority of the present *French*, King *Lewis* XIV.

Mazarine or a la Mazarine, (in *Cookery*) a particular manner of dressing several sorts of Fowl, especially Pigeons and Chickens.

Mazarines, a kind of little Dishes to be set in the middle of a larger Dish for the setting out of Ragoos, or Fricassies; also a sort of small Tarts fill'd with Sweet-meats.

Maze, Astonishment, Perplexity.

Maze, (in a Garden) a Place artificially made with many Turnings and Windings.

Mazer, a broad standing Cup, or drinking-bowl.

Mazzaroth, a *Chaldee* Word, signifying the Zodiack.

† **Meacock**, an effeminate Fellow, or one that is over-fond of his Wife.

Mead, a pleasant Drink made of Honey, and Water; also a Poetical Word for a Meadow.

Meadow or Meadow-ground, a Land that yeilds good store of Grass, for Hay or Pasture; a green Field.

Meadow-Parsnep, a sort of Plant.

Meadow-sweet or Mead-sweet, an Herb growing in Meadows, with crumpled Leaves, somewhat like those of the Elm: It stays all manner of Bleedings, Fluxes, and Vomitings, and makes the Heart light.

Meager, (*Fr.*) lean, poor in Flesh, thin, scraggy, meer Skin and Bone: Figuratively a Style or subject is said to be *meager*, *i. e.* barren or dry.

Meak, an Instrument to mow or hack Pease, Brake, *&c.*

Meal-rents, certain Rents heretofore given in Meal to make Food for the Lord's Hounds, by some Tenants in the Honour of *Clun*, which are still so call'd altho' now paid in Money.

Meals or Males, the Shelves or Banks of Sand on the Sea-coasts of *Norfolk*: Whence *Ingold-meals*, the Name of a Sandy Shore in *Lincoln-shire*.

Mealy-mouthed, that is afraid to declare his Mind; over-bashful.

Mealy-Tree or Wild-Vine, a sort of Plant.

Mean, low, poor, pitiful, indifferent.

Mean, the middle between two Extremes, either in Time or Dignity. In a Law-sense, the interim, or middle Time; as *His Action was mean between the Disseisin made to him and his Recovery.* There is also a *Lord Mean* or *Mesne*. See *Mesne*.

Mean or Mean Part, (in *Musick*) is the Tenor, or middle Part.

Mean Axis, a Term in Opticks. See *Axis*.

Mean Diameter, (in Gauging) is a Geometrical Mean between the Diameters at Head and Bung in any close Cask.

Mean and Extreme Proportion. See *Extreme and Mean Proportion*.

Mean Motion or Mean Longitude of the Sun, (in *Astron.*) according to the *Ptolemaick System*, is an Arch of the Ecliptick, reckon'd from the beginning of *Aries* to the *Line of the Sun's mean Motion*, which See.

Mean Proportional, (in *Geom.*) when in three Quantities there is the same Proportion of the First to the Second, as of that Second to a Third; the Second is call'd a *Mean Proportional*; as in 2, 4, 8 there is the same Proportion of 2 to 4, as of 4 to 8, and 4 is the Mean Proportional. In *Arithmetick* and *Musick*, the Second of any three Proportionals is termed the Mean.

To **Mean**, to intend or resolve, to design or purpose, to signify, to understand.

Means, Methods, Ways, or Devices, which one endeavours to attain an End or do a thing: Also the Wealth or Estate that any Man is possessed of.

Continual Means, (in *Arithmet.*) when one Root or first Number is multiply'd by it self, and the following Numbers likewise by themselves, the Numbers taken between 1 and the Number last produc'd, are call'd *Continual Means*. Thus 2 being given for the Root, and multiply'd by it self, has 4 for the Product, which being again multiply'd by it self produces 16, and 16 in like manner squared produces 256. In this Case, 2, 4, and 16, are Continual Means between 1 and 256.

Mear, a Balk or Furrow in a Field, to part one Man's Land from another; also a marshy Ground. See *Meer*,

Mear-stones, Stones set up for Land-marks, or Boundaries in open Fields.

Mearl, a Black-bird.

Mease, (a Law-Term) a Messuage or Dwelling-House; in some Places corruptly call'd a Mise or Mise-place.

Mease or Mese, a Measure of Herrings, containing Five Hundred.

Measles. See *Meazles*.

Meason-due, (*Fr. i. e.* House of God) a Word us'd in several Statutes for a Monastery, Religious House, or Hospital.

Measurable, that may be measured, moderate.

Measure, that which serves to make known the Greatness, Extent and Quantity of any Thing. In *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*, it is said of a certain Number or Quantity, which being several times repeated, equals another bigger to which it has Relation; as 4 is the Measure of 20 taken five times.

In *Philosophy*, Time is the **Measure** of Motion; but in *Mechanicks*, Motion is the *Measure* of Time: In *Musick*, *Measure* is a Space of Time, set out by a constant equal Motion of the Hand or Foot, down and up successively; which is sometimes swifter, sometimes slower, according to the Nature of the Musick.

Measure-Note, Master-Note, or Time-Note, the Semebreve, a Musical Note, so call'd because it is of a certain determinate Measure, or Length of Time by it self; and all the other Notes are measur'd by, or adjusted to its Value.

Measure of Time, (in *Astrol.*) a Matter much to be regarded in handling Nativities, that when the Artist has a Direction he may know how long it will be before it operates; for the computing of which Space of Time there are different Methods laid down, and Tables made by several Authors, who treat of that Subject.

Measurer of Cloth. See *Alnager*.

Measures, Ways, Means, Purposes, or Designs; as *He broke all my Measures.*

Meaſuring-Money, a certain Duty formerly laid upon C[illegible]

Meath, as *I gave you Meath of the buying*, i. e. full Power; a Phraſe uſed in *Lincolnſhire*.

Meatus, (*Lat.*) a Movement, or Courſe; a Paſſage or Way; alſo the Pores of the Body.

Meatus Auditorius, (in *Anat.*) the Auditory Paſſage which begins from the Hollow, and winds toward the inner Part of the Ear, being cloath'd with a thin Skin, as far as the Brim of the *Tympanum*, or Drum.

Meatus Urinarius, the Urinary Paſſage, by which the Urine is convey'd from the Bladder.

Meazled, full of Meazles, Spots or Blotches.

Meazles or **Meaſles**, a Diſeaſe ſomewhat like the Small-Pox, ſometimes occaſioned in Children by the Foulneſs of the Mother's Blood.

Mecca, the chief City of *Arabia Felix*, noted for the Sepulchre of the falſe Prophet *Mahomet*.

Mechanical or **Mechanick**, belonging to the Mechanicks: Alſo pitiful, baſe, mean; in regard that the Mechanick Arts or Handicrafts are inferiour to the Liberal and more Noble Sciences.

Mechanical Philoſophy, the ſame as the *Corpuſcular*, which explains the Phænomena or Appearances of Nature, from Mechanical Principles, i. e. from the Motion, Reſt, Figure, Size, &c. of the ſmall Particles of Matter: And theſe Principles are often call'd *Mechanical Cauſes*, and *Mechanical Affections of Matter*.

Mechanical Solution of a Problem, (in *Mathem.*) is either when the Propoſition or Queſtion is reſolv'd by repeated Tryals, or when the Lines made uſe of to that Purpoſe, are not truly Geometrical.

Mechanick Powers or **Principles**, are commonly reckon'd ſix, *viz.* the Ballance, the Leaver, the Pulley, the Screw, the Wedge, and the Wheel; to ſome of which the Force of all Mechanick Inventions muſt be reduc'd.

A **Mechanick**, a Handycrafts-man, or Tradeſman.

The **Mechanicks**, the Science of Motion, or that Part of the Mathematicks, which ſhews the Effects of *Powers*, or moving Forces, and applies them to Machines or Engines, demonſtrating the Laws of Motion, &c. 'Tis alſo commonly taken for thoſe Handycrafts, in which the Labour of the Hands is requiſite, as well as the Study of the Brain.

Mechoacan, an *Indian* Root like Jalap, but white in Colour, and of great Efficacy in the Dropſy; for it draws away Water and Phlegm, and alſo ſtrengthens the Liver and other inward Parts.

Mecænas, a *Roman* Knight, deſcended from the Kings of *Etruria*, and Favourite of the Emperour *Auguſtus*. He was the Patron of the Learned Men of his Time, and had a ſingular Kindneſs for *Virgil* and *Horace*: Whence all Benefactours to Learning, and Friends to Scholars, are at this Day call'd *Mecænas's*.

Mecon, (*Gr.*) Poppey, a Flower, of which, the Powder, the diſtilled Water, the Conſerve, and eſpecially the Syrup, are much us'd in Phyſick.

Meconis, a kind of Lettice.

Meconites, a precious Stone, like Poppey.

Meconium, an Opiate, or the thicken'd Juice of Poppey: Alſo the Ordure of a young Child, which ſticks to the Entrails after the Birth, ſo call'd from its Colour, reſembling that of Poppy-Juice.

Meconologia, a Diſcourſe, Deſcription, or Treatiſe of Poppey.

Medal, a piece of Metal like Money, ſtampt upon ſome extraordinary Occaſion, to preſerve the Memory of ſome illuſtrious Perſon, or of ſome notable Victory, or other Publick Benefit to a Nation.

Medallion, a large Medal.

Medela, (*Lat.*) a Medicine, or Remedy, a Cure, a Method of curing.

[illegible]

[illegible], (in old Records) a Mead-Houſe, or [illegible] Mead or [illegible]

[illegible], (*Sax.*) a Woman of [illegible] Whence our Word *Midwife*.

[illegible], a Bribe or Reward; alſo Compenſation given in Exchange, when the things exchanged are not of equal Value.

Medial Alligation: See *Alligation Medial*.

Median-Vein, (in *Anat.*) the middle Vein in the bending of the Elbow, betwixt the *Cephalick* and *Baſilick*; which may be ſafely open'd, becauſe there is neither Nerve or Artery under it.

Mediaſtina, (*Lat.*) a Branch of the Subclavian Vein, which uſually ariſing from the Trunk of the *Cava*, or great hollow Vein, goes to the *Mediaſtinum*, and *Thymus*.

Mediaſtinum, the double Skin, or folding of the *Pleura*, which proceeds from the *Vertebra's* or Turning-joynts of the Back, and divides the whole Breaſt from the Throat to the Midriff into two hollow Boſoms.

To **Mediate**, to procure by one's Means; as *To mediate a Peace*.

Mediation, an interceding, making Suit, or entreating in any one's Behalf. In *Arithmetick*, Diviſion by 2, or taking the half of any Number or Quantity; it is otherwiſe call'd *Bipartition* and *Biſection*, with reſpect to Lines.

Mediator, a Manager between two Parties, an Interceſſour; one that endeavours to reconcile Perſons at Variance, or undertakes Buſineſs betwixt them.

Mediators of Queſtions, ſix Perſons impower'd by Stat. 2. Ann. 27. *E.* 3. who upon any Queſtion or Debate riſen among Merchants, about any unmarketable Wooll, or undue Packing, were to ſettle the ſame before the Mayor and Officers of the *Staple*.

Mediatrix, a Woman that mediates.

Medica, (*Lat.*) the Pomecitron-tree: Alſo a kind of Clover-graſs, very good for Cattel, which being once ſown, laſts ten Years; *Spaniſh* Trefoil, or three-leaved Graſs of *Spain*.

Medicable, that may be healed, or cured.

Medicament, a Medicine or Phyſical Compoſition, whereby Diſeaſes are ſubdu'd, and Health reſtor'd.

Medicamental, the ſame as *Medicinal*.

Medicaſter, a peddling Phyſician; a Quack.

Medicated, as *Medicated Meats* or *Drinks*, i. e. ſuch as have medicinal Ingredients mingled with them.

Medicina, (*Lat.*) Phyſick; an Art, according to *Galen*, to preſerve preſent Health, and reſtore that which is loſt; or, as *Hippocrates* defines it, an adding of that which is wanting, and a taking away what is ſuperfluous.

Medicinable or **Medicinal**, belonging to Phyſick; Phyſical.

Medicinal Days. See *Critical Days*, & *Vacui Dies*.

Medicine, the Art of Phyſick; alſo a Phyſical Remedy, a Purge.

Medick-fodder or **Spaniſh Trefoil**, an Herb. See *Medica* & *Sainfoin*.

Medicus, (*Lat.*) a Phyſician, one well ſkill'd in the Art and Practice of Phyſick, in the curing of Diſeaſes and Wounds; for of old Phyſicians practis'd Surgery.

Medietas Linguæ, (*Lat.* Law-Term) a Jury impannell'd upon any Cauſe, where a Stranger is Party; one half of it conſiſting of Denizens, and the other of Foreigners.

Mediety, the Moiety, or half a Thing.

Medimnus or **Medimnum**, a Meaſure among the *Greeks*, containing ſix *Roman* Buſhels, which make about fifty *Engliſh* Quarts.

Medio Acquietando, a Judicial Writ, to diſtrain a [illegible]

Superiour Lord [illegible] which he [illegible] long to him.

Mediocrity, a Mean or Middle between Extremes, Moderation; as, [illegible] the Observance of a true Mediocrity between Clemency and Severity.

To **Meditate**, (Lat.) to reflect, muse, ponder or think upon; to consider.

Meditative, given to Meditation; thoughtful.

Meditation, thinking upon, pausing or musing; deep Consideration.

Mediterranean, shut up between the Lands; In-land; as A mediterranean Province.

The **Mediterranean** or **Midland-Sea**, so call'd, because it lies between the three great Continents of the old World, viz. Europe on the North, Asia on the East, and Africa on the South.

Meditrinalia, (Lat.) Feasts kept by the Romans, September 30. in Honour of Meditrina, a certain Goddess of Physick; because they then began to drink new Wines mingled with the old, and that serv'd them instead of Physick.

Meditullium, the middle of any thing. In Anatomy, the spungy Substance betwixt the two Plates of the Scull.

Medium, mean or middle State; as, There is no Medium between Peace and War: Also an Expedient, Way or Device.

In Natural Philosophy, **Medium** signifies that peculiar Constitution, or Frame of any Space, through which Bodies move: Thus the Air is the Medium, in which all Meteors are bred, and move, and by means of which all Living-Creatures on the Land can breath and live; but Water is the Medium in which Fishes have their Life and Motion. See Refraction of the Medium.

Medium Cœli, the Mid-Heaven, the Tenth House, or Angle of the South, in an Astrological Figure, in which Planets and Stars have the greatest Height they can have, and consequently dart Rays more direct, and of greater Efficacy.

Medium Tempus, an old Law-word, signifying the mean Profits.

Medius Venter, (in Anat.) the middle Venter, the Chest, or hollow of the Breast, in which the Heart and Lungs are contain'd. See Thorax.

Medlar, a Tree whose Fruit, when rotten-ripe, is grateful to the Stomach; and is best after Meals, to close up the Mouth of it; yet Medlars being much eaten, breed Melancholy.

Medlefe, (old Law-word) Quarrel, Scuffling or Brawling.

Medley, a mixture of odd things.

Medrinacles, a kind of course Canvas, otherwise call'd Poledavies.

Medsuppe, (in old Records) a Harvest-supper, or Entertainment, given to the Labourers upon the bringing in of Harvest.

Medulla, (Lat.) Marrow in the Bones. Among Mineralists, it is taken for that softish Part which is found in some Stones: In Trees or Herbs, the Pith or Heart, otherwise call'd Core.

Medulla Cerebri, the Marrow of the Brain, a white soft Substance, cover'd on the out-side with the Barky Substance, which is of a more dark or Ashy Colour; the Seat of the Imagination, and the Place where the Distribution of the Animal Spirits is perform'd.

Medulla Oblongata, that part of the Brain which is the beginning of the Spinal Marrow, [illegible] three or four Inches in length within the Scull, and then descending in the Vertebræ; it sends out ten Pair of Nerves to the Chest, Lower-belly and Limbs.

Medulla Ossium, the Marrow of the Bones, a fat Substance shut up in the hollow or porous Part of the Bones: It is kept [illegible] Skin, and is void of all [illegible] greater Cavities, and white in the less, [illegible] juicy in spungy Bones.

Medulla Spinalis, the Spinal Marrow, a Continuation of [illegible] Scull, which goes down the middle of the [illegible] all the Vertebræ, or Turning-joints, and ends [illegible] Bone call'd Os Sacrum: It sends out Thirty [illegible] Nerves on each side, to the Limbs, the great Ca[illegible] ties, and other Parts of the Body; [illegible] any Stoppage, it causes the Palsy [illegible]

Medullar or **Medullary**, belonging to the Marrow.

Medullary Oil, the finer and more [illegible] the Marrow, which serves to preserve the [illegible] the Bones from being too brittle, and to [illegible] Joints supple.

Medusa's Head, the Name of a [illegible] See Algol.

Meed, (old Word) Reward, Merit.

Meek, mild, humble.

Meen or **Mien**, (Fr.) the Countenance of a [illegible] son, especially the Air of his Face; Look, [illegible] Garb.

Meer, (Lat.) downright, errant: In Common Law, it is sometimes us'd for meer Right: also a [illegible] mit, or Bound.

Meer-stone, a Stone set up for a Boundary.

Meer or **Mear**, a Ditch, a Pool, or Standing-water; a low marshy Ground.

Mees, (Sax.) Meadows.

Meeter, Rhime, Verse, or Measure.

Megalesia or **Ludi Megalenses**, (Lat.) certain Games celebrated by the ancient Romans, April [illegible] Honour of Cybele, the Great Goddess, or Grand [illegible] ther of the Gods.

Megalosplanchnus, (Gr.) one that has great swelling Bowels.

Megrim, a Distemper, which causes great Pain [illegible] the Temples, and fore-part of the Head; a Head-[illegible] that comes by Fits.

Meiny, (Fr. old Law-word) as The King's Meiny, i. e. his Family, or Houshold-Servants.

Meiosis, (Gr.) Diminution, or Lessening; [illegible] Rhetorick, a Figure wherein for Disparagement [illegible] slighter Term is made Use of than the Matter [illegible] quires, as when a great Wound is call'd a Scra[illegible] flat Fall, a Foil, &c.

Mel, (Lat.) Honey.

Mela, a Surgeon's Instrument to probe Ulcers, [illegible] draw a Stone out of the Yard, &c.

Melanæetos or **Melanaetus**, (Gr.) the black [illegible] gle, the least, but the best sort of Eagles.

Melampodium, black Hellebore, an Herb.

Melampyrum, Cow-wheat, or Horse-flower, [illegible] Weed hurtful to Corn, full of Branches, and havi[illegible] Seed like Fenigreek.

Melanagogues, Medicines that drive away black Choler, or that chiefly purge Choler.

Melancholick, troubled with, or subject to Me-lancholy.

Melancholist, a Person given up to Melancholy; as An inspired Melancholist, or deep Fanatick.

Melancholy, pensive, sad, sullen, dumpish; [illegible] sad, or that causes Melancholy.

Melancholy, a kind of Frenzy, Dotage, or [illegible] ness, without any evident Cause: A Disease wh[illegible] proceeds from the over-flowing of black Chole[illegible] a degeneracy of the Animal Spirits.

Melancoryphus, a Bird with black Feathers [illegible] the Head; a Fig-pecker.

Melandrys, the largest sort of Tunny, a Sea-[illegible]

Melandryum, the black Pith of an Oak [illegible] of Oak: Also an Herb with a white Flower [illegible] ing amidst Corn, and in Meadows: Also a kind of Pickle made of the Tunny-fish.

Melanium, the black Violet; a Flower.

Melanopiper, black Pepper; a ſort of Spice.

Melanosmegma, black Soap.

Melanthemon, the Herb Camomile.

Melanthium or **Melaspermum**, the Herb Gith, Coriander of *Rome*, Pepper-wort.

Melanurus, the Black-tail, a kind of Perch or Ruff, a Fiſh; it is alſo taken for a Sea-bream: Alſo a Serpent in *Africa*, leſs than a Viper, but more deadly, having two black Strokes upon the Tail; whence it has its Name, the reſt of the Body being white.

Melapium, the Pear-mane, a ſort of Apple.

Melchior, a proper Name of Men, particularly of a famous Heretick, the Ring-leader of a Sect, call'd *Melchiorites*.

Melchiſedech, (*Heb.* King of Righteouſneſs) a Prieſt and King of *Salem*, to whom *Abraham* at his return from the Victory over the five Kings, gave the Tenth of his Spoils.

Melchiſedechians, a Sect of Hereticks that held *Melchiſedech* to be the Holy Ghoſt.

Melchites, a ſort of Chriſtians in *Syria*, ſubject to the Patriarch of *Antioch*, and ſo call'd from *Melchi*, which in the *Syriack* Tongue ſignifies a King, becauſe they us'd to follow the Emperour's Injunctions in Matters of Religion.

Meld-feoh, (*Sax.*) the Reward or Recompence given to one that made the Diſcovery of any breach of Penal Laws; the Informer's Fee.

Meleagris, (*Gr.*) the Guiney or Turkey-hen; a Fowl: Alſo the Flower call'd *Fritillary*.

Meles or **Melis**, the Badger, Gray, or Brock; a wild Beaſt.

Melia, the Aſh-tree.

Meliceria or **Meliceris**, a round Swelling that contains within its own Coat Matter like Honey; yielding if preſs'd, but quickly returning again. It is alſo call'd *Hydrarthrus* and *Hydrops Articularis*.

Melicet, a Fiſh otherwiſe call'd a Keeling.

Melichros, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of a Yellow Colour like Honey.

Melichryſos, an *Indian* Stone of the Jacinth-kind.

Melicotony or **Melocotoon**, a ſort of yellow Peach.

Melicratum, a Drink made of Honey and Rain-water boil'd together; a kind of Mead.

Melilot, an Herb with round Leaves, and ſlender Branches: It ripens Sores, ſoftens and eaſes Pain, being commonly us'd for thoſe Purpoſes, in Plaiſters and Poultices.

Melimeli, Syrup of Quinces preſerv'd in Honey.

Melimelum, a kind of ſweet Apple that is ſoon mellow; an Honey-apple, Pome-Paradiſe; It may alſo be taken for the Quince-apple, made into Marmalet.

Meline, the Herb Balm-mint.

Melinum, an Oil or Ointment made of the Bloſſoms of Apples or Quinces; alſo the Herb Balm-gentle.

Meliorated, (*Lat.*) bettered, made better.

Melioration, a making better, an improving.

Meliphyllum or **Meliſſophyllum**, (*Gr.*) Balm, or Balm-gentle, an Herb that Bees are mightily taken with: It is reckon'd among the Cordial Herbs, removes Melancholy, and chears the Heart.

Meliſcent, (*Lat.* *i. e.* Honey-ſweet) a Chriſtian-Name of ſome Women.

Melitema, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Phyſick-Cake work'd up with Honey, and other Ingredients.

Melites, a precious Stone of the Colour of an O-range, or Quince.

Melitites, a Drink made of Honey and Wine; a kind of Metheglin.

Melius Inquirendo, (*Lat.*) a Writ directed to the Eſcheator, for a ſecond Enquiry of what Lands and Tenements a Man dy'd poſſeſſed, when there is any Suſpicion of Partiality, in an Enquiry made upon the Writ, call'd *Diem clauſit extremum*, after the Death of the King's Tenant.

Melizomum, (*Gr.*) a Decoction, or Broth made of Honey.

Melleous, (*Lat.*) belonging to, or like Honey.

† **Mellifick**, that makes Honey.

Mellifluous, flowing with Honey, full of Sweetneſs.

Melligo, (*Lat.*) the Gum, or Juice of Trees, which Bees gather, and dawb the in-ſide of their Hives with.

Melliſiſm, Wine mingled with Honey, honey'd Wine.

Mellow, ripe, ſoft.

Melo, (*Gr.*) the Melon, a delicious ſort of Pumpion; which being cold and moiſt, is apt to putrify in the Stomach, and to occaſion Feavers or Gripes.

Melocarduus, a foreign Plant like a Melon.

Melocotoon. See *Melicotony*.

Melodious, full of Melody, Muſical, well-tuned, warbling.

Melody, Harmony, a mixture of muſical Sounds delightful to the Ear; a ſweet Air, or pleaſing Tune, from the *Greek* Words *Melos*, a Verſe, and *Ode*, Singing.

Melolontha, the Beetle or May-bug; an Inſect.

Melomeli, Quiddany, Marmalet.

Melomelum, the Sweeting, a ſweet Apple.

Melon. See *Melo*.

Melopepo, a Melon, or Muſk-melon, a ſort of Pumpkin like a Quince; a Garden-Cucumber.

Melos, a Member of the Body; a Verſe: Alſo a Diſeaſe in the Eye, when there is ſo great a burſting out of the Uveous Coat, that it ſeems like an Apple.

Meloſis, (in *Surgery*) a ſearching with the Probe.

Melotis, a leſſer ſort of Probe; an Inſtrument.

Melpomene, one of the Nine Muſes, ſaid to have been the Inventreſs of Tragedies, Odes and Songs.

Melters, (in the Mint) are thoſe that melt the Bullion, before it comes to the Coining.

Melwell, a ſort of Cod-fiſh.

Members, the outward Parts of the Body, which grow as it were Branches from the Trunk of a Tree: In a figurative Senſe 'tis ſaid, The *Members* of Chriſt, of the Church, of Parliament, of any Society, *&c.*

Membrana, (*Lat.*) the uppermoſt, little, thin Skin of any thing; the Pill between the Bark and the Tree; a Skin of Parchment or Vellam.

Membrana or **Membrane**, (in *Anat.*) is a nervous, fibrous, broad, white, ſpreading Subſtance, which covers the Bowels, the great Cavities of the Body, the Muſcles, *&c.* and is endu'd with an exquiſite Senſe.

Membrana Adipoſa, the fat Membrane that ſurrounds the Kidneys.

Membrana Caronſa or **Panniculus Carnoſus**, one of the five Teguments, or Coverings of the Body. See *Panniculus Carnoſus* and *Tegument*.

Membrana Nictitans, a thin purpliſh, or reddiſh Membrane or Film, which ſeveral Beaſts and Birds have to cover and ſhield their Eyes from Duſt, *&c.*

Membrana Uranaria, the Urinary Coat, belonging to a young Child in the Womb, which receives the Urine that comes out of the Bladder; the ſame with *Allantois*, which See.

Membranaceous or **Membranous**, that partakes of the Nature of, or is full of Membranes.

Membrane. See *Membrana*.

Membranoſus, a Muſcle of the Leg, ſo call'd from the large Membranous Expanſion it is joyn'd to, incloſing all the Muſcles of the *Tibia* and *Tarſus*; whence it is alſo call'd *Faſcialis latus*, and *Faſcia lata*. When his Muſcle acts, the Leg and Thigh are drawn outwards.

Membred, (in *Heraldry*) thoſe Birds which are either whole-footed, or that have no Talons, are ſo termed.

Membrum (*Lat.*) a Member, defin'd by *Anatomiſts* to be an organical Body, made up of ſeveral Similar Parts, deſign'd for the Performance of voluntary Actions.

Memoires (*Fr.*) Papers deliver'd by Ambaſſadours to the Princes or States, to whom they are ſent upon Occaſions of Buſineſs. Alſo Hiſtories written by thoſe who have had a Share in, or been Eye-Witneſſes of Affairs, and which contain a plain Relation of their own Actions, or thoſe of their Prince, *&c.*

Memorable, (*Lat.*) worthy of Remembrance, notable, famous.

Memorandum, a ſhort Note or Token for the better Remembrance of a Thing.

Memorative, belonging to the Memory; as *The memorative Power*.

Memoriæ, (in old *Latin* Records) Monuments, or Sepulchres of the Dead.

Memorial, that which ſerves to put one in Mind of a thing: Alſo a Writing deliver'd in by a Publick Miniſter of State, about ſome part of his Negotiation.

Memorized, recorded in Hiſtory.

Memory, a Faculty of the Soul, that preſerves the Remembrance of known and paſs'd Things, either ſeen or heard: Alſo the Act of Remembring, or calling to Mind.

Mena, (*Gr.*) a ſmall Fiſh that is black or blew in Summer, and white in Winter; ſome take it for a Herring or Pilchard.

To **Menace**, (*Fr.*) to threaten, to ſwagger, to huff, or vapour.

Menaces, Threats, hard Words, angry Expreſſions.

Menahem, (*Heb.* a Comforter) one that kill'd *Shallum* King of *Judah*, and reign'd in his ſtead.

Mendicant, (*Lat.*) begging; as *A mendicant Friar*, a Monk that goes up and down begging Alms.

Mendoſa Sutura or **Squamea Sutura**, (in *Anat.*) a ſcaly joining together of Bones; as in the Bones of the Temples, and thoſe of the Fore-part of the Head.

Menehout or **A la Sainte Menehout**, (*Fr.* in Cookery) a peculiar manner of baking Meat, cover'd with Bards, or thin Slices of Bacon, in an Oven between two Fires.

Menial, belonging to the Houſehold, or Family; as *A menial Servant*, *i. e.* one that lives within the Walls of his Maſter's Dwelling-houſe; from the *Latin Mœnia*, *i. e.* Walls, or from the old *Engliſh* Word *Men*, which ſignifies a Family.

Meninges, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) two thin Skins, which incloſe the Subſtance or Marrow of the Brain, the one thicker, call'd *Craſſa Meninx*, or *Dura Mater*, next the Scull, the other thinner termed *Tenuis Meninx*, or *Pia Mater*, which immediately covers the Brain.

Meningo-phylax, that which preſerves the *Meninx*, or Skin of the Brain; as a thin Plate of Gold, or Silver, which is uſually apply'd when the Scull is open'd.

Meninx. See *Mater Dura & Pia*.

Meniſcus, a little Moon.

Meniſcus Glaſſes, ſuch as are Convex on one Side, and Concave on the other.

Meniver or **Minever**, a kind of Furr, being as ſome think, the Skin of a Squirrel's Belly; or as others ſay, of a little milk-white Creature, like a Weeſel, breeding in *Muſcovy*.

Menopegia, (*Gr.*) a ſharp Pain in the Head, affecting one ſingle Place.

Menow, a little Freſh-water Fiſh, otherwiſe call'd a Cackrel.

Menſa, (*Lat.*) a Table, or Board to ſet on; a Counter, on which Bankers tell their Money. In *Anatomy*, the broader Part of the Teeth call'd *Grinders*, which ſerves to chew and grind the Meat.

Menſalia, (in ancient Deeds) ſuch Parſonages or Spiritual Livings, as were united to the Tables of Religious Houſes, and were call'd *Menſal Benefices* among the Canoniſts.

Menſes, the Monthly Courſes, or Purgations, which uſually begin in young Maids at the Age of Twelve or Fourteen Years, but ceaſe in Women with Child, ſuch as are paſt bearing Children, and thoſe that give Suck.

Menſis, a Month, the Space of Time the Sun takes to go through one Sign of the *Zodiack*, or the Moon thro' all Twelve, properly the Time from the New Moon to its Change again.

Menſis Chymicus, a Chymical Month, which conſiſts of forty Days.

Menſis Vetitus, (in the Foreſt-Law) Fence-Month, the Month wherein Deer fawn, and during which it is forbidden to hunt in the Foreſt.

Menſores, (among the *Romans*) Harbingers, whoſe Buſineſs it was to prepare Lodgings for the Emperours, when they were minded to go to any Province. Alſo Quarter-Maſters in an Army, who mark'd out the Ground for the incamping of Soldiers, and aſſign'd to every Regiment their reſpective Poſts.

Menſtruous, belonging to Women's Monthly Courſes; as *Menſtruous Bloud*.

Menſtruum, (in *Chymiſtry*) a diſſolving Liquor, which eats thro' Metals, and melts Stones; as Vinegar, *Aqua fortis*, Spirit of Nitre, *&c.* 'Tis ſo call'd, becauſe Some *Chymiſts* give it out, that the compleat Diſſolution of a Mixt Body, cannot be done in leſs Time than forty Days, which Space of Time they call *A Philoſophical Month*.

Menſtruum Mulierum, Womens Monthly Terms, or Courſes; the ſame with *Menſes*.

Menſtrum Peracutum, a ſort of Menſtruum or Diſſolvent, mention'd by Mr. *Boyle*, and made by drawing off Spirit of Nitre ſeveral times, from Butter of Antimony.

Menſura, a Meaſure: In a Law-ſenſe, it is taken for a Buſhel; as *Menſura Bladi*, a Buſhel of Corn.

Menſura Regalis, the Queen's Standard-Meaſure, kept in the Exchequer, according to which all others are to be made.

Menſurability, Capableneſs of being meaſur'd; an Aptneſs in any Thing whereby it may be apply'd, or made fit to a certain Meaſure.

Menſuration, a meaſuring, or meting: In *Geometry*, it is a finding the ſuperfical Area, or ſolid Content of all Surfaces and Bodies.

Mentagra, (*Lat.*) a wild Tetter, or Scab, like a Ring-worm, which beginning at the Chin, runs over the Face, Neck, Breaſt, and Hands.

Mental, belonging to the Mind; as *A mental Prayer*, *mental Devotion*, &c.

Mental Reſervation, a ſeeming to deliver one's Mind, but at the ſame time concealing his real Meaning within his own Breaſt.

Mentha, (*Lat.*) the Herb Mint.

Menthaſtrum or **Mentaſtrum**, wild Mint.

Mentigo, a Scab among Sheep, about their Mouths and Lips, call'd *The Pocks*.

Mention, a ſpeaking of, or naming.

To **Mention**, to make mention of, to take Notice of, to ſpeak of, to name.

Mentum, (*Lat.*) the Chin.

Menuet or **Minuet**, (*Fr.*) a ſort of *French* Dance, or the Tune belonging to it.

Menu-droits or **Mine-droits**, (*Fr.* in Cookery) a certain Diſh proper for *Intermeſſes*, or middle Courſes, made of ſeveral Ingredients, amongſt other or an Ox-Paunch, or of Hog's Flesh, cut into thin Slices, and fried.

Mephiboseth, (Heb.) Shame of Mouth; a Son of Jonathan, and Grand-son of King Saul.

Mephitis, (*Lat.*) a Damp, or strong Sulphureous Smell, proceeding from corrupt Water, or mouldy Earth, that has not been long stirr'd; a Stench, Stink, or ill Savour.

Mephitical Exhalations, poiſonous or deadly Vapours, iſſuing out of the Earth.

Meraud, a Chriſtian Name of ſome Women, from the Emerald a precious Stone; in *French Esmeraude*.

Mercandiſa, (in old *Latin* Records) all manner of Goods and Wares, expos'd to Sale in Fairs or Markets.

Mercantile, dealing in the Way of Merchandize or Traffick; as *Mercantile People*.

Mercator's Chart or **Projection**, a Projection of the Globe of the Earth *in Plano*, wherein the Degrees upon the *Meridian* encreaſe towards the Poles, according to the ſame Proportion that the parallel Circles decreaſe towards them: It takes Name from *Gerard Mercator*, a noted *German* Geographer, who was the firſt that publiſh'd Charts ſo made.

Mercator's Sailing, the Art of finding on a Plane the Motion of a Ship upon any aſſign'd Courſe, true in Longitude, Latitude, and Diſtance; the Meridians being all parallel, and the Parallels of Latitude ſtraight Lines.

Mercatorum Feſtum, (among the *Romans*) a Feaſt of merchandizing People, which was kept *May* 15*th*. in Honour of *Mercury*, praying to him, That he would proſper their Trade, and forgive their Cheating.

Mercature, Trade of Merchandize, Traffick.

Mercenary, greedy of Gain, eaſy to be brib'd, or corrupted with Money; hired for Reward or Wages, done for Hire or Profit.

Mercennarius, (in old *Latin* Records) an Hireling, a Servant.

Mercer, one that deals only in Silks and Stuffs, in the City of *London*; but in Country-Towns, they trade in all ſorts of Linnen, Woollen, Silk, and Grocery-Wares.

Mercery, Mercers Goods, or Wares.

Merchandize, Trade, Trading, Traffick; alſo Commodities, or Goods to trade with.

To **Merchandize**, to deal as a Merchant; to trade, or traffick.

Merchant, a Trader, or Dealer by Whole-ſale, eſpecially in Commodities brought from Foreign Parts.

Merchant-man, a Ship, fitted out for a Trading Voyage.

Merchant-Taylors School, an eminent School, built by Sir *Thomas White*, Alderman and Merchant-Taylor of *London*; where 300 Scholars are taught, 100 *gratis*, 100 at 2*s.* 6 *d.* a Quarter, and 100 at 5*s.* a Quarter: To this School belong Forty-ſix Fellowſhips in St. *John* Baptiſt's College, *Oxford*, which had the ſame Founder.

Merchantable, that is in good Condition, and fit to be utter'd or ſold.

Merchenlage, the Law of the *Mercians*, or ancient Inhabitants of theſe eight Counties, *viz.* *Glouceſter*, *Worceſter*, *Hereford*, *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Cheſter*, *Salop*, and *Stafford*; the whole Continent of *England* being formerly divided into three Parts, poſſeſſed by the *Mercians*, *Weſt-Saxons*, and *Danes*, who had their peculiar Laws and Cuſtoms; out of which King *William* I. fram'd our Common Laws, with a Mixture of thoſe of *Normandy*. See *Danelage* and *Weſt-Saxonlage*.

Merchet, a Fine, or Compoſition, anciently paid by inferiour Tenants to the Lord of the Manour, for Liberty to diſpoſe of their Daughters in Marriage.

Mercians. See *Merchenlage*.

Mercimonium Angliæ, (*Lat.*) an old Law-Term, ſignifying the Impoſt of *England* upon Merchandize.

Mercurial, full of Mercury; ingenious, lively, briſk.

Mercurialia, Medicines prepar'd with Quick-ſilver.

Mercurialiſt, one born under the Planet *Mercury*.

Mercurius Dulcis or **Sweet Sublimate**, the Corroſive Sublimate of Quick-Silver, corrected and reduc'd to a white Maſs, good to open Stoppages, to kill the Worms, and for all ſorts of Venereal Diſeaſes: It is otherwiſe call'd *Aquila Alba*, and *Calomelas*.

Mercurius Vitæ. See *Algarot*.

Mercury, the Heathen God of Eloquence, Merchandize, and Handy-crafts: Alſo the leaſt of all the Planets, and loweſt except the Moon; being of a duſky Colour, and never remov'd from the Sun above 28 Degrees. Among *Chymiſts*, *Mercury* ſignifies Quick-ſilver; and is alſo taken for one of their Active Principles, commonly call'd *Spirit*. In *Heraldry*, it is the Purple Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes; the ſame as *Amethyſt* and *Purpure* in thoſe of the Nobility and Gentry. Alſo the Name of a purging Herb, of which there are two ſorts, *viz.* *Good Harry*, and *Dog's Mercury*.

The **London Mercury**, a ſort of News-Paper.

Mercury-Women, certain Women that ſell News-books, and other Pamphlets, by Whole-ſale to the Hawkers, who ſell them again by Retail about the Streets.

Mercy, Compaſſion, Pity, Pardon, Favour: In a Law-Senſe, it ſignifies the Arbitrary Proceedings of the King, Lord, or Judge, in puniſhing any Offence, not directly cenſur'd by the Law; as *To be in the grievous Mercy of the King*, *i.e.* to be in Hazard of great Penalty.

Mercy-Seat. See *Propitiatory*.

Mere, (*Sax.*) a Lake, Pool, or Pond; whence a *Mere-Swine*, *i. e.* a Dolphin-fiſh: Alſo a Line or Boundary, dividing plough'd Lands in a Common.

Merennium, **Meraunium**, **Meremium**, or **Marennium**, (in old *Latin* Records) any Timber, or Materials of Wood for Building; from the *French* Word *Merrein*, or *Merrin*, of the ſame Signification.

Merennium Vetus, was the Refuſe-Wood, or old Pieces of Timber and Boards, left amidſt the Rubbiſh after Building, repairing, or pulling down of Houſes.

Meretricious, belonging to a Whore, Whoriſh; as *Meretricious Arts*.

Mergulus, (*Lat.*) the little Diver, or Didapper; a Water-fowl call'd an *Arſe-foot*.

Mergus, a Name of ſeveral Sea-Birds, and eſpecially the Cormorant.

Meridian, belonging to Noon; as *The Sun in its Meridian*, or *Noon-tide Luſtre*.

Meridian, (in *Aſtron.* and *Geogr.*) is a great Circle, which paſſes thro' the Poles of the World, and the *Zenith* or Vertical Point of every Place, dividing the *Equator* and *Horizon* at Right Angles, and the whole World into two equal Parts, one of which is call'd Eaſtern, and the other Weſtern; ſo that is is always the ſame, when we go from South to North, but changes as we paſs from Eaſt to Weſt. This Circle is call'd the *Meridian*, becauſe when the Sun comes to it in its daily Courſe, *Meridies*, *i. e.* Mid-day or High-noon is made to all thoſe Places that are under it, and conſequently Mid-night happens there at the ſame time.

Theſe **Meridians** are various, and may be ſaid to be infinite in Number, in regard that they change according to the Longitudes of Places, ſo that it is requiſite to [illegible] *The Firſt Meridian*, and uſually [illegible] one of the *Canary*-Iſlands.

The Firſt **Meridian**, (on the Globe or Sphere) is repreſented by the Brazen Circle, in which the Globe hangs and turns, being divided into four times 90 or 360 Degrees; beſides which, only every Tenth Meridian is mark'd; as alſo on the Maps, to avoid Confuſion. On it each way from the Equinoctial in the *Celeſtial Globe*, is counted the North and South Declination of the Sun or Stars; and on the *Terreſtrial* Globe, the Northern or Southern Latitude of Places.

Meridian Altitude, is the greateſt Height of the Sun, which happens every Day at Noon, when it comes to the Meridian Circle.

Meridian Line, (on a Dial) is a Right-line ariſing from the Point, where the Meridian of the Place, and the Plane of the Dial, interſect, or cut one another: This is the Twelve a Clock Line, and from thence the Hour-line have their Beginning.

Meridional, that lies, or is towards the South; Southern.

Merils, a Play among Boys, otherwiſe call'd *Five-penny Morris*.

Meringues, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a ſort of Confection made of the Whites of Eggs whipt; fine Sugar, and grated Lemmon-peel, of the bigneſs of a Wal-nut; being proper for the garniſhing of ſeveral Diſhes.

Meriſe, a kind of ſmall bitter Cherry.

Meriſmus, (*Gr.* i.e. Diviſion) a Rhetorical Figure, when ſeveral Things are diſpos'd in their proper Places.

Merit, (*Lat.*) Deſert, in a good or bad Senſe; Worth, Excellency; Demerit, or ill-deſerving; as *The Queen has rewarded ſuch an Officer according to his Merits; ſuch an Offender has been puniſh'd according to his Merits.*

To **Merit**, to do an Act that deſerves Reward or Puniſhment; to deſerve, to be worthy of.

Meritorious, deſerving, that deſerves a Reward or Recompence.

Meritot, a kind of Play us'd by Children, wherein they ſwing themſelves up and down on a Rope, ſitting a-croſs a little Beam faſten'd to it.

Merkin, counterfeit Hair for a Woman's privy Parts.

Merlin, a ſort of Hawk, the leaſt of all Birds of Prey.

Merlin or **Merling**, a kind of Fiſh.

Merlon, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) that part of the *Parapet*, or Breaſt-work of a Battery, which is between two *Embraſures*, or Port-holes: The length of a Merlon is generally from 8 to 9 Foot next the Guns, and 6 on the Out-ſide; its Height 6 Foot, and its Thickneſs 18.

Mermaid, (*q. d.* Sea-maid, or Sea-nymph) a Sea-Monſter, having the upper Parts like a Woman, and the lower like a Fiſh. See *Siren*.

Merobalneum, (*Gr.*) a kind of Bath, in which the Patient is to ſit up to the Navel.

Merodach-Baladan, (*Heb.* bitter Contribution without Judgment) the Name of a King of *Babylon*.

Meroe, an Iſland encompaſs'd by the River *Nile*, in which there was a City of the ſame Name built by *Cambyſes* King of *Perſia*, in honour of his Siſter *Meroe*. This City Aſtronomers will have to be the fartheſt of the Northern Climates, whoſe parallel Line they call *Dia Meroes*, becauſe it runs thro' the midſt of the City.

Merois, an Herb that grows about *Meroe*, having a Leaf like Lettice, good for the Dropſy.

Merope, the leaſt Star of the *Pleiades*, or Conſtellation of Seven Stars.

Merops, a Bird that eats Bees, and whoſe peculiar Property is to feed their Dams, which never come abroad; a kind of Wood-pecker, an Eat-bee.

Merrick, a proper Name of Men among the ancient *Britains*.

Merriment, Merry-making, Jollity, Mirth.

Merry, gay, frolick, jocund, pleaſant, diverting.

Merry-wings, a ſort of Fly, very troubleſome in the Night, in the Iſland of *Barbadoes*.

† **Merſion**, a ducking, or plunging over Head and Ears in the Water; a drowning.

Merula, (*Lat.*) the Merl, Black-bird, or Ouzel with a yellow Beak: Alſo a ſort of Sea-Tench, a Fiſh of a deep blew Colour.

Merum, pure Wine, as it is preſs'd out of the Grape, without Mixture or Allay; racy, neat Wine.

Meſaræum, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the ſame as *Meſenterium*, whence its Veſſels are call'd, as well *Meſaraick* as *Meſenterick*, which See.

Meſaraick Veins, (in *Anat.*) Branches of the *Vena Portæ*, that ariſe from, or rather are encloſ'd in the *Meſaræum* or *Meſentery*.

Meſaula, (in ancient *Architect.*) a Paſſage between the Hall and the Parlour; an Entry leading from one Chamber to another; a Gallery, or Lobby.

Meſceline. See *Meſlin*.

Meſel, (*Sax.*) a Leper.

Meſenterick, (*Gr.*) belonging to the Meſentery; as *The meſenterick Arteries*, the upper of which is ſaid to ſpread it ſelf amidſt the ſmall Guts, and the under one to paſs on to the lower part of the Meſentery.

Meſenterick Vein, is the Right Branch of the *Vena Portæ*, which ſpreads it ſelf over the Guts, *Jejunum*, *Ileum*, *Cæcum*, and *Colon*.

Meſenterium or **Meſentery**, the double Skin in the middle of the Belly, which faſtens the Bowels to the Back, and one to another; being enrich'd with Glandules or Kernels, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, and Veſſels, that carry the Juices call'd *Chyle* and *Lympha*.

Meſkite, (among the *Turks* and *Moors*) a Church or Synagogue; from the *Arabick* Word *Meſquidon*, *i. e.* an Oration or Prayer.

Meſlin, **Meſcelin** or **Maſlin**, Corn that is mixt, as Wheat with Rie, *&c.*

Meſn or **Meaſn**, (Law-Term) a Lord of a Manour, who has Tenants holding of him; yet he himſelf holds of a Superiour Lord: Alſo a Writ that lies where there is a Lord *Meſne* and a Tenant.

Meſnalty, the Right of the Meſn Lord; as *The Meſnalty is extinct.*

Meſocolon, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) that part of the Meſentery which is continu'd to the Great Guts, and lies in the midſt of the Gut *Colon*, whence it has its Name.

Meſogloſſum. See *Genioglоſſum*.

Meſolabum or **Meſolabium**, a Mathematical Inſtrument, invented by the Ancients, to find out mean Proportionals between any two Lines given.

Meſoleucus, a precious Stone, black, and having a white Streak in the middle: Alſo a Plant like the Herb Mercury, that has a white Streak through the middle of the Leaf.

Meſomelas, a precious Stone, with a black Vein, parting every Colour in the midſt.

Meſonyctium, the middle of the Night.

Meſopleurii, (in *Anat.*) the Intercoſtal Muſcles that lye between the Ribs, being Twenty-two on each Side, Eleven Outward, and as many Inward.

Meſoſphærum, *Indian* Spikenard, one of the three Sorts, bearing a middle-ſiz'd Leaf.

Meſozeugma, a Figure of Grammatical Conſtruction. See *Zeugma*.

Meſpilus, (*Gr.*) the Medlar-tree; the Fruit of which is pleaſant to the Taſte, comforts the Stomach and Belly, ſtops Fluxes and Vomitings, and provokes Urine.

Meſſagery, (old Word) diligence in doing a Meſſage or Errand.

Meſſalians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held the Lord's Supper and Baptiſm to be but of indifferent Concern.

Messamines, a kind of Grapes peculiar to *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

Messarius, a Law-word for *Messor*, a Reaper or Mower, now corrupted [illegible].

Messenger, [illegible] to and fro, between Party and Party; [illegible] more particularly [illegible] under the Queen and Her Council, carrying Dispatches, and waits upon the Serjeant at Arms, to apprehend Persons of State.

Messengers of the Press, one that receives a Commission at Court, and is employ'd as a constant Searcher, to search Printing-houses, Booksellers Shops and Ware-houses, in order to find out Seditious Books, Scandalous Pamphlets, Libels against the Government, &c. in order to discover the Authors and Publishers of them.

Messengers of the Exchequer, certain Officers in that Court, four in Number, who as Pursuivants, attend the Lord Treasurer, to carry his Letters and Orders.

Messiah, the same in *Hebrew*, as *Christos* in *Greek*, i. e. Anointed; a Word us'd in Holy Scripture for Christ, our Blessed Lord and Saviour.

Messina, (in old *Latin* Deeds) Reaping-time, Harvest.

Messuage, (in Common Law) a Dwelling-house, with some adjoyning Land, a Garden, Curtilage, Orchard, and all other Conveniencies belonging to it.

Messuagium, (in *Scotland*) is the same that we call a Manour-house, i. e. the principal Place or Dwelling-house, within a Barony or Lordship: In some Places, it is also taken for the Situation of a Manour.

Mestilo or **Mestilum**, Meslin-corn, Wheat and Rie mingled together.

Mestizo's, (*Span.*) the Breed of *Spaniards* with *Americans*.

Met, (Country-word) a Strike, or Bushel.

Metabasis, (*Gr.*) a passing over: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure wherein we pass from one Sentence to another; as *These things were most delectable*; *now shall these things bring less Pleasure*. Among *Physicians*, it is the passing from one Indication to another, or from one Remedy to another.

Metabole, a Change or Alteration. In a Physical Sense, a change of Time, Air, or Diseases.

Metacarpus or **Metacarpium**, (in *Anat.*) the Back of the Hand, consisting of four small and somewhat long Bones, which stretch out the Palm of the Hand, and are call'd *Post-brachialia*.

Metacarpus, is also a Bone of the Arm, made up of four Bones, which are joyn'd to the Fingers; that which bears up the Fore-finger, being the biggest and longest.

Metachronism, an Errour in Chronology, by the mis-reckoning of Time; or the ill Disposition, or joyning together of Passages.

Metacondyli, the utmost Bones of the Fingers.

Metal, a well digested and compact Body bred in the Bowels of the Earth, which may be melted with a great Fire, or beat out into thin Pieces with a Hammer: Of these there Seven Sorts, *viz.* Gold, Silver, Iron, Tin, Copper, Lead, and Quick-silver. Among *Gunners*, in the disparting of a Piece of Ordinance, it is said, **To be Under-Metal**, when the Mouth of it lies lower than the Breech; and *Over-Metal* on the contrary: But when she lies truly level, Point-blank, or right with the Mark, 'tis said, *She lies right with her Metal*. The Surface, or Out-side of a great Gun is also termed, *The Superficies of her Metal*.

Metalepsis, a participating or partaking; a translating or transferring: Also a Rhetorical Figure defin'd to be the Continuation of a Trope in one Word, through a succession of Significations [illegible] *Euphrates* being [illegible] where the River *Euphrates* by *Me*[illegible] *Mesopotamia*, and *Me*[illegible] the Eastern Nations [illegible] *Trans*[illegible]

[illegible] represented [illegible] of the Muscle.

Metallick, [illegible] belonging to, or partaking [illegible] of Metals.

Metallist, one that is skill'd in the Knowledge of, or Working in Metals.

Metallum, Metal, that is digg'd, or fetch'd out of the Earth.

Metallurgist, a Metallist; one that works in Metals, or searches into the Nature of them, as *Chymists* do.

Metallurgy, the Operation, of working upon Metals, in order to make them more fine, hard, bright, beautiful, or serviceable for particular Uses.

To **Metamorphise**, to transform, to change from one Form or Shape to another.

Metamorphosis, a changing of a Fashion or Figure into another Form; any extraordinary Alteration or Change.

Metanoia, change of Mind or Opinion, Repentance: Also a Rhetorical Figure, otherwise call'd *Epanorthosis*.

Metapedium, (in *Anat.*) the Instep, that part of the Foot which Answers to *Metacarpus* in the Hand.

Metaphor, (i. e. Translation) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, that changes the Signification of a Word; that is to say, when a strange or remote Word is put for a proper one, upon account of its resemblance to the thing of which we are speaking: Thus a Queen is said to be the Head of Her Subjects, Meadows to be *smiling*, Summer *youthful*, &c.

Metaphorical, belonging to a Metaphor, figurative.

Metaphrasis, a bare Translation out of one Language into another.

Metaphrenum, (in *Anat.*) that part of the Back which comes after the Diaphragm, or Midriff.

Metaphysical, belonging to Metaphysicks, abstracted.

Metaphysicks, that part of Philosophy which treats of Form in general, abstracted from Matter; and of such Beings as are above Corporeal or Bodily Things; as GOD, Angels, the Souls of Men, &c.

Metaplasmus, (*i. e.* Transformation) a Figure in *Grammar*, when the declining of a Word is chang'd; as *Agreste* in the Ablative Case for *Agresti*.

Metaptosis, a falling away, a changing from one kind to another; a degenerating. Among *Physicians*, the falling or changing of one Disease into another, as of a Quartan Ague into a Tertian; and on the contrary, of an Apoplexy into a Palsey, &c.

Metastasis, a change when one thing is put for another; or when the condition of a thing is alter'd. In the Art of *Physick*, it is when a Disease goes from one part to another; as in Apoplexies, when the Matter which affects the Brain, is translated to the Nerves.

Metasyncrisis, a restoring of the Parts or Passages of the Body to their natural State: Also the Operation of a Medicine outwardly apply'd, when it effectually draws out Humours from their closest Recesses.

Metatarsus, (in *Anat.*) a set of five small Bones, joyn'd to those of the [illegible] part of the Foot, which immediately succeeds the Leg.

Metathesis, Transposition, change. In *Grammar*, the transposing, or putting of one Letter or Syllable for another, as *Pistris* for *Pristis*, Virg.

Metecorn, a certain Measure, or portion of Corn, formerly given by the Lord of a Manour, as an Encouragement and Reward for their Work or Labour.

Mete-

[illegible] [illegible] cu-stomary [illegible] as others, [illegible]

Metempsychosis, (*Gr.*) a Transmigration, or passing of the Soul, out of one Body into another; which was the Opinion of *Pythagoras*, and his Followers.

Meteors, certain imperfectly mix'd Bodies, consisting of Vapours drawn up into the middle Region of the Air, and set out in different Forms; as Rain, Hail, Snow, Wind, Thunder and Lightening, Blazing-stars, &c. The Term is deriv'd from the *Greek* Word *Meteoros*, *i. e.* high, or lofty; because, for the most part, they appear to be high in the Air. And these are either Airy, Fiery, or Watery.

Airy Meteors, are those that are bred of flatuous and spirituous Exhalations or Vapours; as Winds, &c.

Fiery Meteors, are such as consist of a fat sulphureous kindled Smoak, of which there are several kinds; as *Ignis fatuus*, commonly call'd Will of the Wisp; *Draco volans*, or the flying Dragon; *Trabs*, or the Beam; Thunder and Lightening, &c.

Watery Meteors, are made up of Vapours, or watery Particles, separated from each other by the means of Heat, and variously modify'd; as Rain, Hail, Snow, Dew, &c.

Meteorology, a Discourse, or Treatise of Meteors.

Meteoroscopy, that part of Astronomy which treats of the difference of Sublime Heavenly Bodies, the distance of Stars, &c.

Metheglin, a kind of Drink made of Water, Herbs, Honey, Spice, &c. boil'd together. 'Twas an old *British* Drink, which is still made in *Wales*, and continues in repute in *England*.

Method, (*Gr.*) the Art of disposing things in such a manner, as to be performed, taught, or kept in Memory with more ease. See *Disposition*.

In Mathematical Enquiries, there are several **Methods** made use of; as the *Analytical* and *Synthetical*, the *Zetetick* and *Poristical*; which see in their proper Places.

Methodical, belonging, or agreeable to a Method; orderly.

Methodist, one that treats of a Method, or affects to be methodical.

Methuselah, (*Heb.* the Weapons of his Death) the longest liv'd of all Men, mention'd in Holy Scripture.

Metonick Year, the space of Nineteen Years, in which Time the Lunations return, and happen as they were before; so call'd from *Meton* of *Athens*, the first Inventer of it: 'Tis also sometimes styl'd, *The great Metonick Year*, and is the same as the *Cycle of the Moon*; which See.

Metonymical, belonging to the Figure Metonymy.

Metonymy, a Rhetorical Figure, which implies a changing, or putting one Name or Thing for another; as of the Cause for the Effect; of the Subject for the Adjunct, or contrarily; as *All the World reads* Cicero, *i. e.* his Writings; where the Author's Name is put for his Works. This Figure in *Latin*, is call'd *Transnominatio*.

Metopa, (in *Architect.*) the distance or space between the *Triglyphs*, in the Freez of the *Dorick* Order; which Parts were anciently adorn'd with carved Works or Paintings, representing the Heads of Oxen, Vessels, Basons, and other Instruments us'd in Sacrifices: Also the space between the Mortise-holes of Rafters and Planks.

Metopium, a Plant that yields the Gum call'd *Galbanum*.

Metopon, the Forehead.

Metoposcopy, a guessing at Peoples Inclinations or Manners, by looking in their Faces.

Metre. See *Meeter*.

Metrenchyta, an Instrument to convey Medicines into the Womb.

Metretes, an *Athenian* Measure of [illegible] Sextiers, or 40 *English* Quarts; or the Vessel containing it; a Kilderkin, Firkin, or Rundlet. *Metreta* [illegible] or *Congius Romanus*, a Measure of 3 Pints.

Metrical, belonging to Metre, or Verse.

Metropolis, a Mother-City, the chief City or Town of a Province or Country.

Metropolitan, belonging to a Metropolis; as *A metropolitan City or Church*, &c.

A Metropolitan, an Arch-bishop; so call'd, because his See is always in the chief City.

Mett, (*Sax.*) a kind of ancient Measure, probably a Bushel.

Metecorn, Metelchep, or **Meteschep,** a Rent or Acknowledgement, heretofore paid to the Lord of a Manour in a certain Measure of Corn; for which an Equivalent was sometimes given in Money.

Mettle, Vigour, Fire, Life, Sprightliness, Briskness; as *The Mettle of Youth*.

Meu or **Meum,** (*Gr.*) Mew, Spiknel, wild Dill, an Herb with a Stalk and Leaves like *Anise*: It is good to expel Wind, and to force Urine; as also for Mother-fits, Gripes, &c.

Mew or **Sea-mew,** a Bird otherwise call'd a Cob, or Gull.

Mew or a **Hawk's Mew,** a kind of Coop for Hawks.

The **Mews,** a Place in *London*, where the King's Hawks were formerly kept; but now made use of for the Royal Stables.

To **Mew,** to cry like a Cat; also to moult, or cast the Feathers, as Birds do; to shed the Horns as a Stag does.

To **Mew up,** to shut up.

Mexico, a Province, and great City of *New Spain* in *America*.

Meya, (in old Records) a Mow of Corn laid up in a Barn.

Meryx, (*Gr.*) the Cud-fish, or Chewing-fish. See *Scarus*.

Mezereum, a kind of Shrub of a very hot and sharp Quality; so that the Leaves chew'd, burn the Jaws and Throat; but being duely corrected, it is a strong Purge for Choler, &c.

Mezzo Tinto, (*Ital. i. e.* middle Tincture) a particular way of engraving Pictures on Copper-Plates.

Miasma or **Molynsis,** (*Gr.*) defiling, Defilement, Ordure, Filth: Also an infectious Distemper of the Bloud and Spirits; as in the Plague and Scurvy.

Mica, a crumb or little quantity of any thing that breaks off: Also Glimmer, or Cat-silver; a Metallick Body like Silver, which shines in Marble, and other Stones, but cannot be separated from them.

Micaiah, (*Heb.* who is the Lord) the Son of *Imlah*, a Prophet among the ancient *Jews*.

Micel-Gemotes, (*Sax. i. e.* great and general Assemblies) the great Councils of Kings and Noblemen, in the *Saxon* Times, were so call'd.

Michael, (*Heb.* who is like God) an Arch-Angel, mention'd both in the Old and New-Testaments: Thence taken for a Christian Name of Men, which was born by several Emperours of *Constantinople*.

Michaelmas, the Festival of St. *Michael* the Arch-angel, kept on the 29th Day of *September*.

Michal, (*Heb.* who is perfect) the Daughter of King *Saul*, given in Marriage to *David*.

To **Miche,** (old Word) to absent, or hide one's self out of the Way; as Truands do from School.

Micher or **Miching Fellow,** a covetous Wretch that lives privately to avoid Expences.

Michas, a sort of white Loaves paid as a Rent in some Manours.

Mickle, much; an old Word, scarce us'd but in that Proverbial Expression, *Many a little makes a mickle*.

Microcoſm, (*Gr.* i.e. a little World) [illegible] of Man, ſo call'd by way of Excellence, upon account of the admirable Variety, and curious Fabrick of its ſeveral Parts. See *Macrocoſm*.

Microcouſticks or **Microphones**, Inſtruments contrived to magnify ſmall Sounds, as Microſcopes do ſmall Objects.

Micrometer, an Inſtrument made of Braſs, with a Movement, a Plate divided like a Clock, or Watch; an Index or Hand, *&c.* ſo that it may be fitted to a large Teleſcope, and uſed in *Aſtronomy*, to find the Diameters of Stars.

Microphthalmus, one that has little Eyes from his Birth.

Microſcope, an Optical Inſtrument, or magnifying-Glaſs, by Means of which, the ſmalleſt Things may be diſcern'd in their full Proportion; as alſo the ſmall Particles of which Bodies are compos'd, with their curious Contexture and Frame.

Microphones. See *Microcouſticks*.

Microſphæron, the Herb Spikenard, having a ſmall Leaf; the leaſt and beſt of three ſorts.

Mictus Sanguineus, (*Lat.* i.e. piſſing of Bloud) a Diſeaſe in the Reins, when a thin wheyiſh Bloud is voided.

Midding, a Country-Word for a Dung-hill.

Middle Baſe and Chief, (in *Heraldry*). See *Baſe* and *Chief*.

Middle-man, (in the Art of War) he that ſtands middlemoſt in a File.

Middle-Temple. See *Inns of Court* and *Temple*.

Midge, the Gnat; an Inſect.

Midian, (*Heb.* Judgment, or Striving) *Abraham*'s Son by *Keturah*; from whom deſcended the *Midianites*.

Midriff, a Membrane, or Skin, which ſeparates the Heart and Lungs from the lower Bowels. See *Diaphragm*.

Midſhip Beam. See *Beams of a Ship*.

Midſummer-day, the Feſtival of St. *John* Baptiſt, *June* 24th.

Midwall, a kind of Bird that eats Bees.

Mien. See *Meen*.

Migma, (*Gr.*) Mixture, Fodder mingled for Cattel: Barley and Chaff together, Horſe-bread. In the Art of *Phyſick*, a mixture of ſeveral Simples or Ingredients.

Migrana, (*Lat.*) a Meagrim, or Pain in the Head.

Migration, a removing, or paſſing from one Place to another; a changing of one's Habitation.

Mildernix, a ſort of Canvas, of which Sail-clothes and other Furniture for Ships are made.

Mildew, a certain Dew that falls upon Wheat, Hops, *&c.* which being of a clammy Nature, hinders their Growth, unleſs waſh'd off by a Shower of Rain. See *Rubigo*.

Mile, the Diſtance of a thouſand Paces, 5280 *Engliſh* Feet, or eight Furlongs, every Furlong containing forty Lugs or Poles; and every Lug or Pole ſixteen Foot and a half. A Mile in *Scotland* conſiſts of 1500 Geometrical Paces: A *German* Mile is about five of our Miles; and an *Italian* Mile little more than the *Engliſh*.

Miles, a Chriſtian Name of Men, from the *Latin Milo*.

Miles, (*Lat.*) a Soldier, or Warriour: In Common Law, a Knight, ſo ſtyl'd becauſe ſuch uſually held Lands in Knight-Service, to ſerve the King in his Wars as Soldiers.

Milfoil, an Herb, with many Leaves, otherwiſe call'd Yarrow and Noſe-bleed, of a binding and drying Quality; good for Wounds, to ſtop Looſeneſs, Fluxes of Blood, *&c.*

Milford-haven, a very convenient Harbour in *Pembrokeſhire*, having ſixteen Creeks, five Bays, and thirteen Roads.

[illegible] a Miller, [illegible] kills it.

[illegible] See *Herpes*.

Militant, contending, fighting; a Term only apply'd to the Catholick Church, as being in continual Conflict with Ghoſtly Enemies.

Military, belonging to Soldiers, or War; warlike.

Military Architecture, the ſame with *Fortification*; which See.

Military Execution, the ravaging and deſtroying of a Country by the Soldiers, when the Inhabitants refuſe to pay Contribution.

Militia, a certain Number of the Inhabitants of the City and Country form'd into Regular Bodies, and train'd up in the Art of War, for the Defence and Security of the Kingdom.

Milium, (*Lat.*) Millet, a kind of ſmall Grain.

Milium Solis, the Herb Gromwell.

Milk-Thiſtle, **Milk-Trefoil**, **Milk-Vetch**, **Milk-Weed** and **Milk-Wort** ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

Milky Way, the only real Circle in Heaven, which appears in a clear Night like a Swathing-band, encloſing ſeveral Conſtellations: But it is only a Heap of fixed Stars, which by Reaſon of their Smallneſs and Diſtance from the Earth cannot be diſtinctly diſcern'd, yet all together make that part more bright than the reſt of the Firmament. See *Via Lactea*.

Mill, a known Engine made to turn with Wheels, and forc'd into Motion by Wind or Water; which ſerves for the grinding of Corn, ſawing of Timber, and ſeveral other Uſes.

Mill-eat, a Trench to convey Water to, or from a Mill.

Mill-holms, watery Places about a Mill-dam.

Mill-mountain, a ſort of Herb.

[illegible] or **a Thouſand Rees**, a *Portugueſe* Coin, worth 6 s. 8 d. [illegible] Sterling.

Millefolium, (*Lat.*) the Herb Milfoil, good to ſtanch Bloud; as alſo for the Head-ach, and to heal Wounds and Ruptures.

Millenarians or **Millenaries**, a ſort of Hereticks, who imagine, That Chriſt ſhall reign on the Earth, and reign over the Faithful for a Thouſand Years, before the end of the World.

Milliner, one that ſells Ribbons, Gloves, *&c.*

Millepede, a Worm, having a great Number of furry Feet; a Palmer.

Millepedes, Sows or Hog-lice; Inſects.

Miller's-thumb, a ſmall River-fiſh, otherwiſe call'd a Cull.

Millet, a Plant, ſo call'd from the great Number of ſmall Grains, or Seeds which it bears.

Milliare or **Milliarium**, (*Lat.*) a Mile, a Space of Ground that contain'd a Thouſand Paces, among the *Romans*, who diſtinguiſh'd their Miles by ſetting certain Marks for that purpoſe.

Milliariſium, a *Roman* Silver-Coin, weighing 2 Drams, and worth 1 s. 3 d. Sterling.

Million, the Number of Ten Hundred Thouſand.

Milo, the *Crotonian*, a Man of that vaſt Strength, that at the *Olympick* Games, he carry'd an Ox the Space of a whole Furlong, kill'd it with his Fiſt, and afterwards eat it himſelf in one Day.

Miloglossum, one of the four Pair of Muſcles, belonging to the Tongue, that aſſiſts the *Genioglosſum*; which See.

Milt, the Spleen; alſo the ſoft Roe of Fiſhes.

Mill of Gold, a *Portugueſe* Coin, containing 2 ½ Drams.

Milt-waſte, a ſort of Herb.

Milt-wort or **Spleenwort**, an Herb.

Milter, the Male among Fiſh.

Milvago, (*Lat.*) the Hawk, or great Flying-fiſh.

Milvus or **Milvius**, the Kite, Glead, or Puttock; a Bird of Prey.

Mimeſis, (*Gr.*) Imitation: In Rhetorick, a Figure, in which other Mens Words and Actions are counterfeited or repreſented.

Mimiambus, a kind of Verſe, anciently uſed in Lampoons, Farces, *&c.*

Mimical, Buffoon-like, apiſh, wanton.

A **Mimick,** one that counterfeits the Geſture, Countenance, or Behaviour of others; a Buffoon, a Jeſter on a Stage.

Mimulus, (*Lat.*) the Herb Rattle, or Louſe-wort.

Mimoſa Planta, the ſame as Senſitive Plant.

Mimus, a Mimick, or Buffoon; alſo the *Indian* Mock-bird, not much unlike the Jay, but ſomewhat ſmaller. See *Mocking-bird.*

Mina or **Mna,** a ſort of *Greek* Money, containing an Hundred Drachma's, and amounting to ſomewhat more than three Pounds Sterling; alſo a Pound Weight of Sixteen Ounces.

Mina Ptolemaica, a Weight, containing 1 ½ *Rotuli,* or 18 Ounces, or 144 Drams.

Mina Ovis, a kind of Sheep, that has no Wooll on its Belly.

Minator or **Minerator,** (in old Records) a Miner, or Digger in the Mines.

Minator Carucæ, a Plough-man.

To **Mince,** to cut very ſmall.

Minchin. See *Mynchin.*

Mindſhip, (*Sax.*) a having of Honour and Worſhip.

Mine, (in *Geogr.*) a Place in the Earth, where Metals and Minerals are found, and out of which they are digged.

Mine, (in Sieges) a Hole dug by a Pioneer under any Work, to be fill'd with Barrels of Gun-Powder, having a Paſſage or Alley about four Foot ſquare, with ſeveral Turnings and Windings, at the End of which is the *Chamber of the Mine,* under the Place deſign'd to be blown up. There are alſo *Mines* ſprung in the Fields, call'd *Fougades*; which See.

Mine-Dial, a Box and Needle with a Braſs-Ring divided into 360 Degrees, and ſeveral Dials mark'd on it; generally made for the Uſe of Miners.

Mine-Ships or **[illegible] Ships,** Ships fill'd with Gun-powder, encloſ'd in ſtrong Vaults of Brick or Stone; to be brought up, and fired in the midſt of the Enemies Fleet.

Miners, (at a Siege) Men appointed to work in the Mines, being a particular Company of themſelves, commanded by a Captain of the Regiment of Fuſileers, that belong to the Artillery.

Minera, (*Lat.*) Mines, the Earth or Matter of which Minerals and Metals are made.

Mineral, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Minerals.

Mineral Courts, certain peculiar Courts for regulating the Concerns of Lead-Mines, as Stannary-Courts are for Tin.

Mineral Cryſtal, (among *Chymiſts*) a Compoſition of Salt-peter well purify'd, and Flowers of Brimſtone. See *Sal Prunella.*

Mineralia, (*Lat.*) Minerals, certain fixed and ſolid Bodies, bred of Exhalations and Vapours incloſ'd in the Bowels of the Earth, as Meteors in the Air; being the Matter, of which Metals are made in Proceſs of Time.

Mineralia Media, ſuch Minerals as are as it were of a middle Nature between Stones and Metals, *viz.* ſeveral ſorts of Earth, Salts, and Sulphurs; as Ruddle, Black-lead, Allum, Vitriol, *&c.*

Mineraliſt, one ſkill'd in the Knowledge of Minerals and Metals.

Minever. See *Meniver.*

Minim or **Menow,** a ſmall ſort of Fiſh.

Miniature, a drawing of Pictures in little, which is often done with [illegible] and Lead; a painting in Water-colours.

Minime or **Dark Minime,** a brown, tawny, or duſky Colour.

Minim, a Muſical Note of a ſlow Time, two of which go to a Sembrief; as two Crotchets make a Minim, two Quavers a Crotchet, and two Semiquavers a Quaver: *Minim* is alſo a ſmall ſort of Printing-Letter.

Minima Naturalia, (in *Philoſ.*) Particles or little Parts of Matter, which tho' they have each a determinate Shape and Bulk, yet are too ſmall to be ſingly diſcerned, and are otherwiſe call'd *Atoms.*

Minime Friers, a certain Order of Monks founded by one *Francis de Paul.*

Miniments. See *Muniments.*

Minion, (*Fr.*) a Darling or Favourite; one that is in higheſt Credit or Eſteem with a great Perſon: Alſo a kind of great Gun.

Minion, (of the largeſt Size) a Piece of Ordnance of 3 ¼ Inches Diameter at the Bore, 8 Foot long, and of 1000 Pound-Weight; carrying a Ball of 3 Inches Diameter, and 3 Pounds 12 Ounces Weight: Its Charge is 3 Pounds 4 Ounces of Powder, and its point-blank Shot 125 Paces.

Minion, (Ordinary) a great Gun 3 Inches Diameter at the Bore, 7 Foot long, and weighing about 800 Pounds. It takes a Charge of 2 ½ Pounds of Powder, and carries a Bullet of 2 ¾ Inches Diameter, and 3 Pounds 4 Ounces Weight; its Point-blank Shot being 120 Paces.

Miniſter, (*Lat.*) properly ſignifies an Attendant, Servitour, or Waiter; alſo an Aſſiſtant, Helper, or Furtherer.

Miniſter of the Goſpel, a Clergy-man, whoſe Buſineſs it is, conſtantly to attend the Service of God, both in Publick and Private.

Miniſter of State, one whom a Prince entruſts with the Adminiſtration of the Government, or to whom he commits the Care of his principal Affairs; alſo an Agent, Ambaſſadour, or Reſident in a Prince's Court.

To **Miniſter,** to officiciate, to ſerve, to give or help one to.

Miniſterial, belonging to a Miniſter.

Miniſtery or **Miniſtry,** Service or Charge in any Imployment; but more eſpecially the Function of a Prieſt, or of a Miniſter of State.

Minium, (*Lat.*) Red-lead, us'd by Painters, and alſo in Phyſick. 'Tis made of Common Lead, calcin'd in a Reverberatory Furnace, till it turn to a red Colour; or elſe of White Lead ſet over the Fire in an Earthen Pan, and continually ſtirr'd with a Spatula.

Miniver, a kind of Furr. See *Meniver.*

Minnekin or **Minks,** a nice Dame, a mincing Laſs.

Minnekins, the ſmalleſt ſort of Pins, us'd by Women for their Clothes; alſo a kind of ſmall Catgut Strings for Violins, and other Muſical Inſtruments.

Minning-Days, certain Days every Year, on which the Souls of the Diſceaſed were had in ſpecial Remembrance, and peculiar Offices ſaid for them; as Obits, Dirges, *&c.* which See.

Minnow. See *Menow.*

Minor, (*Lat.*) leſſer; as *The minor Poets* or *Prophets.*

A **Minor,** one who is in Nonage, or under Age: In a Law-ſenſe, an Heir Male or Female, not yet come to the Age of 21 Years, during which time their Actions are of no Force.

The **Minor** or the **Minor Propoſition,** in a Syllogiſm or Logical Argumentation, is the latter Part of it otherwiſe call'd the Aſſumption. In *Muſick* it is apply'd to Sixths and Thirds; as *A Sixth* or *Third Minor,* i.e. one that is Leſſer.

Minores, Minor Friers, or **Minorites,** the *Franciſcans*

Franciſcan Friers, ſo call'd by the Rules of their Order.

Minority, Nonage, or a being under Age.

Minotaurus, a Poetical Monſter, half Man and half Bull, ſaid to be brought forth by *Paſiphae*, the Wife of *Minos* King of *Crete*: Alſo the Name of a Conſtellation, or Cluſter of Stars in the Southern Hemiſphere.

Minovery, (a Law-Term, from the *French* Words *Main*, *i. e.* a Hand, and *Ouvrer* to work) a certain Treſpaſs or Offence, committed by a Man's Handy-work in the Foreſt; as an Engine to catch Deer, *&c.*

Minſter, (*Sax.*) a Monaſtery, or Conventual Church; as *York-Minſter*, *Weſtminſter*, &c.

Minſtrel, (*Fr.*) a Player on the Violin; a Fidler, or Piper.

Mint, a well-known Herb, good to comfort the Stomach, to help Digeſtion, and to expel Wind.

The **Mint**, the Place where the Queen's Coin is made, which has been for a long time at the Tower of *London*.

Officers of the Mint. See *Maſter*, *Provoſt*, *Warden*, &c.

Minuet. See *Menuet.*

Minute, (*Lat.*) ſmall, little.

Minute Tithes, ſmall Tithes, ſuch as uſually belong to the Vicar; as Wooll, Lambs, Piggs, Butter, Cheeſe, Eggs, Honey, *&c.*

A **Minute**, the ſixtieth part of an Hour; alſo a Moment, or very ſmall Portion of Time: In *Geography*, 'tis the ſixtieth part of a Degree, which in the Heavens is ſomewhat more than an *Engliſh* Mile: In *Architecture*, the ſixtieth part of a Meaſure, call'd a *Modale*; which See.

Minute-Line. See *Log-Line.*

Minutes, the firſt Draughts of any Writings, foul Papers, *&c.* Alſo the Abſtracts of a Judge's Sentence, taken in a Court by the Prothonotary.

Minutio, (*Lat.*) a miniſhing or leſſening: In old Records, a letting of Bloud, ſuch as was in uſe among Religious Perſons in Monaſteries, *&c.*

Minyanthes, a kind of Trefoil; an Herb.

Miracle, (*Lat.*) a Work perform'd by the Almighty Power of God, any extraordinary and wonderful Effect, which ſeems to be above the Force of Nature; a Wonder, or wondrous Thing.

Miraculous, belonging to, or done by a Miracle; that is beyond all Expectation; wonderful, marvellous.

Miriam, (*Heb.* Bitterneſs or Affliction) the Daughter of *Amram*, and Siſter of *Moſes* and *Aaron.* In the New Teſtament it is expreſs'd *Mariam* or *Mary*; and there are ſeveral Women of that Name mention'd beſides the Bleſſed Virgin; as *Mary Magdalen*, *Mary* the Siſter of *Martha*, &c.

Mirmillones, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) a ſort of Gladiators, or Sword-Players; one of whom was armed with a Shield, Scith, and Head-piece with the Figure of a Fiſh on the Creſt, as the other that fought againſt him was with a Net and a Trident, or three-ſpiked Fork.

Mirobolans, a kind of Plums, that are cold in the firſt Degree, and dry in the ſecond; ſo that they ſtrengthen, purge and bind at the ſame time.

Miroir, (*Fr.*) a Glaſs, or Looking-glaſs: Alſo a Term in Cookery; as *Eggs dreſs'd* au Miroir, *i. e.* broken into a Plate full of Gravy, over a Chafing-diſh, and afterwards ic'd with the red-hot Fire-ſhovel.

Mirrour, a Looking-glaſs, or the Surface of any dark Body, poliſh'd, and made fit to reflect the Rays of Light that fall on it: In a figurative Senſe, a Model, or Pattern; as *He is a Mirrour of Vertue and Patience.*

Mirrour-Stone or **Muſcovy-Glaſs.** See *Selenites.*

Mis, a Particle, which in Compoſition implies ſome Errour or Defect; as *Miſadvice*, *Miſbehaviour*, *Miſchance*, &c.

Miſa, (in old *Latin* Records) a Compact or Agreement, a Form of Peace.

Miſadventure or **Miſaventure**, (in Common Law) is the killing of a Man, partly by Negligence, and partly by Chance; as by throwing a Stone careleſly, ſhooting an Arrow, diſcharging a Gun, *&c.* In this Caſe the Offender loſes his Goods, and has Pardon of Courſe for his Life.

Miſanthropiſt, (*Gr.*) a Man-hater.

Miſanthropy, the hating of Men, or ſhunning their Company.

To **Miſapprehend**, (*Lat.*) not to apprehend, or underſtand rightly.

Miſbode, (old Word) Wrong.

Miſcarriage, ill Behaviour, Folly, the ill Succeſs of a Buſineſs; the untimely bringing forth of a Child.

To **Miſcarry**, to bring forth a Child before the time; not to ſucceed, to be loſt, to be caſt away at Sea.

Miſcellaneous, mixt together without Order.

Miſcellanies, Mixtures of divers things together, Collections upon ſeveral Subjects.

Miſcogniſant, (Law-Word) ignorant of, or not knowing; as *That no Perſon may be miſcogniſant of the Penalties of ſuch an Act.*

Miſcontinuance. See *Diſcontinuance.*

Miſconſtruction, a miſconſtruing, or making an ill Conſtruction of.

To **Miſconſtrue**, to interpret amiſs, to put an ill meaning upon; to take one's Words or Expreſſions in the worſt Senſe.

Miſcreancy, the State or Condition of a Miſcreant.

Miſcreant, an Infidel, or Unbeliever; one that is tainted with Hereſy, or embraces a falſe Religion.

Miſdemeanour, a miſdemeaning, or behaving one's ſelf ill; an Offence, or Fault.

High Miſdemeanour, a Crime of a hainous Nature, next to High Treaſon.

Miſe, (*Fr.*) a Law-Word, us'd in divers Senſes, *viz.* 1. A Gift or cuſtomary Preſent, which the People of *Wales* give to every new King or Prince at his Entrance into that Principality. 2. A Tribute or Fine of Three thouſand Marks, which the Inhabitants of the County Palatine of *Cheſter*, paid at the Change of every Owner of the ſaid Earldom, for the enjoying of their Liberties.

In a Writ of Right, that's termed a **Miſe**, which in all other Actions is call'd an Iſſue; ſo that to *To joyn the Miſe upon the Meer*, is as much as to ſay, to joyn the *Miſe* upon the *clear Right*, *i. e.* to joyn upon this Point, Whether has the more Right, the Tenant or Demandant.

Miſes, are alſo taken for the Profits of Lands, ſometimes for Taxes or Tallages, and ſometimes for Expences or Coſts.

Miſe or **Meaſe.** See *Meſſuage.*

Miſe-money, Money given by way of Compoſition or Agreement, to purchaſe any Liberty, &c.

Miſer, (*Lat.*) a covetous Wretch.

Miſerable, wretched, unfortunate, diſtreſſed, poor; ſad, pitiful, paltry, baſe, niggardly.

Miſerableneſs, Covetouſneſs, Niggardlineſs, Stingineſs.

Miſerere, (*i. e.* have Mercy) the Title and firſt Word in *Latin* of the Fifty-firſt Pſalm, uſually call'd *The Pſalm of Mercy*, and often preſented by the Ordinary to ſuch Malefactors as have the Benefit of the Clergy allow'd them.

Miſerere mei, a Name given to a moſt vehement Pain in the Guts, proceeding from an Inflammation, or from the twiſting of them, or from the *Periſtaltick* Motion inverted: It is otherwiſe call'd *Chordapſus* & *Volvulus.*

Miſericordia, Mercy, Compaſſion. In a Law-Senſe, it is an arbitrary Amerciament or Fine impos'd on any Offender, and ſo call'd becauſe it ought to be very moderate, and rather leſs than the Offence. Sometimes it ſignifies to be quit and diſcharged of all manner of Amerciaments, that one may fall into in the Foreſt.

Miſericordia in Cibis & Potu, (in old Records) Over-commons, or any Portion of Victuals, given *gratis* to Religious Perſons, above their ordinary Allowance.

Miſericordia Moderata. See *Moderata Miſericordia*.

Miſericordiæ Regulares, certain ſet Allowances of ſuch Over-commons, which were made in ſome Convents upon extraordinary Days.

Miſery, Wretchedneſs, Misfortune, Trouble, ſad Condition, Poverty, Want.

Miſfeaſans, (Law-Word) Miſdeeds or Treſpaſſes, and *Misfeaſor* a Treſpaſſer.

To **Miſinterpret**, to interpret ill, to give a wrong Senſe of.

Miſinterpretation, the Act of miſinterpreting.

Miskenning or **Miskonning**, (Law-Term) a varying, or changing one's Speech in Court.

Miskering or **Miſherising**. See *Abiſheriſing*.

Miskin, (old Word) a little Bag-pipe.

Miſnomer, (*Fr.* Law-Term) the uſing of one Name or Term for another; a miſterming or miſcalling.

Miſogamiſt, (*Gr.*) a Marriage-hater.

Miſogamy, a hating, or deſpiſing of Marriage.

Miſpriſion, (*Fr.* in Common Law) ſignifies a Neglect or Overſight; it is alſo uſ'd in ſome Statutes for a miſtaking.

Miſpriſion of Clerks, a Neglect or Default of Clerks in Writing, Engroſſing or keeping Records, upon which Account no Proceſs ſhall be made void or diſcontinued, but ſuch Defaults are to be amended by the Juſtices of Aſſize.

Miſpriſion of Felony, &c. is a light Account had of ſuch a Crime, by not revealing it when we know it to be committed, or by letting any Perſon ſent to Priſon, even upon Suſpicion of it, to go before he be indicted; which Offence is finable by the Juſtices before whom the Perſon is convicted.

Miſpriſion of Treaſon, is likewiſe the Concealment, or not diſcloſing of known Treaſon, for which the Offender is to ſuffer Impriſonment, during the Queen's Pleaſure; as alſo to loſe his Goods, and the Profits of his Lands during his Life.

To **Miſqueam**, (old Word) to diſpleaſe.

To **Miſrepreſent**, not to repreſent fairly, to give a wrong or falſe Character of.

Miſrepreſentation, the Act of miſrepreſenting.

Miſrule, Miſgovernment, Diſorder.

The **Lord** or **Maſter of Miſrule**, the chief among the Revellers, the Manager of a Club at Merry-makings, the Ring-leader in a Diſturbance.

Miſs, a Title given to a young Gentlewoman; alſo a kept Miſtreſs, a Lady of Pleaſure, a Concubine.

Miſſal, a Maſs-book, a Book containing all the Ceremonies of the Popiſh Maſs.

Miſſaticus, a Word uſ'd in Doomſday-Record for a Meſſenger.

Miſſeldine, **Miſſeltoe**, or **Miſtletoe**, a kind of Shrub that grows on ſome Trees, as Oaks, Apple-trees, &c. of which it is reported, That Thruſhes which have eat the Berries, if they rooſt all Night on the Tree, and dung upon it, they make Bird-lime: Whence the Proverb *Turdus ſibi malum cacat*, or *The Thruſh ſhits her own Sorrow*.

Miſſen-maſt or **Mizzen-maſt**, a Maſt, or round piece of Timber that ſtands in the Stern or back part of a Ship: Some great Ships require two ſuch Maſts, that which is next the Main-maſt, being uſually termed the *Main-miſſen*, and the other ſtanding next the Poop, the *Bonaventure Miſſen*: The Length of the Miſſen-maſt is half that of the Main-maſt, or it is the ſame with the Height of the Main-top Maſt from the Quarter-deck; and the Miſſen-top Maſt is half that.

But when the Word **Miſſen** is uſ'd alone at Sea, the Mariners always mean the *Miſſen-Sail*, and not the Maſt; and the proper Terms of Art belonging thereto are as follows, *viz.* *Change the Miſſen*, i. e. bring the Miſſen-Yard over to the other Side of the Maſt; *Peek the Miſſen*, i. e. put the Miſſen-Yard right up and down the Maſt; *Set the Miſſen*, i. e. ſet the Miſſen-ſail right as it ought to ſtand; *Spell the Miſſen*, i. e. let go the the Sheat, and withal peak up the Yard.

Miſſile, (*Lat.*) a Dart or Arrow; any thing to be caſt or thrown. In *Heraldry*, a Mixture of ſeveral Colours together.

Miſſion, a ſending; as *The Miſſion of the Apoſtles*. It is alſo more eſpecially taken for a Power given by the Pope to preach the Doctrine of the *Roman* Church in foreign Countries.

Miſſionaries or **Fathers of the Miſſion**, thoſe Prieſts that have receiv'd ſuch a Commiſſion, and are ſent abroad for that Purpoſe.

Miſſive or **Letter Miſſive**, a Letter that is ſent from one Perſon to another.

Miſſura, (in old *Latin* Records) a ſinging the Hymn call'd *Nunc dimittis*; and performing other Superſtitious Ceremonies, to recommend and diſmiſ a dying Perſon.

Miſſurium or **Miſſorium**, a Platter or Diſh for ſerving up Meat to Table.

Miſter, (old Word) Need, Want.

To **Miſ-time**, not to ſet a right Time for a thing, to do it out of Seaſon.

Miſſle-bird, a kind of Thruſh, that feeds on Miſtletoe.

Miſ-tryal, (Law-Word) an erroneous or fal Tryal.

Miſuſer, an Abuſe of Liberty, Privilege, or Benefit; as *He ſhall make Fine, or be fined for his Miſuſe*

Miſwoman, a Word uſ'd by *Chaucer* for a lew Woman or Whore.

Miſy, (*Syr.*) a kind of Copper-Oar, reſemblin Gold, hard, and ſparkling like a Star; which is foun in *Egypt*, and the Iſland of *Cyprus*.

Mite, an ancient ſmall Coin, about a third pa of our Farthing; alſo a little Worm breeding i Cheeſe, Meat, Corn, &c. Alſo the 24th part of Grain in Weight. In Falconry, *Mites* are a kind Vermin ſmaller than Lice, about the Heads an Necks of Hawks.

Mitella, (*Lat.*) a little Mitre, or Turbant: I *Surgery*, a Swath or Band to hold up the Arm whe it is hurt or wounded.

Miter or **Mitre**, a kind of Crown or Cap, a Ornament which Popiſh Biſhops and regular Abbo wear upon their Heads, when they walk or officia in their Formalities. The Pope has four Miters greater or leſſer Value, according to the Solemni of the Feſtivals which are to be celebrated.

Mithras, (*Gr.*) the chief Deity of the ancie *Perſians*, commonly repreſented under the Figure the Sun.

Mithrax, a Stone of the Roſe-colour, but chang able when ſet againſt the Sun.

Mithridate, a ſingular Confection or Preſervati againſt Poiſon, made of ſeveral Ingredients; as O pium, Vipers-fleſh, Squills, *Agarick*, &c. This A tidote is ſo call'd becauſe the Receipt of it was f found amidſt the Papers of *Mithridates* King of P *tus*, and carry'd to *Rome* by *Pompey*.

To **Mitigate**, (*Lat.*) to pacify, or appeaſe; aſſwage, allay, or eaſe.

Mitigation, a mitigating, pacifying, or ging, are mitting the Severity of a Decree or Puniſhment.

Mitrales Valvulæ, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) are two Valves or Skins, at the Mouth of the Pulmonary Vein in the left Venticle of the Heart, which ſerve to hinder the flowing back of the Bloud brought thither towards the Lungs again; and are ſo call'd, becauſe when joyn'd together they ſomewhat reſemble a *Miter*.

Mitre. See *Miter*.

Mitred, that wears a Miter.

Mitred Abbots, thoſe Governours of Monaſteries or Religious Houſes, that have obtained from the See of *Rome*, the Privilege of wearing the Miter, Ring, Gloves, and Croſier-ſtaff of a Biſhop.

Mitta or **Mitten**, an ancient Meaſure of ten Buſhels.

Mittendo Manuſcriptum pedis finis, (*Lat.*) a Judicial Writ, directed to the Treaſurer and Chamberlain of the Exchequer, to ſearch and convey the Foot of a Fine acknowledged before Juſtices in Eyre into the Common-Pleas.

Mittens, certain Winter-Gloves made of Woollen or Furrs, and uſually worn by Country-People.

Mittimus, (*Lat. i. e.* we ſend) an Order or Warrant from a Juſtice of Peace for ſending an Offender to a Gaol or Priſon: Alſo a Writ by which Records are remov'd from one Court to another.

Mitys, (*Gr.*) the gummy Wax with which a Bee-hive is firſt lin'd.

Miva, (*Lat.* in Phyſical Compoſitions) the pulp or ſoft part of a Quince, boil'd up with Sugar to a thick Conſiſtence.

To **Mix**, to mingle.

Mixen, (Country-Word) a Dung-hill, or Heap of Dung.

Mixias, a foreign Weight, containing 10000 Drams of 8 to one Ounce, and 12 Ounces to a Pound.

Mixon, one of the Shelves that lie before the Iſle of *Wight*; being a good Security to the Place againſt an Enemy, but very troubleſome to the Sea-men.

A **Mixt** or **Mixt Body**, (in *Chymiſtry* and Natural *Philoſophy*) is a Body not mixt or compounded by Art, but by Nature; ſuch as Metals, Minerals, Plants, Living-creatures, *&c.*

Mixt Figures, in *Geometry*. See *Figures*.

Mixt Mathematicks. See *Mathematicks*.

Mixt Number, (in *Arithm.*) one that is partly an Integer or Whole Number, and partly a Fraction; as $6\frac{1}{2}$, $8\frac{2}{3}$, $12\frac{3}{4}$, *&c.*

Mixt Reaſon or **Proportion**, is when the Summ of the *Antecedent* and *Conſequent*, is compar'd with the Difference between the ſame Antecedent and Conſequent.

Mixt Tithes, are Tithes of Butter, Cheeſe, Milk, *&c.* and of the Young of Cattel.

Mixtilio or **Meſtilo**, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) Mong-Corn, Mixt-Corn, or Maſlin.

Mixture, a mingling together, things mixed, a Compound. In a Phyſical Senſe, ſeveral Ingredients or Drugs mixt in a Medicine.

Mizmor, (*Span.*) a Dungeon.

Mizzen-maſt. See *Miſſen-maſt*.

To **Mizzle**, to rain in ſmall Drops.

Mna or **Mina**, (*Gr.*) an ancient Weight. The *Attick Mina* contain'd Twelve Ounces and a half; the *Roman* Twelve Ounces, and the *Alexandrian* Twenty Ounces; alſo a Pound in Money. See *Mina*.

Mnemonica, Precepts or Rules, and Common Places to help the Memory.

Mnemoſyne, Memory, or the Art of Memory.

Moab, (*Heb.* of the Father) *Lot*'s Son by his eldeſt Daughter; of whom the *Moabites* were deſcended.

Moat, a ſtanding Pool or Pond, to keep Fiſh in; a Ditch, or great Trench of Water, encompaſſing a Caſtle, or Dwelling-Houſe. In *Fortification*, a Trench or Depth cut round a Town or Fort, the Dimenſions of which often depend on the Nature of the Soil, accordingly as it is Marſhy or Rocky; but it ought to be ſo wide, that no Tree or Ladder can be laid over it, *i. e.* from 16 to 22 Fathom, and from 15 to 25 Foot deep.

Dry Moat, a Ditch that has little or no Water, and which ought to be deeper than one that is full of Water; there is alſo uſually another ſmall Trench cut quite along the middle of it.

Flat-bottom'd Moat, is that which has no ſloping; its Corners being ſomewhat rounded.

Lined Moat, is that whoſe Sides, *viz.* the *Scarp* and *Counterſcarp*, are both caſ'd with a Wall of Maſon's Work, lying in *Talus*, or a-ſlope.

Moat or **Mote**, a Body ſo ſmall that it ſeems to be indiviſible, ſuch as play in the Beams of the Sun.

Mobb or **Mobile**, the giddy Multitude, tumultuous Rabble, or Dregs of the People.

Mobby, a certain Drink made of Potatoe-Roots, and much us'd in the Iſland of *Barbadoes*.

Mobility, (*Lat.*) Aptneſs to move, or to be moved; Moveableneſs.

Mochlia, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) a reducing of Bones put out of Joynt, to their Natural State.

Mochlion, a little Leaver, or Bolt.

To **Mock**, to ſcoff or laugh at, to flout, or jeer; to deceive.

Mocks, the Maſhes of a Net.

Mock-Privet, a kind of Herb.

Mocking-bird, a ſort of Bird in *Virginia*, which imitates the Notes of all it hears, and is counted one of the fineſt Singing-birds in the World.

Mockadoes or **Mockadeers**, a kind of Woollen Stuff, made in *England* and elſewhere.

Mockery, mocking, Jeſt, Banter.

Modality, (*Lat.*) a School-Term, ſignifying the manner of a thing in the Abſtract, or the manner of exiſting.

Modder, (from the *Dutch* Word **Modde** or **Moddekin**, *i. e.* a Maid, or Virgin) a young Girl, or Wench.

Mode, (*Fr.*) Faſhion, or Garb; Way, Manner.

Model, an Original Pattern, propos'd to be imitated: Alſo a Pattern or Platform, made of Wood, Stone, Metal, Plaiſter of *Paris*, or any other Materials, for the more exact carrying on of a greater Work; the Deſign or Shape of any thing in little.

Model, a Term in *Architecture*. See *Module*.

To **Model**, to frame according to a Model; to faſhion.

Moderata Miſericordia, a Writ in favour of one that is amerc'd or fin'd in a County-Court, Court-Baron, or other Court not being of Record, for any Tranſgreſſion or Offence, beyond the Quality of the Fault.

Moderate, temperate, ſober, that does not exceed.

To **Moderate**, to qualify, temper or allay, to govern or ſet Bounds to, to keep within Compaſs; to leſſen or abate Expences, *&c.*

Moderation, Temperance, Prudence, Diſcretion; a Vertue that governs all the Paſſions.

Moderator, a diſcreet Governour, a Decider of any Controverſy; the Preſident of an Aſſembly, an Umpire at a Diſputation in an Univerſity.

Modern, that is of late Time, or that has not been in Uſe till of late Ages; oppoſed to ancient, as *The ancient and modern Poets*.

Modeſt, ſober, grave, diſcreet in Behaviour; humble, baſhful.

Modeſty, Sobriety, Diſcretion, Shamefacedneſs, Baſhfulneſs.

Modicum, a little Matter, a ſmall Pittance.

Modification, a modifying, or qualifying; a ſetting a Meaſure or Limit to any thing.

To **Modify**, to moderate, to qualify, to limit or bound: In *Philoſophy*, to give the Modality or manner of Exiſtence.

Modillon or **Modiglion**, (*Ital.*) a little Model or Meaſure: In *Architecture*, that Part which is often ſet under the Cornices, eſpecially in the *Corinthian* and *Compoſite* Orders, and bears up the Projecture or Jutting out of the *Drip*. It is call'd the *little Model*, with reſpect to the greater, which is the Diameter of the Pillar: Alſo a Shouldering piece or Bracket.

Modiolus, (*Lat.*) a little Buſhel, a Bucket to draw Water out of a Well, or Pit: Alſo a Trepan, a Surgeon's Inſtrument, to cut out ſmall Bones in great Bruiſes, Cuts, and Fractures of the Scull; the ſame as *the Trepan*; which See.

Modiſh, agreeable to the Mode or Faſhion.

Modius, a Meaſure in uſe among the *Romans*, for all ſorts of Grain, which contain'd about nine *Engliſh* Quarts: The Word is now taken for a Buſhel, which is different according to the Cuſtom of ſeveral Countries.

Modius Terræ vel Agri, a Word much us'd in the ancient Charters of the *Britiſh* Kings, which probably contain'd the ſame Quantity of Ground as with the *Romans*, *viz.* a hundred Foot long, and as many broad.

Modius Vini, a Hogſhead, or Tierce of Wine.

Modo & Forma, are Words of Art in a Law-ſuit and Pleadings; particularly in the Defendant's Anſwer, when he denies himſelf to have done the thing ſaid to his Charge, *Modo & Forma declarata*, *i. e.* in manner and form, as it is declar'd.

Modulation, (in *Muſick*) Tuning or Warbling, the carrying on a Song in the ſame Key, ſometimes paſſing out of it, and then getting into it again; an agreeable Harmony.

Module or **Model**, (in *Architect.*) a kind of Meaſure, the Diameter of the Bottom of a Pillar in each Order, by which its Length, *&c.* is meaſur'd, and which is uſually divided into Sixty equal parts call'd *Minutes*, except in the *Dorick* and *Tuſcan* Orders, where the Module is but half the Diameter. It is alſo divided into twelve equal Parts, and into Eighteen for the *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and *Compoſite* Orders.

Modus Decimandi, (*Lat.* in Common Law) is when Land, a Summ of Money, or yearly Penſion is given to the Parſon, *&c.* by Compoſition, as a Satisfaction for his Tithes in kind.

Modwall, a Bird that deſtroys Bees, a ſort of Wood-pecker.

Mognions, (*Fr.*) Armour for the Shoulders.

Mogſhade, (Country-Word) the Shadow of Trees, *&c.*

Mogul or **Great Mogul**, a *Mahometan* Prince, the moſt powerful in all the *Indies*, whoſe Dominions are very large and wealthy.

Mohair, a ſort of Stuff made of Silk and Hair, and ſometimes water'd.

Moiety, (*Fr.* Law-Word) the half of any thing.

Moignon, the Stump of a Leg or Arm that is cut off; alſo Armour for the Arms.

Moil, a great Mule. See *Muleto*.

To **Moil**, to work with might and main, to drudge; alſo to dawb with Dirt.

Moiles, a kind of high-ſoled Shoes, worn in ancient Times by Kings and great Perſons.

Moineau, (*Fr.*) the Sparrow, a Bird: In *Fortification*, a ſmall flat Baſtion, rais'd in the middle of an over-long *Courtin*, that has other Baſtions at each end, which are not well defended by Reaſon of their Diſtance.

Mokel, (*Sax.*) much.

Mokes, the Maſhes of a Net.

Moky, (old Word) cloudy; as *Moky Weather*.

Mola, (*Lat.*) a Mill, a Grinder, or Jaw-tooth. In *Anatomy*, the Whirl-bone on the Top of the Knee, otherwiſe call'd *Patella* and *Rotula*. Alſo the *Mole-but*, a kind of Fiſh in the *Adriatick* Sea, ſo call'd as being like a Lump of Fleſh.

Mola Carnea, a Moon-calf, a piece of Fleſh or ſpungy Subſtance without Shape, often black like clotted Bloud, and ſometimes extreme hard, which breeding in the Womb, cauſes a Woman to ſeem with Child, and is brought forth inſtead of a real Birth.

Mola Salſa, (among the *Romans*) a kind of toaſted Wheat, peel'd and ſoak'd in Water with Salt and Frankincenſe, in order to be ſprinkled between the Horns of the Beaſt, before it was ſacrific'd.

Molar, belonging to a Mill: Whence the *Molar Teeth*, *i. e.* thoſe five outmoſt Teeth, on either Side of the Mouth, both above and beneath, which are commonly call'd *Grinders*, or *Cheek-teeth*.

Molares Lapides, Mill-ſtones.

Molaſſes. See *Moloſſes*.

Mole, a Rampart, Peer, or Fence, rais'd in a Harbour, to break the Force of the Waves; as the Mole of *Dunkirk*, *Tanger*, &c. Alſo a kind of Spot on the Skin, either plain or bunching out, ſuch as happen to Children from the falſe Imaginations or Frights of their Mother.

Mole or **Moldwarp**, a little Creature that lives under Ground, and often throws up the Mould in ſmall Heaps.

Molendinum, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mill: *Molendinum ad Ventum* or *Ventriticum*, a Wind-mill. *Molendinum aquaticum*, a Water-mill. *Molendinum bladonicum*, *bladum*, or *de blado*, a Corn-mill. *Molendinum equitium*, a Horſe-mill. *Molendinum fullonicum* or *fullarium*, a Fulling-mill. *Molendinum molare*, a grinding or Griſt-mill.

Molendum, Corn ſent to a Mill, Griſt.

To **Moleſt**, to diſturb, trouble, vex, aggrieve, or diſquiet.

Moleſtation, a moleſting, vexing, or putting to Trouble.

Moline, (in *Heraldry*) a ſort of Croſs; as *The Field Azure, a Croſs Moline Or.*

Moliniſts, the Followers of *Molina*, a *Spaniſh* Jeſuit, who was Profeſſour of Divinity at *Coimbra* in *Portugal*, and ſtood it out mainly againſt univerſal Grace; in which Point the Jeſuits are the great Oppoſers of the *Janſeniſts*.

Molitura, Mulitura, or Multura, (in ancient *Latin* Writers) Molture or Toll paid for grinding in a Mill: It was alſo ſometimes taken for Griſt, or a Sack of Corn brought to the Mill to be ground.

Molitura Libera, free Grinding, or Liberty to make uſe of a Mill, without paying Toll; a Privilege which the Lord of a Manour generally reſerv'd to his own Family.

Mollicinum Emplaſtrum, a mollifying, oily Plaiſter.

Mollientia or **Emollientia**, mollifying or ſoftening Medicines.

Mollification, a mollifying, a making ſoft, or tender.

To **Mollify**, to ſoften, to make ſoft, tender and ſupple.

Mollock, (old Word) Dirt, Dung, Ordure.

Mollugo, (*Lat.*) a kind of Cleavers, an Herb.

Molluſca, a Nut with a ſoft Shell, a ſort of Wallnut, or Filberd.

Molmutan or **Molmutine Laws**, the Laws of *Donwallo Molmutius*, ſixteenth King of the *Britains*, who began his Reign 444 Years before the Birth of Chriſt.

Molneda or **Mulneda**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mill-pool, or Pond for driving a Mill.

Moloch, the God of the *Ammonites*, to whom they ſacrific'd their Children in the Valley of *Tophet*, making them paſs thro' the Fire: This Idol was made of Braſs, having the Body of a Man, and the Head of a Calf.

Moloche, (*Gr.*) the great ſort of Mallows, or Hollihocks.

Molochites, a kind of precious Stone, of a thick greeniſh Colour like Mallows.

Molopes, black and blew Spots, the Marks of Stripes or Blows ; alſo red Spots in malignant and peſtilential Feavers, like thoſe which appear in the Skin after beating.

Moloſſes or **Molaſſes**, the Refuſe-Syrip, or Dregs in the boiling of Sugar.

Moloſſus, (*Gr.*) a Maſtiff-dog : Alſo a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of three long Syllables ; as *Venatrices*, both ſo call'd from *Moloſſia*, a Country of *Epirus* in *Greece*.

Molten, melted, or caſt ; as *The molten Calf*; *molten Greaſe*, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

Molva, (*Lat.*) Ling, a ſort of Sea-fiſh.

Moly, (*Gr.*) Hermal, or wild Rue, an Herb ; alſo a kind of Garlick.

Molybdæna, a Vein of Lead and Silver together ; alſo a ſort of Litharge or Scum that ſticks to the Melting-Furnaces ; alſo the greater Arſe-ſmart, an Herb.

Molybditis, the Spume or Foam of Silver got out of Lead.

Molynſis. See *Miaſma*.

Mome, a meer Drone, a dull blockiſh Fellow, that has no Life in him.

Moment, (*Lat.*) an Inſtant, the leaſt part of Time, that can be aſſign'd : Alſo Weight, Force, Importance, Concern.

In *Mathematicks*, **Moments** are ſuch indeterminate and uncertain Parts of Quantity, as are ſuppoſed to be in a perpetual *Flux*, *i. e.* either continually encreaſing or decreaſing ; the former being termed *Affirmative* or *Poſitive Moments*, and the latter *Negative* or *Subtractible* ones.

In *Natural Philoſophy*, **Moments** are taken for the Quantities of Motion in any moving Body, and ſometimes ſimply for the Motion it ſelf, which is defin'd To be the *Vis inſita*, or Power by which any moving Bodies do continually change their Places.

Momentany or **Momentary**, that laſts as it were but a Moment ; that is of a very ſhort Continuance.

Momus, (*Gr.*) a certain Deity among the Ancients, who made it his whole Buſineſs to controll and carp at all the other Gods : Whence the Word is commonly taken for a Fault-finder, one that ſnarls at every thing, and is pleas'd with nothing.

Monachal, belonging to Monks, Monkiſh.

Monachiſm, the State or Condition of Monks.

Monades, a Term in *Arithmetick*, the ſame as *Digits* ; which See.

Monarch, an abſolute Prince that rules alone.

Monarchical, belonging to a Monarch, or Monarchy.

Monarchy, the Government of a State by a ſingle Perſon, Kingly Government.

Monaſtery, a Covent, or Cloiſter ; a College of Monks or Nuns.

Monaſtical or **Monaſtick**, belonging to Monks, or Monaſteries ; as *Monaſtick Diſcipline*, *Monaſtick Life*, &c.

Mond or **Monde**, (*Fr.*) the World, the Univerſe ; Men, Mankind, Folks.

Mond or **Mound**, a Golden Globe, being one of the Enſigns of an Emperour, who challenges a kind of Right to the whole World.

Monday, the ſecond Day of the Week, ſo call'd from its being dedicated to the Moon, which our Saxon Anceſtours us'd to worſhip on that Day.

Monedula, (*Lat.*) the Chough, Daw, or Jackdaw ; a Bird.

Moneta, Money, or Coin, the Stamp of Money, or the Place where it is coined.

Monetagium, (Law-Term) the Right and Propriety of minting, or coining Money.

Monetales Triumviri. See *Triumviri Monetales*.

Monetarius, a Moneyer ; a Maker, or Coiner of Money.

Money, a piece of Metal, ſtampt with the Effigies and Arms of a Prince or State, which renders it current and authentick to paſs at a common Rate, for things of different Value.

Money-wort, otherwiſe call'd Herb Two-pence, an Herb of a cold, dry, and binding Quality. See *Nummularia*.

Moneyers, Mint-men in the Tower of *London* ; ſome of whom are employ'd in ſheering and forging the Money, ſome in beating it broad, others in rounding it, and others in ſtamping or coining it. Alſo Bankers that make it their Trade, to deal in Monies upon Return.

Monger, a kind of Fiſher-boat.

Monger or **Manger**, a *Saxon* Word, anciently us'd for a Merchant, and now for a Mark of ſeveral Merchantable Trades ; as a *Cheeſe-monger*, *Felt-monger*, *Iron-monger*, *Wood-monger*, &c.

Mongrel, a Creature got by two kinds : Alſo a Perſon that is born of Parents of ſeveral Countries.

Monition, (*Lat.*) an admoniſhing, or giving warning ; eſpecially a Warning given by Eccleſiaſtical Authority, to a Clerk to reform his Manners, upon Intimation of his ſcandalous Life.

Monitor or **Monitour**, an Advertiſer, or Remembrancer ; an Admoniſhar, or Adviſer ; an Obſerver of Manners in a School.

Monitory, belonging to Admonition, that ſerves to admoniſh, advertiſe, or warn ; as *Monitory Dreams and Viſions*.

Monitory Letters, Letters from an Eccleſiaſtical Judge, upon Information of Scandals and Abuſes, within Cognizance of his Court.

Monk, one that lives in Common in a Monaſtery or Cloiſter, under a Vow, to obſerve the Rules eſtabliſh'd by the Founder, to wear the peculiar Habit of the Order, &c.

Monk-fiſh, a ſort of *Indian* Fiſh, flat like a Scate, and ſo call'd, becauſe its Figure reſembles a Monk's Cowl, or Hood.

Monks-clothes, a certain kind of courſe Cloth, mention'd in Stat. 20. *H.* 6.

Monks-hood, a ſort of Flower, which ſome take to be the ſame with the Helmet-flower.

Monks-Rhubarb, a kind of Plant.

Monks-ſeam, (among Sailers) a particular way of ſewing the Selvidge of Sails together, when the Edges of one are laid over thoſe of the other, and ſo ſew'd on both Sides, to make them more ſtrong and laſting.

Monkery, the Profeſſion, Temper, or Humour of Monks.

Monoceros, an Unicorn, or Beaſt having but one Horn : Alſo the Saw-fiſh.

Monochord, an Inſtrument, made uſe of by the Ancients, to determine the Proportion of Sounds ; but ſome apply the Name to a Muſical Inſtrument, that has only one ſingle String ; as the *Trumpet-marine*.

Monochromaton, a kind of Picture, all of one Colour, without Mixture.

Monocolon, the Gut, otherwiſe call'd *Cæcum Inteſtinum*.

Monogamy, ſingle Marriage, a having but one Wife, or one Husband, and no more all the time of Life.

Monogram, a Cipher, or Character, conſiſting of one or more Letters, interwoven together, which was formerly the Abbreviation of a Name, and ſerv'd for a Seal: Alſo a Sentence in ſpeaking, or an Epigram in one Verſe.

Monogrammous Picture, a Picture only drawn in Lines, without Colours.

Monohemera, Diſeaſes that are cur'd in one Day.

Monologue, an Act in a Stage-Play, in which only one Actor ſpeaks.

Monomachy, a fighting of one Couple only hand to hand, a ſingle Combat or Duel.

Mononomial, (in *Algebra*) a Magnitude or Quantity of one Name, or of one ſingle Term.

Monopegia, a ſharp Pain in the Head, affecting one ſingle Place.

Monopetalous Plants, (among *Herbaliſts*) ſuch whoſe Flowers are all in one continu'd Leaf, and fall off all together; tho' ſometimes cut or divided a little way into many ſeeming *Petala* or Leaves; as Borage, Bugloſs, *&c.*

Monopoliſt or **Monopolizer**, one that monopolizes or engroſſes all the Trade to himſelf.

Monopoly, (i. e. a ſelling alone) when one or more Perſons engroſs any ſaleable Commodity into his or their own Hands, ſo that none elſe can gain by them: In a Law-ſenſe, a Grant from the King or Queen to any Perſon or Perſons, for the ſole buying, ſelling, working, or uſing of any thing.

Monopteron, (in *Architect.*) a ſort of round Temple, whoſe Roof was only ſupported by Pillars; ſo call'd, from its having but one Wing or Iſle.

Monoptoton, (in *Grammar*) a Noun that has but one Caſe; as *Dicis* in the Genitive, *Incitu* in the Ablative, *&c.*

Monopyrenous Fruit, (among *Herbaliſts*) ſuch Fruit of a Plant, as contains in it only one Kernel, or Seed.

Monoſtichia, Epigrams conſiſting only of one ſingle Verſe; as *Pauper videri Cinna vult, & eſt pauper.*

Monoſyllable, a Word that has but one Syllable.

Monothelites, a Sect of Hereticks, who held, That there was but one Will in *Chriſt*, and firſt appear'd *A. C.* 640.

Monotriglyph, (in *Architect.*) the ſpace of one *Triglyph*, between two Pillars, or two Pilaſters.

Mons, (*Lat.*) a Mountain, Mount, or Hill.

Mons Veneris, the upper Part of a Woman's Privities: In *Palmeſtry*, the Knob at the Root of the Fore-finger. See *Tubercula.*

Monſoon or **Mounſoun**, a conſtant Wind in the *Eaſt-Indies*, that blows three Months together one Way, and the next three Months the other Way.

Monſter, a miſ-ſhapen Living Creature, that degenerates from the right and natural Diſpoſition of its Parts, according to its Kind; any thing that is againſt, or beſide the common Courſe of Nature: In a figurative Senſe, it is ſaid, *A Monſter of Cruelty or Avarice: The giddy Rabble is a Monſter with many Heads*, &c.

Monſtrans de Droit, (*Fr.* i. e. the ſhewing of Right) a Suit in Chancery, for the Subject to be reſtor'd to Lands and Tenements which he ſhews to be his Right, tho' found by Office in the Poſſeſſion of another lately deceaſed; by which Office the Queen is intitled to a Chattel, Free-hold, or Inheritance in the ſaid Land.

Monſtrans de Faits ou Records, a ſhewing of Deeds or Records; which is thus: When an Action of Debt is brought upon a Bond or Obligation, after the Plaintiff has declar'd, he ought to ſhew the ſaid Obligation: and ſo it is of Records.

Monſtraverunt, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lyes for the Tenants in *Ancient Demeſne*, directed to the Lord, or to the Sheriff, and requiring him to forbear diſtraining them, for any Toll or Impoſition, contrary to their Liberty or Privilege.

Monſtroſity or **Monſtrouſneſs**, a being monſtrous, or beyond the ordinary Courſe of Nature.

Monſtrous, belonging to, or like a Monſter; prodigious, exceſſive.

Mont, (*Fr.*) a Mount, or Hill.

Mont-Pagnote or **Poſt of the Invulnerable**, (a Term in the Art of War) an Eminence, or Riſing-ground, choſen out of Cannon-ſhot of the Place beſieged, where curious Perſons place themſelves, to ſee the Attack, and the manner of the Seige, out of Danger.

Montaniſts, a Sect of Hereticks, ſo call'd from their firſt Ring-leader *Montanus*; they held, That the Holy Ghoſt was not given to the Apoſtles, but to themſelves.

Montefiaſco, a ſort of rich Wine, made at *Montefiaſcone*, a ſmall City of *Italy*, in St. *Peter's* Patrimony.

Montero, (*Span.*) a kind of Cap, us'd by Hunters, Horſe-men, and Sea-men.

Monteth, a ſcallop'd Baſon to cool Glaſſes in.

Month, the Space of 28 Days, in which Time the Moon compleats her Courſe: There are four ſorts of Months, *viz.* I. *A Month of Apparition*, or *Illumination, i. e.* the Space of 26 Days, and 12 Hours, during which the Moon appears; the other three Days being taken away, in which it is darken'd by the Sun. II. A *Medical* or *Decretorial Month*, which is likewiſe the Space of 26 Days and 12 Hours. III. A *Month of Conſecution* or *Progreſſion*, or a *Synodical Month, i. e.* the Space between one Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun and another, being ſomewhat above 29 Days and a half. IV. A *Month of Peragration* or *Periodical Month, i. e.* the Space of the Moon's Courſe from any one Point of the *Zodiack*, to the ſame again; being 27 Days, 7 Hours, and 45 Minutes.

The **Month** is alſo diſtinguiſh'd into *Aſtronomical* and *Civil*.

The **Aſtronomical Month** or **the Synodical Solar Month**, is preciſely the twelfth part of a Year, or the time the Sun takes up in paſſing thro' one of the Signs of the Zodiack, uſually accounted to conſiſt of about 30 Days, 10 Hours, and a half.

The **Civil Month**, is that which is ſuited to the different Cuſtoms of particular Nations and People, every one in their Way; ſome uſing the Lunar, and others the Solar Months.

Philoſophical Month, (among *Chymiſts*) is the Space of forty Days, and as many Nights.

Montifringilla, (*Lat.*) the Bramble, Brambling, or Brier-finch; a Bird.

Monument, a Memorial for After-Ages, a Tomb, Statue, Pillar, *&c.* rais'd in Memory of ſome famous Perſon, or Action; as

The **Monument**, a ſtately Pillar, built not far from *London-Bridge*, in Remembrance of that dreadful Fire which happen'd *Sept.* 2d. 1666, and laid in Aſhes 12000 Houſes, near the Place where it firſt began: This Pillar is of the *Dorick* Order, 202 Foot high, from the Level of the Ground, and 15 Foot Diameter, all of ſolid *Portland* Stone; having a fair Stair-caſe in the middle of black Marble, and an Iron-Balcony on the Top. The Pedeſtal is 21 Foot ſquare, and 40 Foot high; the Front of it being curiouſly adorn'd with ingenious Emblems in *Baſſo Relievo.*

Mood, Humour, Temper, Diſpoſition; as *To be in a good Mood.*

Moods, (in *Grammar*) determine the Significations of Verbs, with reſpect to the Manner and Circumſtances of what is affirm'd, being four in Number, *viz.* the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Potential*, and the *Infinitive*; whereto ſome add the *Optative* and the *Subjunctive*, which are in effect the ſame as the Potential, only diſtinguiſh'd by particular Conjunctions.

The **Moods**, in *Logick*, are the Univerſal Affirmative, the Univerſal Negative, the Particular Affirmative, and the Particular Negative.

In *Muſick*, **Moods**, ſignifie certain Proportions of the Time, or Meaſure of Notes, and were formerly four in Number, *viz. The Perfect of the More, The Perfect of the Leſs, The Imperfect of the More*, and *The Imperfect of the Leſs*. Theſe Moods are now altogether out of Uſe, except the laſt, being the ſame with that which we call *The Common Mood*; in which a *Large* contains two *Longs*, four *Breves*, eight *Semibreves*, ſixteen *Minims*, thirty-two *Crotchets*, ſixty-four *Quavers*, &c.

Among the Ancient *Greeks*, there were alſo five other **Moods**, termed *Tones* or *Tunes* by the *Latins*; the Uſe of which was to ſhew in what Key a Song was ſet, and how the different Keys had relation one to another: Theſe ſorts of Moods were diſtinguiſh'd by the Names of the ſeveral Provinces of *Greece*, where they were firſt invented; as the *Dorick*, *Lydian*, *Ionick*, *Phrygian*, and *Æolick*; ſome being proper for grave Muſick, others for warlike Tunes, and others for more light and ſoft Airs: All which See under thoſe reſpective Articles.

Moon, one of the ſeven Planets, and the nigheſt to the Earth; which goes round the Zodiack in 27 Days, 7 Hours, and 41 Minutes, but does not overtake the Sun in leſs than 29 Days, 12 Hours, and 44 Minutes.

Moon-calf, a falſe Conception.

Moon-eyed or **Owl-eyed**, that can ſee better at Night, than by Day.

Moon-fern, a ſort of Shrub.

Moon-wort, a ſmall Herb, but of great Virtue for curing Wounds, Fractures, Bruiſes, Ruptures, and Cancers of the Breaſt.

Moor, in old Time, ſignify'd a Heath, or barren Tract of Ground; but it is now commonly taken for a Marſh, or Fen.

Moor or **Black-moor**, a Native of *Mauritania*, in *Africa*.

To **Moor**, (in Sea-Language) to lay out the Anchors of a Ship, ſo as is moſt fit, and ſafeſt for her Riding in any Place.

To **Moor a-croſs**, is to lay out one Anchor on one Side, or a-thwart of a River, and another on the other Side, right againſt it; ſo as both Cables may bear together, as well for Tide of Ebb, as at Flood.

To **Moor a-longſt**, is to lay an Anchor right in the middle of the Stream, and another right a-head of the Ship, when there is Danger of driving a-ſhore.

To **Moor a Proviſo**, is to have an Anchor in the River, and a Hawſer a-ſhore; in which Caſe, the Ship is ſaid to be moored with her Head a-ſhore.

To **Moor Water-ſhot**, is to moor quartering between the two firſt Ways, as being neither a-croſs nor a-longſt the Tide, but betwixt both.

Mooring for Eaſt, Weſt, South-Eaſt, &c. is when in any Place of Riding, the Maſter or his Mates obſerve which Way, and upon what Point of the Compaſs the Wind or Sea is likelieſt to endanger the Ship moſt, and there they lay out an Anchor.

Moors, a Name given to the Bailiffs of the Lord of a Manour in the *Iſle of Man*, who ſummon the Courts for the ſeveral *Sheadings*; every Moor having the like Office with our Bailiff of the Hundred.

Moor-hen, a Water-fowl, otherwiſe call'd a Coot.

Moors-head, a Copper-cap, tinn'd on the in-ſide, and made like a Head, to be ſet over the Chimney of a Reverberating Furnace: Alſo the Head of a Copper or Glaſs-ſtill, which is luted on the Body, having a Beak, Noſe, or Pipe, to let the raiſed Spirits run down into the Receiver.

Mooſe, a Beaſt common in *New England*, and other Parts of *America*: It is as big as an Ox, ſlow of Pace, and headed like a Buck, with a broad Beam, ſometimes two Yards wide.

Moot, an Exerciſe, or arguing of Caſes, which young Students in the Law, perform at appointed Times, the better to enable them for Practice, and the Defence of Clients Cauſes; from the *Saxon* Word *Gemote*, *i. e.* a Meeting together.

Bailiff or **Surveyor of the Moots**, an Officer choſen every Year by the Bench, to appoint the Moot-men for the Inns of Chancery, and to keep Account of the Performance of Exerciſes, both there and in the Houſe.

Moot-hall, the Place where Moot-Caſes were anciently argu'd.

Moot-houſe Court, the Hundred-Court of *Bingham* in *Nottingham-ſhire* is ſo call'd, and the Place where it ſtands *Moot-houſe Pit*.

Moot-men or **Mooters**, Students at Law, who argue Reader's Caſes, call'd alſo Moot-Caſes, in the Houſes of Chancery, and after ſeven or eight Years Study, are choſen Utter-Barriſters.

To **Blow a Moot**, (at the fall of a Deer) a Phraſe us'd among Hunters.

Moota Canum, (in old *Lat.* Records) a Pack of Dogs.

Mooted, (in *Heraldry*) Trees torn up by the Roots are ſaid *To be mooted*.

To **Mope**, to become ſtupid, or ſottiſh.

Mora, the *Italian* Play of Love with the Fingers: In old Records, a mooriſh or boggy Ground.

Mora mussa, a watery or boggy Moor, ſuch as in *Lancaſhire* are call'd *Moſſes*.

Moral, belonging to Manners, or Civility.

Moral Quantity. See *Quantity*.

Moral, as *The Moral of a Fable*, *i. e.* the Application of it to Mens Lives and Manners.

Morals, the Doctrine of Manners, Moral *Philoſophy*.

Moraliſt, one ſkill'd in Morality.

Morality, moral Principles, or Senſe.

To **Moralize**, to give the Moral Senſe of, to talk Morals, to make moral Reflections.

Moratur or **Demoratur in Lege**, (*Lat.*) a Law-Phraſe, ſignifying as much as *He demurs upon the Point*; becauſe the Party does not go forward in Pleading, but reſts upon the Judgment of the Court, who take time to argue and adviſe thereupon.

Morals, a mooriſh Ground; a Marſh, Fen, or Bog.

Morbifick, that cauſes Diſeaſes, or Sickneſs; as *Morbifick Humours*.

Morbilli, (*Lat.*) the Meazles, red Spots which proceed from an Infection in the Bloud. They neither ſwell nor run with Matter, yet differ only in Degree from the Small-Pox.

Morbus, a Diſeaſe, Sickneſs, or Diſtemper; ſuch an Indiſpoſition of Body, as renders it unfit for the Performance of natural Actions.

Morbus Comitialis, the Falling-Sickneſs, ſo nam'd, becauſe when in the Aſſemblies of the People of *Rome*, call'd *Comitia*, any fell into it, the Aſſembly preſently broke up.

Morbus Gallicus, the *French* Pox. See *Lues Venerea*.

Morbus Regius, the Jaundice. See *Jaundice* & *Icterus*.

Morbus Vernaculus. See *Endemial Diſeaſe*.

Morbus Virgineus. See *Chloroſis*.

Mordacity, a biting or gnawing Quality; Sharpneſs or Bitterneſs of Speech.

Mordecai, (*Heb.* bitter) *Eſther*'s Guardian, who being advanc'd by King *Ahaſuerus*, brought about the Deliverance of his Country-men the *Jews*.

Morel or **Petty Morel**, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd Garden-Night-ſhade.

Mores or **Maurs**, a Word us'd in the Northern Parts of *England* for high and open Places; in other Parts, it is taken for low and boggy Grounds.

Moreſk-Work, (in Carving or Painting) a kind of Antick Work, after the manner of the *Moors*, conſiſting of ſeveral Pieces, in which there is no perfect Figure, but a wild Reſemblance of Men, Birds Beaſts, Trees, *&c.* intermingled together.

Moretum, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Drink made of Mulberries, and other Ingredients, good to prevent a falſe Conception, and to ſtrengthen a true one.

Morfex, the leſſer Puffin, a kind of Water-fowl.

Morgan, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying a Sea-man in the ancient *Britiſh* Tongue.

Morglay, (old Word) a mortal or deadly Sword.

Moria, (*Gr.*) Folly: Among *Phyſicians*, it is taken for Stupidity or Dulneſs; a failing in the Judgment and Underſtanding.

† **Morigerous**, obedient, dutiful, complaiſant.

Moril, (*Fr.*) the ſmalleſt and moſt delicious kind of red Muſhroom.

Morinellus, (*Lat.*) the Dotterel, a Bird.

Morion or **Murrion**, (*Ital.*) a kind of Steel-cap or Head-piece formerly in uſe.

Moriſco, (*Span.*) a Moor: Alſo a ſort Dance, which ſeems to be the ſame with that which the *Greeks* call'd *Pyrrhica*, and we commonly term it a *Morris-dance*.

Morking, (among *Hunters*) a Deer, or other wild Beaſt, that dies by Miſchance or Sickneſs.

Morling or **Mortling**, the Wooll that is taken from the Skin of a Dead Sheep.

Mormyra or **Mormyrus**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Sea-fiſh of divers Colours.

Morocco, one of the Kingdoms of *Barbary* in *Africa*.

Morochtus, (*Lat.*) white Marking-ſtone, a Stone us'd by *Painters* and *Mathematicians* to draw white Lines.

Morococks, a kind of Strawberry; a Fruit peculiar to *Virginia* and *Mary-land*.

Moroſe, (*Lat.*) dogged, ſurly, peeviſh, teſty, froward.

Moroſity or **Moroſeneſs**, Peeviſhneſs, Frowardneſs, Waywardneſs.

Morphæa, a Diſeaſe. See *Alphus*.

Morphew, a kind of white Scurf upon the Body, from the *French* Word *Mort-feu*, *i. e.* dead Fire; becauſe it looks like the white Sparks that fall from a Brand extinguiſhed.

Morphnus, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Eagle, living chiefly about Fens and Lakes.

Morpio, the Crab-louſe; an Inſect.

Morral. See *Bitter-ſweet*.

Morris. See *Maurice*.

Morris-dance, (q. d. *Mooriſh* Dance) a kind of antick Dance, commonly perform'd by five Men and a Boy dreſs'd in a Girl's Habit, who is call'd the *Maid Marrion*, and has his Head gaily trimm'd up.

Morſe, a Sea-Ox, a Creature that lives both on Land and Water, as big as an Ox, tho' in ſhape rather reſembling a Lion: They have Teeth like Elephants, of as large a Size, and as good Ivory; and their Paunches ſerve to make Train-oil; their Skin is twice as thick as a Bull's, and ſhort-haired, like that of a Seal.

Morſus, (*Lat.*) a Bite, a Stinging.

Morſus canis rabidi, a Frenzy caus'd by the bite of a mad Dog.

Morſus Diaboli, Devils-bit; an Herb.

Morſus Gallinæ, the Herb Hen-bit, or Chickweed.

Morſus Ranæ, the leſſer ſort of Water-lilly; a Flower.

Mort, (*Fr.*) Death or Deceaſe.

Mort d'Anceſtor. See *Aſſiſe of Mort d'Anceſtor*.

Mortal, (*Lat.*) liable to Death; periſhable, deadly, or bringing Death: Alſo great, bitter, cruel.

Mortal Wound. See *Wound*.

Mortality, the State, Condition, or Nature of Things ſubject to Death: Alſo the Deſtruction and Havock made by the Plague, or peſtilential Diſeaſes, great Sickneſs, ſudden Death.

Mortar, a Veſſel in which things are pounded.

Mortar or **Mortar-piece**, a ſort of thick ſhort Cannon of a very large Bore, which is uſually charged with Bombs, Carcaſſes, or Stones, and mounted upon a low Carriage, whoſe Wheels are each of one Piece.

Mortar or **Morter**, Lime and Sand mixt together, to be us'd in Building: Alſo a kind of Lamp or Wax-taper.

Mortarium, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mortar, Taper, or Light ſet in Churches, to burn over the Graves or Shrines of the Dead.

Mortgage, (*Fr. i. e.* dead Pledge) a Pawn of Lands, Tenements, or Goods, laid or bound for Money borrow'd, to be the Creditor's for ever, if the Money be not repaid at the time agreed upon.

Tenant in Mortgage. See *Tenant*.

Mortgagee, the Party to whom any thing is mortgaged.

Mortgager, he or ſhe that has made a Mortgage to another.

Morth, (*Sax.*) Murder. *Morthlaga*, a Murderer, or Man-ſlayer.

Mortification, a mortifying or making Dead; the Trouble and Vexation that befalls a Man, when diſappointed of his Hopes, or upon ſome unexpected croſs Accident: In *Divinity*, an humbling or bringing down the Fleſh, by Faſting or Prayer: In *Surgery*, a loſs of the Native Heat, and of Senſe, not only in the Skin, Fleſh, Nerves and Arteries; but alſo in the very Bones. See *Sphacelus*. In *Chymiſtry*, it is an Alteration of the Figure of Metals, Minerals, *&c.*

To **Mortify**, to make dead, ſubdue or conquer, in ſpeaking of the Paſſions; to humble or keep low, to vex or trouble. Among *Chymiſts*, to change the outward Form or Shape of a Mixt Body; as when Quick-ſilver, or any other Metal, is diſſolved in an *acid Menſtruum*: Sometimes alſo Spirits are ſaid to be *mortify'd*, when they are mingled with ſuch Things as deſtroy their Strength, or hinder their Operation.

To **Mortify Fleſh**, (in *Cookery*) to make it grow tender; to keep it till it has a Hogoe.

Mortiſe, (in *Carpenters* Work) a faſtening of one piece of Timber into another; or rather the Hole, which is cut in one piece of Wood or Rafter, to hold the Tenon of another.

Mortling. See *Morling*.

Mortmain, (*Fr. i. e.* dead Hand) a Law-Term, ſignifying an Alienation, or making over of Lands or Tenements, to any Guild, Corporation, or Fraternity, and their Succeſſours, with the Licenſe of the Queen, and the Lord of the Manour.

Mortrell, (in old Records) a Meſs of Milk and Bread, ſuch as was allow'd to poor People in Hoſpitals.

Mortuary, (*Lat.*) a Gift left by a Man at his Death; to the Parſon of the Pariſh, to make amends for Tithes not duely paid in his Life-time: Sometimes it is alſo taken for ſuch a Gift made to the Lord of the Fee. Theſe *Mortuaries* were formerly payable in Beaſts, but by *Stat.* 21 *H.* 8. a certain Rate is ſet for the Payment of them in Money; neither are they due but in ſome particular Places.

Mortuum Caput, (*i. e.* dead Head) a Chymical Term, for the more groſs and earthy Subſtance that is left of any Mixt Body, when the Moiſture is drawn out by Diſtillation.

Morum a Mulberry; Alſo a little ſoft Swelling under the Eye-lids.

Morus, a Mulberry-tree, the Leaves of which are much us'd to nouriſh Silk-worms, and the Fruit for ſeveral Diſtempers.

Moſaical, belonging to *Moſes*; as *The Moſaical Law*.

Moſaick Work, a kind of curious Work made of little ſquare Stones, like Dies of all Colours, artificially ſet together with fine Cement upon a Wall or Floor, ſo as to repreſent an admirable Variety of Knots, Flowers, and other Devices. This ſort of Work was much in Uſe among the ancient *Romans* for Pavements, and is ſtill be ſeen in ſome Churches, particularly that of *St. Mark* at *Venice*. See *Muſea*.

Moſchata Nux, or **Moſchocaryon**, (*Gr.*) Nutmeg, an *Indian* Spice.

Moſchelæum, a Compoſition of Muſk and Oil.

Moſchetto, a kind of ſtinging Gnat; very troubleſome in the Weſt-*Indies*.

Moſcheuton, a Roſe, that has a Smell like Muſk.

Moſchus, Muſk, a ſort of Perfume, or the little Beaſt, like a Goat, in which it is bred.

Moſco, the chief City of *Muſcovy*, and of the *Ruſſian* Empire.

Moſes, (*Heb.* drawn up) the Son of *Amram*, the moſt ancient of all Writers, both Sacred and Profane; by whom God deliver'd the Children of *Iſrael* out of *Egypt*, and gave them the old Law.

Moſque or **Moſchey**, a Temple, or Church, among the *Turks*, where they exerciſe their falſe Worſhip.

Moſs, a kind of Down; that ſticks to the Trunks and Branches of ſeveral Trees. It grows more eſpecially upon Cedars, Aſpins, Oaks, and Fir-trees; as alſo upon Stones about Springs, *&c.* Alſo a kind of fine Sugar-work, made by Confectioners, in Imitation of Moſs.

Moſs-troopers, a ſort of Rebels in the Northern Parts of *Scotland*, that live by Robbery and Spoil, like the *Tories* in *Ireland*, or the *Banditi* in *Italy*.

Moſſes, mooriſh, or boggy Places; ſo call'd in *Lancaſhire*.

Moſſy, full of Moſs, or Down.

Moſtick or **Mall-ſtick**, a round Stick about a Yard long, which a Painter leans upon when he is at Work.

Mot, a certain Note, which Huntſmen wind on their Horn.

Mota, (in old *Latin* Records) a Caſtle, or Fort; as *Turris de London*, & *Mota de Windſor*.

Motacilla, the Waſher, or Water-Wagtail; a Bird.

Mote or **Mota**, (*Sax.*) an Aſſembly, or Meeting, a Court of Judicature; as *Mota de Hereford*, *i. e.* the Court or Pleas of the County of *Hereford*; whence *Burghmote*, *Swainmote*, &c. which See.

Moteer, (in ancient Deeds) a cuſtomary Service or Payment at the Mote, or Court of the Lord of a Manour.

Motet, (*Fr.*) a ſort of Muſical Compoſure, a Stanza, or Staff of a Song; alſo a ſhort Poſy.

Moth, a ſort of Fly that eats Cloaths.

Moth-mullein, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd Wooll-blade, Torch-weed, High-taper, and Long-weed.

Moth-wort or **Mug-wort**, an Herb.

Mother, a Woman that has brought forth a Child; alſo the Womb in which the Child is form'd, or a Diſeaſe in that Part; alſo the Dregs of Ale, Beer, Oil, *&c.*

Mother of Pearl, the Shell that contains the Pearl-fiſh.

Mother of Time, a kind of Herb.

Mother-Tongues, ſuch Languages as ſeem to have no Dependance upon, Derivation from, or Relation one to another.

Mother-wort, an Herb, of a cleanſing and binding Quality.

Motion, (*Lat.*) the Act of a Natural Body that moves, or ſtirs it ſelf. Alſo Will or Accord, Diſpoſition or Inclination, Overture or Propoſal, Inſtance or Requeſt. In *Philoſophy*, **Motion** is defin'd to be a Continual or Succeſſive Mutation, or Change of Place, and may be conſider'd either Abſolutely or Relatively.

Abſolute Motion, is the Change of the *Abſolute Place* of any moving Body, ſo that its Swiftneſs will be meaſur'd by the Quantity of the *Abſolute Space*, which the Moveable has run through.

Relative Motion, is a Change of the *Relative*, *Common*, or *Ordinary* Place of the moving Body, and has its Swiftneſs counted or meaſur'd by the Quantity of Relative Space, which the Moveable runs over.

Motion of the Apogee, (in the *Ptolemaick* Syſtem) is an Arch of the Zodiack of the *Primum Mobile*, comprehended between the Line of the Apogee, and the Beginning of the Sign *Aries*.

Motion compounded. See *Compoſition of Motion*.

Motions of an Army, (in the Art of War) are the ſeveral Marches, and Counter-marches it makes, the changing of its Poſts for better Ground, to force an Enemy to battel, or to avoid it, *&c.*

To **Motion a thing**, to propoſe it.

Motive, that ſerves for, or cauſes Motion; as *The motive Faculty*.

A **Motive**, an Inducement, a moving or forcible Argument or Reaſon.

Motley, mixt; as *A motly Colour*.

Motorii, (*Lat.* in *Anatomy*) the third pair of Nerves, that moves the Eye.

Motos, (*Gr.*) Lint, or Linnen teaz'd like Wooll, to be put into a Wound.

Motto, (*Ital.*) the Words or ſhort Sentence, engrav'd about an Emblem, or Device.

Motus, (*Lat.*) Motion, Moving.

Motus Periſtalticus. See *Periſtaltick Motion*.

To **Mouch**, (old Word) to eat up.

To **Move**, (*Lat.*) to ſtir, to ſtir up, or egg on, to induce or perſwade, to affect or work upon.

Moveable, that may be moved, that varies in Time.

Moveable Feaſts, thoſe Feſtivals obſerved amongſt us, which happen always on the ſame Day of the Week, but vary in the Day of the Month; as, The firſt Sunday in *Lent*, *Eaſter-day*, *Holy Thurſday*, *Whit-Sunday*, &c. Whereas the *Immoveable Feaſts*, are thoſe, which varying in the Day of the Week, conſtantly fall on the ſame Day of the Month; as *Chriſtmas-day*, *Candlemas-day*, our *Lady-Day*, *Michaelmas-Day*, &c.

Moveable Signs, (in *Aſtrol.*) the ſame as *Cardinal*, viz. *Aries*, *Cancer*, *Libra*, and *Capricorn*; ſo call'd, becauſe they make the Changes of the Seaſons in Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

Moveables or **Moveable Goods**, Perſonal Goods, or Eſtate.

Movement, Motion, Moving, particularly in Dancing, *&c.* Among *Mechanicks*, it is taken for all thoſe Parts of a Watch, Clock, or any curious Device of the like Nature, that are in Motion, and which by ſuch Motion carry on the Deſign, or anſwer the end of the Inſtrument.

Movent or **Mover**, that which moves, or gives Motion.

Mougnon. See *Moignon*.

Mould, a Form, in which any thing is caſt; the Dent in the upper Part of the Head; alſo Earth mixt with Dung.

Mouldable, that may be put into a Mould, or Shape.

To **Moulder** or **Moulder away**, to fall to Duſt; to conſume, waſte away, or decay.

Moulding, (in *Architecture*) an Ornament, either of Stone or Wood; alſo that Part which bears up an Arch.

Moulinet, (*Fr.*) a Mill to coin Money with; a Hand-mill, a Turn-ſtile. In *Mechanicks*, a Roller, which being croſs'd with two Leavers, is uſually apply'd to Cranes, Capſtans, and other Engines, to draw Cords, and heave up Stones, Timber, &c. Alſo a kind of Turn-ſtile, or Wooden Croſs, which turns upon a Stake, ſet upright in the Ground, and is uſually plac'd in Paſſages, eſpecially near the Out-works of fortify'd Places, on the Side of the Barriers; thro' which People paſs on Foot.

Moult, (old Word) a Mow or Heap of Corn, Hay, &c.

To **Moult** or **Moulter**, to caſt, or ſhed the Feathers, as Birds do.

Mound, a Hedge or Bank, a Rampart or Fence. In *Heraldry*, a Ball or Globe with a Croſs upon it, ſuch as Soveraign Princes are uſually repreſented with in Statues or Pictures, holding it in their Left Hand, as a Scepter is put into their Right. See *Mond*.

To **Mound**, to ſecure with a Mound, to fence about.

Mounſoun, the *Monſoon*.

Mount, a Mountain, or Hill; a piece of Ground, or Walk, raiſed on the Side of a Garden, above the Level of the reſt of the Plott. Alſo a Term in *Fortification*, the ſame as *Cavalier*; which See.

Mount of Plaiſter of Paris, the Quantity of Three thouſand Pound-Weight.

To **Mount**, to go, or get up.

To **Mount the Guard**, (in the Art of War) is to go on that Duty. To *Mount a Breach*, to run up it in Aſſault.

To **Mount a Piece**, (in *Gunnery*) to ſet it on the Carriage, or to lay its Mouth higher.

Mountain, a vaſt Heap of Earth, rais'd to a great Height, above the ordinary Level of the Ground.

Mountain of Piety, a certain Stock or Bank of Money, which us'd to be rais'd out of voluntary Contributions, and treaſur'd up to be lent upon Occaſion to poor People, who were ruin'd by the Uſury or Extortion of the *Jews*.

Mountaineer, one that lives on the Mountains; a High-lander.

Mountainous, full of Mountains; hilly.

Mountebank, a juggling Pretender to Phyſick, or one that buys Drugs of Apothecaries, and by extremely crying up their Virtues, ſells them for choice Medicines: They are ſo call'd from the *Italian* Word *Montimbanco*, becauſe they uſually mount, or get up on ſome high Bench or Stage, to ſhew themſelves to the People.

Mountee or **Mountie**, (in old Records) an Alarm to go mount, or go upon ſome ſpeedy warlike Expedition.

Mourning of the Chine, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, which makes Ulcers in the Liver; ſo that the foul Vapours riſing from the Sore, corrupt tha Heart, and cauſe Death.

Mournival. See *Murnival*.

Mouſe, a well known little Creature. See *Mus*.

Mouſe-ear, an Herb of a binding, cleanſing, and ſtrengthening Quality.

Mouſe-tail, a ſort of Herb.

Mouſquetaire, (*Fr.*) a Foot-Soldier, armed with a Muſket; a Muſketeer. *Mouſquetaires* are alſo certain Troops of Horſe, that belong to the *French* King's Houſe-hold. See *Musketeer*.

Mouſſeron, a kind of white Muſhroom.

Mouth, a part of the Body of a Living Creature. In *Geography*, the *Mouth* of a River or Haven, is the Place where it empties it ſelf, or runs into the Sea.

Mow, a Pile, Stack, or Heap of Corn or Hay.

Mowntee. See *Mountee*.

Moxa, a certain Down, that grows upon the Leaves of the Herb Mug-wort, uſually brought from *Japan* and *China*.

Muccharum, (*Lat.* among *Apothecaries*) an Infuſion of Roſes by it ſelf, or, as others ſay, the Infuſion boil'd up to a Syrup with Sugar.

Mucilage, a kind of ſlimy Juice drawn out of Seeds, Gums, Roots, &c. with Water.

Mucilaginous, full of Slime, or Snivel; as *Mucilaginous Matter*.

Mucilaginous Glands, (in *Anat.*) certain Glandules or Kernels, plac'd on the Skin that lies over the Joynts; their Uſe being to ſeparate a kind of ſlimy Matter, which ſerves to make the Joynts ſupple and ſlippery, ſo as to be moved with the greateſt Eaſe imaginable.

To **Mucker**, to hoard up.

† **Mucoſity**, Slimineſs, or any ſlimy Subſtance.

Muco, (*Lat.*) the Snot-fiſh, a Sea-fiſh, ſo call'd from the Slime it caſts out of his Mouth.

Mucro, the Point of a Sword, or other Weapon.

Mucro Cordis, (in *Anat.*) the lower pointed end of the Heart.

Mucronated, that terminates, or ends in a Point, like that of a Sword.

Mucronatum Os or **Enſiformis Cartilago**, the loweſt Part of the Breaſt-bone, pointed like a Sword.

Mucus, Snot or Snivel, a thick ſlimy Excrement, that flows from the Papillary Proceſſes to the Noſtrils and Palate.

Mucus Inteſtinorum, the Slime of the Guts, a ſort of clammy Matter that iſſues from the Glandules or Kernels, whereby thoſe Entrails are defended from any ſharp and hard things that may paſs thro' them.

To **Muddle**, to rout with the Bill, as Geeſe and Ducks do; alſo to make drowſy, and unfit for Buſineſs, as they are who take too large a Morning-Draught in ſtrong Liquors.

Muderriſſes, (among the *Turks*) certain Readers in every Moſque or Stall, that teach Scholars the Publick Service, and inſtruct them in all Duties belonging to the Church, being paid for their Pains, out of the Revenues of their Moſques or Churches.

Mue or **Mew**, a kind of Cage or Coop, where Hawks are kept when they moult, or change their Feathers. See *Mews*.

Muffle, (among *Chymiſts*) the Cover of a Veſſel call'd a Teſt or Coppel, which is put over it, when ſet on the Fire.

Muffler, a Piece of Cloth, to be ty'd about the Chin.

Mufti, the chief Prieſt among the *Turks*, who is appointed by the Grand Seignior, or Emperour himſelf.

Mug, a kind of little earthen Pot, to drink out of.

Mug-wort, an Herb, which being carry'd about a Man, is ſaid to take away Wearineſs: It is good for Wounds, and Fits of the Mother.

Muggets or **Mugwets**, part of the Entrails of Neat Cattel, or of Beaſts of the Foreſt, as Deer, &c. See *Gather-bag*.

Muggletonians, a new blaſphemous Sect, which began in *England* about *A. D.* 1657. and is now almost extinguiſh'd: They took Name from their Ring-leader *Muggleton*, a Journey-man Taylor, who ſet up for a great Prophet, together with one *Reeves*, pretending they had abſolute Power to ſave and damn whom they pleas'd.

Muhammed. See *Mahomet*.

Mulatto, (*Span.*) one whoſe Father is a Black-moor or *Indian*, and his Mother of another Nation; or whoſe Mother is a Negro, and his Father of another Country.

Mulberry-tree, a ſort of Fruit-tree. See *Morus*.

Mulct, (*Lat.*) a Penalty, or Fine of Money, ſet upon one; eſpecially ſuch Fines as a Company of Merchants has Power to lay on Ships or Goods belonging to their Members, in order to raiſe Money for their Uſe, for Maintenance of Conſuls, making Preſents to foreign Princes, *&c.*

Mule, a Beaſt of Carriage, ingender'd between an Aſs and a Mare, or between a Stone-horſe and a She-aſs.

Mule-fern, a ſort of Herb.

Muleteer, a Mule-driver.

Muletto, (*Ital.*) a Beaſt call'd a *Moil*, or great Mule, made uſe of in ſome Parts, for the carrying of Summers.

Muliebria, (*Lat.*) Womens privy Parts; alſo their Monthly Courſes.

Mulier, a Woman, a married Woman, or Wife. In Common Law, it is taken for a Child lawfully begotten; as if a Man have a Son by a Woman before Marriage, and afterwards marrying her, he begets another Son; this ſecond Son is call'd *Mulier*, *i.e.* born of a Lawful Mother, and ſhall be Heir to his Father, being preferr'd before his elder Brother born out of Matrimony. In this Caſe the proper Terms are *Baſtard eigne*, *i.e.* elder, and *Mulier puiſne*, *i.e.* younger.

Mulieratus Filius, a lawful Son, begotten of a lawful Wife, and oppos'd to a Natural Son, or Baſtard.

Mulierty, the State or Condition of a *Mulier*, or lawful Iſſue.

Mulio de Fimo, (in ancient Deeds) a Cart-load or Heap of Dung, to be ſpread upon Land.

To **Mull Wine**, to burn and ſeaſon it with Spice, Sugar, *&c.*

Mullein, a ſort of Herb.

Muller or **Molar**, the upper Stone, with which Painters grind their Colours; from the *Latin* Word *Molere* to grind.

Mullet, a Fiſh, otherwiſe call'd a Barbel. In *Heraldry*, a Figure like a Star with five Points, being the Difference or diſtinguiſhing Mark for the third Brother, or Houſe; but it is alſo often born for Coat-Armour; as *Ruby on a Chief Pearl, two Mullets Diamond.*

In *Surgery*, **Mullet**, is a Sort of ſmall Inſtrument ſomewhat like a pair of Pincers, to pick any offenſive thing out of the Eye, or any other part of the Body, that has but a narrow Paſſage.

Mullio or **Mullo**, (in ancient *Latin* Writers) a Cock of Graſs, or Hay; whence in old *Engliſh* a *Moult*, and now a *Mow* of Hay or Corn.

Mullock, (Country-Word) Dirt, or Rubbiſh.

Mullus, (*Lat.*) the Barbel; a Fiſh.

Mulo-medicina, Medicine for Cattel, the Art and Myſtery of a Mule-Doctor, or Farrier.

Mulſe, Wine mingled, and boil'd up with Honey.

Multa or **Multura Epiſcopi**, a Fine formerly given to the King, that the Biſhop might be impower'd to make his laſt Will and Teſtament, to have the proving of other Mens, and the granting of Adminiſtrations.

Multangled or **Multangular Figure**, (in *Geom.*) a Figure that has many Angles and Sides.

Multifarious, that is of divers or ſundry ſorts.

Multiformity, a being of many Forms or Shapes.

Multilateral Figures, (in *Geom.*) thoſe that have many, or more than four Sides.

Multinomial Quantities, (in *Algebra*) Quantities compos'd of many Names, or Parts. See *Polynomial Root.*

Multipeda, (*Lat.*) the Sow, or Wood-louſe, an Inſect, ſo call'd from its great Number of Feet.

Multiple Proportion, (in *Arithm.*) is when the Antecedent being divided by the Conſequent, the Quotient is more than Unity: Thus 15 is in Multiple Proportion to 5, becauſe being divided by 5, it gives 3 for the Quotient.

Multiple ſuper-particular Proportion, is when one Number or Quantity contains another, more than once, and ſuch an *Aliquot* Part more.

Multiple Super-partient Proportion, is when one Number or Quantity contains another ſeveral times, and ſome Parts of it beſides.

Multiple, is a greater Number that contains a leſs, a certain Number of Times without any Remainder: Thus 12 is the Multiplee of 3, becauſe it contains it exactly four times.

Multipliable or **Multiplicable**, that may be multiplied.

Multiplicand, that Number which is propos'd to be multiplied by another.

Multiplication, the Act of multiplying or encreaſing. Alſo the third Rule in *Arithmetick*, which ſerves inſtead of a manifold Addition; wherein there are two Numbers given, *viz.* one to be multiply'd, call'd the *Multiplicand*, and the other that by which it is to be multiply'd, termed the *Multiplicator*, in order to find out or produce a fourth nam'd the *Product*; which ſhall contain either of the Numbers given, as often as the other contains 1 or Unity: Multiplication may be either Single or Compound.

Single Multiplication, is when the Numbers given, conſiſt each of them of one only Figure; as if 5 were to be multiply'd by 3, 9 by 6 &c.

Compound Multiplication, is when either one or both the Numbers given, conſiſt of more Figures than one; as if 134 were to be multiply'd by 2, or 1232 by 23, &c.

In *Geometry*, **Multiplication**, changes the *Species*, or Kind: Thus a Right-line multiply'd by a Right-line, produces a Rectangle, or Plane; and that Rectangle, multiply'd again by another Line, produces a Solid.

Multiplication of Gold or Silver, the Art of encreaſing thoſe Metals, which in the Time of K. *Henry* IV. was preſum'd poſſible to be effected by Means of Elixirs, or other Chymical Compoſitions, and therefore forbidden to be put in Practice, under Pain of being liable to the Puniſhment of Felony, by a Statute made in the fifth Year of his Reign.

Multiplicator or **Multiplier**, (in *Arithm.*) the Number multiplying, or that by which another Number is multiply'd.

Multiplicity, a being manifold, much Variety, a great deal; as *To have a Multiplicity of Buſineſs.*

To **Multiply**, to encreaſe the Number of a Thing; to be ſo encreaſed, or to grow more. In *Arithmetick*, to proceed according to the Rule of Multiplication.

Multiſiliquous Plants. See *Corniculate Plants.*

Multitude, a great Company or Number of Perſons or Things. The *Multitude*, the Mobb, or Crowd of common People.

Multo, **Mutilo**, or **Mutto**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mutton, or Weather-Sheep.

A Multo fortiori or **A Minori ad Majus**, an Argument often us'd by *Littleton*, the famous Lawyer, and thus fram'd: *If it be ſo in a Feoffment paſſing a new Right, much more is it for the reſtoring of an ancient Right*, &c.

Multones Auri, certain pieces of Gold-coin, ſo call'd, from their being ſtampt on one Side, with the Figure of a Sheep, or Lamb: This Coin was common in *France*, and ſometimes current in *England.*

Multura or **Molitura**, (in ancient Writers) the Multure, Toll, or Fee, that a Miller takes for the grinding of Corn.

Multura Epiſcopi. See *Multa.*

Mulus, a Mule, a Beaſt of Carriage.

Mum, a ſort of thick Drink, firſt made of

Wheat, and other Ingredients, at *Brunſwick* in *Germany*.

To **Mumble**, to mutter or growl, to chew, or eat unevenly.

Mummer, (*Fr.*) a Maſker, or mute Perſon in Maſcarade.

Mummery, maſking, or maſcarading, Buffoonry.

Mumming, as *To go a mumming*, or *maſking to a Ball*.

Mummy, a natural Mixture of Bitumen and Pitch, gliding from the Mountains of *Arabia*, and other Eaſtern Countries: Alſo the Subſtance of dead Bodies anciently imbalm'd, with Myrrh, Aloes, and other Spices, and brought out of *Egypt* for Rarities: Theſe Mummies are much uſ'd in Phyſick, both inwardly and outwardly; being good againſt Bruiſes, ſpitting of Bloud, *&c.*

To **Beat one to Mummy**, to bruiſe him all over.

To **Mump**, to bite the Lip like a Rabbet, to diſappoint; to beg, to ſpunge upon.

Mumps, a kind of Quinſey, or Swelling of the Chaps.

Muncerians, a ſort of Anabaptiſts that made a great Inſurrection in *Germany*, ſo call'd from their Ring-leader *Muncer*.

To **Munch**, to chew.

Mundane, (*Lat.*) belonging to the World; Worldly; as *Mundane Pleaſures*.

Mundbrech, (*Sax.* Law-Term) a Breach of the King's Peace, or, as ſome ſay, an Infringement of Privileges: Alſo a breaking of Incloſures or Fences, ſuch as in many Parts of *England* are call'd *Mounds*.

Mundification, (*Lat.*) a making clean, purging, or purifying.

Mundificative or **Mundatory Medicines**, (in *Surgery*) Medicines that are proper for the cleanſing of Ulcers.

To **Mundify**, to cleanſe, or purify.

Municeps, (*Lat.*) One of a Town, whoſe Inhabitants were free of the City of *Rome*, and had a Right to the Offices and Privileges there.

Municipal, belonging to ſuch a Town, or Corporation: The Word is alſo now uſ'd to ſignify, that belongs to the State or Community of any free City or Town; as *Municipal Laws*, *i. e.* ſuch Laws as a free Town or City enjoys.

Municipalia Sacra, ſuch Rites or Ceremonies in worſhipping the Heathen Gods, as were cuſtomary in any Corporation, before it was infranchis'd, or admitted to the Privileges of the City of *Rome*.

Municipium, any City, or Town Corporate, that enjoy'd ſome or all the Privileges and Liberties belonging to the City of *Rome*, and yet ſtill had particular Laws and Cuſtoms of their own to be govern'd by.

Munificence, Liberality, Bountifulneſs.

Munificent, liberal, bountiful, free of Gift.

Muniment, properly ſignifies any Fortification, or Military Defence: In a Law-Senſe, *Muniments* are authentick Deeds and Writings, by which a Man is enabled to defend or maintain the Title to his Lands or Eſtate.

Muniment-Houſe, a particular Apartment in Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches, Caſtles, *&c.* for the keeping of their reſpective Seals, Charters, Evidences, *&c.*

Munition, a Fortification, or Bulwark: alſo the ſame as Ammunition.

Munition-Ships, ſuch Veſſels as are employ'd to carry Ammunition, *&c.* and to tend upon a Fleet of Men of War.

Mur or **Murch**, a Poſe, or great Cold.

Muræna, (*Lat.*) the *Murena*, a kind of Lamprey; a Fiſh.

Murage, a Toll, or Tax, rais'd for the Building or repairing of Publick Walls; alſo a Liberty granted to a Town by the Queen, for collecting Money towards the walling of the Same.

Mural, belonging to a Wall; as a *Mural Crown*, a kind of Crown, which among the ancient *Romans*, was given to him who firſt ſcal'd the Walls of an Enemy's City, or enter'd by the Breach: This Crown was of Gold, or Silver, with Battlements of Walls round about, in the Form of Beams.

Murder, (*Sax.* in Common Law) is a wilful and felonious killing of another, upon premeditated Malice, whether ſecretly or openly, *Engliſh*-man or Foreigner, living under the Queen's Protection.

Murderer, one that has committed Murder.

Murderers or **Murdering-Pieces**, ſmall Cannon, either of Braſs or Iron, having a Chamber or Charge, conſiſting of Nails, old Iron, *&c*, put in at their Breech. They are chiefly uſ'd in the Fore-caſtle, Half-Deck, or Steerage of a Ship, to clear the Decks, when boarded by an Enemy, and ſuch Shot is call'd a *Murdering-Shot*.

Murdering-Battery. See *Battery de Revers.*

Murderous, inclined to commit Murder, bloody-minded, cruel.

To **Mure up**, (*Lat.*) to wall up; as *To mure up a Door, Window*, &c. *i. e.* to ſtop it up with Bricks, Stones, *&c.*

Murengers, two ancient Officers in the City of *Cheſter*, choſen every Year out of the chief Aldermen, to ſee that the City-Walls be kept in good Repair; for the maintaining of which, they receive ſeveral Tolls and Cuſtoms.

Murex, (*Lat.*) a kind of Shell-fiſh, with the Liquor of which, a purple Die was anciently made; alſo the purple Colour it ſelf.

Muriel, a Chriſtian Name of Women, from the *Greek* Word *Myron*, *i. e.* ſweet Ointment.

Murigoin, a ſort of ſtinging Fly, that annoys the *Caribbee*-Iſlands in *America*.

Muring, (in *Architect.*) the raiſing of Walls.

Murmur, (*Lat.*) a buzzing, or humming Noiſe, ſuch as is made by ſeveral Perſons talking together, at the ſame time: Alſo the purling of Brooks and Streams.

To **Murmur**, to grumble, mumble, or mutter, to repine.

Murnival, a Quaternary, or four Cards of the ſame Suit, eſpecially at the Game, call'd *Gleek*, *i. e.* all Aces, all Kings, or the like.

Murr-bird, a ſort of Bird.

Murrain, a Rot, or waſting Diſeaſe among Ca tel.

Murrain-graſs, a kind of Herb.

Murrey-Colour, a dark brown or dun Colour.

Murrion, a Steel Head-piece. See *Morion*.

Mus, (*Lat.*) a Mouſe. *Mus Araneus*, the Shrew-Mouſe.

Mus Norvegicus, a kind of Mouſe peculiar t *Norway*, wicich ſometimes falling from the Cloud in vaſt Numbers, make a great Havock of the Co and other Fruits of the Earth.

Muſach Caſſa,, a certain Cheſt in the Templ of *Jeruſalem*, into which Kings uſ'd to caſt their Offerings.

Muſahib Allah, (*i. e.* a Talker with God) a Nam by which the *Turks* call *Moſes*.

Muſaph, a Book that contains the Laws of th *Turks*.

Muſca, (*Lat.*) the Fly, an Inſect.

Muſcæ Caput, a Term in *Anatomy*. See *Myoc phalum.*

Muſcadel or **Muſcadine**, a ſort of rich Win brought from the Iſland of *Candy*, having a ſwe Scent like Muſk.

Muscadine, a kind of Grape; also a sort of Sugar-Work made by Confectioners.

Muscat, a delicious sort of Grape of a rich musked Taste.

Muscheta or **Muskitto**, a kind of Insect somewhat resembling a Gnat, which is very common and troublesome in many Parts of *Africk* and *America*, as also in the hottest Countries of *Asia*.

Muscipeta, (*Lat.*) the Gnat-Snapper, a Bird.

Muscle, a known Shell-fish. In *Anatomy*, a Part of the Animal Body, made of Fibres, Flesh, *&c.* which is the chief Instrument of voluntary Motion; and consists of a Head, Belly, and Tail: The *Head* of a Muscle, is its Beginning, always fixt to the most firm Part; the *Belly* being its middle Part, is swell'd or stretch'd out in all Motion; and the *Tail* is the other Extreme or End, which is fastend into the Part to be moved.

Muscle-Veins, two Veins, *viz.* the Upper and the Lower; the former arising from the Muscles of Neck, and the latter from the Upper Muscles of the Breasts.

Muscovy-Glass. See *Selenitis*.

Muscular, belonging to the Muscles.

Musculosa Expansio. See *Myodes Platysma*.

Musculous, belonging to, or full of Muscles.

Musculus, **Fibrous**, or **Fistulous Flesh**, such as is the Substance of the Heart and other Muscles.

Musculus, (*Lat.*) a little Mouse, the Muscle-fish; also a Muscle in the Body of a Living Creature.

Musculus Stapedis, a Muscle of the Ear, which takes its Rise from a bony Pipe in the *Os Petrosum*, and is inserted to the Head of the little Bone call'd *Stapes*.

Musculus Nauticus. See *Tibialis Posticus*.

Muscus, Moss that grows upon Trees, Walls, Rocks, the Banks of Rivers, *&c.*

Muse, as *To be in a Muse*, *i. e.* to be in a brown Study, or in a melancholy Fit.

Muse or **Muset**, (a Term in Hunting) the Place thro' which a Hare goes to Relief.

To **Muse upon**, to pause, study, or think upon a Matter.

Musea, **Musia**, or **Musiva**, curious Pavements of Mosaick Work, so call'd, because ingenious Devices were usually attributed to the Muses, and in regard that the Muses and Sciences were represented in them.

Musen, (among Hunters) is when a Stag or Male Deer casts his Head.

Muses, (*Gr.*) the nine Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Mnemosyne*, accounted the Goddesses of Musick and Poetry, as also Patronesses of the other Liberal Arts and Sciences: Their Names are *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Euterpe*, *Melpomene*, *Polyhymnia*, *Terpsichore*, *Thalia* and *Urania*; which See in their proper Places.

Museum, a Study, or Library; also a College, or Publick Place for the Resort of Learned Men.

The **Museum** or **Ashmole's Museum**, a neat Building in the City of *Oxford*, the lower part of which is a Chymical Laboratory, and the upper a Repository of Natural and Artificial Rarities, founded by *Elias Ashmole*, Esq.

Mushroom, a spungy Substance, that grows up of it self without sowing, and in a little time; of which there are several sorts, much us'd in Cookery for exquisite Ragoos.

Musical, belonging to Musick.

Musician, one well skill'd in, or that professes the Science of Musick.

Musick, one of the seven Liberal Sciences, and a Branch of the *Mathematicks*; having for its Object discreet Quantity or Number, tho' not considering it in the Abstract like *Arithmetick*, but with Respect to Time and Sound, in order to make a delightful Harmony; also the Harmony it self that is so made. This Science is also *Theorical* and *Practical*.

Theorical Musick, is that which searches into the Nature and Properties of Concords and Discords, and explains the Proportions between them by Numbers.

Practical Musick, shews the manner of composing all sorts of Tunes or Airs, with the Art of Singing, and playing on all sorts of Musical Instruments.

Musing, a pausing, or thinking upon. Among Hunters, the passing of a Hare thro' a Hedge.

Musiva. See *Musea*.

Musk, a kind of Perfume, bred in the Bladder of a certain Beast, much like a small Deer, but having Hair of a darker Colour, and no Horns: It resembles a Lump of clotted Bloud, about the Bigness of an Egg, and is also found in some other *Indian* Beasts.

Musk-Pear, a sort of Pear; a Fruit.

Musk-Rats, *American* Rats, that live in Boroughs like Rabbets, and have the Scent of Musk, by which means they are easily discover'd, but their Smell is said to cause Melancholy.

Musk-Rose, a Flower.

Musk-scabious, a kind of Herb.

Musket, (*Fr.*) the Tassel, or Male of a Sparrow-hawk; a Bird of Prey: Also the commonest and most convenient sort of Fire-arm, us'd in War: They are to carry a Ball of about an Ounce Weight, and all to be made to the same Bore, lest they should prove useless, by not fitting the Bullet.

Musket-Baskets, (in *Fortif.*) are Baskets about a Foot and a half high, eight or ten Inches Diameter at bottom, and one Foot at top; so that being fill'd with Earth, there is Room to lay a Musket between them at bottom: They are usually set on low Breast-works, or upon those that are beaten down, that the Men may shelter themselves, and fire upon the Enemy.

Musketeer, a Soldier, arm'd with a Musket. In *France*, there are two Companies, or rather Troops, call'd *Musquetaires du Roy*, or Musketeers of the King's House-hold; consisting all of Gentlemen admirably well mounted, who serve either a-foot, or on Horse-back, and shew their Valour in all desperate Enterprizes.

Musketoon, a Blunderbuss, or short Gun, with a very large Bore, to carry several Musket or Pistol-bullets; being proper to fire amidst a Crowd, or to keep a Pass.

Muskin, a Bird, otherwise call'd a Tit-mouse.

Muslin. See *Musselin*.

Musmon or **Musimon**, (*Gr.*) a sort of Ram in *Spain* and *Corsica*, that bore a Goat's Hair, instead of Wooll; a Mongrel Creature, ingender'd of a Ram and a She-goat; also a kind of Ass, Mule, or cut Horse.

Musquash, a Beast common in *New England*, and some other Parts of *America*, resembling a Beaver in Shape, but not so big. The Male has two Stones, which smell like Musk, and never lose their Scent, if the Beast be kill'd in Winter.

Musquaspes, a kind of Root in *Virginia* and *Mary-land*; with the Juice of which, affording a pleasant Colour, the *Indians* paint their Mats and Targets.

Musroll, the Nose-band of a Horse-bridle.

Muss, Scramble; as *To make a Muss*, *i. e.* to throw things up and down in a Crowd, to make People scramble for them.

Mussa, (in old *Latin* Records) a Moss, or marshy Ground.

Muſſack, a kind of Drink, much in Uſe among the *Chineſes*.

Muſſaſcus, a ſort of Water-rat, or Muſk-rat, in *Virginia*, which ſmells very ſtrong of Muſk-perfume.

Muſſelin or **Muſlin**, (*Fr.*) a fine ſort of Linnen-cloth, made of Cotton.

† **Muſſitation**, (*Lat.*) a muttering, or ſpeaking between the Teeth.

Muſſulman or **Muſulman**, (*Arab.*) a Believer in Religion, a Title which the *Turks* and *Mahometans* take to themſelves.

Muſt, (*Lat.*) ſweet Wine, newly preſs'd from the Grape, before it has work'd.

Muſtache or **Muſtachia**, the Beard of the upper Lip, a Whisker; from the *Greek* Word *Myſtax*, of the ſame Signification.

Muſtacia, (*Lat.*) a ſort of great Laurel, with a great flagging, whitiſh Leaf.

Muſtaphis, certain Prophets, or learned Men, among the *Turks*.

Muſtela, (*Lat.*) the Weeſel, a little Beaſt: Alſo the Eel-powt, a Fiſh.

Muſter, (in warlike Affairs) a Review of Military Forces, in order to take an Account of their Numbers, and the Condition they are in, with their Arms and Accoutrements.

Muſter of Peacocks, (among *Fowlers*) a Flock of that ſort of Fowl.

Muſter-Maſter General. See *Commiſſary General of Muſters*, and *Maſter of the Queen's Muſters*.

Muſter-Rolls, the Rolls or Liſts of Soldiers found in every Company, Troop, or Regiment, by which they are paid, and the Strength of the Army is known.

To **Muſter**, to review, or take a Review of ſuch Forces; alſo to gather together, to ſhew, or make a Shew of.

Muta Canum, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Kennel of Hounds, or Hunting-dogs.

Muta Regia, the *Mews* near *Charing-Croſs*, *London*, now the Queen's Stables, but formerly the Falconry, or Place where the King's Hawks were kept.

Mutability or **Mutableneſs**, Changeableneſs, Inconſtancy.

Mutable, changeable, ſubject to Change, inconſtant.

Mutare, (*Lat.*) to change, to exchange. In old Records, to mew up Hawks in the time of their moulting, or caſting their Feathers.

Mutation, Change, Alteration.

Mute, dumb, ſpeechleſs; as *He is as mute as a Fiſh*; alſo not pronounced, in ſpeaking of a Letter of the Alphabet.

Mute Letters, (in *Grammar*) are *b*, *c*, *d*, *g*, *h*, *k*, *p*, *q*, *t*; ſo call'd, becauſe they have no Sound, without the Help of a Vowel.

Mute Signs, (in *Aſtrol.*) are thoſe Signs which take Name from Creatures that have no Voice; as *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Piſces*; ſo that in Nativities, when the *Significators* are therein, they ſpoil, or cauſe ſome Impediment in the Native's Speech.

To **ſtand Mute**, (Law-Phraſe) is when a Priſoner arraign'd at the Bar, refuſes to plead to his Indictment; or does not anſwer directly, or will not put himſelf upon the Inqueſt, to be try'd by God and the Country.

In Hunting, Hounds are ſaid **To run Mute**, when they run along without making any Cry.

Mute, Dung, eſpecially of Birds: In ancient Records, a Kennel or Cry of Hounds.

To **Mute**, to dung, or make Dung, as a Hawk does.

Mutes, (among the *Turks*) certain dumb Perſons that are kept in the Grand Seignior's *Seraglio*, and ſerve as Executioners to ſtrangle Offenders.

To **Mutilate**, to maim, or mangle, to geld.

Mutilated Signs, (in *Aſtrol.*) are certain Signs which threaten the Native that has them aſcending, with Lameneſs, Halting, Deafneſs, or ſome Impediment, Defect in ſome natural Member. See *Signs*.

Mutilation, the Act of mutilating, maiming, or curtailing.

Mutineer, (*Fr.*) one that has been engaged in a Mutiny; a factious or ſeditious Perſon.

Mutinous, apt to revolt, rebellious, ſeditious, factious.

Mutiny, Revolt from lawful Authority, Sedition, Headſtrongneſs.

To **Mutiny**, to raiſe a Mutiny, to riſe up in Arms.

To **Mutter**, to ſpeak confuſedly between the Teeth.

Mutuana, a Plant peculiar to *Virginia* and *Mary-land*, of which the Native *Indians* make Bread.

Mutual, (*Lat.*) alike on both Sides, making equal Returns, interchangeable; as *Mutual Love*, or *Friendſhip*: *To give mutual Aid one to another*, &c.

Mutules or **Mutuli**, (in *Architect.*) a Stay cut of Stone or Timber, to bear up the Summer, or other Part: in *Maſonry*, 'tis call'd a *Corbel*, and in Timber-Work a *Bracket*: Alſo a ſort of ſquare Modillion ſet under the Cornice of the *Dorick* Order.

Muzrol. See *Muſrol*.

Muzzle, the Snout of certain Beaſts, particularly of an Ox, Lion, Tiger, &c. Alſo a Halter to tie about the Noſe of a Horſe, or Mule; alſo the Mouth of a Gun.

Muzzle-Ring, (in *Gunnery*) the great Circle which encompaſſes and ſtrengthens the Muzzle, or Mouth of a Cannon.

Myacantha, (*Gr.*) the Herb Butchers-broom.

Myagrum, an Herb, with a Stalk like Fennel, and Leaves like Madder; Cammeline.

Myax, a kind of Shell-fiſh, like the Purple-fiſh; a Limpin, or Muſcle.

Mycematias or **Mycetias**, an Earth-quake, with a hollow bellowing Noiſe.

Mycetes, Muſhrooms.

Mycteres, the Noſtrils, which receive phlegmatick Humours that diſtill from the Brain, thro' the Papillary Proceſſes.

Mycteriſmus, a diſdainful Gibe or Scoff. In *Rhetorick*, a more cloſe kind of Sarcaſm or Taunt.

Mydeſis, Corruption or Rottenneſs, proceeding from too much Moiſture.

Mydriaſis, a too great widening of the Pupil or Apple of the Eye, which makes the Sight dim, by letting in too much Light.

Myelos, Marrow of the Bones, or of the Brain.

Mygale, the Field-mouſe, or Shrew-mouſe.

Myinda, the Play call'd Hoodman-blind, Blind-hob, or Blind-mans-buff.

Myle, a Mill, the lower Mill-ſtone. In *Anatomy*, the Whirl-bone of the Knee; alſo a Moon-calf, or falſe Conception.

Mylœcos, a kind of Worm, breeding in Mills.

Myloglosſum, (in *Anat.*) a pair of Muſcles, which ariſe on the Back-ſide of the Grinding-teeth, and are let into the Ligament of the Tongue; their Uſe being to turn the Tongue upwards.

Mylohyoideus, a Muſcle that takes up all that Space, which is between the lower Jaw, and the Bone call'd *Os Hyodes*, which it moves together with the Tongue, and *Larynx* upwards, forwards, and to each Side.

Mylwell, a ſort of Cod, or Salt-Fiſh.

[illegible], the falling off of the Hairs of the Eye-lids; also Medicines against the falling off of Hair.

Mynchen, (*Sax.*) a Nun, or vailed Virgin: Whence our *Minnekin Lass, To go a Minching,* &c.

Myocephalon, the falling of a ſmall Portion of the Coat of the *Uvula*, or Palate of the Mouth; ſo call'd, from its reſembling the Head of a Fly.

Myodes Platyſma or **Muſculoſa Expanſio**, a broad muſculous Opening in the Neck, which proceeds there from a kind of fat Membrane, or Skin.

Myogale. See *Mygale:*

Myologia, a Deſcription of the Muſcles of the Body of a Living-creature.

Myophonos, an Herb that kills Mice.

Myopia or **Myopiaſis**, a Dimneſs or Confuſion of Sight, in beholding diſtant Objects, and yet a Clearneſs of it, in viewing things near at Hand; Purblindneſs.

Myops, One that is purblind, or near-ſighted.

Myoſota or **Myoſotis**, the Herb Mouſe-ear, or Bloud-ſtrange.

Myrach, an *Arabick* Word, of the ſame Signification with *Epigaſtrium*; which See.

Myracopium, an Ointment, to take away Wearineſs.

Myrapium, the Muſk-Pear; a Fruit.

Myriad, the Number of Ten Thouſand.

Myrica or **Myrice**, a low Shrub, call'd Tamariſk.

Myrinus, the Male Lamprey, a Fiſh.

Myrinx, the ſame as the *Tympanum*, or Drum of the Ear.

Myriophyllon, the Herb Milfoil, or Yarrow.

Myriſtica Nux, Nutmeg, a kind of Spice.

Myrmecias, a precious Stone, with little Knots like Warts.

Myrmecion, a ſort of Spider: Alſo a kind of Wart, breeding in the Palm of the Hand, or in the Sole of the Foot.

Myrmecites, a Stone, having in it the Figure of an Emmet, or Piſmire.

Myrmecoleo, a little Creature, that preys upon Ants or Piſmires.

Myrmidons, a certain People of *Theſſaly*, who went under the Conduct of *Achilles* to the Wars of *Troy*.

Myrobalans, a Medicinal Fruit, reſembling the *Egyptian* Dates, of which there are five ſorts, *viz.* *Bellerick*, *Chebule*, *Citrine*, *Emblick*, and *Indian*, all of a purging and binding Quality.

Myrobalanum, a Fruit, call'd by Apothecaries *Myrobolan Ben*, or the Nut of *Egypt*, about the Bigneſs of a Filberd; the Kernel of which yields an Oil us'd in precious Ointments.

Myrobolan, a ſort of Plum. See *Mirobolan*.

Myropola, a Seller of ſweet Oils, Ointments, or Perfumes.

Myrrh, a Gum that drops from a Tree in *Arabia*, of the ſame Name, about five Cubits high: It is oily, tranſparent, of a greeniſh Colour, and bitter Taſte; and of good Uſe in Phyſick, againſt ſeveral Diſeaſes.

Myrrhine, belonging to, or made of Myrrh.

Myrrhis, Mock-Chervil, an Herb like Hemlock; ſome call it Kecks, or Aſs-parſley.

Myrrhites, a precious Stone, having the Colour of Myrrh, and the Smell of ſweet Ointment.

Myrſine, the Myrtle-Tree. See *Myrtus*.

Myrſineum, wild Fennel, an Herb.

Myrſinites, a precious Stone, having the Colour of Honey, and the Smell of Myrtle; alſo an Herb, a kind of Spurge.

Myrtites, Wine made with Myrtle-berries infuſed.

Myrtus, the Myrtle, a kind of Shrub, which bears a little blackiſh Leaf of a very fragrant Scent, and grows only in hot Countries.

Myrus, a great Sea-eel, like a Serpent, and of a reddiſh Colour.

Mys, a Shell-fiſh of the Muſcle-kind.

Myſtagogus, one that interprets Divine Myſteries; alſo he that has the keeping of Church-Relicks, and ſhews them to Strangers.

Myſterious, full of Myſtery, obſcure, hidden, ſecret.

Myſtery, a thing concealed, a Secret not eaſy to be comprehended: The Truths deliver'd by Divine Revelation, into which Humane Reaſon cannot dive, are call'd the *Myſteries of Religion.* Any particular Art, Trade, or Occupation, is alſo termed a Myſtery.

Myſtical, belonging to a Myſtery; as *A Myſtical Senſe.*

Myſticetus, a Fiſh, call'd the Whale's Guide.

Myſtrum, a kind of Meaſure among the *Greeks*, that held about a Spoonful.

Mythological, belonging to Mythology.

Mythologiſt, one ſkill'd in that Science, an Expounder of Fables.

Mythology, an Account of the fabulous Deities and Heroes of Antiquity; or an Expoſition of Poetical Fictions and Fables.

Mytilus, a kind of Shell-fiſh, a Limpin, a large Muſcle.

Myxa, Snot, or Snivel; alſo a ſort of Prunes or Plums, like Damſins; alſo the Week of a Candle, or Lamp.

Myxon, a Fiſh of the Mullet-kind.

N A

Naam, (from the *Dutch* Word **Nemmen**, *i. e.* to nim, or take hold of) a Common-Law-Term, for the taking of another Man's moveable Goods, which Diſtreſs if reaſonable, and proportionable to the Value of the thing diſtrained for, it is call'd *Lawful Naam*.

Naaman, (*Heb.* comely, fair) a *Syrian* General, who was cur'd of his Leproſy by the Prophet *Eliſha*.

To **Nab**, to ſurprize, or take one Napping; alſo to cog a Die.

Nabal, (*Heb.* Fool or Mad) a rich Churl, whom *David* threaten'd to kill, but was pacify'd by the Prudence of his Wife *Abigail*.

Nacka or **Nacta**, (in ancient Deeds) a Yacht, or ſmall Ship; a Tranſport-Veſſel. *Nacta* is alſo an Impoſtume in the Breaſt.

Nacket or **Naker**, (*Fr.*) Mother of Pearl, the Shell of a Fiſh, in which Pearls breed.

Nadab, (*Heb.* a Prince) the Son of *Aaron* the High-Prieſt.

Nadir, (*Arab.* in *Aſtron.*) that Point of the Heaven which is directly under our Feet, and oppoſite to the *Zenith*, or Vertical Point, directly over Head; ſo that both are as it were Poles of the Horizon, and diſtant from it on each Side 90 Degrees.

Nænia, (*Lat.*) funeral Songs, Lamentations, or mournful Tunes, anciently ſung at the burying of the Dead.

Nævus, a Mole, a natural Mark, or Spot in the Body.

Naff, a kind of Bird.

Nag, a young Horſe.

Naiades, (*Gr.*) the Nymphs, or Fairies of Rivers and Fountains.

Naiant or **Natant**, (*i. e.* Swimming) a Term in *Heraldry*, when Fiſhes are drawn in an Eſcutcheon, lying along at Length; but if they are ſet upright, the Poſture is call'd *Hauriant*.

Naif, (*Fr.*) a Term apply'd by Jewellers, to a Diamond, or other precious Stone, that looks quick and natural, and has all its Properties, as Water, Clearneſs, Shape, *&c.*

Nail, an Iron-pin. In *Meaſure*, the ſixteenth part of a Yard, or two Inches and a Quarter; alſo a Weight of ſeven or eight Pounds in ſome Places.

To **Nail**, to faſten with Nails.

To **Nail Cannon**, is to drive a Nail, or large Spike, by main Force into the Touch-hole, or for want of Spikes, ſmall Flints or other Stones; by which means the Piece is render'd unſerviceable.

Nail-wort, a ſort of Herb.

Naipi, young Doctors in the *Mahometan* Law, who ſometimes ſupply the Place of Judges.

Naiſſant, (*Fr.*) newly born, growing, riſing, or coming forth: In *Heraldry*, it is when a Lion or other Beaſt appears to be iſſuing, or coming out of the middle of a *Feſs*, or other Ordinary; but if it come out from the lower Line of the Ordinary, 'tis termed *Iſſuant.*

Naked Fire, (among *Chymiſts*) an open Fire, or one that is not pent, or cloſed up.

Naked Seeds, (among *Herbaliſts*) ſuch Seeds of Plants, as are not included in any Pod or Caſe; of this kind are thoſe of Pile-wort, Crow-foot, Marſh-mallows, *&c.*

Namation, (Law-Term) a diſtraining, or taking a Diſtreſs: In *Scotland*, it is taken for impounding, or putting in the Pound.

Namaz, a Word us'd among the *Turks*, and ſignifying their Common-Prayer.

Nap, the hairy or ſhaggy part of Woollen Cloth; alſo a ſhort Sleep.

Napææ, Nymphs, or Fairies of the Woods, from the *Greek* Word *Nape*, a Foreſt.

Nape, the hinder part of the Neck.

Napellus, (*Lat.*) the Herb Wolf-bane.

Napery, (*Ital.*) Linnen for the Table, Houſe-hold Linnen.

Naphew or **Navew**, a *French* Turnep.

Naphtha or **Naphthe**, (*Gr.*) *Babyloniſh* Bitumen, a kind of marly Clay or Slime, which being fired is hard to put out, and burns more vehemently, if Water be caſt on it.

Napier's Bones, certain Numbering Rods, made of ſmall Slips of Paſte-board, Wood, or Ivory, kept in a Pocket-Box; which ſerve to perform Multiplication by Addition, and Diviſion by Subtraction; and are ſo call'd from the Lord *Napier*, or *Neper*, Baron of *Merchiſton* in *Scotland*, who firſt invented them.

Napus, (*Lat.*) Navew or Turnep, Navew-gentle, or long Rapes a ſort of Root.

Narciſſus, (*Gr.*) a Flower of a white, and ſometimes of a yellow Colour; which grows in Gardens, and is commonly call'd *Daffodil.*

Narcoſis, the Faculty of benumming, or taking away the Senſes, as it happens in a Palſey, or by taking Opium.

Narcotical or **Narcotick**, ſtupifying, making ſenſeleſs, benumming.

Narcoticks, Medicines that ſtupify, and take away the Senſe of Pain; ſuch as ſtrong Opiates, *&c.*

Nardum, (*Gr.*) Nard, the Shrub in *India*; elſe-where the Herb bearing Spikenard.

Nardus Celtica. See *Spica Celtica.*

Nardus Indica or **Spica Indica** *Indian* Nard, or Spikenard, a Plant that grows like an Onion; good for the Jaundice, Stone in the Kidneys, *&c.*

Nares, the Noſtrils: In *Falconry*, the Holes in a Hawk's Beak.

Narration, a Relation, Report, or Recital of any particular Circumſtances, or Actions: In *Rhetorick*, the *Narration* is that part of an Oration or Speech in which an Account is given of Matter of Fact.

Narrative, declarative, expreſſive.

A **Narrative**, a Narration, Relation, or Recital.

Narrator, one that makes a Narration, a Relater or Teller: Alſo an old *Latin* Law-Word for a Pleader or Sergeant at Law.

The **Narrow**, a Channel that runs between *Marget-ſand* and the *Main*, from the *North-Foreland* to the Buoys of *Wooll-pack* and *Spell.*

Narther, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Tree, like Fennel-giant.

Naſal, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Noſe; as *The Naſal Vein*, *i. e.* the Vein between the Noſtrils. *Naſal* is alſo the Noſe-piece of an Helmet.

Naſalia, Medicines to be put up the Noſtrils.

Naſamonites, (*Gr.*) a Stone of a Bloud-colour, with little black Veins.

Naſcalia, (*Lat.*) Medicines of a round Figure, which on ſome Occaſions are put into the Neck of the Matrix; being made of the ſame Subſtance as the *Peſſaria.* See *Peſſary.*

Naſi Os, (in *Anat.*) a thin but ſolid Bone, which makes the upper part of the Noſe; being ſmooth on the out-ſide, and rough within.

Naſda or **Natta**, (in the *Chymical* or *Paracelſian* Language) a Bunch in the Back.

Naſturces or **Capucin Capers**, a kind of *French* Bean that gets up upon Branches, or Poles, which are near it: Its Leaf is pretty large, and the Flower of an Orange-colour.

Naſturtium, (*Lat.*) the Herb Noſe-ſmart, Creſſes, or Garden-creſſes; which is of great Virtue in Lethargies, *&c.* either boil'd, or eaten in Sallets.

Naſturtium Aquaticum, Water-creſſes, that often grow in Brooks and watery Places; they are much us'd during the Spring-Seaſon, in Broths to purify the Bloud, and are good for the Stone, Dropſy, *&c.*

Naſturtium Indicum, *Indian* Creſſes; the Flowers of which ſmell, and look very pleaſantly: They are good for a weak and cold Stomach, and for the Wind.

Natalitious, belonging to one's Nativity, or Birth-day.

Nathanael, (*Heb.* the Gift of God) the Son of *Iſhai*; alſo a Perſon to whom our Saviour gave the Character of *A true Iſraelite, without Guile.*

Nates, (*Lat.*) a Buttock, an Haunch.

Nates Cerebri, (in *Anat.*) two round parts of the Brain, bunching out behind the beds of the Optick Nerves, and growing to the upper part of the Marrowy Subſtance.

Natio, a Nation or People, all the Inhabitants of a particular Country: In ſome ancient Writers, it is taken for a Native Place.

National, that belongs to a whole Nation.

National Synod. See *Synod.*

Native, belonging to one's Birth-place, natural, proper.

A **Native**, one born in a certain Place, or one that lives in the Country where he was born. In *Aſtrology*, a Perſon born under a certain Aſpect, or Influence of the Stars.

Native Spirit. See *Emphyton Thermon.*

Nativitas, (*Lat.*) Birth, or the being born in a Place: In a Law-Senſe, it was anciently taken for Bondage or Villenage; as *Terram quam nativi ſui tenuerunt de ſe in Nativitate*, Mon. Angl.

Nativity, Birth, or firſt Entrance into the World: Among *Aſtrologers*, it is taken for the true Time of any Perſon's Birth, when in a peculiar manner he becomes liable to the Influences of the Heavenly Bodies; but the Term is more eſpecially apply'd to a Scheme or Figure of the Heavens, carefully drawn at that Moment of Time.

Nativo habendo, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lay for the apprehending of a Lord's Villain, or Bond-man, run from him, and for reſtoring him again to the Lord.

Nativus, native, natural, inbred: In Ancient Deeds, he that is born a Servant, and ſo diſtinguiſh'd from one that ſuffers himſelf to be ſold: There being three ſorts of Servants, *viz.* Natives, Bond-men, and Villains.

Natrix, the Water-Snake, or Serpent.

Natta, a great ſoft Swelling without Pain and Colour, which uſuall grows in the Back, and ſometimes on the Shoulders; its Root is ſlender, yet it encreaſes prodigiouſly, even to the Bigneſs of a Melon or Gourd: Alſo a Mark in any Part, ſuch as Infants often bring along with them into the World.

Natura, Nature; alſo the Privy Parts.

Natural, belonging to, or proceeding from Nature, ſuch as Nature made it, not counterfeit; alſo free, eaſy, unaffected, genuine, proper.

Natural Concrete. See *Concrete.*

Natural Day, the Space of Twenty-four Hours. See *Day.*

Natural Faculty, an Action depending chiefly upon the Brain, whereby the Body is nouriſh'd, encreas'd, and preſerv'd by the Bloud and Animal Spirits. See *Vital Faculty.*

Natural Horizon, the ſame as *Senſible Horizon* See *Horizon.*

Natural Philoſophy. See *Phyſica.*

Natural Quantity. See *Quantity.*

Natural Son, a baſe-born Son, a Baſtard.

Natural Tumours. See *Tumours.*

Natural Year, one entire Revolution of the Sun, comprehending the Space of 365 Days, and almoſt 6 Hours. See *Year.*

A **Natural**, a Fool, or Changeling.

Naturaliſt, one that underſtands natural Cauſes, or is ſkill'd in Natural Philoſophy.

Naturaliſation, the Act of naturalizing, when an Alien or Foreigner is made the Queen's Natural Subject. See *Deniſon.*

To **Naturalize**, to admit into the Number of Natural Subjects; alſo to receive a foreign Expreſſion, or Word, into the Original Stock of a Language.

Naturalneſs, Natural Affection.

Nature, the univerſal Diſpoſiton of all Bodies; the Government of Divine Providence directing all Things by certain Rules and Laws. Alſo the Eſſence of any incorporeal Thing; as, *It is the Nature of God to be Good, of the Soul to think*, &c. Alſo the Principle of all created Beings, the Original Quality or Property of Things; Condition, Diſpoſition, Humour.

Naval, belonging to a Navy, or Fleet of Ships, or to Sea-Affairs.

Naval Crown, (among the *Romans*) a Crown made of Gold or Silver, with the Figure of Beaks of Ships, which was uſually given as a Reward, to one who firſt boarded the Enemies Ships.

Nave, the Stock of a Wheel, that part into which the Spokes are ſet: Alſo the main Part or Body of a Church.

Navel, a Part of the Body.

Navel-Gall, a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

Navel-Timbers, the Futtocks, or Ribs of a Ship.

Navel-wort, a kind of Herb.

Navet, part of an Incenſe-pan, or Cenſer-box.

Naviculare Os, (in *Anat.*) otherwiſe call'd *Cymbiforme*, the third Bone of each Foot, in that part of it which immediately ſucceeds the Leg.

Navigable, that may be ſailed on, paſſable by Ships, or Boats; ſo Rivers that will bear Veſſels of good Burden, are ſaid *To be Navigable.*

To **Navigate**, to ſail on the Sea.

Navigation, the Art of Sailing, which ſhews how to conduct or guide a Ship at Sea, the neareſt and ſafeſt Way, and in the ſhorteſt time to any appointed Place, or from one Port to another; and it is twofold, either *Proper* or *Improper.*

Proper Navigation, is when the Voyage is perform'd in the Vaſt Ocean, out of Sight of all Land; in which Caſe, the Maſter of a Ship muſt be well ſkilled in the Uſe of Charts, Compaſſes, Log-line, and all good Inſtruments that are requiſite for taking Obſervations, *&c.*

Improper Navigation, otherwiſe call'd *Coaſting*, is when the Places are at no great Diſtance one from another; ſo that the Ship uſually ſails in Sight of Land, and is within Soundings; for which purpoſe, there is required a good Knowledge of the Lands, the Uſe of the Compaſs, Lead, Sounding-line, *&c.*

Navigator, a Sailer, or Sea-Traveller.

Navis, (*Lat.*) a Ship, or Bark; any ſort of Sea-Veſſel.

Navis or **Navicula**, (in ancient Writers) a ſmall Diſh to hold Frankincenſe, before it was put into the Cenſer, or Smoaking-pot; probably ſo call'd from its Shape, reſembling a little Ship, or Boat.

Navis Eccleſiæ, the Nave or Body of a Church, diſtinguiſh'd from the Quire, and the Wings or Iſles.

Naulage, the Fraight, or Paſſage-money, paid for carrying Goods by Sea.

Naulum, (*Gr.* among the *Romans*) was a Piece of Money put into the Mouth of a deceaſed Perſon, to pay *Charon*, the Ferry-man of Hell, for his Paſſage over the *Stygian* Lake. Alſo the Fare paid for Paſſage over the Sea in a Ship.

Naumachy, a Mock Sea-fight; the Repreſentation of a Sea-fight on a Stage, *&c.*

Nauſea, properly a being Sea-ſick, a Qualm or Liſt to vomit, with Sickneſs and Uneaſineſs; Loathing.

To **Nauſeate**, to loath, to be diſguſted at, or quite out of Conceit with.

Nauſeous or **Nauſeative**, going againſt one's Stomach, making one ready to vomit; loathſome.

Nautical or **Nautick**, belonging to Mariners, or to Ships.

Nautical Chart and **Compaſs**, certain Inſtruments for Navigation. See *Chart* and *Compaſs.*

Nautical Planiſphere, a Deſcription of the Terreſtrial Globle upon a Plane, for the Uſe of Mariners.

Nauticus Muſculus. See *Tibialis Poſticus.*

The **Nautilus** or **Sailer**, a ſort of Shell-fiſh, that ſwims like a Boat with a Sail.

Navy, a Fleet, or Company of Ships.

Surveyor of the Navy, an Officer, whoſe Buſineſs is to know the State of all Stores, and ſee the Wants ſupply'd; to ſurvey the Hulls, Maſts, and Yards of Ships; to audit the Accounts of all Boatſwains and Carpenters of the Queen's Navy, *&c.* his Salary being 500 Pounds *per annum.*

Treaſurer of the Navy, whoſe Office is to receive Money out of the Exchequer, by Warrant from the Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and to pay all Charges of the Royal Navy, by Order from the principal Officers of it; for which he has a Salary of 2000 Pounds *per annum.*

Nazal. See *Naſal.*

Nazarenes, a Name given to Chriſt and his Diſciples, from the Town of *Nazareth*, in the Tribe of *Zabulon*, where our Bleſſed Saviour ſpent a conſiderable part of his Life, before his Baptiſm.

Nazarites, a Sect among the ancient *Jews*, ſo call'd, upon Account of their being ſeparated from others, by vowing themſelves to God for a certain Time; during which, they were to abſtain from

Wine and Grapes, and from all ſorts of heady Liquors. They were alſo oblig'd to let their Hair grow without cutting, and to obſerve ſeveral other Ceremonies, from all which they were freed when the Term of their Vow was expir'd.

Naze, the Name of a Cliff or Point of Land, lying right over-againſt the Buoy of the *Gun-fleet*.

Ne admittas, (*Lat.*) a Writ for the Patron of any Church, who doubts that the Biſhop will admit a Clerk to a Benefice, who is preſented by another; which Writ is to forbid the Biſhop to collate or admit any to that Church.

To **Neal** or **Anneal**, to bake or heat in the Fire; as *To neal Glaſs, Metals*, &c.

Neal to, (Sea-Term) when it is deep Water, cloſe to the Shore.

Neap. See *Neep*.

Near, as *No near*, a Word us'd at Sea, to bid the Steerſ-man cauſe the Ship to go more large, or right before the Wind.

Neat, any kind of Beeves; as an Ox, Cow, Steer, or Heifer.

Neat-herd, a Keeper of Neat Cattel.

Neat-Land, (Law-Word) Land granted, or let out to the Yeomanry.

Neats-Leather, Leather made of the Hide of an Ox or Cow.

Neat-Weight, the Weight of a pure Commodity, without the Caſk, Bag, *&c.* Or when it is clear'd from Duſt or Droſs by Garbling, *&c.*

Neaving, a Country-Word for Barm, or Yeſt.

Nebula, (*Lat.*) a Miſt, or Fog.

Nebule or **Nebuloſe**, (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when the Out-line of any Bordure or Ordinary, is drawn ſo as ſomewhat to reſemble the Figure of Clouds.

Nebulgea, (in the *Chymiſts* Language) the Salt of the Moiſture of a Cloud, falling upon Stones in Meadows, and harden'd by the Heat of the Sun.

Nebulous, miſty, foggy, cloudy, gloomy, overcaſt.

Nebulous Stars, certain fixed Stars, of a dull, pale, and dim Light; ſo call'd, becauſe they look cloudy, or bring Clouds, and ſetting with the Sun, render the Air troubled, and duſky.

Neceſſaries, things needful for Humane Life.

Neceſſary, needful, indiſpenſible, unavoidable.

To **Neceſſitate**, to compel, to force, as it were of Neceſſity.

Neceſſitous, that is in Want; needy, poor.

Neceſſity, Indipenſibleneſs, the State of a thing that muſt needs be; alſo Extremity, Straight, Diſtreſs, Poverty, Need, Want.

Neck-Verſe. See *Benefit of the Clergy*.

Necromancer, (*Gr.*) a Magician, Wizard, or Conjurer.

Necromancy, an Art, by which Communication is held with the Devil, ſo as to call up the Spirits of the Dead; ſuch as the Witch of *Endor* made Uſe of, to cauſe *Samuel* to appear to *Saul*.

Necromantick, belonging to that black Art.

Necroſis, (in *Divinity*) a mortifying of corrupt Affections. In *Surgery*, a perfect Mortification of the ſoft and hard Parts of the Body.

Nectar, a certain pleaſant Liquor, which the Poets feign to be the Drink of the Gods, and that whoſoever drunk of it would become Immortal: Among *Phyſicians*, it is taken for a Medicinal Drink, of a moſt delightful Taſte, Colour, and Smell.

Nectarea, the Herb Elicampane, ſo call'd by way of Excellency.

Nectarean, belonging to Nectar.

Nectarine, a ſort of ſmooth Peach, a delicious Fruit.

Nectarites, a Drink, or Wine, made of Elicampane.

Neece, the Daughter of a Brother, or a Siſter.

Needle. See *Box* and *Needle*.

Needle of the Mariners Compaſs, the Iron-wire which is touch'd with the Load-ſtone.

The **Needles**, certain Shelves in the Sea, about the Iſle of *Wight*.

Neep-tides, thoſe Tides which happen when the Moon is in the Middle of the ſecond and laſt Quarters, and are oppoſite to the *Spring-tides*: For as the higheſt of the latter is three Days after the Full or Change; ſo the loweſt of the Neep is four Days before the Full or Change; and then the Sea-men ſay, It is *Deep Neep*, or *Dead Neep*.

A Ship is alſo ſaid **To be neeped**, when Water is wanting, ſo that ſhe cannot get off the Ground, out of a Harbour or Dock.

Neez-wort, a kind of Herb.

† **Nefandous**, (*Lat.*) not to be ſpoken, or mention'd; hainous, horrible.

† **Nefarious**, very wicked, villainous, abominable.

Negation, a denying, or gain-ſaying.

Negative or **Negatory**, belonging to Denial; as *The Queen has the Negative Voice*.

Negative Quantities, (in *Algebra*) ſuch Quantities as have the Negative Sign *Minus* (−) ſet before them, and are ſuppos'd to be leſs than nothing; being directly contrary to *Affirmative*, *Poſitive*, or *Real Quantities*.

A **Negative**, a denying Propoſition, or Expreſſion; as *The Malefactour ſtands upon the Negative*, i. e. denies the Fact he is charged with.

A **Negative Pregnant**, (Law-Term) a Negative implying alſo an Affirmative; as when a Man being accus'd to have done a thing on ſuch a Day, or in ſuch a Place, denies he did it, after the manner and form declared, which nevertheleſs implies that he did it in ſome ſort.

Neglect, Omiſſion, Want of Care, Diſregard.

To **Neglect**, not to take Care of, to forget, to ſlight, to let go or let ſlip.

Negligence, Remiſneſs, Retchleſneſs; ill looking to a thing, Careleſneſs, Heedleſneſs.

Negligent, neglectful, ſlack in Buſineſs; careleſs.

† **Negoce**, Trading, Dealing, Management of Affairs, Buſineſs.

To **Negotiate**, to tranſact, or manage, to traffick.

Negotiation, the Management of Publick Affairs; an Affair, Concern, or Treaty managed; a trafficking or trading.

Negotiator, a Manager of Buſineſs.

Negotiatrix, a Woman that manages, a Female Manager.

Negotious, full of Buſineſs.

Negro, one born in *Nigritia* or *Negro-Land*, a Country of *Africa*; a Black-moor.

Nehemiah, (*Heb.* the Reſt of the Lord) one of the leſſer Prophets among the *Jews*, and a zealous Promoter of the Reparation of the City of *Jeruſalem*, after the *Babyloniſh* Captivity.

Neif or **Neiſe**, a Law-Word for a Bond-Woman.

Writ of Neifty, a Writ whereby the Lord of the Manour claim'd ſuch a Woman for his *Neif*; but it is now quite out of Uſe.

To **Neigh**, to cry as a Horſe does.

Neighing-Bird, a little Bird, that imitates the Neighing of a Horſe.

Neighbour, one that dwells, or is ſeated near to another.

Neighbourhood, the Place near that one lives in, or the whole Body of Neighbours.

Neighbouring, adjoyning, bordering upon.

Neighbourly, becoming a Neighbour, friendly; as *A Neighbourly Office*.

Ne injuſte vexes, a Writ that lies for a Tenant diſtrained by his Lord for other Services than he ought to make; being a Prohibition to the Lord, enjoyning him not to diſtrain.

Nenufarim, a Word us'd by the *Chymiſts*, and Followers of *Paracelſus*, for Spirits in the Air.

Nenuphar, (*Arab.*) a Flower, commonly call'd a Water-lilly.

Neomenia, (*Gr.*) the time of the New Moon, or of the Moon's Change.

Neophyte, (*i. e.* newly planted, or ſet) a Perſon newly enter'd upon any Profeſſion, a Learner, or Novice: Alſo one lately converted or turn'd to the Chriſtian Faith.

Nep or **Nip**, a kind of Herb, otherwiſe call'd Cat-mint.

Nepenthes, (*Gr.*) an Herb mention'd by *Pliny*, which being put into Wine drives away Sadneſs; ſome take it for Bugloſs, or wild Penny-royal: Alſo a kind of Medicine otherwiſe call'd *Opiate* or *Laudanum*.

Neper's Bones or **Rods**. See *Napier's Bones*.

Nepeta, (*Lat.*) Nep, or Cats-mint, an Herb good againſt the ſtinging of Scorpions.

Nephalia, a Sacrifice and Feaſt of the *Greeks*, call'd *The Feaſt of ſober Men*, at which the *Athenians* offer'd to the Sun and Moon, and other Deities, a Drink made of Water and Honey.

Nephelæ, Clouds; alſo thoſe Threads which appear as it were little Clouds in the midſt of Urine: Alſo certain ſmall white Spots in the Eyes; or little white Spots on the Surface of the Nails of one's Fingers.

Nephew, the Son of a Brother, or Siſter.

Nephritick, troubled with a Diſeaſe in the Reins.

Nephriticks, Medicines againſt thoſe Diſeaſes.

Nephriticum Lignum, otherwiſe call'd *Santalum Cœruleum*, a kind of Wood that grows in New *Spain*, and is us'd in Diſeaſes of the Reins.

Nephriticus Lapis, a ſort of green Stone brought from the *Indies* and *Spain*, which is us'd in Nephritick Pains.

Nephritis, a Pain in the Reins or Kidneys, proceeding from an ill Diſpoſition, or from an Inflammation, or from the Stone and Gravel, accompany'd with vomiting, and Stretching of the Thigh.

Nephros, a Kidney, one of which is plac'd on each Side of the lower Belly about the Loins, under the Liver and Spleen.

Nephrotomia, a cutting, or opening of the Kidneys.

Nepotiſm, (*Lat.*) a Word made uſe of to expreſs the extravagant Power often given by the ruling Popes to their Nephews, or other Relations, in the Government of the Eccleſiaſtical State.

Nereides, (*Gr.*) the Nymphs, or Fairies of the Sea.

Nerion, a Shrub, with Leaves like an Almond, which ſome call *Oleander*, others Roſe-again, and others Roſe-laurel, or Roſe-bay.

Nerites, the Mermaid's Trumpet, a Shell-fiſh, that ſails on the Sea.

Neroly, a ſort of Perfume.

Nerval Bones, (in *Anat.*) the Bones of the hinder part of the Head.

Nerve or **Sinew**, a fibrous, round, long, white Subſtance, and full of Pores, which conveys the Animal Spirits to make the Parts of the Body more moveable and ſenſible.

Nervoſity, a being full of Nerves or Sinews; Strength, Vigour.

Nervous, full of Nerves, ſinewy, ſtrong, luſty, brawny; alſo ſtrong, ſolid, weighty, in ſpeaking of an Argument, or Diſcourſe.

Nervus, (*Lat.*) a Nerve, or Sinew, the String of a Bow, or of a Muſical Inſtrument: Among *Herbaliſts*, a long Filament or tough String, which runs a-croſs, or length-ways, in the Leaf of a Plant; as in Plantane, *&c.*

Neſh, (old Word) tender.

Neſs, a Word formerly taken for a Point of Land running into the Sea, and ſtill us'd in that Senſe, in ſeveral compound Names of Places in *England*; as *Holderneſs*-Promontory in *York-ſhire*, *Sheerneſs*-Fort in *Kent*, &c.

Neſt, a little Lodgment, in which Birds hatch, and breed their Young; an Harbour for Thieves or Pirates.

Neſt of Cheſts or **Coffers**, three in Number. *Neſt of Rabbets*, a Company of them, ſo call'd by Foreſters.

To **Neſtle**, to make a Neſt, as a Bird does; to ſettle any where. To *Neſtle about*, to move here and there, to be reſtleſs or uneaſy.

Neſtling, a young Bird unfledg'd, newly taken from the Neſt.

Neſtor, the Son of *Neleus* and *Chloris*, King of *Pylos*, famous for his Prudence, Eloquence, and the great Age he liv'd to, ſaid to be about 300 Years; continuing ſound both in Body and Mind: Whence it is that when we wiſh a Man a long Life, we wiſh him the Age of *Neſtor*.

Neſtorians, a ſort of Hereticks, that took Name from their Ring-leader *Neſtorius*; and whoſe chief Tenet was, That there are two Perſons as well as two Natures in Chriſt.

Net-Maſonry, a particular ſort of making, or walling.

Nether, lower; as *The Nether Mill-ſtone.*

Netherlands, the Low Countries of *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, &c.

Nettings, (Sea-Term) ſmall Ropes faſten'd together with Rope-yarn, in form of a Net, and uſually laid in the Waſtes of Ships, between the two Maſts, to ſerve inſtead of Gratings.

Nettle, a well known ſtinging Herb.

Nettle-tree, a Tree, otherwiſe call'd the Lote-tree.

To **Nettle**, to ſting with Nettles; to nip, bite, teaz, or vex.

Neuras, (*Gr.*) an Herb good againſt Cuts, or Weakneſſes of the Nerves or Sinews.

Neurodes, a ſort of lingering Feaver, ſo call'd by Dr. *Willis*, becauſe the Nervous Juice being corrupted, occaſions an *Atrophy*, or Defect of Nouriſhment, and Decay in the Parts of the Body.

Neuroides, wild Beet, an Herb.

Neurologia, a Diſcourſe on, or Deſcription of the Nerves of a Humane Body.

Neuron, a Nerve, or Sinew.

Neuroſpaſton, an Herb that bears a black Grape, with a Sinew in the Kernel of it.

Neuroticks, Remedies againſt the Diſeaſes of the Nerves.

Neurotomus, one who is troubled with a pricking of the Nerves, or one that diſſects them Anatomically.

Neurotomy, a cutting, or opening of the Nerves; the pricking of the Nerves, a Diſtemper; or a pricking of them by unskilful Blood-letting.

Neuter, (*Lat.*) neither the one nor the other, neither of the two; that is of neither Party, or Side.

Neuter Gender, (in *Grammar*) a Gender in the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, that is neither Maſculine nor Feminine.

Neuter Verb. See *Verb*.

Neutha, (in the *Chymiſts* Language) a little Skin growing to the Ears or Eyes of new-born Infants.

Neutral, being of the Neuter Gender; as *Neutral Nouns*; belonging to a Verb Neuter; as *in a Neutral Manner or Senſe*: Alſo that takes part with neither Side; as *To ſtand Neutral or Neuter*.

Neutral or **Adiaphorous Spirits**, certain Spirits diſtill'd from Tartar, and ſome ſorts of weighty Wood; ſo call'd by Mr. *Boyle*, becauſe he found them very different in Quality from other common Spirits. See *Adiaphorous*.

Neutrality, the State of one that is Neuter; a middle Condition between a Friend and an Enemy.

Neutro-Paſſive Verbs, (in *Grammar*) Verbs Neuter that have their Preterperfect Tenſe form'd out of a Paſſive Participle; as *Gaudeo, gaviſus ſum; audeo, auſus ſum; ſoleo, ſolitus ſum*, &c.

New, that is of little ſtanding, made lately, freſh; never us'd, or worn before.

New Algebra. See *Algebra*.

New College, a College in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, built by *William Wickham*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

New Inn. See *Inns of Chancery*.

New-years-gift, a Preſent yearly made to Friends on the firſt Day of *January*; a Cuſtom deriv'd from the ancient *Romans*, who us'd to offer Preſents to the Emperours in the *Capitol*, though they were abſent.

News, new Intelligence of Affairs, Tidings; Advice of a thing that has been done, or that has happen'd lately.

Newt or **Eft**, a ſmall ſort of Lizard.

Nias-Hawk, (in *Falconry*) a young Hawk newly taken out of the Neſt, and not able to prey for her ſelf; from the *French* Word *Niais*, *i. e.* ſimple, ſilly, fooliſh.

To **Nibble**, to bite a little by Degrees, and often.

Nice, curious, tender, ſqueamiſh; apt to take pet, touchy; ſcrupulous, ſhy; exact, ſubtil; tickliſh, dangerous, difficult.

Nicea or **Nice**, a City of *Bithynia*, famous for the firſt general Council held there, *A. C.* 314. by Appointment of the Emperour *Conſtantine* the Great; in which 318 Biſhops were aſſembled to beat down the *Arian* Hereſy.

Nicean or **Nicene**, belonging to that City; as *The Nicene Creed*; a particular Creed, or Confeſſion of Faith, drawn up by the Clergy in the Council of *Nice*.

Nicety or **Niceneſs**, Curiouſneſs, Exactneſs, Subtilty. *Niceties*, nice Ways, or Points, Criticiſms.

Niche, (in *Architect.*) a hollow Place in a Wall, or Pile of Building, for a Statue, or Image.

Nichils. See *Nihils*.

Nicholaitans, a ſort of Hereticks, that held it lawful to have their Wives in Common, and were ſo call'd from one *Nicholas* of *Antioch*, whom the Apoſtles made one of the Seven Deacons.

Nicholas, a common proper Name of Men, ſignifying in *Greek*, victorious over the People.

Nicia, a Chriſtian Name of Women, of the ſame Derivation.

To **Nick**, to notch; alſo to hit upon exactly, to do in the very Point of Time.

Nick-Name, a Comical or odd Name given to a Perſon in Deriſion, or by Way of Drollery.

Nicodemites, a Sect of Hereticks in *Switzerland*, ſo nam'd from their imitating *Nicodemus*, who made Profeſſion of his Faith in private.

Nicotian, a Plant, ſo call'd from one *John Nicot*, a *French*-man, who firſt ſent it from *Portugal* into *France*, and now well known by the Name of Tobacco.

Nictitans Membrana. See *Membrana Nictitans*.

Nide, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd in *Falconry*, for a Flock of Pheaſants.

Niderling, **Nidering**, **Nithing**, or **Niding**, an old *Engliſh* Word ſignifying a Coward, a ſorry hen-hearted Fellow.

Nidget, an Idiot, a Ninny, or meer Fool.

Nient Comprise, (*Fr.* Law-Term) an Exception made to a Petition as unjuſt, becauſe the thing deſired is not compris'd or contain'd in that Act or Deed on which the Petition is grounded.

Nife, (old Law-Word) a Trifle, a thing of little or no Value.

Nigella, (*Lat.*) an Herb, ſo call'd becauſe its Seed is black, and commonly *Gith*; alſo the Guiney-Pepper Plant; the Seed of which is chiefly us'd in Phyſick, to encreaſe Milk, provoke Urine, and the Courſes, *&c.*

Niggard, one that is too ſparing, or ſaving; a covetous, ſtingy, or cloſe-fiſted Perſon.

Night, a Part of the Natural Day, during which, the Sun does not appear above our Horizon.

Night-Mare, or rather **Night-mar**, from the *Daniſh* Word *Mar* Evil; a Diſtemper caus'd by undigeſted Humours fuming up into the Brain, and ſtopping the Paſſage of the *Animal* Spirits, ſo that the Body cannot move. See *Incubus*.

Night-rail, a ſort of Gorget, or Whiſk, made of fine Linnen; which Women uſually wear in their Chambers.

Night-Raven, a kind of Owl; a Bird.

Night-ſhade, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd *Dwale*, and *petty Morrel*.

Nightingale, a Bird, that ſings very ſweetly.

Nigrica Fabrilis, (*Lat.*) Black-lead, a Mineral, which ſeems to be peculiar to *England*.

Nihil, Nothing. In Common Law, *Nihils* or *Nichils*, are Iſſues or Debts which the Sheriff, who is oppos'd, ſays are nothing worth, by Reaſon of the Inſufficiency of the Parties that ſhould pay them.

Nihil capiat per Billam or **per Breve**, a Form us'd, when Judgment is given againſt the Plaintiff, ſo as to bar his Action, or overthrow his Writ.

Nihil dicit, (*i. e.* he ſays nothing) a Failing to put in an Anſwer to the Plea of the Plaintiff by the Day aſſigned; whereupon Judgment paſſes upon him of Courſe, as ſaying nothing in his own Defence.

Nihilorum Clericus, the Clerk of the Nichils, an Officer in the Exchequer, who makes a Roll of all Sums that are inchill'd by the Sheriff upon Eſtreats of the Green-wax, when ſuch Summs are ſet on Perſons either not found out, or not able to pay; which Roll he delivers into the Treaſurer's Remembrancers-Office.

Nile, a noted River that runs thro' the midſt of *Egypt* and *Ethiopia*.

Nill, the Sparkles that fly from Metals as they are trying in a Furnace.

Nilling, (old Word) unwilling.

To **Nim**, to take by Stealth, to filch.

Nimbot, (*Fr.*) a Dandiprat, a Dwarf.

Nincumpoop or **Nickumpoop**, a meer Blockhead, Sot or Dolt; a ſenſeleſs or dull-witted Fellow.

Ninny or **Ninny-hammer**, a ſilly ſoftly Wretch, apt to be made a Fool of.

Ninth Sphere. See *Nona Sphæra*.

Nippers, a Surgeon's Inſtrument us'd for diſmembring, *&c.* In Sea-Affairs, Nippers are ſmall Ropes with a little Truck at one End, and ſometimes only a Walknot; their Uſe being to hold off the Cable from the Main, or Jeer-Capſtan, when the

Cable is ſo great, ſo ſlimy, or ſo wet, that it cannot be faſten'd with the bare Hand.

Nipplewort, an Herb, ſo call'd, becauſe it is reckon'd good for ſore Nipples.

Niſi Prius, a Judicial Writ that lies where a Jury is impannell'd, and return'd before the Juſtices of the Bench, the one Party or the other requeſting to have it for the Eaſe of the Country; whereby the Sheriff is requir'd to cauſe the Inqueſt to appear before the Juſtices in the ſame County at their Coming.

This Writ is call'd **Niſi Prius**, from thoſe two *Latin* Words expreſs'd therein, for that it obliges the Sheriff to bring to *Weſtminſter*, the Men impannelled at a certain Day, or before the Juſtices of the next Aſſizes, *Niſi apud talem locum prius venerint*, *i. e.* Unleſs they come before to ſuch a Place.

Niſroch, (*Heb.* Flight) the Name of an ancient Idol among the *Syrians*.

Niſus, (*Gr.*) the leſſer Hawk, the Sparrow-hawk, or Hobby.

Nitrous, full of Nitre, or partaking of its Nature.

Nitrum, Nitre, or Salt-peter, which is either Natural or Artificial; and ſo call'd from *Nitria*, a Town in *Egypt*, where it was herotofore made in great Quantities.

Spirit of Nitre, a very ſharp and corroſive Liquor drawn from Salt-peter; which is the beſt ſort of *Aqua fortis*, us'd for the diſſolving of Metals. See *Spirit*.

Nixus, (*Lat.*) Force, Straining, Labour: Alſo the Name of a Conſtellation, or Cluſter of Stars, which repreſents *Hercules*) having his Knee bent, and endeavouring to ſtrike at the Dragon's Head: It is alſo call'd *Ingeniculum* and *Engonaſin* in *Greek*.

Noah, (*Heb.* ceaſing or reſting) the Son of *Lamech*, a juſt and upright Perſon, who by God's Appointment built an Ark, in which he and his Family were ſav'd from the Univerſal Deluge.

Nobilitated, (*Lat.*) made noble.

Nobility, the Quality, Order, or Degree of a Noble-man; alſo the whole Body of Noble-men, in a particular Country.

Noble, raiſed above the Gentry and Commonalty, either by Birth, or the Prince's Favour: Alſo great, brave, renowned; generous or free, coſtly, ſtately.

Noble Parts, (of the Body) are the Brain, Heart, and Liver.

A **Noble**, an ancient Coin now not in uſe; yet the Name of it is ſtill retain'd to expreſs the Value of Six Shillings and eight Pence Sterling: A *Noble* is alſo a *Scotch* Coin worth 6 ¼ *d. Engliſh*, and of which three make a Pound.

A **Noble** or **Nobleman**, a Perſon of Honour; as a Duke, Marqueſs, Earl, Viſcount, and Baron.

Nobleneſs, Nobility of Bloud, Greatneſs of Mind or Expreſſions, *&c.*

Nobleſs, the Nobility, or Noblemen.

Nocent, guilty of ſome Crime, or Offence; hurtful, miſchievous.

Noctambulo, (*Lat.*) a Night-walker, one that walks in his Sleep, opens Doors and Windows, and goes over high and dangerous Places, without perceiving it.

Noctiluca, a certain Subſtance, Chymically prepar'd; ſuch as will ſhine of it ſelf in the dark, without being expos'd to the Light or Air. See *Phoſphorus*.

Noctilabe, an Inſtrument made Uſe of to find how much the North Star is higher or lower than the Pole, at all Hours of the Night.

Nocturnal, belonging to the Night-time, Nightly; as a *Nocturnal Viſit*, or *Meeting*, &c.

Nocturnal Arch, (in *Aſtron.*) is that Space in the Heavens, which the Sun, Moon, or Stars run through from their Riſing to their Setting.

Among *Aſtrologers*, thoſe Signs and Planets are ſaid *To be Nocturnal*, in which Paſſive Qualities excell, as Moiſture and Dryneſs.

A **Nocturnal**, a Mathematial Inſtrument made of Box, Ivory, or Braſs, and divided on both Sides, for taking the Height or the Depreſſion of the Pole-ſtar, in order to find the Latitude of the Place, and the Hour of the Night.

Nocturnal or **Nocturn**, (among *Roman* Catholicks) part of the Mattins or Church-Service, being certain Pſalms and Prayers, ſo call'd, becauſe they are ſaid about Midnight.

Nocumentum, (*Lat.*) Harm, Hurt, Dammage: In a Law-Senſe, it is taken for a Nuſance.

Nodes, (in *Aſtron.*) are the Points of the Interſection of the Orbit of the Sun or any other Planet with the Ecliptick; ſo that the Point where a Planet paſſes over that Line out of Southern Latitude into Northern, is call'd the *North* or *Aſcending Node*: And on the contrary, where it goes from North to South, it is termed, the *South* or *Deſcending Node*; the former being alſo uſually call'd the *Dragon's Head*, and the latter the *Dragon's Tail*.

Nodoſity, a being full of Nodes, or Knots.

Nodous, knotty; as *A Nodous Plant*.

Nodus or **Node**, a Knot, or Nooſe: In *Surgery*, a kind of gummy Swelling, made by the ſettling of a groſs Humour between the Bone and the *Perioſteum*, or thin Skin that covers it. In *Dialling*, the *Axis* or Cock of the Dial; by the Shadow of which, either the Hour of the Day, in Dials without Furniture, or the Parallels of the Sun's Declination, with its Place in the Ecliptick, the *Italian* or *Babyloniſh* Hours, *&c.* are ſhewn in thoſe Dials that have Furniture. Alſo a Hole in the Cieling of a Room, or in any Pane of Glaſs in a Window, to make a Dial on the Wall, Floor, Cieling, *&c.*

Nodus or **Nodulus**, a Bag of Phyſical Ingredients, proper for the Diſeaſe, put into Wine, Beer, *&c.* the Tincture of which is to be drunk by the Patient.

Noſſus or **Nauſus**, (in old Records) a Coffin made of Wood.

Noiſome, loathſome, ſtinking, naſty.

Noli me tangere, (*i. e.* touch me not) a kind of Herb, whoſe Seed ſpirts away as ſoon as it is touch'd: Alſo a Diſeaſe, wherein the Part aggrieved the oftner it is touch'd, the worſe it grows; a ſort of Canker in the Face, eſpecially above the Chin: The Term is alſo ſometimes apply'd to the Venereal Diſeaſe or *French* Pox.

Nomæ, (*Gr.*) certain deep and rotten Ulcers in the Mouth.

Nomas, an eating Ulcer, that by creeping on, conſumes any part of the Body.

Nombles. See *Numbles*.

Nombril, (*Fr.*) the Navel, a part of the Body: In *Heraldry*, the lower Point in an Eſcutcheon, which is below the *Feſſe*-Point, and above the *Baſe*.

Nome, (*Lat.* in *Algebra*, *i. e.* a Name or Part) any Quantity with a Sign ſet before it, by which it is uſually joyn'd with ſome other Quantity; and then the Whole is termed *A Binomial*, *a Trinomial*, &c.

Nomen, a Name. The *Greeks* had only one Name, but the *Romans* had three or four, *viz.* *Prænomen*, *Nomen*, *Cognomen*, and ſometimes *Agnomen*: The *Prænomen* is that which belong'd to every Perſon in particular; the *Nomen* or Name is that which denotes the Houſe, from which one is deſcended; and the *Cognomen* or Surname is that which belongs to a particular Family, or to a Branch of that Houſe. See *Agnomen*. In Grammar, *Nomen* is a part of Speech, call'd a Noun, which See.

Nomenclator, one that calls Perſons or Things by their proper Names: Among the *Romans*, a Perſon who accompany'd thoſe that ſtood for any publick Place or Office, and whiſper'd to them the Names of all the Citizens they met with, that they might ſalute them, and call every one by his Name; a Remembrancer.

Nomenclatura, a ſet of Names, a Catalogue of the moſt uſual and ſignificant Words of a Language.

Nominal, belonging to a Name.

Nominalia, certain Feſtivals, in which the ancient *Romans* gave Names to their Children; for Males it was the Eighth Day, and for Females the Ninth, which was call'd *Dies Luſtricus*.

To **Nominate**, to name or mention, to appoint, to propoſe one to be fit to be choſen, to bear an Office, *&c.*

Nomination, a nominating, naming, or appointing: In Common and Canon Law, it is taken for a Power, that a Man has by Virtue of a Manour, or otherwiſe, to appoint a Clerk to a Patron of a Benefice, by him to be preſented to the Ordinary.

Nominative or **Naminative Caſe**, (in *Grammar*) the firſt Caſe, or Termination of a Noun, from which the reſt are deriv'd.

Nompareill, (*Fr.* i. e. incomparable, matchleſs) a kind of Sugar-plum, ſo call'd by Confectioners.

Nomparel or **Nompearl**, one of the leaſt ſort of Printing-Letters.

Non-ability, (Law-Term) an Exception taken againſt the Plaintiff or Defendant, by which he is diſabled from commencing any ſuit in Law; as in Caſe of a *Præmunire*, Out-lawry, Excommunication, *&c.*

Nonarellis, a *Roman* Coin of 90 Aſſes, or 5s. 7d. ob. *Engliſh* Money.

Nonage, the time of a Perſon's being under Age, which by the Law is defin'd to be under Twenty-one Years in ſome Caſes, and Fourteen in others.

Nonageſimal Degree, the ninetieth Degree or higheſt Point of the Ecliptick, which is of Uſe in the Computation of Eclipſes, and other Aſtronomical Matters.

Nonagon, (in *Geom.*) a Figure that has nine Sides and Angles.

Non-Appearance, a Default of not appearing in a Court of Juſtice.

Nona Sphæra, (*Lat.* in *Aſtron.*) the Ninth Sphere uſually termed the *Primum Mobile*, which is above the Starry Heaven, and carries with it all the lower Spheres with a very ſwift Motion, from Eaſt to Weſt, finiſhing its Revolution in 24 Hours.

Non-claim, (Law-Term) an Omiſſion or Neglect of a Man, that ought to challenge or claim his Right within a Time limited.

Non-compliance, a not complying with, or agreeing to.

Non compos mentis, (*Lat. i. e.* that is not in his right Wits) The Term in Common Law ſignifies, 1. An Idiot or Natural, ſo born; 2. One that by Accident wholly loſes his Memory and Underſtanding; 3. A Lunatick, that is ſometimes ſenſible, and ſometimes not; 4. A Drunkard, who deprives himſelf of his Senſes by his Act.

Non-conformiſt, one that does not conform to the Church of *England* with reſpect to its Diſcipline and Ceremonies.

Non-conformity, the State or Condition of a Non-conformiſt.

None, one of the Seven Canonical Hours in the Church of *Rome*.

Noneſuch, a Flower, otherwiſe call'd Flower.

Nones of a Month, (among the *Romans*) certain Days reckon'd backwards from the *Calends* or firſt Days of every Month, and ſo call'd, becauſe from the laſt of the ſaid Days to the *Ides* there are always nine Days: Thus they computed ſix Days in the Nones of *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, and in the other Months only four.

Non-entity, the Quality of a Thing that is not in being; a Philoſophical Term.

Non eſt culpabilis, (in Common Law, i. e. not guilty) the general Anſwer to an Action of Treſpaſs, whereby the Defendant abſolutely denies the Fact laid to his Charge by the Plaintiff.

Non eſt factum, an Anſwer to a Declaration, by which a Man denies that to be his Deed, whereupon he is impleaded.

Non implacitando aliquem de libero tenemento ſine brevi, a Writ to forbid Bailiffs, *&c.* from diſtraining any Man, without the Queen's Writ, touching his Freehold.

Non intromittendo, quando breve de Præcipe in Capite ſubdole impetratur, a Writ directed to the Juſtices, willing them not to give one that has, under Colour of intitling the Queen to Land, *&c.* deceitfully obtain'd the Writ call'd *Præcipe in Capite*.

Non liquet, (*i. e.* it does not appear) a Verdict given by a Jury, when a Matter is to be referr'd to another Day of Tryal.

Non mercandizando Victualia, a Writ directed to the Juſtices of Aſſize, commanding them to enquire, Whether the Officers of ſuch a Town do ſell Victuals in Groſs, or by Retail, during their Office, contrary to the Statute, and to puniſh them, if they find it true.

Non moleſtando, a Writ that lies for one who is moleſted or diſturb'd contrary to the Queen's Protection granted him.

Non-natural Things, the Cauſes of Diſeaſes which are beſides Nature, reckon'd by *Phyſicians* to be ſix in Number, *viz.* The Air, Meat and Drink, Sleep and want of Sleep, the Motion and Reſt of the Body, the retaining and diſcharging of the Excrements, and the Paſſions of the Mind.

Non obſtante, (*Lat.* i. e. notwithſtanding) a Clauſe often uſ'd in Statutes and Letters Patent; as *All Grants of ſuch Penſions, and every* Non-obſtante *therein contain'd ſhall be void.*

Non omittas propter aliquam Libertatem, a Writ that lies for the Plaintiff directed to the Sheriff to enter into a Franchiſe, and execute the Queen's Proceſs him ſelf, when the Bailiff of ſuch a Franchiſe has neglected to ſerve the Writ that was ſent to him by the ſaid Sheriff.

Non-organical Part, (among *Anatomiſts*) is a Part of the Body of a Living-Creature, to which ſome Life is only appropriated, but no Action; as A Ligament, Griſtle, Bone, *&c.*

Non-plevin, a Law-Term uſ'd when Land is not replevy'd in due time.

To **Non-plus** or **put** to a **Non-plus**, to ſtop one's Mouth, ſo that he can have nothing more to ſay; to puzzle, to perplex, to gravel, or balk.

Non ponendis in Aſſiſis & Juratis, a Writ ded upon ſeveral Statutes, and granted upon Cauſes to Men, for the freeing of them Aſſiſes and Jurors.

Non procedendo ad Aſſiſam Regina inconta, a Writ to ſtop the Tryal of a Cauſe, ing to one that is in the Queen's Service, t, till her Majeſty's Pleaſure be farther own.

Non-Reſidence, the unlawful Abſence of a ficed Clergy-man from his Spiritual Charge, is to ſay, when he abſents himſelf for the ce of one or two Months, at ſeveral times in one ar.

Non-Reſident, that does not reſide, or keep the Place of his Charge.

Non reſidentia pro Clericis Reginæ, a Writ ected to the Ordinary, charging him not diſturb a Clerk employ'd in the Queen's Service, pon account of his Non-Reſidence.

Non ſanæ Memoriæ, an Exception made to n Act, declar'd by the Plaintiff or Demandant to be done by another; which Exception implies, That the Party who did that Act as mad, or not well in his Wits, when he did it.

Non ſolvendo pecuniam ad quam Clericus ulctatur pro non Reſidentia, a Writ forbidding n Ordinary to take a Fine payable in Money, hich was laid upon a Clerk of the Queen for Non-Reſidence.

Non-ſolvent, not able to pay.

Non-ſuit, a renouncing, or letting fall of the uit by the Plaintiff or Demandant, when the atter is ſo far proceeded in, as the Jury is ready o give their Verdict.

Non ſum Informatus. See *Informatus non*

Non Tenure, an Exception to a Count, or original Declaration in a Law-ſuit, by ſaying, That the Party does not hold the Land ſpecify'd in the ſaid Count, or at leaſt ſome part of it.

Non-Term, the Time of Vacation between Term and Term; which was uſually call'd *The Days of the King's Peace.*

Nonupla, (in *Muſick*) a very quick Time, peculiar to Jiggs.

Nook, a Corner. **Nook of Land.** See *Far-del of Land*.

Nooſe, the ſliding Knot of a Cord: Alſo a Snare, or Gin.

Nope, a Bird, otherwiſe call'd a Bulfinch.

Norbertins, an Order of Monks, founded by *Norbert*, Biſhop of *Magdeburg*, A. D. 1120. and otherwiſe call'd *Præmonſtratenſes*.

Normal, that is perpendicular, or at Right Angles; the Term is uſually apply'd to a Line or a Plane that cuts another perpendicularly.

Norrey or **Norroy**, (*Fr. i. e.* Northern King, or King of the North-Parts) a Title given to the third King at Arms, whoſe Office is the ſame on the North-ſide of the River *Trent*, with that of *Clarencieux* on the South.

North-Light, a wonderful Meteor, which uſually appears in *Greenland*, about the time of the New Moon, and tho' only in the North, yet it enlightens the whole Country: 'Tis ſaid to reſemble a great Pillar, or Beam of Fire, darting out Rays and Streams every Way; it alſo moves from one Place to another, leaving behind it a kind of Miſt or Cloud, and continues till hid by the Sun-beams.

Northern Signs, (in *Aſtron.*) the firſt ſix Signs of the Zodiack or Ecliptick, ſo call'd, becauſe they make up that Semicircle of the Ecliptick, which inclines from the Equator Northward; as *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*.

Noſocomium, (*Gr.*) an Hoſpital for poor, ſick, or diſeaſed People; where they are attended, and have Means us'd for their Cure.

Noſos, a Diſeaſe, or Diſtemper.

To **Noſe one**, to provoke, or affront one to his Face.

Noſe-bleed or **Yarrow**, an Herb.

Noſtoch, is taken by ſome for a certain Excrement or foul Matter, like a Jelly, of a dark red Colour, which drops upon the Earth from ſome luxuriant Planet, or other Star.

Notable, (*Lat.*) ſingular, remarkable, conſiderable, great, extraordinary.

Notary, one that takes Notes, and makes a ſhort Draught of Contracts, Obligations, and other Inſtruments; a Scribe, or Scrivener.

Notary Publick, a kind of Scrivener, who publickly witneſſes Deeds or Writings, to make them authentick in Foreign Countries; as alſo Proteſts of Bills, and other Tranſactions relating to Merchants Affairs.

Notation, a marking, or ſetting a Mark upon; an obſerving, or taking Notice of. In *Arithmetick*, it is that part which ſhews how to expreſs, read, or declare the Signification, or Value of any Number written; as alſo to ſet down any Number propounded, with proper Characters, and in their due Places.

Note, a Remark or Explication ſet in the Margin, or at the Bottom of the Page of a Book; a ſhort Writing containing an Account of Buſineſs: It is alſo taken for Repute, Eſteem, Credit, Worth.

Note of a Fine, a Brief of a Fine made by the Chirographer before it be engroſs'd.

Note for Money, a ſhort Writing, by which one Perſon engages to pay another a Summ of Money under his Hand.

Notes, Remarks, eſpecially in Short-hand. In *Muſick*, **Notes** are certain Terms invented to diſtinguiſh the Degrees of Sound, and the Proportion of Time belonging thereto: For this Purpoſe ſix choice Syllables were formerly made uſe of, *viz.* *Ut*, *Re*, *Mi*, *Fa*, *Sol*, *La*; but four of them, *viz.* *Mi*, *Fa*, *Sol*, *La*, being found ſufficient for the right tuning of all Degrees of Sound; the other two are now generally lade aſide as needleſs.

There are alſo other ſorts of **Notes**, relating to Time, being Nine in Number, *viz.* the *Large*, *Long*, *Breve*, *Semi-breve*, *Minim*, *Crotchet*, *Quaver*, *Semi-quaver*, and *Demi-Semiquaver*; all which See in their proper Places. The Marks of theſe Notes are uſually ſet down on a Scale of five or ſix Lines, to ſerve as Directions for keeping Time in Singing, or Playing on any Muſical Inſtrument.

Notes of Augmentation and Diminution. See *Augmentation* and *Diminution*.

To **Note**, to obſerve, to take Notice of, to mark: In *Falconry*, the ſame as *To Prune*.

To Note a Foreign Bill, is when a Publick Notary goes to be a Witneſs, or to take Notice, that a Merchant will not accept or pay it.

Nothæ Coſtæ, (*Lat.* in *Anatomy*) the Baſtard Ribs, the five loweſt Ribs on each Side, ſo call'd, becauſe they do not joyn with the Breaſt-bone, as the other Ribs, nor are of a bony Subſtance, but griſtly.

Nothus, a Baſtard; that is of a mixt or Baſtard-breed, or kind. Among *Phyſicians*, thoſe Diſeaſes are termed *Nothi*, or Baſtard, which go beyond the ordinary and common Rule; as *A Baſtard Ague, a Baſtard Pleuriſy*, &c.

Notice, Knowledge, Marking, Advice or Information.

Notification, a notifying, or making known; a giving Information, or Advice.

To **Notify**, to make known, to give to underſtand, to declare or ſignify.

Notion, the Form of any thing conceiv'd, or repreſented in the Mind; Conception, Knowledge, Thought or Fancy.

Notional, belonging to Notions; as *A Notional Property.*

Notional Quantity. See *Quantity.*

Notonecta, (*Gr.*) certain Water-Inſects, not much unlike ſmall Beetles, always ſwimming on their Backs.

Notoriety or **Notoriouſneſs**, plain Evidence of a Matter of Fact.

Notorious, publickly known, evident, manifeſt, plain, arrant.

Notozephyrus, (*Gr.*) the South-Weſt Wind.

Notus, the South Wind.

Novacula, (*Lat.*) a Raſor; alſo a Surgeon's Knife, ſuch as are of ſeveral Shapes according to the Diverſity of Operations in which they are us'd.

Novæ Tabulæ, (among the *Romans*) certain Tables whereby old Debts or Obligations were cancell'd and made void.

Novale, Land that reſts a Year after the firſt ploughing, or Land firſt broken up for Tillage: In ſome old Records, it is taken for Land newly plough'd, that in Memory of Man had not been tilled.

Novatians, a Sect of Hereticks, who had one *Novatus* for their Ring-leader, *A. C.* 215. They condemn'd ſecond Marriages, and held, That thoſe who had once fallen, ought not to be receiv'd into the Church, although they afterwards repented.

Novatio, (a Civil-Law Term) the ent'ring into a new Obligation, to take off the former; alſo the transferring of an Obligation from one to another.

Novel, new, new-fangled; as *A novel Party.*

Novel Aſſignment, (Law-Term) an Aſſignment of Time, Place, *&c.* otherwiſe than was before aſſign'd; as when a Man brings Treſpaſs for breaking his Cloſe, and the Defendant juſtifies in a Place, where no Treſpaſs was done; but the Plaintiff aſſigns the Place where the Treſpaſs was actually done.

Novel Diſſeiſin. See *Aſſize of Novel Diſſeiſin.*

A **Novel**, an ingenious Relation of a pleaſant Adventure, or Intrigue; a ſhort Romance, or pretty Story.

Novellæ Conſtitutiones, the Novels, certain Volumes of the Civil Law, being 168 in Number; which were ſet forth by the Emperour *Juſtinian*, after the *Code.*

Novelty, the State of that which is new, Newneſs, new Thing; alſo Innovation or Change.

November, one of the twelve Months of the Year; ſo call'd, becauſe it is the Ninth Month from *March*, from which the *Romans* heretofor began the Year.

† **Novenary**, belonging to the Number Nin

Novennial, continuing the ſpace of Nin Years.

Novice, a Monk or Nun, newly enter'd in the Order; a new Beginner in any Art, Profeſſi on, or Faculty; a raw unexperienced or unſkilfu Perſon.

Noviciate or **Noviceſhip**, the time durin which one is a Novice; as *To paſs a long Noviciat*

Novilunium, the New Moon, all the tim before, and after the Moon's Conjunction wit the Sun, during which ſhe is not viſible.

Noun, (in *Grammar*) the firſt part of Speech expreſſing the Name of any Thing, or Object; a *Domus* a Houſe, *Manus* a Hand, *&c.*

To **Nouriſh**, (*Fr.*) to feed, to keep or maintain; to find Victuals for, to entertain, to cheriſh

Nouriſhment, Food that turns to the Subſtanc of the Body.

Nowed, knotted, tied in a Knot; a Term i *Heraldry.*

Noxious, (*Lat.*) hurtful, offenſive, miſchievous.

Noyſance. See *Anoyſance* and *Nuſance.*

Nubecula, (*Lat.*) a little Cloud. Among Phyſicians, *Nubeculæ* are taken for ſmall ligh Particles, that looſely cloſe one with another, an ſwim about in Urine.

Nubilous, cloudy, overcaſt, gloomy.

Nucamentum, (*Lat.*) Cats-tail, that hang down from the Pine, Firr, Pitch-tree, *&c.* the ſame as *Iulus.*

Nuces Colligere, to gather ſmall Nuts, or Hazle-Nuts, which was one of the Works or Services anciently impos'd upon inferiour Tenants.

Nucha, the hinder Part, or Nape of the Neck, otherwiſe call'd *Cervix.*

Nuciferous, bearing Nuts; as *Nuciferou Plants*, or *Shrubs*; as the Walnut-tree, Hazle-nu Tree, Cheſnut, Beach, Oak, *&c.*

Nucioſitas, Purblindneſs, the ſame as *Myopia*; which See.

Nucipruninum, a Plum grafted on a Nut-tree Stock.

Nuckianæ Glandulæ, (in *Anat.*) certain Glands or Kernels ſeated in that part of the Scull where the Eye is plac'd between the Abducent Muſcle of the Eye, and the Bone call'd *Os jugale*: They are ſo call'd from there being firſt diſcover'd by Dr. *Nuck*, a Phyſician of *Holland.*

Nucleus, the eatable part of the Kernel of any Nut; in a larger Senſe it is us'd by *Herbaliſts* for any Fruit or Seed contain'd within an Huſk, or Shell. In *Architecture*, the middle part of the Flooring, conſiſting of Cement, which the Ancients put betwixt a Lay or Bed of Pebbles, cemented with Morter made of Lime and Sand.

In an Aſtronomical Senſe, **Nucleus** is taken by *Hevelius*, and other Writers for the Head of a Comet, and by others for the Central or middle parts of any Planets.

To **Nuddle along**, to go careleſly, and in haſte.

Nude, naked, bare; as *I deſire not to be believ'd upon nude Averments.*

Nude Contract, (in Common Law) is a bare Contract or Promiſe of a thing, without any Conſideration; whence no Action or Suit can ariſe.

Nude Matter. See *Matter.*

Nudulis, Pledgets made of Lint, or Cotton-Wooll, and dipt in ſome Ointment, to be us'd in Sores, Wounds, or Diſeaſes of the Womb.

Nudity, Nakedneſs: Among *Painters*, a Picture repreſenting a naked Perſon.

Nuel, the Spindle of a winding Stair-caſe.

Nugatory, (*Lat.*) trifling, frivolous.

Nuiſance. See *Nuſance*.

Null, that is of no Force or Effect, that does not ſtand good in Law, void.

Nulled, made void; as *Their Privileges were nulled*.

Nullifidian, one of no Faith, Religion, or Honeſty.

To **Nullify**, to make null, or void.

Nullity, a being of no Effect or Value.

Nullo, a Cipher, or Character that ſtands for nothing.

Number, (in *Arithm.*) is diſcreet Quantity, defined by *Euclid*, to be a Multitude compos'd of many Unites.

Abſolute Numbers, (in *Algebra*) are all Numbers expreſs'd by Figures and Ciphers, not having any Letter or Letters joyn'd to them.

Broken Number. See *Fraction*.

Commenſurable Number, See *Commenſurable*.

Circular Number. See *Circular*.

Concrete Number. See *Concrete*.

Even Number. See *Even*.

Golden Number, (in *Aſtron.*) a Period of nineteen Years, invented by *Meton* the *Athenian*, at the end of which, the Sun and Moon return to the ſame Stations and Diſpoſitions as before. See *Golden*.

Prime, Simple, or Incompoſit Number, (in *Arithm.*) is a Number, which can only be meaſur'd or divided by it ſelf, or by Unity, without leaving any Remainder; as 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, &c. are Prime Numbers.

Compoſite or Compound Number, is that which may be divided by ſome Number, leſs than the Compoſite it ſelf, but greater than Unity; as 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, &c.

Rational Number, (in *Algebra*) is every abſolute or ordinary Number, whether it be a whole Number or a Fraction, or a whole Number joyn'd to a Fraction; as 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. as alſo $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, &c. and $2\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{3}$, $8\frac{3}{5}$, &c.

Spherical Number. See *Circular Number*.

Numbles or **Nombles**, (*Fr.* among *Hunters*) the Entrails of a Stag, or Deer.

Numeral, belonging to, or expreſſing Numbers.

Numeral Algebra, that which makes Uſe of Numbers inſtead of the Letters of the Alphabet. See *Algebra*.

Numeral Letters, thoſe Letters of the Alphabet, which are generally us'd for Numbers; as V for 5, X for 10, L for 50, C for 100, D for 500, M for 1000, &c.

Numerals, (in *Grammar*) thoſe Words which expreſs Number, being divided into Cardinal and Ordinal: *Cardinal Numerals*, are thoſe which expreſs the Number of things, as *One*, *Two*, *Three*, *Four*; and *Ordinal Numerals* ſhew their Order or Rank; as the *Firſt*, *Second*, *Third*, *Fourth*, &c.

Numeration, a Numbering; in *Arithmetick*, that part which comprehends all manner of Operations by Numbers. See *Notation*.

Numerator, one that numbers, or counts; an Auditor, an Arithmetician.

Numerator of a Fraction, is the Number plac'd above the ſeparating Line, and expreſſing the Number of the parts of Unity, or of the Whole in any Fraction: So in the Fraction $\frac{3}{4}$ the Number 3 ſet above the Line is the *Numerator*, which ſhews, after the Whole has been divided into 4 equal Parts, how many of thoſe Parts are to be taken, *viz.* 3 of them; as the Figure 4 underneath, call'd the *Denominator*, ſhews how the Parts taken are to be named, *i. e.* Fourths.

Numerical, relating to Number: *Numerical Difference*, (in *Logick*) that Difference by which one individual thing is diſtinguiſh'd from another.

Numero, a Term us'd among Merchants for Number, and commonly mark'd thus N°, or *Num.* 1, 2, 3, &c. It is alſo made uſe of by Phyſicians; as *Take of Jujubes* N° vi. *i. e.* ſix in Number.

De Numero. See *Ad Penſam*.

Numerous, abounding in Number; great, manifold.

Numidica, (*Lat.*) the *Guinea* or *Turky*-hen; a ſort of Fowl.

Numidicus Lapis, a kind of *African* Marble.

Nummularia, Money-wort, an Herb, the Flowers and Leaves of which beaten, are apply'd with good Succeſs to Wounds and Ulcers; it is alſo of ſingular Virtue for Ruptures in Children.

Nun, a Virgin, or Woman, that has bound her ſelf by Vow to a ſingle and chaſte Life in a Monaſtery; being ſeparated from the World, and altogether devoted to the Service of God: Alſo a Bird, otherwiſe call'd a Tit-mouſe.

Nunciature, the Office, or Place of a Nuncio.

Nuncio, (*Ital.*) a Meſſenger, Ambaſſadour, or Envoy; eſpecially ſuch as is ſent by the Pope to any Prince or State.

Nuncius, (*Lat.*) a Meſſenger, or bringer of Tidings; an Apparitor, Sergeant, or Beadle.

Nuncupatio, (*Lat.*) a pronouncing or declaring in ſolemn Form: In the Civil Law, the Form of publiſhing and declaring one's laſt Will and Teſtament, or the declaring an Heir by Word of Mouth.

Nuncupative Will, is when the Teſtator makes his laſt Will and Teſtament, before ſufficient Witneſſes by Word of Mouth, and not in Writing.

Nundinæ, a Market which was anciently kept at *Rome* every ninth Day, whether the People reſorted to buy and ſell; as alſo to underſtand what Laws were made and proclaim'd; a Mart, or Fair.

Nundinary, belonging to Fairs, or Markets.

Nunnery, a Monaſtery, or Cloiſter for Nuns.

Nuper Obiit, (*Lat.*) a Writ which lies for a Coheir deprived by her Coparcener, of Lands or Tenements, when any of their Anceſtours dy'd poſſeſs'd of the Eſtate in Fee-ſimple.

Nuptial, belonging to a Marriage, or Wedding; as *A Nuptial Song*, the *Nuptial Bed*, &c.

To **Nurſel**, to encourage, abet, or uphold; as *To Nurſel one in his vicious Courſes*.

Nurſery, a Nurſe's Chamber, or Nurſing-room; alſo a College of young Perſons deſign'd for the Prieſt-hood: Alſo a Seed-plot, or Place ſet a-part for the raiſing of young Trees, Stocks, or Plants.

Nurture, (*Fr.*) Education, an inſtructing, or bringing up in good Manners.

Nuſance, (Law-Term) Annoyance, as when a Man raiſes a Wall, ſtops Water, or does any unlawful Act upon his own Ground, or elſewhere, to the Dammage of his Neighbour: Alſo the Aſſize, or Writ that lies for ſuch an Offence.

Nut, a ſort of Fruit; the Box or Worm of a Screw; the Head or Top of a Man's Yard; alſo a part of an Anchor, Printing-Preſs, Croſs-bow, &c.

Nut-Peach, a ſort of Peach; a Fruit.

Nutmeg, a well known Spice, the Fruit of a Tree as big as a Pear-tree, which grows in the Iſland of *Banda* in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Male-Nutmeg, a kind of Nutmeg, which differs from the Common, in that it is longer and weaker.

Nutriment, (*Lat.*) Nouriſhment, Food: In old Records, *Nutrimentum* is taken for a Breed of Cattel.

Nutrition, the Act or Faculty of nouriſhing: Among *Phyſicians*, it is defin'd to be a natural Increaſe, whereby that which continually decays of any Bodily Subſtance is repair'd by convenient Nouriſhment.

Nutritious, nouriſhing, or cheriſhing.

Nutritious Juice, (in *Anat.*) a Juice that affords Nouriſhment to the ſeveral Parts of the Body.

Nutritive, that is apt to nouriſh, or ſerves for nouriſhing.

Nux, (*Lat.*) properly all Fruits that have a hard Kernel, eſpecially a Nut; alſo a kind of Pain in the Head, which ſettles in a Place about as big as a Nut.

Nux Aromatica or **Myriſtica**, the Nutmeg-ſpice.

Nux Unguentaria, a kind of Drug call'd *Ben.*

To **Nuzzle**, to neſtle, or hide the Head, as a young Child does in its Mother's Boſom, or in the Bed-clothes.

Nycthemeron, (*Gr.*) an entire Night and Day; the ſpace of 24 Hours.

Nyctalopia, a Diſtemper in the Eyes, which is twofold, *viz.* 1. A Dimneſs of Sight in the Night, or in dark Places, without any Defect in the Light. 2. A Dimneſs in the Light, and clear Sight in the Night, or in Shades.

Nycteris, the Rear-mouſe, or Bat.

Nycticorax, the Night-Raven.

Nye of Pheaſants, (among *Fowlers*) a Flight, or great Company of thoſe Birds.

Nympha, (*Gr.*) a Nymph, a falſe Deity believed by the ancient Heathens, to preſide over Waters, Rivers, Springs, and Lakes; ſome have alſo taken them for the Goddeſſes of Mountains, Foreſts, and Trees: Alſo freſh or River-Water.

Nymphæ, (in *Anat.*) certain ſmall ſoft pieces of Fleſh that ariſe from the joyning of the *Os Pubis* in the Neck of the Womb; and ſo call'd, becauſe they are plac'd near the Paſſage of the Water that comes out of the Bladder: Alſo the Hallowneſs, or void ſpace in the Nether Lip.

Nymphæa, the Water-lilly, or Water-roſe, a Flower; alſo publick Baths at *Rome*, which were conſecrated to the Muſes.

Nymphal, belonging to the Nymphs; as *A Nymphal Dreſs.*

Nymphomania, a Diſeaſe in Women; the ſame with *Furor Uterinus.*

Nymphotomia, (in *Surgery*) a cutting off the *Nympha*, the too great bunching out of which ſometimes hinders the *Coitus*, or at leaſt makes it difficult.

O A

OAF, a Fool, or ſilly Fellow.

Oak, one of the Maſt-bearing Trees.

Oak of Cappadocia and **Oak of Jeruſalem**, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

Oakam, **Ockam**, or **Okum**, (a Sea-Term) old Ropes untwiſted, and pull'd out as it were into looſe Flax again, to be us'd in the Calking of Ships, *&c.* But when Tow or Flax is employ'd for the ſame purpoſe, it is call'd *White Oakam.*

Oar or **Ore**, unrefined Metal, as it is mix'd with the Earth, or Stone of the Mine.

Oat-thiſtle or **Oatland-thiſtle**, a ſort of Herb.

Oath, a lawful or unlawful Swearing. See *Corporal Oath.*

Oath of the Queen, that Oath which the Queen uſually takes at her Coronation.

Oath of the Queen's Juſtices, is the Oath they take, at the Ent'rance into their Office.

Oaz or **Oazy Ground**, (among Sea-men) ſoft, ſlimy, or muddy Ground; which is not good for a Ship to ride at Anchor in; becauſe the Anchors cannot hold firm, but will come home, or ſlip in foul Weather.

Obadiah, (*Heb.* Servant of the Lord) the Steward or Governour of King *Ahab*'s Houſe; alſo one of the leſſer Prophets, whoſe Book of Prophecies is contain'd in the Holy Bible.

† **Obambulation**, (*Lat.*) a walking about, or up and down.

Obdurate, harden'd, hard-hearted, obſtinate; as *An obdurate Sinner.*

Obduration or **Obdurateneſs**, Hardneſs of Heart, Obſtinacy, Inſenſibility.

Obedience, Dutifulneſs, Subjection, Submiſſion; eſpecially that which is due from a Child to a Parent, or from a Subject to his Soveraign Prince.

Obedient, dutiful, ſubmiſſive.

Obedientia, (*Lat.*) Obedience: In old Records, a certain Rent or Penſion that was paid in ancient Times: In Canon Law, it it taken for the Adminiſtration of an Office; whence *Obedientiales*, thoſe that execute any Office under their Superiours.

Obeiſance, a Congee, or low Bow; as *To do one Obeiſance, i. e.* to bow to, or ſhew him a great deal of Reſpect.

Obelæa, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a Seam in the Scull, otherwiſe call'd the *Sagittal Suture.*

Obeliſk, a great ſolid four-ſquare Stone, growing ſmaller and ſmaller from the bottom, and ending in a point at the top; which is uſually ſet up as an Ornament to a Place, or for a Memorial of ſome notable Action, *&c.* It differs from a Pyramid, in that it is made all of one entire Stone or Piece, and its *Baſis* is much narrower.

Obeliſk, is alſo a kind of Mark us'd in Writing, or Printing, and thus expreſs'd, (†)

To **Obey**, (*Lat.*) to be obedient, or dutiful, to do as one would have him; to ſubmit, or yield.

Obeying Signs, (among *Aſtrologers*) the laſt ſix Southern Signs of the Zodiack.

Object, any thing that affects the outward Senſes, or the Faculties of the Soul; ſo Colour is the Object of Sight, Sounds of Hearing, *&c.* it is alſo taken for Subject, or Matter.

To **Object**, to make an Objection, to oppoſe, to caſt in the Teeth, to urge againſt, to reproach with.

Object-Glaſs, that Glaſs in a Teleſcope or Microſcope, which is plac'd at the farther end of it next the Object.

Objection, a Difficulty rais'd againſt a Propoſition; alſo a laying to one's Charge, a Reproach: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when the Words of an Opponent are produc'd in order to anſwer them.

Objective Line. See *Line Objective.*

Objector, one that objects, oppoſes, or brings an Argument againſt.

Obit, a Funeral Solemnity, a Dirge, or Funeral Song; an Office for the Dead, ſaid every Year: Alſo a Day appointed yearly, in Remembrance of any Perſon's Death; whence to obſerve ſuch a Day with Prayers, Alms, and other Religious Exerciſes was call'd *Keeping the Obit.*

Obituary, a Calendar, or Regiſter-Book, in which the Friers in a Monaſtery enter'd the Obits, or Obitual Days of their Founders and Benefactors.

Objurgation, a chiding, rebuking, or reproving: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure; the ſame that in *Greek* is call'd *Epetimeſis*.

Objurgatory, that ſerves to chide or rebuke.

Oblat, a Soldier who being diſabled in the King's Service, had the Benefit of a Monk's Place aſſign'd him in an Abbey; it was alſo taken for the Maintenance it ſelf.

Oblats of St. Jerom, a Congregation of Secular Prieſts in *Italy*, founded by St. *Charles Borromeo*.

Oblata, (*Lat.*) properly things offer'd; but in the Exchequer the Word ſignifies old Debts brought from foregoing Years, and put to the preſent Sheriffs Account: Alſo certain Gifts made to the King by his Subjects, which formerly were enter'd in fine Rolls, under the Title of *Oblata*.

Oblatæ, (in ancient Writers) conſecrated Wafers or Hoſts, diſtributed to Communicants in the Maſs, or Sacrament of the Altar: Alſo certain thin Cakes or Wafers, bak'd in Iron-moulds, and ſtill call'd *Oublies* by the *French*; a cuſtomary Treat in Religious Houſes.

Oblatæ laxativæ & purgantes, Cakes made of Meal, with Sugar and purging Ingredients.

Oblation, an Offering, eſpecially ſuch as are made by devout Perſons to the Church, or to pious Uſes; alſo a Subſidy, or Toll.

Oblationes quatuor principales, the four chief Offerings to the Pariſh-Prieſt, which were generally made on the Feſtivals of *All-Saints*, *Chriſtmas*, *Candlemas*, and *Eaſter*.

Oblations of the Altar, ſuch cuſtomary Offerings as were preſented by the Pariſhioners to their Prieſt, and ſolemnly laid upon the Altar; of theſe the Maſs or Sacrament-Offerings were uſually 3*d.* at *Chriſtmas*, 2 *d.* at *Eaſter*, and 1 *d.* at two other principal Feaſts. Among the Altar-Oblations were alſo reckon'd the ſmall Summs paid for ſaying Maſſes and Prayers for the Souls of the Deceaſed.

Funeral Oblations, Offerings to atone for the Neglects or Defaults of the deceaſed Party in paying Tithes, or other Eccleſiaſtical Dues, which often conſiſted of his beſt Horſe, led before the Corps, and deliver'd at the Church-Gate or Grave, for the Uſe of the Pariſh-Prieſt, whence our Mortuaries, *&c.* had their Original.

Obligation, Engagement, Duty, or Tie, an Engagement ariſing from a Benefit conferr'd or receiv'd: Alſo a Bond or *Writing Obligatory*, containing a Penalty, with a Condition annex'd, for Payment of Money, Performance of Covenants, *&c.*

Obligatory, that is of force to oblige, laying an Obligation, binding.

To **Oblige**, to bind, conſtrain, or engage; to lay an Obligation upon; to do a Kindneſs, good Turn, or Office.

Obligee, a Perſon to whom a Bond, or Writing Obligatory is made.

Obligement, Obligation, a being obliged; as *My Obligements to him are ſuch.*

Obligor, one that enters, or is enter'd into a Bond for Payment of Money, *&c.*

Obliging, civil, courteous, kind, friendly; alſo the Act of obliging, binding, *&c.*

Oblique, not ſtraight, crooked, awry.

Oblique Angle, (in *Geom.*) any Acute or Obtuſe Angle, that is leſs or greater than a Right one.

Oblique-angled Triangle, any Triangle that is not Right-angled is ſo call'd.

Oblique Aſcenſion. See *Aſcenſion.*

Oblique Caſes, (in *Grammar*) are properly the *Genitive*, *Dative*, and *Ablative*; though ſome will have all Oblique but the *Nominative*.

Oblique Cone. See *Cone.*

Oblique Deſcenſion. See *Deſcenſion.*

Oblique Line, (in *Geom.*) a Line that lies unequally between its two extreme Points.

Oblique Planes, (in Dialling) are ſuch Planes as recline from the *Zenith*, or incline to the *Horizon*. See *Dial-Planes*.

Oblique Sailing, (among Sea-men) is when a Ship runs upon ſome Rhumb, between any of the four Cardinal Points, and makes an Oblique Angle with the Meridian: The Application of the Method of calculating the Parts of Oblique Plain Triangles, in order to find the Diſtance of a Ship from any Cape, point of Land, &c. is alſo term'd Oblique Sailing.

Oblique Sphere, is where the Pole is raiſed any Number of Degrees leſs than 90. See *Sphere*.

Obliquity, a being Oblique, the State of that which is not ſtraight or perpendicular, or going aſlaunt.

Obliquus Superior, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Head, which ariſes from the back part of the tranſverſe Proceſs of the firſt *Vertebra*, or Turning-joynt of the Neck, and is inſerted Side-ways to the *Os Occipitis*, or Bone of the hinder part of the Head.

Obliquus Inferior, a Muſcle of the Head, which ariſing from the outward part of the Spinal Proceſs of the Second *Vertebra* of the Neck, paſſes obliquely to its Inſertion at the Tranverſe Proceſs of the Firſt, where the former Muſcle begins.

Obliquus Oculi Superior or **Trochlearis**, a Muſcle of the Eye, which takes riſe from the deepeſt part of the Orbit, near the beginning of the *Abducens*, and paſſing obliquely under its upper Part, is let into the Coat call'd *Sclerotis*.

Obliquus Inferior, a Muſcle, otherwiſe call'd *Breviſſimus Oculi*, as being the ſhorteſt Muſcle of the Eye, which ſprings within the lower, and almoſt outward part of the Orbit, and aſcends obliquely over the *Deprimens*, till it ends in the *Tunica Sclerotis*, near the Implantation of the former. Some alſo reckon two other Oblique Muſcles belonging to the Eye; *viz.*

Obliquus Major, a Muſcle that pulls the Eye forwards, and obliquely downwards; and *Obliquus Minor*, a Muſcle which draws the Eye forwards, and obliquely upwards.

Obliquus Aſcendens ſive Acclivis, one of the large Muſcles of the lower Belly, which ſerves to compreſs it, and by that means to help the Diſcharge of the Ordure and Urine: It ariſes from the Circular Edge of the *Os Ilium* and *Ligamentum Pubis*, and is implanted into the whole Length of the *Linea Alba*, or White Line.

Obliquus Deſcendens ſeu Declivis, another large Muſcle of the Belly; which taking its riſe from the lower Edge of the ſixth, ſeventh, and eighth Ribbs, *&c.* deſcends obliquely from the *Serratus Inferior Poſticus*, and has its Inſertion in the *Linea Alba*, and the *Os Pubis*, or Share-Bone.

Obliquus Auris, a Muſcle of the Ear, which enters the *Tympanum*, or Drum, in a very oblique winding Paſſage made hollow immediately above the Bone, where the *Tympanum* is inchas'd, and is inſerted to the ſlender Proceſs of the Bone call'd *Malleus*.

To **Obliterate**, to blot, or raze out of Memory.

Oblivion, Forgetfulneſs, defin'd by *Phyſicians* to be a Loſs of the *Idea's* or Conceptions of things once perceiv'd, which happen when they make but a ſlight Impreſſion upon the Brain.

Act of Oblivion. See *Amneſty.*

Oblivious, forgetful; as *An oblivious Perſon.*

† **Oblocutor**, a Gain-ſayer, a Contradicter; a Back-biter, or Slanderer.

Oblong, that is of a Figure, inclining to long, longiſh, or ſomewhat long.

Oblong Marrow, See *Medulla Oblongata.*

An **Oblong**, (in *Geom.*) a Figure commonly call'd a *A long Square.* See *Rectangle* and *Square.*

Obloquy, a being ſpoken ill of; Slander, Reproach.

Obnoxious, liable, ſubject to, properly to Puniſhment due for an Offence; guilty, faulty.

Obnubilated, clouded or darken'd, as *His Underſtanding is very much obnubilated.*

Obnubilation, as an obſcuring, or darkening with Clouds.

Obolata Terræ, (in old *Latin* Records) half an Acre of Land, or as ſome ſay, half a Perch.

Obolus, (*Gr.*) a *Roman* Silver-Coin, being the ſixth part of the *Denarius* or Penny, and worth five Farthings in our *Engliſh* Money: Alſo a ſmall Weight, the ſixth part of an *Attick* Drachm; the Weight of Ten Grains, or half a Scruple.

Obreption, (*Lat.*) creeping, or ſtealing in; as *The Obreption of Thoughts in one's Sleep.* Alſo the getting of a thing by indirect or crafty means.

Obreptitious, that has cunningly ſtollen upon; obtained after a ſubtil manner.

Obryzum, (*Gr.*) the fineſt Gold, Gold of *Ophir.*

Obſcene, filthy, lewd, bawdy, ſmutty.

Obſcenity, Ribaldry, Bawdry, Laſciviouſneſs, unclean Speech, or Action.

Obſcura Camera, (in *Opticks*) a Room darken'd all over, but at one little Hole, in which is fixed a Glaſs, to convey the Rays of Objects to a Frame of Paper, or white Cloth.

Obſcuration, a making obſcure, or dark.

Obſcure, dark, duſkiſh, gloomy, difficult, hard to be underſtood; private, retired; ſecret, little known; baſe, mean.

To **Obſcure**, to darken; to cloud, eclipſe, or drown another's Merit.

Obſcurity, Darkneſs, Gloomineſs, Difficulty, retired Life.

Obſecration, an earneſt beſeeching, entreating, or begging; a ſuppliant Entreaty.

Obſequies, Funeral Rites and Solemnities, Ceremonies perform'd at the Burials of great Perſons; from the *Latin* Word *Obſequium, i. e.* ready Service, becauſe theſe Obſequies are the laſt Devoirs we can render to the Deceaſed.

Obſequious, very ready to obey, or to aſſiſt; diligent to pleaſe, complaiſant, dutiful.

Obſervable, ready to be obſerved, or taken notice of.

Obſervance, Performance; as *For the Obſervance of his Word*; alſo Reſpect, Regard, Reverence.

Obſervances, Rules or Cuſtoms of a Monaſtery.

Obſervant, having regard to, dutiful, reſpectful, keeping one's Word.

Obſervants or **Obſervantins**, a Branch of the Order of *Franciſcan* or Gray Friers, ſo call'd, becauſe they bind themſelves to a more ſtrict Obſervance of the Rules of their Profeſſion.

Obſervation, an obſerving, or noting; a Remark, or Note.

Obſervator, an Obſerver of People's Manners and Demeanour; a Monitor in a School, &c.

Obſervatory, a Place or Building ſet apart for making Natural and Aſtronomical Obſervations; as *The Royal Obſervatory in Greenwich*-Park, furniſh'd with all ſorts of Inſtruments for ſuch Obſervations, and a dry Well for Diſcovery of the Stars in the Day-time.

To **Obſerve**, to keep or follow a Rule, Law, *&c.* to conſider, contemplate, or ſtudy; to mark, or take Notice of, to mind, or heed; to watch, ſpy, or Eye; to have a ſtrict Eye over.

In *Navigation*, To **Obſerve**, is to take the Height of the Sun or Stars, with an Inſtrument, in order to know in what Degree of Latitude the Ship is at all times.

Obſeſſed, beſet, haunted with an evil Spirit.

† **Obſeſſion**, a beleaguering, beſieging, or encompaſſing about.

Obſidianum Marmor, (*Lat.*) the Touchſtone.

Obſidianus Lapis, a kind of precious Stone, mention'd by *Pliny* in his natural Hiſtory, which *Camden* takes to be the ſame with our Canal-Coal.

Obſidional, belonging to a Siege, as *The Obſidional Crown*, among the *Romans*, a Crown or Chaplet made of Graſs gather'd in the Camp, and given as a Token of Honour to the Soldier or Captain, who had forc'd the Enemy to raiſe the Siege of a Town or Camp.

Obſolete, grown old, or out of Uſe; as *An obſolete Word.*

Obſtacle, Hinderance, Let, Rub, or Bar; as *Worldly Intereſt is a great Obſtacle to the Converſion of moſt Men.*

Obſtinacy, a ſtubborn Reſolution to do a thing right or wrong; a Fixedneſs in maintaining an Opinion tho' never ſo much againſt Reaſon; Wilfulneſs, Stubbornneſs.

Obſtinate, reſolute, wilful, ſelf-willed, ſtubborn.

Obſtreperous, making a loud Noiſe; full of Noiſe and Din, as that made by a brawling Woman.

To **Obſtruct**, (properly to ſtop up by building againſt) to ſtop or ſhut up, to hinder.

Obſtruction, Obſtructing, Stoppage, Hinderance. In the Art of Phyſick, a ſhutting up the Paſſages in a Humane Body.

Obſtructive, apt to ſtop, or cauſe a Stoppage.

Obſtruentia, (*Lat.*) Medicines, Drugs, or other things, that are of a ſtopping Quality.

† **Obſtupefaction**, a ſtupefying, aſtoniſhing, or abaſhing.

To **Obtain**, to ſucceed in the Demand, or Purſuit of a thing; to get, gain, or have.

† **Obtenebration**, a dark'ning, or making dark.

Obteſtation, properly an Injunction in earneſt and ſolemn Words, as it were by calling God to Witneſs; an earneſt, or preſſing Requeſt.

Obtrectation, a back-biting, ſlandering, or diſparaging.

To **Obtrude**, to thruſt or force in upon, to impoſe; to offer, or give to one againſt his Will.

† **Obturation**, a ſtopping, ſhutting, or cloſing up.

Obturator Externus, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle that turns the Thigh outwards, and thence alſo call'd *Rotator Femoris Extrorſum*: It ariſes from the outward parts of the *Os Iſchium* and *Pubis*, and is inſerted to the root of the great *Trochanter* of the Thigh-bone.

Obturator Internus. See *Marſupialis.*

Obtuſangular, (in *Geom.*) belonging to, or having an obtuſe Angle.

Obtuſe, blunt, having a dull Point, or Edge.

Obtuſe Angle, (in *Geom.*) any Angle that is greater than a Right one, that conſiſts of more than 90 Degrees.

Obtuſe-angled Cone. See Cone.

Obtuſe-angled Triangle, is ſuch as has one Obtuſe Angle.

Obventions, (Law-Term) Offerings; alſo Rents or Revenues, properly of Church-Livings.

To **Obviate**, (q. d. to meet in the Way) to prevent, or hinder.

Obvious, common, ordinary, plain; eaſy to be perceiv'd, or underſtood.

Obumbration, a ſhadowing over.

Occaſion, (*Lat.*) Seaſon, fit and convenient time to do any thing; Cauſe, Reaſon, Matter; alſo Want, or Neceſſity.

Occaſions, Affairs, Concerns; as *If my Occaſions give me Leave.*

To **Occaſion**, to cauſe, or be the Cauſe of.

Occaſional, belonging to Occaſion; as *An Occaſional Cauſe*, a Term in *Philoſophy*; alſo done by Chance.

Occaſionari, (*Lat.* Law-Word) to be amerced, or fined; to be made ſubject to Occaſions, or Occaſional Penalties.

Occatio, a harrowing, or breaking of Clods. In old Records, *Occationes* is taken for Aſſarts, i. e. Offences committed in a Foreſt, by rooting up Trees, Thickets, &c.

Occident, the Weſt, one of the four Cardinal Points of the Heavens; the Place where the Sun and Stars ſet with reſpect to us.

Occident Equinoctial, that Point of the Horizon where the Sun ſets, when it enters the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*, the Days and Nights being of an equal Length.

Occident Eſtival, the Summer-Weſt, or North-Weſt; that Point of the Horizon, where the Sun ſets when 'tis in the Tropick of *Cancer*, and the Days are longeſt.

Occident Hybernal, the Winter-Weſt or South-Weſt, that Point where the Sun ſets at its Entrance into the Tropick of *Capricorn*, at which time the Days are ſhorteſt.

Occidental, belonging to the Weſt, Weſtern, Weſterly. In *Aſtronomy*, a Planet is ſaid *To be Occidental*, when it ſets in the Evening, after the Sun.

Occipital, belonging to the hinder part of the Head; as *The Occipital Bone.*

Occipitalis, a ſhort but broad fleſhy Muſcle, plac'd on the *Occiput*, which with its Partner ſerves to pull the hairy Scalp backwards.

Occipitis Os, the Occipital Bone, a Bone of the Scull, which lies in the hinder part of the Head; being ſhap'd almoſt like a Lozenge, with its lower Angle turned inwards.

Occiput or **Occipitium**, the hinder part of the Head.

Occult, hidden, ſecret; as *Occult Qualities, or Diſeaſes*, &c.

Occult Cancer. See *Cancer Primitive.*

Occultation, an Hiding. In *Aſtronomy*, the Time that a Planet or Star is hid from our Sight, when the Body of the Moon, or ſome other Planet, comes between it and us.

Occupant, one that takes Poſſeſſion of a thing; a Poſſeſſour. In Common Law, when a Man makes a Leaſe to another for the Term of the Life of a third Perſon; the Leſſee dying, he who firſt enters, ſhall hold the Land as *Occupant*, during the Life of the third Perſon.

Occupation, Buſineſs or Employ, Trade. In a Law-Senſe, it ſignifies the putting a Man out of his Free-hold, during a War, and is the ſame with *Diſſeiſin* in time of Peace: Alſo Tenure, or Uſe; as *Such Land is in the Tenure or Occupation of ſuch a Perſon*, i. e. in his Poſſeſſion. In *Rhetorick*, it is a Figure, otherwiſe call'd *Preterition*, when we ſeem to paſs by, to be ignorant of, or to be unwilling to declare, that which at the ſame time we chiefly inſiſt upon.

Occupative, as *An Occupative Field*, i. e. (in the Senſe of the Law) a Field, which being left by its proper Owner or Tiller is poſſeſs'd by another.

Occupavit, a Writ that lies for a Man who is forcibly put out of his Lands or Tenements in times of War; as a Writ of *Novel Diſſeiſin* lies for one that is ſo diſpoſſeſſed in time of Peace.

To **Occupy**, (properly to take up before) to fill, or take up a Space; to be ſeized, or in Poſſeſſion of; to trade, or deal.

To **Occur**, to preſent, or offer it ſelf; to come readily into one's Mind.

Occurrence, Occaſion, ſudden Accident, Adventure, News.

Occurſion, an occurring, or meeting; as *Various is the Occurſion of Thoughts in a Man's Sleep; The noiſome Occurſions of a Ghoſt*, &c.

Ocean, (among *Geographers*) is that vaſt Collection of Waters, or Main Sea, which ſurrounds the whole Globe of the Earth, and into which the leſſer Seas do uſually run: 'Tis ſo call'd in *Greek* from the Swiftneſs of its Motion; and is chiefly divided into four great Parts. *viz.*

The **Atlantick Ocean**, which lies between *Europe* and *Africa* on the Weſt, and *America* on the Eaſt; it is alſo call'd *Mar del Nort*, *i. e.* the Northern Sea.

The **Hyperborean Sea** or **North-Sea**, which encompaſſes the Land that is ſituated towards the North-Pole.

The **Pacifick Ocean**, which flows between the Weſt Side of *America* and *Aſia*, and takes Name from its continual Calmneſs; being alſo termed *Mar del Zur*, *i. e.* the Southern Sea.

The **South-Sea**, which incloſes *Magellanica*, and the Continent under the South Pole.

Ochema, (*Gr.*) a Carriage, Waggon, or Coach: Among *Phyſicians*, a *Vehicle* or Liquor, in which Medicines are mingled. See *Vehicle.*

Ochlocracy, a Government wherein the Multitude or Common People bear the Sway.

Ochra, a kind of Water-fowl, ſo call'd from the dark greeniſh Colour almoſt of its whole Body; alſo yellow Oker, a Mineral.

Ochthodes, Ulcers, whoſe Sides are brawny, or of the Nature of Warts.

Ochy-Hole, a remarkable Cave on *Mendip-hills*, in *Somerſet-ſhire*, of a vaſt Length; where ſeveral Wells and Springs are diſcover'd.

Ocimum or **Ocymum**, (*Gr.*) Garden-Baſil, Baſil Royal, or Baſil Gentle; an Herb that comforts the Stomach, drives away Melancholy, cleanſes the Lungs, &c.

Ockam. See *Oakam.*

Ockamy, a ſort of mixt Metal.

Ocoughtanamnis, a kind of Berry, growing in *Virginia* and *Mary-land*, ſomewhat like Capers.

Octabis, (*Latin* Law-Word) as *Octabis Hilarii*, *i. e.* the eighth Day incluſively after the Feſtival of St. *Hilary*. See *Returns of the four Terms.*

Octaceſſis, a *Roman* Coin of 80 Aſſes, in Value 5 Shillings Sterling.

Octaedron, one of the five Regular *Bodies*, a ſolid Figure, bounded by eight equal and equilateral Triangles: This Figure may be us'd on a Pedeſtal for drawing ſeveral ſorts of Dials.

Octagon, (*Gr.* in *Geom.*) a Figure, conſiſting of eight Angles and Sides; and when all the Sides and Angles are equal, 'tis call'd a *Regular Octagon*, which is capable of being fortify'd with the like Number of Baſtions.

Octangular, (*Lat.*) having eight Angles.

Octant or **Octile**, (in *Aſtrol.*) when a Planet is in ſuch an Aſpect or Poſition with reſpect to another, that their Places are only diſtant an eighth part of a Circle, or 45 Degrees.

Octaſtylos or **Octaſtyle**, a Building that has eight Pillars in Front.

Octave, the Eighth Day after ſome peculiar Feſtival of the Year; as *The Octave of Eaſter.* In *Muſick*, an Eighth, or an Interval of eight Sounds; every eighth Note in the Scale of the *Gamut*, being the ſame. See *Diapaſon* and *Tone.*

Octavo, a Book is ſaid *To be in Octavo*, when it conſiſts of Sheets, that are folded into eight Leaves a-piece.

Octennial, belonging to the ſpace of eight Years.

Octile, one of the new Aſpects, when two Planets or Stars are diſtant an eighth part of the Zodiack, or 45 Degrees one from another.

October, the Month ſo call'd, as being the eighth from *March.*

† **Octonary**, belonging to the Number Eight.

Octogenary, that is ninety Years old.

Octuna, (among *Phyſicians*) a Weight of eight Ounces.

Ocular, belonging to the Eyes; as *An Ocular Witneſs*, or *Eye-Witneſs.*

Oculares Dentes, (*Lat.*) the Eye-teeth.

Oculata, a kind of Sea-fiſh, like a Lizard, with great Eyes.

Oculi Cancrorum, Crabs Eyes, certain Stones taken out of the Heads of River Cray-fiſh, in the Months of *June* and *July*; which are much us'd in Phyſick, to diſſolve and expel clotted Bloud, againſt Pains of the Kidneys, *&c.*

Oculiſt, one skill'd in curing the Diſtempers of the Eyes.

Oculorum Motores, (in *Anat.*) a pair of Nerves that ariſe from the Oblongated Marrow on each Side of the *Infundibulum*, or Tunnel of the Brain; whence they paſs thro' the Holes of the Wedge-like Bone, ſend out ſeveral Twigs that embrace the Optick Nerve, and are beſtow'd on the Tunicles or Coats of the Eye.

Oculus, the Eye, the outward Organ or Inſtrument of Sight, made up of ſix Muſcles, to which a ſeventh is added in Brutes, and ſeven Tunicks or Coats, *viz.* the *Adnata, Cornea, Cryſtallina, Innominata, Retiformis, Vitrea*, and *Uvea*; which See in their proper Places.

Among *Herbaliſts*, **Oculus** is taken for the ſame as *Gemma*, *i. e.* the Bud of a Tree or Plant juſt putting forth, or the Knob out of which the Bud riſes.

Oculus Beli a Gem that is half tranſparent, the Ground white, and black in the midſt, with an *Iris* or Circle, ſo that it exactly reſembles the Figure of an Eye.

Oculus Cati, Cats Eye, a kind of Gem of two Colours, milk-white and dark-brown, ſeparated as it were in the middle.

Oculus Chriſti, an Herb, very good for the Eyes, otherwiſe call'd *wild Clary.*

Oculus Mundi, (*i. e.* the Eye of the World) a precious Stone, which being put into cold Water, changes its white Colour into yellow, and becomes almoſt tranſparent, but being taken out again, it returns to his former State.

Oculus Tauri, the Bull's Eye, a Conſtellation or Company of Stars in 24 Degrees 29 Minutes of the Sign *Gemini.*

Ocymaſtrum, (*Gr.*) the Herb Water-Betony, or Fig-wort.

Oda Baſſa's, certain Officers in *Turkey*, who are Heads of the Companies of *Agiam-Oglans.*

Odaxiſmus, (*Gr.*) the itching of the Gums, in Children that breed Teeth.

Odeum, (among the Ancients) a kind of Muſick-Theater; a Place for Rehearſal and Practice, before the Actors and Muſicians appear'd, to perform their ſeveral Parts on the great Theater.

Odio & Atia, (*Lat.*) an old Writ heretofore directed to the Sheriff, to enquire, Whether a Man committed to Priſon upon Suſpicion of Murder, were juſtly committed, or only upon Malice.

Odious, hateful, hainous.

Odium, Hatred, Grudge, Ill-will; alſo Cenſure or Blame upon account of any Offence or Fault committed.

Odontagra, (*Gr.*) an Inſtrument to draw or pull out the Teeth.

Odontalgia, a Pain in the Teeth; the Tooth-ach.

Odontiaſis or **Odontophyia**, breeding of Teeth.

Odontica, Medicines for the Tooth-ach.

Odontoides, (in *Anat.*) a Part ſhap'd like a Tooth; as The Tooth of the ſecond *Vertebra*, or Turning-joynt, and of ſome other Bones.

Odonto-lithos, a kind of ſtony Tartar, that grows to the Teeth.

Odontotrimma, a Medicine to rub, cleanſe, and whiten the Teeth.

Odoramentum, (*Lat.*) a Perfume, or any ſweet thing: Among *Phyſicians*, a Medicine apply'd for the Benefit of its Smell, ſuch as are uſually made of Labdanum, Storax, Benzoin, Muſk, Civet, *&c.*

Odoratus, the Act or Senſe of Smelling.

Odoriferous, bearing Odours or Perfumes; ſweet-ſcented, ſweet-ſmelling.

Odorous, that has a Scent, or Smell.

Odour, Scent or Smell, any ſweet Perfume, as of Ointment, Frankincenſe, *&c.* Among Naturaliſts, *Odours* are defined to be thoſe agreeable or diſagreeable *Effluvia*, that are ſent forth by many Bodies which are call'd *Odorous*, and which ſtir up the Senſation of Smelling.

Oeconomical or **Oeconomick**, belonging to Oeconomy, or Family-Government.

Oeconomicks, a part of Moral Philoſophy, that treats of the due Management of the Paſſions.

Oeconomicus, a Word us'd by ancient *Latin* Writers for an Executor of a laſt Will and Teſtament; as *The Perſon, who has the Oeconomy or Diſpoſal of the Goods of the deceaſed Party.*

Oeconomiſt, one that orders, or rules a Family; a Steward.

Oeconomy, the Government of a Houſe or Family; the Management of Family-Concerns, Stewardſhip; alſo prudent Diſpenſation, good Husbandry, or Houſewifry, Thriftineſs: Alſo in general, good Order, Diſpoſition, Method, Contrivance, Conſtitution Harmony; as *We admire the Oeconomy of the Parts of Humane Bodies*: In *Rhetorick*, it ſignifies Order in the Diſpoſal of Parts neceſſary for Oratours, or Poets. Among *Architects*, it is taken for that Method which has regard to the Expences that are to be made, and the Quality of the Materials, and ſhews how to take Meaſures rightly for giving the Fabrick a convenient Form and Bigneſs.

Oecumenical, belonging to the whole World, univerſal: as *An Oecumenical or general Council.*

Oedema, (in *Surgery*) any Tumour, or Swelling; but in a ſtrict Senſe, it is taken for a white ſoft Swelling without Pain, which proceeds from Phlegmatick Matter, and eaſily yields to the Fingers.

Oedematous, belonging to an *Oedema*; as *Oedematous Tumours* or *Impoſtumes.*

Oedicnemus, a ſort of Bird, ſo call'd from the extraordinary Thickneſs of its Shin-bones.

Oenanthe, the Wheat-ear, White-tail, or Horſe-ſmatch, a Bird, which is often found in hilly Places, eſpecially in the County of *Suſſex*; where it grows fat about the middle of the Month of *June*, but flies away in the end of *September*, and is no longer ſeen in any part of *England*, during the whole Winter: In *Warwick-ſhire*, it is call'd a Fallow-ſmiter.

Oenanthe, is alſo the Grape and Flower of the wild Vine, or a ſweet Ointment made of it: Alſo the Herb Water Drop-wort good for forcing Urine and Gravel; alſo another Herb, call'd Hemlock Drop-water, the Root of which is ſaid to be poiſonous.

Oenas, the Rock-pigeon, a Bird.

Oenoides, Wine diluted, or allay'd with Water; or a Liquor of the Nature of Wine.

Oenolæum, a Mixture of Wine and Oil.

Oenogala, a Compoſition of Wine and Milk.

Oenomelum, a Drink made of Wine and Honey.

Oenothera, or **Oenotheris**, the Herb Looſe-ſtrife.

Oeſophagæus, or **Sphincter Gulæ** (in *Anat.*) a Continuation of the Muſcle call'd *Pterigopharyngeus*, which ariſes from each ſide of the *Scutiformis*, or Shield-like Griſtle, and paſſes to a middle Line on the back part of the *Fauces*.

Oeſophagus, the Gullet or Weaſand-pipe, the Conduit or Funnel that conveys the Meat and Drink from the Mouth to the Stomach.

Oeſtrum, or **Oeſtrus**, the Gad-Bee, Dun-Fly or Breez; an Inſect that in the Summer-time vexes Cattel.

Oeſtrum Veneris, the ſame with *Clitoris*.

Oeſypus, the Filth or Sweat that ſticks to the Wool on the Flanks and Shoulders of Sheep.

Oeuf, *(Fr.)* an Egg: In *Architecture*, the Ovals, or Ornaments of Pillars are call'd *Oeufs* by the *French*.

Offa, *(Lat.)* Pudding, or ſuch like made of Pulſe; Paſte with which Fowls are fed or cramm'd; a Cake.

Offa Alba, (among Chymiſts) a ſort of white clotted Subſtance, which will ariſe, if an equal quantity of highly rectify'd Spirit of Wine and Urine be mingled and ſhak'd together.

Offa's Dike, a mighty Work contriv'd by *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, who had it caſt up as a Boundary between the *Engliſh* and *Welſh*: It runs through *Hereford-ſhire*, over a part of *Shrop-ſhire* into *Montgomery-ſhire*; then again into *Shrop-ſhire*, and ſo thro' *Denbigh-ſhire* into *Flint-ſhire*, and ends a little below *Holywell*, where that Water falls into the River *Dee*.

Offal, Refuſe or Droſs, Garbage, Fragments, or broken pieces of Meat.

Offence, *(Lat.)* Tranſgreſſion, Treſpaſs, Sin, Fault, Injury or Wrong, Affront, or Abuſe, Scandal.

To **Offend**, to ſin againſt, to commit a Fault; to injure, affront or abuſe, to hurt or wound; to annoy, to diſpleaſe.

Offenſive, Injurious, abuſive, hurtful, diſpleaſing; alſo fit to attack or annoy an Enemy; as *Offenſive Arms*.

To **Offer**, to preſent, to proffer or tender, to bid, to propound, to undertake or take upon one.

Offering, the Act of him that offers; alſo a Sacrifice, a Preſent made to God, or ſet apart for Pious Uſes.

Offertorium, (in old *Latin* Records) a piece of Silk or fine Linnen, antiently us'd to wrap up the Occaſional Oblations or Offerings, made in the Church.

Offertory, a place where Offerings are kept; alſo a part of the Maſs or Popiſh Church-Service.

Office, the part of, that which befits, or is to be expected from one; Moral Duty, Service; a good or ill turn; alſo Divine Service, eſpecially a part of the *Roman* Breviary or Maſs-Book: Alſo Place or Employment, or the Place it ſelf where any Buſineſs is managed; as the *Faculty-Office*, *Inſurance-Office*, *Poſt-Office*, &c.

In a Law-ſenſe, **Office** is alſo an Enquiry made to the Queen's Uſe, by virtue of his Office who enquires; as an *Office found*, which is nothing elſe but a thing found by Inquiſition made *ex Officio*. **Office in Fee** is that which a Man has to himſelf and his Heirs.

To **Return an Office**, is to return that which is found by virtue of the Office; and To *Traverſe an Office*, is to traverſe or make void the Inquiſition taken of an Office.

Officer, one that is in any Office: In Military Affairs, a Perſon that has ſome Command in the Company, Troop, or Body of Men he ſerves in.

Commiſſion-Officers, thoſe that are authoriz'd by the Queen's Commiſſion, *i. e.* all from the General, to the Enſign of a Foot-Company, and the Cornet of a Troop of Horſe incluſively.

Field-Officers, thoſe that have Power and Command over a whole Regiment, *viz.* the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major; ſo call'd, becauſe they chiefly ſhew their Authority, when the Regiment is drawn out into the Field; as not being concern'd in common Duty of mounting Guards, *&c.*

General Officers, thoſe that have Power not only over one Regiment, Troop or Company, but in general over a conſiderable Body of Military Forces: Theſe are the General, Lieutenants-General, Majors-General, Brigadeer-General, Quarter-Maſter-General, and Adjutants-General.

Subaltern Officers, the Lieutenants, Enſigns, and Cornets of Horſe, Dragoons and Foot; ſo call'd, from their ſupplying the Place of, or acting under the Superiour Officers.

Warrant, or **Staff-Officers**, thoſe that have not the Queen's Commiſſion, but are appointed by the Colonels and Captains; as the Quarter-Maſters, Sergeants, Corporal, *&c.*

Official (in the old Civil Law) one that was the Miniſter or Apparitor of a Judge: In the Canon-Law, a Perſon to whom any Biſhop commits the Charge of his Spiritual Juriſdiction; the Chancellour or Judge of a Biſhop's Court. In the Statute or Common Law, a Deputy, whom an Arch-Deacon ſubſtitutes in the executing of his Juriſdiction.

To **Officiate**, to do the Duty belonging to one's Office or Charge; eſpecially to perform Divine Service in quality of a Clergy-man.

Officiatis non faciendis vel amovendis, a Writ directed to the Magiſtrates of a Corporation, requiring them not to make ſuch a Man an Officer, or to put him out of his Office, till Enquiry be made of his Manners, *&c.*

Officious, ready to do good Offices, ſerviceable, friendly, very courteous and obliging: It is ſometimes us'd in an ill Senſe for Pragmatical, Over-buſie in other Mens Affairs, baſely fawning or cringing.

Offin or **Offing**, (Sea-Term) the open Sea, that part of it which is at a good diſtance from the Shore, the middle of any great Stream.

A Ship is ſaid To *keep in the Offin*, when ſhe keeps in the middle of the Channel, and does not come near the Shore: and *to ſtand for the Offin*, when ſhe is ready to ſail from the Shore into the main Sea.

Off-ward, when a Ship being a-ground by the Shore, inclines towards the Water-ſide, then Seamen ſay, *She heels to the Off-ward*; but if her Stern only lies towards the Sea, their uſual Phraſe is, *She lies with her Stern to the Off-ward, and her Head to the Shore-ward.*

† **Offuſcation**, a ſhadowing, a making dark or dusky.

Og (*Heb.* roaſted Bread or Mock) a great Giant and King of *Baſhan*.

Ogdaſtich (*Gr.*) an Epigram, or Stanza conſiſting of eight Verſes.

Ogee or **Ogive** (in *Architect.*) a Wreath, Circlet or round Band; a Member of a Moulding which conſiſts of a Round and a Hollow.

Ogreſſes, or **Agreſſes** (in *Heraldry*) certain round Figures reſembling Balls or Pellets, which are always of a Sable or black Colour.

Oil, the Juice of Olives, *&c.* Among Chymiſts, *Oil* or *Sulphur* is one of the five Principles of their Art, being a ſubtil, fat Subſtance, capable of taking fire, which uſually ariſes after the Spirit.

Exalted Oil, ſee *Spirit*.

Oil of Antimony, a Mixture of Antimony and an acid Spirit.

Oil of Philoſophers, a Chymical Preparation of pieces of Brick heated red hot, ſoak'd in Oil of Olives, and afterwards diſtill'd in a Retort.

Oil of Sulphur, ſee *Spirit of Sulphur*.

Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium*, the fixt Salt of Tartar diſſolved by being expos'd to the Air in a Cellar, or other cool moiſt place.

Oil of Vitriol, the more fixed part of Spirit of Vitriol made cauſtick by a vaſt degree and continuance of Fire.

Oil or **Olio** (in Cookery) a rich ſort of Potage after the *Spaniſh* way, made of Buttock-beef, part of a Fillet of Veal, of a Leg of Mutton, and of raw Gammon of Bacon, with Ducks, Partridges, Pigeons, Chickens, Quails, Sauſages, and a Cervelas, all fry'd brown, and afterwards boil'd with all ſorts of Roots and Herbs.

Oils (for Fiſh-Days) are alſo prepar'd with Peas-ſoop, ſeveral ſorts of Fiſh, Roots and Pulſe.

Oiſter, a well known Shell-fiſh.

Oiſter-green, a ſort of Herb.

Oiſter-loit, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Snakesweed.

Oiſterich, ſee *Biſtort*.

Oke, a *Turkiſh* Weight, of which there are three ſorts: The greater Oke of *Smyrna*, is 2 Pounds, 11 Ounces and 13 Drams *Engliſh*; the middle Oke, is 1 Pound, 11 Ounces 6 Drams; and the leaſt Oke is 13 Ounces, 2 Drams.

Oker, a Mineral of which ſeveral Colours are made to be us'd in Painting; as *Oker de lake*, or yellow Oker, burnt Oker, brown Oker, and red Oker.

Okum, ſee *Oakam*.

Olea *(Lat.)* the Olive-tree.

Oleaginous, partaking of the Nature of Oil, oily.

Oleander, a kind of Shrub call'd Roſe-bay. See *Nerion*.

Oleaſtellus, a little low ſort of Olive-tree.

Oleaſter, a Wild Olive-tree.

Olecranum *(Gr. in Anat.)* the great Proceſs of the firſt Bone of the Arm, call'd *Ulna*; alſo the upper part of the Shoulder.

Olene, the Cubit or greater Focil Bone.

Oleoſelinon, a ſort of Parſley; an Herb.

Oleron Laws, certain Laws relating to Maritim Affairs, ſo call'd becauſe they were made at *Oleron*, an Iſland on the Coaſt of *France*, when K. *Richard* I. was there.

Oleum *(Lat.)* Oil, eſpecially of Olives.

Olfactory, belonging to the Senſe of Smelling; as *The Olfactory Nerves*, certain Nerves which give us that Senſe, and are the firſt Pair of thoſe Ten that ariſe from the Oblongated Marrow.

Olfactus, The Smell or Act of Smelling.

Olibanum, Male Incenſe, a ſweet-ſcented Gum or Roſin that runs in white or yellowiſh Drops, out of ſeveral ſmall Trees in *Arabia Felix* and the *Holy Land*, eſpecially at the Foot of Mount *Libanus*.

Oligarchical *(Gr.)* belonging to an Oligarchy.

Oligarchy, a Government in the Hands of a few principal Men, or where a few bear ſway.

Oligophoros, ſmall Wine that has but few Spirits.

Oligotrophus Cibus, Meet that nouriſhes little, which is oppos'd to *Polytrophus*, *i. e.* that which affords much Nouriſhment.

Oligotrophy, a Decreaſe of Nouriſhment, or a very ſmall one.

Olio, ſee *Oil*.

Olitory, or **Olitory Garden** *(Lat.)* a Kitchen-Garden, or a Garden of Herbs, Roots, &c. for Food.

Oliva, the Olive-tree, or an Olive the Fruit.

Olivaria Corpora *(in Anat.)* two Protuberances or Knobs of the under part of the Brain, which are plac'd on each ſide of the *Corpora Pyramidalia*, and take Name from their Figure, reſembling that of an Olive.

Olivaſter, a Wild Olive.

Olive-Bit, a kind of Bit for Horſes.

Oliver, a proper Name of Men deriv'd from the Olive-tree, the Emblem of Peace.

Olla *(Lat.)* a Pot.

Olla Podrida *(Span.)* a Hotch-pot, or a Diſh of Meat made of ſeveral Ingredients, the chief of which is Bacon.

Ollata Cereviſiæ (in old *Lat.* Records) a Pot or Flaggon of Ale or Beer.

Ollet, a Country Word for Fuel.

Ololygon *(Gr.)* the Male Frog, ſo call'd from its croaking.

Olor *(Lat.)* the Swan, a Water-Fowl; alſo an offenſive ſtrong Smell.

Olus, any ſort of Pot-herbs or Garden-herbs.

Olus-atrum, an Herb with black Leaves, call'd Aliſanders or Lovage.

Oluſculum, ſmall Herbs good to eat, Salleting, a little Sallet.

Olympia, a City of *Peloponneſus* in *Greece*; otherwiſe call'd *Piſa*, near which the *Olympick Games* were celebrated, and took their Name from thence.

Olympiads (Chronological Term) an Account of Time in uſe among the ancient *Greeks*, comprehending the ſpace of four Years or fifty Months, reckoning thirty Days to a Month: This Method of Computation was brought in by *Iphitus*, and took its Riſe from the *Olympick Games* which were kept every fifth Year. The firſt *Olympiad* began about 500 Years after the Deſtruction of *Troy*, in the Year of the World 3174, of the *Julian* Period 3938, and 766 Years before the Birth of Chriſt.

Olympias, the Name of the Mother of *Alexander* the Great; alſo a ſtrong Weſtern Wind that blows from Mount *Olympus*.

Olympick Games, the moſt famous Games of *Greece*, perform'd in honour of *Jupiter Olympius*, in the Plains of *Elis*, near the City of *Olympia*, and continu'd there with great Solemnity for five Days together, in five kinds of Exerciſes, *viz.* Running, Leaping, Wreſtling, Quoiting, and Whorlebats. The Names of thoſe who won the Prize, which was only a Garland of Olive-branches, were ſet down on Publick Record, and they were ſo highly honour'd, that upon their Return to their own Country, a piece of the City-Wall was beat down that they might enter Triumphantly in a Chariot.

Olympionices, a Conquerour at the *Olmpick Games*.

Olympus, a high Hill between *Theſſaly* and *Macedonia*, whoſe Top reaches above the Clouds; whence it is taken by the Poets for Heaven, or the Seat of the Gods.

Olyra, a kind of Wheat that grew in *Egypt* and elſewhere.

Omagra *(Gr.)* the Gout in the Shoulder.

Omaſum *(Lat.)* the thick and fatty part of the Belly of an Ox, *&c* fat Tripe: See *Abomaſum*.

Omber or **Ombre**, a *Spaniſh* Game at Cards; alſo a Fiſh otherwiſe call'd a Grayling.

Omega, the laſt Letter in the *Greek* Alphabet: See *Alpha*.

Omelet *(Fr.)* a kind of Pancake or Froiſe made of Eggs.

Omen *(Lat.)* a Sign or Token of good or bad Luck.

Omentum (in *Anat.*) otherwiſe call'd *Rete* and *Reticu-*

Reticulum, the Caul, a double Membrane or Skin ſpread over the Entrails, interwoven with Fat and variety of Veſſels, like a Fiſher's Net: Its Uſe is to cheriſh the Bowels, and to knit them looſely together, as alſo to promote the Concoction of Meats in the Guts, *&c.*

Omer, a certain Meaſure among the *Hebrews*, which contain'd about three Pints and a half.

To **Ominate** (*Lat.*) to give an Omen of, to fore-bode or fore-ſhew.

Ominous, portending, or fore-boding ill luck, ill-boding.

Omiſſion, an omitting or letting a thing paſs; a Neglect; alſo a Rhetorical Figure call'd *Antiphraſis* in *Greek*.

To **Omit**, to paſs by or over, to take no notice of, to neglect, to forget or leave out.

Omnipotence or **Omnipotency**, Almighty Power, Almightineſs,

Omnipotent, All-powerful, Almighty.

Omnipreſence, a being preſent in all Places.

Omnipreſent, that is every where preſent.

Omniſcience, Infinite Knowledge.

Omniſcient, that knows all, from whom nothing is hid.

† **Omnivagant**, wandering every where, or in all Places.

Omnivorous, eating or devouring all kind of things.

Omophagia (*Gr.*) among the Ancients a Feaſt of *Bacchus*, in which the mad Gueſts eat Goats alive, tearing their Entrails with their Teeth.

Omoplata, ſee *Homoplata*.

Omphacinum Oleum, Oil made of unripe Olives.

Omphacites, Medicinal Wine made of unripe Grapes.

Omphacium, the Juice of ſuch Grapes, Verjuice.

Omphalocarpon, a kind of Burr.

Omphalocarpus, the Herb Cleavers or Gooſegraſs.

Omphalocele, or **Hernia Umbilicalis**, a Rupture about the Navel, when the Caul or Entrails ſtand out in that part, which is occaſion'd by the looſening or burſting of the *Peritonæum*, or inner Skin of the Belly.

Omphalos, the Navel.

Omphax, a ſower and unripe Grape.

Omri (*Heb.* a rebellious or bitter People) the Name of one of the Uſurpers of the Kingdom of *Iſrael*.

Omy-Land, a Country-Word for Mellow Land.

Onager (*Gr.*) a wild Aſs; alſo a certain Warlike Engine us'd by the Ancients to caſt forth great Stones.

One-berry, ſee Herb *Paris*.

One-blade, an Herb, more eſpecially good for Wounds of the Nerves.

Onerando pro rata Portione (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies for a Joynt-Tenant, or Tenant in Common, who is diſtrained for more Rent than his Proportion of the Land amounts to.

† **Oneration**, a loading, burdening, or overcharging.

Oni, a Mark us'd in the *Exchequer*, and ſet upon the Head of a Sheriff, as ſoon as he enters into his Accounts for Iſſues, Fines, and mean Profits: It is put for *Oneratur niſi habet ſufficientem Exonerationem*, *i. e.* he is charged, unleſs he have a ſufficient Diſcharge; and thereupon he immediately becomes the Queen's Debtor.

Onitis (*Gr.*) a ſort of wild Marjoram, an Herb.

Onobrychis, Meddick-vetchling or Cocks-head, an Herb that breeds a great deal of Milk in Cows and other Cattel.

Onochilus or **Onochiles**, a kind of the Herb Alkanet.

Onocrotalus, a large Fowl, which holding its Neck under water, and breathing, makes a noiſe with the Beak, like the Braying of an Aſs; a ſort of Pelican.

Onomatopœia (in *Grammar*) a Figure whereby a Word is made to imitate the Sound of the thing expreſs'd; as *Bombarda*, *i. e.* a Gun, from the ſounding of *Bomb*; *Taratantara*, for the Sound of a Trumpet, *&c.*

Ononis, the Herb Reſt-harrow, Cammock or petty Whin.

Onopordon, a kind of Herb, which being eaten by Aſſes, cauſes them to fall a farting.

Onopyros, Aſſes Thiſtle.

Onoſma, Stone-Bugloſs, an Herb.

Onpreſs (old Word) downward.

Onſlought (*Dutch*) Storming, a fierce Aſſault or Attack upon a Place.

Onycha (*Gr.*) an *Arabian* Plant, from which diſtills a Juice, that as ſome think, congeals into the Onyx-ſtone.

Onychipuncta, a precious Stone, a ſort of Jaſper.

Onychites, Alabaſter, a ſort of Marble.

Onychitis, a kind of Cruſt ſticking to the ſides of Furnaces, in which Braſs-Oar is melted.

Onyx, a Nail of the Fingers or Toes of a Man; the Hoof of a Beaſt; alſo a precious Stone, the Colour of which exactly reſembles that of a Man's Nail: Alſo a Sore or gathering of Matter under the horny Coat of the Eye, the ſame as *Hypopyon*.

Opacity (*Lat.*) a Philoſophical Term for Darkneſs, as it is oppoſed to Tranſparency.

Opacous, ſhady, dark, that is not tranſparent.

Opacous Bodies, are ſuch whoſe Pores probably lying in an oblique and crooked Poſture, the Rays of Light cannot freely pierce and paſs thro' them, as they do thro' tranſparent ones.

Opal, a moſt delicate precious Stone of almoſt all Colours; for by various Refractions of the Rays of Light, it repreſents to the Beholder's Eye, Blew, Purple, Green, Yellow, Red, Milk-white, and ſometimes Black, all ſhining together with an incredible Luſtre.

Opaſſum, an *American* wild Beaſt, about the bigneſs of a Cat, having a Bag or Purſe under the Belly, which it can open and ſhut at pleaſure; ſo that theſe Creatures are us'd to carry their young ones in this Bag, and the Male and Female perform that Office by turns.

Ope-Land, ſee **Hook-Land**.

Opening Flank (in *Fortif.*) that part of the Flank which is cover'd by the *Orillon* or Shoulder.

Opening of Gates (in *Aſtrol.*) is when a Planet applies it ſelf to another that rules the Figure oppoſite to its Houſe: Or, when one Planet ſeparates from another, and immediately applies to a third that bears Rule in the Sign oppoſite to that ruled by the Planet, with which it was joyn'd.

Opening of Trenches (in the Art of War) the firſt breaking of Ground made by the Beſiegers, in order to carry on their Approaches to the place beſieged.

Opentheof (*Sax.* Law-Term) open or plain Theft.

Opera, a kind of Stage-Play, very common among the *Italians* and *French*, performed by Voices and Inſtrumental Muſick, and adorn'd with variety of Scenes in Perſpective.

Operarii (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) Tenants that held ſome ſmall Portions of Land, by the Performance of bodily Labours, and ſervile Works for their Lords.

To **Operate**, to work or ſtir the Humours of the Body, as Phyſick does; to effect or bring to paſs.

Operatio, working, the making a Work; in old Records, one Day's Work perform'd by any inferiour Tenant for the Lord of the Manour.

Operation, an operating or working; a Proceſs or Work carry'd on in Chymiſtry or Surgery.

Operative, apt to work; as *an Operative* Medicine.

Operatour, one that ſells Balſam, *Orvietan* and other Drugs, and pretends to perform Cures upon a Stage, in the wide places of a Town; a Mountebank or Quack.

Operatour for the Teeth, one skill'd in drawing and cleanſing the Teeth, and in making Artificial ones.

Operoſe, that coſts much Pains and Trouble, laborious, hard; as *an Operoſe and tedious Theory.*

Operti Canes (in old *Latin* Records) Dogs with whole Feet, not lawed, or not having the Balls cut out.

Ophiaſis (*Gr.*) a Diſeaſe when the Hair grows thin and falls off, ſo as to leave the Part ſmooth, and winding like the Folds of a Serpent.

Ophidion, a ſort of Sea-fiſh reſembling a Serpent or Eel.

Ophiogloſſum, Adders-tongue, an excellent Wound-herb.

Ophiomachus, a kind of bald Locuſt without Wings; ſome take it for a Lizard that fights with Serpents.

Ophiomorphites, the Snake-ſtone, a Stone which reſembles a Snake roll'd up in Folds.

Ophion, a Beaſt in *Sardinia*, leſs than an Hart, having Hair and Teeth like it.

Ophioſtaphylus, the Herb Briony or White Vine.

Ophiſcorodon, an Herb call'd Serpents-Garlick.

Ophites, Serpentine Marble, a kind of Green Marble, repreſenting the Shape and Spots of Serpents.

Ophiuchus, a Northern Conſtellation, otherwiſe call'd *Anguitenens* and *Serpentarius*, which contains thirty Stars; one of them in the Head of the Man holding the Serpent, being of the ſecond Magnitude.

Ophthalmias, a ſort of Sea-fiſh with great Eyes.

Ophthalmick, belonging to, or proper for the Eyes; as *Ophthalmick Remedies.*

Ophthalmicks, ſuch Medicines as are good for Diſeaſes in the Eyes.

Ophthalmicus Nervus (in *Anat.*) a Branch of the fifth pair of Nerves which move the Eye.

Ophthalmy, an Inflammation of the Coats of the Eyes, proceeding from Arterious Blood got out of the Veſſels, and gather'd together in thoſe Parts.

Opiate, a Medicine made of *Opium*, or other Drugs of the like Nature, and deſign'd either to cauſe Sleep or to eaſe Pain.

To **Opine** (*Lat.*) to give in one's Opinion or Judgment about a Matter.

Opiniater, an obſtinate or ſtubborn Perſon.

Opiniative or **Opinionated**, wedded to his own Opinion or Humour; ſtubborn, ſelf-willed, conceited, heady.

Opiniatrety or **Opiniativeneſs**, ſtiffneſs in Opinion, Wilfulneſs.

Opinion, Mind, Judgment, Thoughts, Belief, Eſteem, Conceit.

Opinionate or **Opinionated**, the ſame as Opiniative.

Opiſthodomos (in *Architect.*) a Poſtern or Back-gate.

Opiſthotonus, a kind of Cramp or ſtretching of the Muſcles of the Neck backwards.

Opium, the Tear or Juice that diſtils from the Heads of Poppeys in *Greece*, *Egypt*, and elſewhere; of which there are three ſorts, *viz.* black, white and yellow: the Virtue of it is well known to cauſe Sleep and allay Pain.

Ople, a Shrub otherwiſe call'd Water-elder.

Opobalſamum (*Gr.*) Balm of *Gilead*, the Juice or Gum that diſtills from a Shrub call'd *Balſamum*, or the Balm-tree, which grows only in *Paleſtine*: It has been famous in all Ages, for Curing Wounds, the Bitings of Scorpions and Serpents, being alſo good againſt the Plague, Convulſions, Palſy, and many other Diſeaſes.

Opopanax, the Juice or Liquor of a Plant call'd *Panax*, All-heal, and *Hercules*'s Wound-wort, which grows in hot Countries.

Oppidan (*Lat.*) a School-word for a Towns-boy, particularly ſuch as do belong to the College of Queen's-Scholars at *Weſtminſter*.

To **Oppilate** (in the Art of *Phyſick*) to cauſe a Stoppage in ſome part of the Body.

Oppilation, Obſtruction, Stoppage.

Oppilative, apt to obſtruct or ſtop.

† **Oppletion**, a filling up.

Opponent, one that maintains a contrary Argument in the Schools, an Oppoſer or Adverſary in a Diſputation.

Opportune, Convenient, ſeaſonable, favourable.

Opportunity, Convenient Time, or Occaſion.

To **Oppoſe**, to ſet againſt, to put in competition, or ſet in ballance againſt, to withſtand or thwart.

Oppoſite, that is over againſt, contrary.

Oppoſite Angles, ſee *Angles*.

Oppoſite Cones (in *Geom.*) two Cones of the like Quality, that are vertically oppoſite, and have the ſame common Axis.

Onpoſite Sections, are the two *Hyperbola's*, made by a Plane cutting both thoſe Cones.

Oppoſites (in *Logick*) things relatively oppoſed, as Maſter and Servant; or privatively, as Light and Darkneſs; or contrary, as Knowledge and Ignorance.

Oppoſition, Contrariety, Diſagreement, Hinderance, Rub, Stop. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure of Sentence, the ſame with *Objection*. In *Aſtrology*, it is when two Planets, being diſtant the ſpace of 6 Signs or 180 Degrees, they behold one another diametrically oppoſite; which is counted an Aſpect of the greateſt Enmity, and is marked thus (☍).

To **Oppreſs**, to preſs hard or lie heavy upon, to ſtifle or ſmother, to over-charge or over-burden, to cruſh by Authority and Violence.

Oppreſſion, the Act of Oppreſſing, over-charging, *&c.*

Oppreſſive, apt to oppreſs.

Oppreſſour, he that oppreſſes or cruſhes another, by Tyranny, Uſury, *&c.*

Opprobrii Lapis (*Lat.*) the Stone of Reproach, a Stone ſet up in the moſt publick Place of the City of *Padua* in *Italy*, to which whatever Debtors reſort, acknowledging what they owe, and to whom, as alſo their Inability to make Satisfaction, they are to be freed from all Proſecution.

Opprobrious, reproachful, injurious, abuſive.

Opprobrium (a *Latin* Word ſometimes made *Engliſh*) the ſhame that conſtantly attends a lewd and villainous Act; Infamy, Reproach, Diſgrace.

To **Oppugn**, as *To oppugn an Opinion, i. e.* to oppoſe, confute, or reject it.

Optative Mood (in *Grammar*) that Mood of a Verb which expreſſes an earneſt Deſire that ſuch a thing may be or happen, and therefore uſually has an Adverb of Wiſhing join'd with it, as *Utinam*, *i. e.* would to God that, *&c.*

Optica (*Gr.*) Medicines proper for Diſtempers of the Eyes.

Optical Proſtaphæreſis, ſee *Equation Aſtronomical*.

Optick, belonging to the Sight.

Optick Glaſſes, ſuch Glaſſes as are contriv'd for the viewing of any Object that is near or at a conſiderable diſtance; as Microſcopes, Teleſcopes, Helioſcopes, &c.

Optick Nerves (in *Anat.*) are the ſecond pair of Nerves which convey the Spirits to the Eyes, and beſtow on them the Faculty of Seeing.

Optick Place of a Star or **Planet**, is that part or point of its Orbit, which our Sight determines when the Star is there: And it is either *Apparent*, when the Obſerver's Eye is at the Circumference of the Earth; or *Real*, when 'tis ſuppoſ'd to be at the Center of the Earth, or Planet he inhabits.

Optick Pyramid, ſee *Pyramid*.

Opticks, a Science that treats of the Sight in general, explaining the Properties and Effects of it; but conſiders every Object as ſeen with *direct Rays*, after the ordinary manner: Its particular Branches relating to *Reflected* and *Refracted* Rays of Light, are *Catoptricks* and *Dioptricks*; which See in their proper Places.

Optimacy (*Lat.*) the Government of a Commonwealth by the Nobler ſort of Perſons.

Option, a liberty of taking or refuſing a thing, Choice: In a Law-ſenſe, when a new Suffragan Biſhop is conſecrated, the Arch-Biſhop of the Province, by a cuſtomary Prerogative, claims the Collation of the firſt vacant Benefice in that See, at his Choice, which is therefore termed *The Arch-biſhop's Option*.

Opulency, Riches, Wealth, Plenty.

Opulent, wealthy, very rich.

Opulus, a kind of Shrub, which ſome call *Witch-haſel*.

Opuntia, a ſort of *Indian* Fig.

Or (*Fr.*) Gold: In Heraldry, the colour of that Metal; without which and *Argent*, 'tis ſaid, there can be no good Armoury. In the Coats of Noblemen, it is call'd *Topaz*, and in thoſe of Soveraign Princes, *Sol*.

Ora, a *Saxon* Coin of the value of one Shilling and four Pence.

Orache or **Orage**, a Pot-herb of an inſipid taſte.

Oracle (*Lat.*) an Anſwer or Counſel given by God: Alſo a doubtful and obſcure Anſwer which the Heathen Prieſts return'd to the People about Things to come, making them to believe, that the Gods ſpoke by their Mouths; alſo the Place where ſuch Anſwers were given, or the Deity that deliver'd them: The Word is alſo taken in general for a Deciſion, or Saying full of unqueſtionable Truth.

Oracular, belonging to, or having the Authority of an Oracle.

Oral, deliver'd by the Mouth or Voice; as, *The Oral Law of the Rabbins*; *an Oral Prayer*, &c.

Orange, a known Fruit of a Gold-colour, full of pleaſant Juice, proper for Sauces.

Orangeade, a cooling Liquor made of the Juice of Oranges and Lemmons, with Water and Sugar.

Orangery, a ſort of Perfume.

Oranoco, (*i.e.* bright and large) a Name given to the common ſort of Tobacco in the Plantations of *Virginia*, &c.

Orarium (*Lat.*) a kind of Prieſt's Veſtment: In our old Records, the Hem or Border of a Garment.

Oration, a Diſcourſe or Speech pronounc'd in Publick, or compos'd for that purpoſe.

Orator, an eloquent Speaker or Pleader, a good Spokeſ-man.

Oratory, belonging to an Orator; as, *An Oratory Style*.

Oratory or **The Art of Oratory**, the Science of *Rhetorick*, or the Art of making Publick Speeches; Eloquence.

An **Oratory**, a private Chappel, or Place ſet apart for Prayer.

Oratorians, an Order of Regular Prieſts, ſo call'd from the Oratory of St. *Jerom*, in *Rome*, where they us'd to pray: They were eſtabliſh'd by *Philip Nereius* a *Florentine*, *A.D.* 1564. and were confirm'd by Pope *Pius* IV.

Orb, a hollow Sphere: In *Aſtronomy*, it is taken for the Deferent of a Planet, commonly call'd its Sphere: But a Sphere properly ſignifies a Globe contain'd under one ſingle Superficies, and ſolid even to the Center; whereas an Orb is a round Body, bounded by two Surfaces, one outward and convex, and the other inward and concave; ſo that the Heavens are ſo many Orbs, the higher encompaſſing the lower, like the Coats of an Onion.

Concentrick Orbs, are ſeveral Orbs one within another, that have the ſame Center.

Eccentrick Orbs, are Orbs one within another, or elſe ſeparate, which have different Centers. There may alſo be Orbs, partly Concentrick, and partly Eccentrick; *viz.* ſuch as are not of an equal Thickneſs, *i.e.* ſuch whoſe outward and inward Surfaces have not the ſame Center.

Orbicular, round like a Ball or Globe.

Orbicular Bone (in *Anat.*) one of the little Bones of the inner part of the Ear, which is faſten'd by a ſlender Ligament to the ſides of that call'd *Stapes*.

Orbicularis Muſculus (*Lat.*) a Muſcle that draws both Lips together; being alſo term'd *Conſtringens*, *Oſculatorius*, and *Sphincter Labiorum*.

Orbicularis Palpebrarum, a thin fleſhy Muſcle, whoſe Fibres circularly encompaſs the Eye-lids, and are inſerted to them: When this Muſcle acts, it draws the Eye-lids together, after the manner of the *Sphincters* of all other parts.

Orbicularis or **Crepitus Lupi**, a kind of Muſhroom, call'd Sow-bread or Swine-bread, of an uncertain bigneſs, and ſpungy on the inſide: They are kept dry by Surgeons, and us'd for the ſtanching of Blood.

Orbis, a Circle, a Wheel, any Thing that is of a round Figure: In old Records, a Knot or Swelling in the Fleſh caus'd by a Blow, a black and blew Spot or Mark made by Beating: Alſo the Globe-fiſh or Scull-fiſh.

Orbis Britannicus, the Snot-fiſh.

Orbis Echinatus, the Hedge-hog Globe-fiſh.

Orbis Magnus, (according to the *Copernican* Syſtem) is the Orbit of the Earth, in its yearly Revolution round the Sun.

Orbit, is properly the track, rut, or mark of a Chariot or Cart-wheel: But *Aſtronomers* take it for the Courſe, Path, or Way in which any Planet moves; thus the Orbit of the Sun or of the Earth, in its yearly Courſe, is the Eccliptick Line.

Orbiter Externus (in *Anat.*) a Hole in the *Os Maxillare* or Cheek-bone, below the Orbit, through which the Nerves and Veſſels that come from the Teeth, paſs to the Cheeks.

Orbiter Internus, a Hole in the Coronal Bone of the Scull, within the Orbit, a little above the *Os Planum*, through which paſſes a Branch of the fifth pair of Nerves that goes to the Noſe.

Orca, the Ork, a monſtrous Fiſh.

Orchal or **Orchel**, a kind of Stone like Allum, with which Dyers make a red Colour.

Orchanet or **Alkanet**, an Herb otherwiſe called *Spaniſh* Bugloſs, or wild Bugloſs.

Orcheſtra (*Gr.*) the Pit of the *Roman* Play-houſe, where the Senators were ſeated; but among the *Greeks*, it was the Place where they danc'd or kept their Balls, which made part of their Plays: It is now taken for the Muſick-Gallery, or Place where the Muſicians ſit.

Orchis, a Teſticle, Cod, or Stone; alſo an Herb call'd Dog-ſtones, the Roots of which provoke Venery, cure Inflammations, diſſolve Swellings, and cleanſe Ulcers: Alſo a ſort of Olive-tree.

To **Ordain** *(Fr.)* to command or enjoyn, to appoint or deſign, to confer or admit to Holy Orders.

Ordalian, as *The Ordalian Law*, a Law which eſtabliſh'd the ancient Way of Tryals by Fire and Water, call'd Ordeal.

Ordeal or **Ordael** (*Sax. i. e.* great Judgment) a kind of Tryal or Purgation practis'd in ancient Times, whereby the Party purg'd was counted Innocent, and free from the Crime laid to his Charge: Of theſe Tryals there were two ſorts, one by Fire, and another by Water.

Fire-Ordeal, when the accuſed Perſon was obliged to make his Innocence appear by paſſing blind-fold with bare Feet over nine red-hod Plowſhares, laid at an equal diſtance one from another: Or by holding a red-hot Iron in his Hand, uſually of one Pound weight, which was call'd *Simple Ordeal*; or of two Pounds, which was *Double*; or of three Pounds, which was *Triple*.

Water-Ordeal, was perform'd either by hot or cold Water; the former Purgation was by thruſting one's Hands or Feet into ſcalding Water, and the other by being plung'd in a Pond or River, not unlike the late-us'd Tryal of Witches. The Ordalian Law was appointed long before the Conqueſt, and continu'd in force till the Reign of King *John*, when it was condemn'd by Pope *Stephen* II. and utterly aboliſh'd by Parliament.

Ordelfe or **Orelfe**, Oar or Metal lying under Ground: In old Charters it is often taken for a Liberty, whereby a Man claims the Oar found in his own Ground.

Order, a diſpoſing of things in their proper Place, Cuſtom or Manner, Diſcipline, Rule, Duty, Behaviour.

In Architecture **Order** is a Rule to be obſerv'd for the Proportions of Pillars, with reſpect to their Height and Thickneſs; and for the Figures of certain Parts belonging to them, according to their reſpective Proportions. Theſe Orders are five in number, *viz.* the *Tuſcan*, *Dorick*, *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and *Compoſite*; whereto may be added the *Attick* and *Gothick*; all which ſee in their proper Places: But in a more general ſenſe, *Order* is that which gives each part of the Building a convenient Bigneſs, whether it be conſider'd a-part, or with relation to the whole.

In Military Diſcipline, **Order** is the equal diſtance of one Rank or File from another: The common Order in Files is three Foot, in Ranks ſix Foot; and the *Open Order* is double in each.

Order of Battel, is the placing of the Battalions and Squadrons in one Line or more, according as the Ground will allow, ſo as to engage the Enemy to the beſt advantage.

Orders in general, ſignifie all that is commanded by Superiour Officers, and is ſometimes only taken for the *Word*.

Ordinal, as *Ordinal Numbers*, *i. e.* thoſe Numbers that expreſs the Order of Things; as Firſt, Second, Third, &c.

An **Ordinal**, a Book of Directions for Biſhops to give Holy Orders, and to do other things belonging to their Function: Alſo a Book containing the Orders and Conſtitutions of a Religious Houſe or College.

Ordinance, Decree, Order, Statute, Law; alſo all ſorts of Artillery, or great Guns us'd in War.

Ordinance of the Foreſt, a Statute relating to Foreſt-Cauſes, made *An.* 34. *Edw.* I.

Ordinance of Parliament, differs in ſome reſpects from an Act of Parliament; the former being but temporary, and to be alter'd by the Commons alone; whereas an Act is a perpetual Law, and cannot be chang'd but by King, Lords and Commons.

Surveyor of the Ordinance, an Officer whoſe Charge is to Survey all the Queen's Ordinance, Stores and Proviſions of War in the Cuſtody of the Store-keeper of the *Tower of London*, to allow all Bills of Debt; as alſo to keep Check upon all Labourers and Artificers Works.

Clerk of the Ordinance, his Buſineſs is to Record all Orders and Inſtructions given for the Government of the Office; alſo Patents and Grants, with the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, &c. to draw up all Eſtimates for Proviſions and Supplies; to make all Bills of Impreſt, Debentures for the Payment of Workmen, &c.

Ordinary, Common, uſual, wonted, mean, indifferent.

In the Civil Law, **Ordinary** ſignifies any Judge that has Authority to take knowledge of Cauſes in his own Right, as he is a Magiſtrate, and not by Deputation: In Common Law, it is uſually taken for one that has exempt and immediate Juriſdiction in Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical: Alſo the Biſhop of the Dioceſs's Deputy at Aſſizes and Seſſions, appointed to give Malefactors their Neck-Verſes, and to judge whether they read or not.

An **Ordinary** is alſo a Victualling-Houſe, where a certain Allowance of Meat, &c. is made at a ſet Rate; alſo the Meal it ſelf taken there.

In Heraldry, **Ordinaries**, are thoſe Charges that properly belong to that Art, and are of common Uſe therein: They are generally call'd *Honourable Ordinaries*, being nine in Number, *viz.* the *Croſs*, *Chief*, *Pale*, *Bend*, *Feſſe*, *Eſcutcheon*, *Chevron*, *Saltir*, and *Bar*; which See under thoſe reſpective Articles.

Ordinate or **Ordinate Applicate** (in Conick Sections) is a Line drawn at Right Angles to the *Axis*, (which cuts it into two equal Parts) and reaching from one ſide of the Section to the other: The half of this Line is properly the *Semi-Ordinate*, but is now commonly call'd the Ordinate: Thus the

Ordinate (in an *Ellipſis*) is a Right Line drawn in an Ellipſis or Oval, from one ſide to another, parallel to a Tangent, which paſſes through one of the ends of that Diameter to which it is an Ordinate.

Ordinate (in an *Hyperbola*) is likewiſe a Right Line drawn in that Figure, from one ſide to the other, and divided into two equal parts by the Axis of the ſame *Hyperbola*.

Ordinate (in a *Parabola*) is a Line drawn thro' the Axis and Diameters, parallel to the Tangent: Half of this Line is alſo ſometimes call'd the *Ordinate*, and the whole the *Double Ordinate*.

Ordination, The Act of Ordaining, or putting into Holy Orders.

Ordination-Days, certain Days appointed for the ordaining of Clergy-men, which in the Church of *England*, are the ſecond Sunday in Lent, Trinity-Sunday, and the Sunday following; alſo the Sundays following the next Wedneſdays after *September* 14. and *December* 13.

Ordinatione contra Servientes (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies againſt a Servant for leaving his Maſter, contrary to the Statute.

Ordines (in our ancient *Latin* Writers) a general Chapter, or other ſolemn Meeting of the Religious of a particular Order.

Ordines Hollandiæ, the States or Commonwealth of *Holland*.

Ordines Majores (*i.e.* Superiour Orders) the Holy Orders of Prieſt, Deacon, and Sub-Deacon, anciently ſo call'd; as the Inferiour Orders of Chanter, Pſalmiſt, Oſtiary, Reader, Exorciſt, and Acolyte, were termed *Ordines Minores.*

Ordinum Fugitivi, were ſuch Monks as left their Monaſteries, threw off their Habit, and renounc'd their particular Order, contrary to their Oath and other ſolemn Engagements.

Ordles, as *Oaths* and *Ordles*, which were part of the Immunities and Privileges granted in old Charters, *i.e.* the Right of giving Oaths, and determining Ordeal-Tryals, within a particular Precinct or Liberty.

Ordonance (*Fr.*) Order, ordering or diſpoſing. In *Architecture*, the giving to all the parts of a Building, the juſt Dimenſions and Quantity, which are requiſite, according to the Model.

Ordure, any kind of Filth, eſpecially the Dung of Man or Beaſt.

Ore, a Tract, or little Country; as *Lemſter*'s *Ore* in *Hereford*-ſhire.

Ore, an old Coin, ſee *Ora.*

Ore or **Oar**, ſee *Oar.*

Ore-wood, a kind of Sea-weed, or Oaz, proper for the dunging and manuring of Land.

Oreb (*Heb.* a Crow or Pheaſant) a Prince of the *Midianites.*

Oredelph, ſee *Ordeſſe.*

Orenges, (in *Heraldry*) little Balls, uſually repreſented of the Tenne or Orange Colour.

Oreon (*Gr.*) a kind of Knot-graſs, by ſome call'd Bloud-wort.

Oreoſelinon, wild Parſley, ſo nam'd becauſe it grows on Hills.

Oreum (in old *Latin* Writers) a Barn or Corn-houſe.

Orexis (*Gr.*) a Stomach or natural Appetite to Meat.

Orfgild (old *Saxon* Law-word) a reſtitution made by the County or Hundred for any wrong that was done by one that was in *Plegio*, or bound by the Engagement call'd Frank-pledge: Alſo a Payment or reſtoring of Cattel.

Orfraies, a kind of frizzled Cloth of Gold, much worn heretofore in *England* by our Kings and Nobility: The Coat-Armours of the King's Guards were alſo termed *Orfraies*, upon account of their being adorned with Gold-ſmith's Work.

Orfus (*Lat.*) a kind of Chub-fiſh with a reddiſh Back, often found about the City of *Augsburg* in *Germany*, and there call'd an *Orff.*

Organ, See *Organy.*

Orgal, the Lees of Wine dried and us'd by Dyers, to prepare their Cloth, for the more ready taking in their ſeveral Dyes.

Organ (*Gr.*) properly ſignifies an Inſtrument us'd in the carrying on of any Work, and it was often taken for a Muſical one: Whence the word is now generally apply'd to the Nobleſt of Muſical Inſtruments which ſerves for Church-Muſick.

Organ is alſo taken for the Inſtrument of ſome Faculty, in an Animal Body; thus the Eye is ſaid to be the Organ of Sight, the Ear the Organ of Hearing, *&c.* Among Anatomiſts, an *Organ* is defin'd to be a Part which requires a right, determinate, and ſenſible Confirmation to make it up, and for the performance of its Actions, as the Heart, a Muſcle, an Arm, *&c.*

Organ-ling, a ſort of Ling or Salt-fiſh, corruptly ſo call'd for *Orkney-Ling*, the beſt being found near that Iſland.

Organical or **Organick**, belonging to the Organs of the Body, having Organs or Inſtruments: inſtrumental, ſerving as a means.

Organical Part, that Part of a Living Creature or Plant, which is deſign'd for the performing of ſome particular Action or Function; as other parts termed *Non-organical*, have no particular Action, but only ſome Uſe in the order and diſpoſition of the Whole.

Organiſt, one Skill'd in Playing upon the Muſical Organ.

Organization, a forming of Organs or Inſtrumental Parts.

Organized, furniſhed with proper Organs.

Organum or **Organon**, the Title of *Ariſtotle*'s Book of Logick.

Organy or **Organ**, wild or baſtard Marjoram; an Herb.

Orgaſmus, Violence, Force, Onſet: In the Art of *Phyſick*, a quick Motion of Blood or Spirits; as when the Animal Spirits ruſh violently upon the Nerves.

Orgeys (in old Statutes) the greater ſort of North Sea-fiſh, now call'd *Organ-Ling.*

Orgia (*Gr.* among the Ancients) certain Feaſts and Revels in honour of the God *Bacchus*, which were more particularly celebrated upon Mountains by raving Women, call'd *Bacchantes.*

Orgues (*Fr.*) a pair of Organs, a Muſical Inſtrument; alſo the Scupper-holes in a Ship. In *Fortification*, long and thick pieces of Wood, armed with Iron-Plates at the end, and hung up ſeparately by a Cord, over a Gate; being ready upon any ſurprize, to be let fall in the Way, to ſtop it up inſtead of a Portcullice:

Orgues is alſo taken for a Device, conſiſting of many Harquebuſſes linked together, or of ſeveral Musket-Barrels ſet in a row within one wooden Stock, to be diſcharged either all at once, or ſeparately.

Orgyia (*Gr.*) a Meaſure among the ancient *Greeks*, containing ſix Feet.

Orichalcum, (*i. e.* Mountain-Copper) the Metal which we commonly call Braſs, made of melted Copper and the Mineral nam'd *Lapis Calaminaris.*

Oriel College, a College in *Oxford*, founded by *Adam de Brom*, Almoner to K. *Edward* II. *April* 20. 1324; and afterwards inlarg'd with a Tenement, called *Le Oriele*, by K. *Edward* III.

Orient (*Lat.*) one of the four Cardinal Points of the Heavens, where we ſee the Sun and Stars riſe.

Orient Equinoctial, that point of the Horizon, which the Sun riſes upon when it enters the Signs *Aries* and *Libra.*

Orient Eſtival, the Summer-Eaſt or North-Eaſt, that point of the Horizon, where the Sun riſes when it is in the Tropick of *Cancer.*

Orient Hybernal, the Winter-Eaſt or South-Eaſt, that point of the Horizon where the Sun riſes at its entrance into the Tropick of *Capricorn.*

Orient-Pearl, a Pearl of great Luſtre or Brightneſs, ſuch as are found in the Eaſtern Countries.

Oriental, belonging to the Eaſt, Eaſtern, Eaſterly: In *Aſtronomy*, a Planet is ſaid *To be Oriental*, when it riſes in the Morning before the Sun.

Orifice, the Mouth, Opening or Entry of a thing; eſpecially that of the Stomach, of a Wound, Vein, Tube, or Pipe, *&c.*

Oriflambe or **Auriflambe** (*Fr.*) the Royal Standard of the ancient Kings of *France*, otherwiſe call'd the Standard of St. *Denis*, born at firſt only in the Wars againſt Infidels, and loſt in the Battel againſt the *Flemings:* It was ſo call'd from its being embroider'd with Flames of Gold upon a Ground of Red.

Origanum (*Gr.*) Origan or Organy, wild Marjoram, an Herb ſo nam'd, becauſe it grows much upon Mountains or Hills.

Original (*Lat.*) belonging to, or proceeding from an Original; primitive, firſt; as *an Original Cauſe.*

Original Sin, the Guilt which Mankind derives from the firſt Parent.

Original Writ, ſee *Writ*.

An **Original**, a thing that is the firſt of its kind, the firſt Beginning or Riſe of a thing; the firſt Pattern or Model, the firſt Draught of a Writing: Alſo Stock or Pedigree; the Derivation of a Word, *&c.*

Originalia (Law-Term) Tranſcripts or Records in the Exchequer ſent thither out of the Chancery, and diſtinguiſh'd from *Recorda*, which contain the Judgments and Pleadings in Suits try'd before the Barons of that Court.

Origine, Source, Riſe, or Beginning; Extraction, Stock or Pedigree.

Orillon or **Blind** (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a Maſs of Earth fac'd with a Wall, uſually rais'd on the Shoulder of Baſtions that have *Caſemates*, to cover the Cannon in the retir'd Flank, and prevent their being diſmounted. Some Orillons are round, and others almoſt Square, call'd *Epaulments*.

Orinoca-Eagle, a Bird in ſhape much like the common Eagle, but its Feathers are curiouſly wrought with black Spots; the end of the Wings and Tail being yellow: This Bird lives upon Prey, yet ſhews ſo much Generoſity, that it never ſets upon the weaker ſort of Fowl, but ſuch as have crooked Beaks and ſharp Talons like it ſelf, and that too, no where but in the Air.

Orion (*Gr.*) a Southern Conſtellation which conſiſts of 39 Stars, and repreſents the Figure of a Man arm'd with a Courtlaſs.

Oripæ, Snow-flies, a kind of Inſect.

Oripelargus, an Eagle ſhap'd like a Vultur.

† **Oriſon** (*Fr.*) a Prayer.

Ork, a monſtrous Fiſh commonly call'd a Whirlpool; alſo a kind of Hulk or huge Sea-veſſel; alſo a But for Wine or Figs.

Orle (in *Herald.*) an Ordinary, almoſt of the Figure of an Ineſcutcheon, only it is voided, and the Field appears thro' the inner Space. Sometimes an *Orle* conſiſts of three pieces one within another: Alſo if a round of Cinquefoils, Martlets, Scollop-ſhells, *&c.* are plac'd about any Ordinary, it is call'd an *Orle of Cinquefoils*, &c.

In *Architecture*, **Orle** is the ſame with **Plinth**; which See.

Orlope (Sea-Term) the uppermoſt Deck of a great Ship, lying between the Main and Miſſen Maſt, and otherwiſe call'd the *Spare-Deck*: The ſecond and loweſt Decks of a Ship that has three Decks, are likewiſe ſometimes termed *Orlopes*.

Ornament (*Lat.*) Set-off, Finery, Dreſs, Attire; Grace, Beauty, Commendation, a Rhetorical Flouriſh.

In Architecture, **Ornaments** are the Architraves, Cornices and Frizes of the ſeveral Orders: There are alſo many Ornaments often carv'd in the Mouldings, and on all other Members; as divers ſorts of Channellings, Ovals, Wreaths, Leaves, Flowers, *&c.*

Ornithias (*Gr.*) the Weſtern Wind, blowing in the Spring for about a Fortnight together towards the end of *February*, after the Swallows are come.

Ornithogale, an Herb call'd Star of *Bethlehem*, or Dogs-Onion.

Ornithoglossum, Aſhen Keys.

Ornithology, a Diſcourſe or Deſcription of the ſeveral kinds and natures of Birds.

Ornithomancy, a kind of Divination or Soothſaying by the flight of Birds.

Ornithopodium, Birds-foot, an Herb.

Orobanche, the Herb Broom-rape, good for the Spleen. *&c.*

Orobia, Frankincenſe in ſmall Grains, like the Pulſe call'd Vetches.

Orobioides, a Settlement in Urine like V

Orphan, one that has loſt one or both Parent a Fatherleſs and Motherleſs Child.

Orphaniſm, the ſtate or condition of an Orphan.

Orpheus, a famous Poet, Philoſopher, and Excellent Muſician of *Thrace*, ſome of whoſe Poem are ſtill extant.

Orphus, the Sea-rough; a kind of Fiſh.

Orpiment, a mineral of a yellow colour, inclining to brown, found in Mines of Gold and Silver.

Orpin or **Orpine**, a healing Herb, good for Wounds, Ruptures, bloody Flux, *&c.*

Orque, ſee *Ork*.

Orrach or **Orage**, an Herb very good in Pottage, and for ſtuffing Meat; See *Arrach*.

Orrhopygium (*Gr.*) the Rump of a Bird or Beaſt.

Orris, a Flower call'd *Iris* in *Greek*, from its reſembling a Rain-bow in diverſity of colours, and commonly the *Flower-de-luce*: Alſo a ſort of weaved Gold and Silver-Lace.

Orſodachna (*Gr.*) the Ear-wig; an Inſect.

Orteil (*Fr.*) a Toe: In *Fortification*, the ſame as *Berme*; which ſee.

Ortelli, a word us'd in the Foreſt-Laws for the Claws of a Dog's Foot.

Orthampelos, (*Gr.*) a kind of Vine that needs not to be born up or propped.

Orthocolon (in *Surgery*) a preternatural ſtraightneſs of a Joint.

Orthodoron, a *Greek* Meaſure, ſhorter by a Finger's breadth than the Span or greater Palm.

Orthodox, that is of a true and right Opinion or Belief; ſound or agreeable to Truth, in oppoſition to Heretical.

Orthodoxy, right Judgment, true Belief.

Orthodromicks (in *Navigat.*) the Art of ſailing in the Arch of ſome great Circle.

Orthodromy, ſuch a Courſe, which is the moſt direct and ſhorteſt diſtance between any two Points on the Surface of the Globe.

Orthogonal (in *Geom.*) Right-angled, or having right Angles.

Orthographical or **Orthographick**, belonging Orthography.

Orthographical Projection of the Sphere, is a drawing the Surface of the Sphere on a Plane which cuts it in the middle; the Eye being vertically plac'd at an infinite diſtance from one of the Hemiſpheres: This Projection is alſo call'd *Analemma*.

Orthographiſt or **Orthographer**, one skill'd in in Orthography.

Orthography (in *Grammar*) the right and true way of Writing and Spelling in any Language: In *Architecture*, the Model or Repreſentation of one of the Fronts or Faces of a Bulding, according to the Rules of Geometry, and the Proportions it is deſign'd to be built in.

In Perſpective **Orthography** ſignifies the fore-right ſide of any Plane, that is, the Side or Plane which lies parallel to a ſtraight Line that may be imagin'd to paſs through the outward Convex Points of the Eyes, continu'd to a convenient length. See *Scenography*.

In Fortification, **Orthography** or **Orthographical Section**, is a Profil or Draught, which ſhews the thickneſs, breadth, depth and height of any Work, as it would appear, if perpendicularly cut off from the higheſt to the loweſt part of it.

Orthomaſtica mala, a kind of Fruit, reſembling the ſhape of Womens Teats; Breaſt-apples.

Orthopnœa, a difficulty of breathing, when one cannot fetch his Breath, but holding his Neck upright.

Orthoſtatæ, (in *Architect.*) Pilaſters, Buttreſſes or Supporters of a Building.

Ortolan (*Fr.*) a delicate Bird of an excellent taſte, about the bigneſs of a Lark.

Ortygometra, (*Gr.*) the Captain or Leader of the Quails, ſomewhat bigger and blacker than an ordinary Quail; the Rail.

Orval, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd Clary.

Orvietan, a ſort of Electuary or Treacle, good againſt Poiſon, invented by a Mountebank nam'd *Orvietano*.

Oryal (in old Records) a Porch, Cloiſter, or arched Room in a Monaſtery; whence probably *Oriel-College* in *Oxford* firſt took its Name.

Oryx, a kind of wild Goat in *Africa*, ſo call'd becauſe 'tis ſaid to dig the Earth with its Fore-feet, when the Moon is in the Eaſt.

Oryza, the Grain call'd Rice.

Os (*Lat.*) a Bone, defined by Anatomiſts to be a hard, dry and cold Subſtance, conſiſting of earthy and ſaltiſh Particles, deſign'd to uphold the Body, to render its Motion eaſie, and for a defence to ſeveral Parts.

Os Calcis, ſee *Calcaneus*.

Os Naviculare, ſee *Scaphoides*.

Os Sepiæ, Cuttle-Bone, us'd by Goldſmiths, Apothecaries, *&c.*

Osbert, a proper Name among the *Saxons*, ſignifying the Light of the Family.

Osbern (*i.e.* Houſe-child) another proper Name.

Oſcillation (*Lat.*) a ſwinging up and down in the Air of the Figures of Men, a ſacred Rite obſerv'd among the *Romans*; a ſwinging upon a Robe: Alſo the Swing of a Pendulum; ſo that if the Pin of the Pendulum faſten'd above, be taken for the Center of a Circle, whoſe Circumference divides the Ball or Bob into two equal Parts, the middle Point of the Arch, ſo dividing the Ball, is termed the *Center of Oſcillation*.

Oſcitancy, Sluggiſhneſs, Negligence, Sloth.

Oſcitation, a yawning or gaping, which is a certain light Convulſive Motion of the Muſcles that open the lower Jaw.

Oſcula (*Lat.*) the holes in a Pipe: In *Anatomy*, the opening of Veins and other Veſſels at their ends.

Oſculatorius Muſculus, ſee *Orbicularis*.

Oſculum, a little Mouth; alſo a Kiſs.

Oſculum Uteri, the Cavity or hollow Part of the Womb, where Conception is made.

Oſier, the red or Water-willow, the Twigs of which ſerve to make Wicker-baskets, *&c.*

Oſmonds, a word us'd in ſome Statutes for the Oar, of which Iron is made.

Oſmund (*Sax. i.e.* Houſe-peace) a proper Name of Men.

Oſmund Royal or **Oſmund the Water-man**, a ſort of Herb.

Oſprey, ſee *Oſſifraga*.

Oſſiculum (*Lat.*) a little Bone: Among Herbaliſts, the Stone of a Plum, Cherry, or ſuch like Fruit.

Oſſifraga (*i.e.* Bone-breaker) the Oſprey, a kind of Eagle, that breaks Bones with her Beak: She is ſaid to be ſhort-ſighted, contrary to the nature of other Eagles, and to breed up not only her own young Ones, but alſo thoſe that others have caſt off.

† **Oſſuary**, a Charnel-Houſe, or Place where dead People's Bones are kept.

Oſt or **Oaſt**, a Country-word for a Veſſel, on which Hops or Malt is dry'd.

Oſtagra (*Gr.*) a Surgeon's Inſtrument, to draw out Bones.

Oſtenſive (*Lat.*) that ſerves to ſhew; as *Oſtenſive Demonſtrations*, *i. e.* ſuch as plainly and directly ſhew the Truth of any Propoſition, in which reſpect they are diſtinguiſh'd from *Apagogical* ones, that prove the Truth propoſed by demonſtrating the Abſurdity or Impoſſibility of maintaining the contrary.

Oſtentation, a making a fair ſhew outwardly, vain Glory, exceſſive Boaſting, bragging, or vaunting.

Oſtentative, apt to make a ſhew of, or boaſt.

Oſtentionalis, a Soldier attending the Prince in Publick Shews.

Oſteocolla (*Gr.*) the Glue-bone Stone, a ſoft Stone of a white or Aſh-colour, ſhap'd like a Bone, which grows out of the Sand, as it were Coral, ſometimes to the thickneſs of a Man's Arm, and is ſuppos'd to be of great Virtue, for the joyning of broken Bones.

Oſteocopi, Pains in the Bones, or rather in the Membranes or thin Skins and Nerves that are about them; in regard that the Bones themſelves are altogether inſenſible.

Oſteology, that part of *Anatomy* which ſhews the Nature, Figure, Diſpoſition and Ligaments of the Bones of Animal Bodies.

Oſteon, a Bone, See *Os*.

Oſtiary (*Lat.*) a Porter or Door-keeper: In the Primitive Times, an Officer that kept the Keys of the Church, and took Charge of all things in it.

Oſtigo, the Scab in Lambs or Kids about the Mouth and Lips.

Oſtracias (*Gr.*) a kind of precious Stone, like an Oiſter-ſhell.

Oſtraciſmus, a ſort of Puniſhment among the *Greeks*, which was the baniſhing for ten years of a Perſon, whoſe over-great Power began to be ſuſpected by his Fellow-Citizens: It was ſo call'd, becauſe the People gave their Votes by Writing the Name of him whom they were minded to baniſh, upon Shells.

Oſtracites, a Stone call'd a Neſt of Boxes, becauſe when one Cruſt or Shell is taken away, another appears of the ſame Colour and Subſtance.

Oſtracitis, a ſort of Cruſt that ſticks to Furnaces, where Braſs-Oar is melted.

Oſtrea, Oiſters, a Shell-fiſh.

Oſtrich or **Oſtridge**, a great *African* Fowl, which is ſaid to digeſt Iron.

Oſtrogoths, a Name peculiar to thoſe *Goths*, who coming out of the Eaſt, invaded the Southern and Weſtern Parts of *Europe*.

Oſtrum (*Gr.*) the Fiſh of whoſe Liquor a ſort of Purple or Scarlet-colour was made; alſo that Liquor, or Colour, or Clothes, dy'd of it.

Oſtrutium, Pellitory of *Spain*, an Herb, reckon'd an excellent Remedy for the Palſy of the Tongue, and loſs of Speech.

Oſwald (*Sax.* Houſe-ruler or Steward) a proper Name of Men; particularly of a King of the *Northumbrians*.

Oſwald's Law, a Term by which was meant the turning out of marry'd Prieſts, and bringing Monks into Churches, by *Oſwald* Biſhop of *Worceſter*, *A. C.* 964.

Oſyris (*Gr.*) the Herb Toad-flax, or Flax-weed.

Otacouſticks (*Gr.*) Inſtruments to help or improve the Senſe of Hearing, as Ear-pipes, Speaking-trumpets, *&c.* See *Acouſtica*.

Otalgia, a Pain in the Ears.

Otenchyta, a ſmall Syringe or Squirt to convey Medicinal Liquors into the Ears.

Otho, the Name of an ancient *Roman* Emperour, and of ſeveral Emperours of *Germany*.

Otica (*Gr.*) Medicines proper for Diſtempers in in the Ears.

Otis, the Buſtard, a Bird often found in the inland parts of *England*.

Oturakis, old Janizaries no longer fit for Service

vice in the Wars; the Name is derived from a Word which ſignifies to ſit down.

Otraque, a certain Drink made of a Nut growing in the *Molucca* Iſlands in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

Ottadini, the ancient Name of a People, who inhabited that part of *Great Britain*, which is now call'd *Northumberland*.

Otter, a Creature that lives both in the Water, and upon Land; being a Beaſt of Chace.

Ottoman, belonging to the *Turks*, as *The Ottoman Empire*.

Oval, (*Lat.*) that is of the ſhape of an Egg.

Oval Window (in *Anat.*) one of the holes in the hollow of the Ear; See *Feneſtra Ovalis*.

An **Oval** (in *Geom.*) a round but ſomewhat long Figure; ſo that Lines drawn from its utmoſt Superficies to the Center are not equal, yet well enough anſwer to each other from the oppoſite Sides: For the Plain Figure See *Ellipſis*, and *Spheroid* for the Solid.

In Architecture **Oval** or **Ovolo** is the ſame as *Echinus*, a Member ſo call'd from its Figure reſembling an Egg: It is uſually plac'd for Ornament in the Mouldings of the Cornices, and in a Pillar next the *Abacus*.

Ovalis Corona (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) a Crown made of Myrtle-branches, which was uſually granted to one that had obtain'd the leſſer Triumph, call'd *Ovation*.

Ovaria (in *Anat.*) the Teſticles of Females, ſo ſo nam'd becauſe they breed a kind of Eggs, that have the ſame uſe as the Lathers or Collections of Eggs in the Bodies of Fowls.

Ovation (among the *Romans*) a kind of petty Triumph for a Victory, won without the ſpilling of much Blood, or for the defeating of Rebels, Slaves, Pirates, or other unworthy Enemies of the Common-wealth. It is ſo call'd from the Soldiers following their Commander, ſhouting and ſinging *O, O*; or fron *Ovis*, i. e. a Sheep, which us'd to be ſacrific'd to *Jupiter*, upon that occaſion; whereas in the greater Triumph, the General ſacrific'd a Bull, and the cry of the Soldiers was *Io, Io, Triumphe*.

Oubut, a ſort of Caterpillar, an Inſect.

Ouch, a Collar of Gold formerly worn by Women; alſo a Boſs or Button of Gold ſet with ſome precious Stone or Jewel.

Ovealty, See *Owelty*.

To **Over-act**, to act beyond one's Commiſſion; to do a thing with too much Affectation.

To **Over-ballance**, to exceed in weight, to outweigh.

To **Over-bear**, to overcome, or prevail over, to oppreſs or cruſh.

It **Over-blows**, an Expreſſion us'd at Sea, when the Wind blows ſo hard, that the Ship can bear no Sails.

Over-board, to fall or be thrown into the Sea.

To **Over-caſt**, to grow dark or cloudy, as the Sky ſometimes does; to whip a Seam, as Taylors do; to caſe or line a Wall with Stone, *&c.* to throw beyond the Jack in Bowling.

Over-cautious, too wary, too heedful.

Over-clouded, as *His Judgment is over-clouded*, *i. e.* cover'd at it were with Clouds, and darken'd.

Over-cyſhed (old Law-word) convicted, or proved Guilty.

Over-fraighted, over-loaded, as a Ship is that has taken in too much Fraight or Burden of Merchandizes.

To **Over-grow**, to grow too faſt, or in too great abundance.

Over-grown Sea (in the Mariners Language) is when the Waves ſwell to an exceſſive Height.

To **Over-hale**, to hale a Rope the contrary way, when 'tis drawn too ſtiff, in order to make it more ſlack. See *Runner*.

Over-laid, ſtifled or ſmothered; as *The Child was over-laid at Nurſe*.

To **Over-look**, to have an Eye upon, to ſurvey, to connive or wink at; to paſs by, or take no notice of; to over-top, to look upon with diſdain or ſcorn.

Over-maſted, a Ship is ſaid to be Over-maſted, when her Maſts are too big for her Bulk, ſo as to lie too much down by a Wind, and labour too much a-hull.

Over-plus, that which is over and above.

To **Over-poiſe**, to out-weigh.

To **Over-rake** (Sea-Term) as the Waves are ſaid to over-rake a Ship, when they break in and waſh her from Stem to Stern, or from one end to the other.

To **Over-reach**, to hurt one's ſelf with reaching too far; to hit the fore-Feet with the hinder, as ſome Horſes do; to cozen, cheat, or trick; to pervert.

Over-rigid, too rigorous, too ſevere.

To **Over-rule**, to govern with abſolute Power, to bear ſway, to maſter or prevail over.

To **Over-rule an Argument** or **Objection at Law**, as the Judges do; *i. e.* not to allow of it, to reject it.

To **Over-run**, to out-run or out-ſtrip; to cover all over, to invade every where.

To **Over-run a Page** (a Term in Printing) to run it over again, to diſpoſe the Lines after another manner, in order to inſert ſomewhat that was left out.

Overſamneſs (old Law-word) a Fine anciently laid upon thoſe, who hearing of a Murder or Robbery, did not purſue the Malefactor.

To **Over-ſee**, to have the Conduct or Management of; to over-look, or let ſlip.

To **Over-ſet**, to over-turn: A Ship at Sea is ſaid *To be Over-ſet*, when ſhe is turn'd over on one ſide. See *Overthrown*.

To **Over-ſtretch**, to ſtretch a thing too much, to carry on a matter too far.

Overt (*Fr.*) open or manifeſt; as *An Overt Act*, which in the ſenſe of the Law, is an advance or ſtep made towards the compaſſing of an Enterpriſe; or ſome plain matter of Fact, which ſerves to prove the Deſign that was in hand.

Overt Word, an open plain Speech.

To **Overthrow**, to turn topſy-turvy, to caſt down, to deſtroy, to defeat or rout, to diſappoint or make void.

Among Sea-men, a Ship is ſaid *To be Overthrown*, when being brought a-ground to be trimmed, ſhe falls over on her Side by ſome miſchance.

Overture (*Fr.*) an opening of a Matter, a Propoſal; alſo a Flouriſh of Muſick, before the Scenes are open'd in a Play-houſe, eſpecially before the beginning of an *Opera*.

Over-weening, having too great an Opinion of one's own Perſon or Merit, preſumptuous, ſelf-conceited.

To **Overwhelm**, to cover over, to plunge or ſink in Water; to make ſink under the weight of Grief, *&c.*

Ovicula (*Lat.*) a little Sheep.

P. Ovidius Naſo, the moſt fluent of *Latin* Poets, whoſe Works are ſufficiently known among the Learned.

Oviductus (in *Anat.*) the Egg-paſſages, the ſame as *Tubæ Fallopianæ*; which See.

Oviparous (in *Philoſ.*) that breeds by Eggs or Spawn; as *Oviparous Animals*, i. e. ſuch as lay Eggs, which are afterwards hatch'd into living Creatures.

Ovis (*Lat.*) a Sheep or Ewe-Sheep.

Ovis Chilenſis, the Sheep of *Chili*, a Province of Southern *America*, which is cloth'd with long Hair inſtead of Wool, and caſts forth Spittle againſt thoſe that teaz or diſturb it.

Ovis Peruana, the Sheep of *Peru*, as big as a Horſe, and able to carry a Man with a Load of fifty Pounds weight on its Back for ſeveral Miles; ſo that theſe Creatures are often us'd for Drawing and Carriage. The Wooll of their Fleeces ſurpaſſes that of our Sheep in thickneſs, fineneſs and length, and their Fleſh is very grateful to the Palate.

Ovis Turcica, the *Turkey*-Sheep, having a Tail of ſo large a Size, that it can ſcarce be born without a Carriage.

Ovifuga, the Egg-ſucking Fly; an Inſect.

Ovum (in ſome Writers) a ſort of Pain in the Head, ſettled in a Place about the bigneſs of an Egg.

Ounce, the twelfth part of a Pound *Troy-weight*, or the ſixteenth part of a Pound *Aver-du-pois*; in Apothecaries Weight, eight Drams. An Ounce of Gold-Bullion *Troy-weight*, is uſually valu'd at forty eight Pounds Sterling; and an Ounce of Silver-Bullion is worth five Shillings.

Ounce is alſo a kind of tame Beaſt in *Perſia*, miſtaken for a *Lynx*.

Ounding (old Word) riſing like Waves.

Ovolo, See **Echinus** and **Oval**.

Ourlop *(Sax.)* a Fine anciently paid to the Lord of a Manour by the inferiour Tenant, when his Daughter was corrupted or debauch'd.

Ousted (*French* Law-word) as *Ouſted out of Poſſeſſion*, i. e. removed or put out of the Poſſeſſion.

Ouster le Main (*i. e.* to take off the Hand) a Judgment given in *Chancery* for the Delivery of Seized Lands out of the King's Hands, when it appear'd upon Enquiry, that the King had no Right or Title to them. It was alſo taken for the Writ granted for that purpoſe: But now all Wardſhips, Liveries, *Ouſter-le-mains*, *&c.* are quite taken away and aboliſh'd.

Ouster le Mer, an Eſſoin, or Excuſe for not appearing in Court after a Summons, upon account of being beyond Sea.

Outacouſticon, an Ear-pipe: See *Otacouſticks*.

Outborow, See *Inborow*.

Outfangthef (*Sax.* Law-Term) a Liberty or Privilege whereby a Lord is enabled to bring any Man dwelling in his own Fee, and taken for Felony in any other Place, to a Tryal in his own Court: See *Infangthef*.

Outland (among the *Saxons*) ſuch Land as was let out to any Tenant meerly at the Pleaſure of the Lord; which was uſually divided into two Parts; one diſpoſed of among ſuch as attended on their Perſons, call'd *Theodens*, or leſſer *Thanes*, and the other to their Husband-men, whom they term'd *Carls* or Churls.

Outlaw, a Perſon depriv'd of the Benefit of the Law.

To **Outlaw** one, to ſue him to an Outlawry.

Outlawry, the Loſs of the Benefit of a Subject, and of the Queen's Protection: See *Utlary*.

Clerk of the Outlawries, an Officer belonging to the Court of Common-Pleas, and Deputy to the Queen's Attorney-General, whoſe Buſineſs it is, to make out the Writs of *Capias Utlagatum*, after Outlawries.

Out-licker (in Sea-affairs) a ſmall piece of Timber about three or four Yards long, made faſt to the Top of the Poop, and ſtanding right out aſtern: At the outermoſt end of it, there is a Hole into which the ſtanding part of the Sheat being made faſt and reeved, or let thro' the Block or Pulley of the Sheat, is reeved again thro' another Block, which is faſten'd to this piece of Timber, near the End, for the haling down of the ſaid Sheat flat, when the Miſſen-Maſt is plac'd ſo far aſt, that there is not room enough to do it within-board.

Out-parters, a ſort of Thieves about *Riddeſdale* in *Scotland*, that ride about to fetch in ſuch Cattel, or other things as they can light on; and make Matches for the robbing of Men and Houſes. See *Intakers*.

Outrage *(Fr.)* a violent Aſſault, an hainous Offence, a grievous Injury, a cruel and ſenſible Affront.

Outragious, cruel, fierce, violent; highly abuſive, affrontive or injurious.

Out-riders (Law-word) travelling Bailiffs employ'd by the Sheriffs or their Deputies, to ride to the fartheſt places of their Counties or Hundreds, for ſummoning ſuch as they thought fit to their County or Hundred-Courts.

Outward flanking Angle, See **Angle of the Tenaille.**

Out-works (in *Fortif.*) all ſorts of Works that are raiſed without the Incloſure of a Place, and ſerve to cover it from the Enemy in the Field; as Crown-works, Half-Moons, Horn-works, Ravelins, *&c.* In Cookery, *Outworks* are certain Courſes of Diſhes ſet on the out-ſide of the Table.

Ovum *(Latin)* an Egg; alſo the Spawn of Fiſh.

Ovum Philoſophicum or **Chymicum**, a Glaſs round at bottom, and having a long Neck, us'd in Chymical Operations.

Ouze, a ſort of miry Sedge.

Ouzel, See **Owſel**.

Ouzy or **Oozy**, moiſt, wet, plaſhy: Se *Oaze*.

Owelty or **Ovealty of Services** (Law-Phraſe) an Equality of Services, when the Tenant Paravail owes as much to the Meſne, as the Meſne does to the Lord Paramount.

Owen, a proper Name of Men, which *Camden* ſuppoſes to be a Corruption of the *Greek* Word *Eugenius*, *i. e.* nobly deſcended.

Owl, a well-known Night-bird. In *Virgnia* there is a ſort of Owl as big as a Gooſe, that kills the Poultry in the Night; a delicate feather'd Bird, milk-white, and tipt with a punctal of Black.

Owler, a Maſter of a Ship or other Perſon, that conveys Sheeps-wooll or any prohibited Goods in the Night to the Sea-ſide in order to be Shipp'd off contrary to Law.

Owze, a kind of wild Bull.

Owſe, the Bark of a young Oak beaten ſmall, and us'd by Tanners in the dreſſing of Leather.

Owſel, a ſort of Black-bird.

Ox-bane, a ſort of Herb.

Ox-hoſe (Country-word) an Ox-ſtall or Stable for Oxen.

Ox-eye, a little Bird; alſo an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Great Margaret*, good for Wounds and the King's Evil.

Ox-fly, a kind of Inſect.

Ox-gang of Land, as much Land as may be plough'd by one *Gang* or *Teem* of *Oxen* in one day, commonly taken for fifteen Acres.

Ox-tongue, the Herb *Bugloſs*.

Oxalis *(Gr.)* wild Sorrel or Wood-Sorrel, an Herb; the Syrup, Conſerve, and diſtill'd Water of which, is good in St. *Anthony*'s Fire, and to cleanſe foul Ulcers.

Oxalme, any ſharp ſalt Compoſition, as Vinegar and Brine.

Oxelæum, a Mixture of Vinegar and Oil.

Oxyacantha, the Haw-thorn-Shrub; alſo the Barberry-Tree.

Oxycedros, a kind of ſmall Cedar, having prickly Leaves.

Oxycrat (among Surgeons) a Mixture of fair

Water and Vinegar, good to allay the Heat and Pain of Inflammations; it is otherwiſe call'd *Poſca* or *Puſca*,

Oxycroceum, a Plaiſter made of Saffron, Vinegar and other Ingredients.

Oxydercica, Medicines that quicken the Sight.

Oxygala, Sower Milk.

Oxygarum, a ſharp Pickle or Sauce.

Oxygon, a Triangle, having three Acute Angles.

Oxygonial, belonging to an Oxygon, Acute-Angular.

Oxylapathon, ſharp-pointed Dock, a ſort of wild Sorrel. See *Dock*.

Oxymel, a kind of Potion or Syrup made of Honey, Vinegar and Water boil'd together; being good to thin or diſperſe groſs Phlegmatick Humours.

Oxymoron (*i. e.* ſubtilly fooliſh) a Rhetorical Figure in which an Epithet of a quite contrary Signification is added to any Word; as *Concordia diſcors*.

Oxymyrsine, wild Myrtle, a Shrub.

Oxynoſema, an acute Diſeaſe.

Oxyporium, a Medicine that cauſes an eaſie Digeſtion, or is of other quick Operation.

Oxyregmia, a ſower Belching from the Stomach.

Oxyrinchus, the Spit-noſe, a ſort of River-fiſh.

Oxyrrhodinum, Oil of Roſes and Vinegar mingled together; or a Mixture of Vinegar of Roſes and Roſe-water.

Oxyſaccharum, a Compoſition of Sugar and Vinegar.

Oxytriphyllon, the Herb *Trefoil*, with a ſharp Leaf.

Oyer (*Fr. i. e.* to hear) a Law-word anciently us'd for what we now call Aſſizes.

Oyer and Terminer (*i. e.* to hear and determine) a particular Commiſſion granted to ſome eminent Perſons for the hearing and determining of one or more Criminal Cauſes: It was formerly us'd only upon ſome ſudden Outrage or Inſurrection; but is now the firſt and largeſt of the five Commiſſions, by virtue of which our Judges of Aſſize ſit in their ſeveral Circuits.

Oyer de Record, a Petition made in a Court of Juſtice, That the Judges would be pleas'd to hear or look upon any Record: So when an Action is brought upon a Bond or Obligation, the Defendant may pray Oyer of the Bond; or if Executors ſue any one, the Party ſued may demand Oyer of the Teſtament or Will.

O Yes (corrupted from the *French* Word *Oyez*, *i. e.* hear ye) a Word generally us'd by our publick Cryers, when they make Proclamation of any thing; as well in Courts of Judicature as elſewhere.

Ozæna, a ſort of the Fiſh Pourcontrel or Manyfeet, ſo call'd from the rank Smell of its Head: Alſo an old ſtinking Ulcer or Sore in the inſide of the Noſtrils.

Ozenitis, a kind of Nard of a ſtrong Smell.

Oze, See **Oaz**.

Ozier, a ſort of Willow-tree: See *Oſier*.

P A

Pacal, the Name of a certain *Indian*-Tree.

Pacare (*Lat.*) to bring to Obedience and quiet Subjection; to appeaſe or render favourable: In our old Records, it is often taken for to pay, as *Tolnetum pacare*, to pay Toll; whence *Pacabilis*, payable, paſſable, and *Pacatio*, Payment.

Pace, a ſtep, a rate, or manner of going: Alſo a Meaſure of two Foot and a half; but a Geometrical Pace conſiſts of five Foot, and a Thouſand ſuch Paces make up a Mile.

Pace of Aſſes (among Hunters) a Herd or Company of thoſe Beaſts.

Pachyntica (*Gr.*) Medicines that are of a thickening Quality.

Pacification (*Lat.*) Peace-making; Mediation or treating for Peace.

Edict of Pacification, an Ordinance or Decree ſet forth by a Prince or State, for the pacifying of all Parties.

Pacifick, that is for, or that tends to the making of Peace or compoſing Matters.

Pacifick Sea, See *Ocean*.

To **Pacify**, to appeaſe, to quiet.

Pack of Wool, a Horſe-load, conſiſting of ſeventeen Stone and two Pounds, or 240 Pound weight.

Packer, one whoſe Trade or Buſineſs it is to order and pack up Merchants Goods: They that barrel up Herrings, being ſworn for that purpoſe, according to *Stat.* 15 *Car.* 2. are alſo call'd Packers.

Packing-whites, a kind of Cloth mention'd in *Stat.* 1. *R.* 3.

Pact or **Paction** (*Lat.*) Bargain, Covenant, Agreement, Treaty.

Pad or **Pad-Nag**, a Horſe that goes eaſie.

To **Pad**, to rob upon the Road.

Padder or **Foot-Pad**, one that robs upon the High-way on Foot.

To **Paddle**, to move the Water with Hands or Feet, to dabble.

Paddle-ſtaff, a long Staff, with an Iron ſpike at the end of it, like a ſmall Spade, much us'd by Mole-catchers.

Paddock, a great Toad.

Paddock or **Paddock-courſe**, a place in a Park pal'd in very narrow on both ſides, for Hounds or Gray-hounds to run Matches.

Paddow-pipe, a ſort of Herb.

Padelion, an Herb otherwiſe call'd great Sanicle.

Padua, a famous City and Univerſity of *Italy*, now under the Juriſdiction of the *Venetians*.

Pædarthrocace (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) the Corrupting of a Bone in the Joynt.

Pæderos, the Opal, a precious Stone; alſo the Herb Chervil.

Pædropica, a part of Phyſick relating to the Management of Children, for the Preſervation of their Health.

Pæonia, the Peony or Piony, a Flower, the Roots of which are of great Uſe in Phyſick, for Diſeaſes of the Head, Stoppages of the Courſes, Falling-ſickneſs, *&c.*

Pagan (*Lat.*) an Heathen, from *Pagus* a Country-Town or Village, in regard that when the Chriſtian Religion began to prevail, the Heathens were by degrees turn'd out of the Cities, and forc'd to worſhip their falſe Deities in private Villages.

Paganalia (among the *Romans*) certain Feaſts made by the Country-People to *Tellus* and *Ceres*, after the firſt Seed-time.

Paganiſm, the Principles and Practices of Pagans.

Page, a Youth of Honour advanc'd to the Service of a Prince, or of ſome great Perſonage.

Pageant, a Triumphal Chariot or Arch, or other pompous Device uſually carry'd about in Publick Shews.

Pageantry, Pomp, fine Appearance, vain Shew.

Pagod (*q. d. Pagan*'s God) an Image worſhipped by the *Heathens* in *India*, or the Temple belonging to ſuch an Idol: Alſo a piece of *Indian* Gold worth about nine Shillings Sterling.

Pagrus (*Gr.*) a Fiſh, one kind of which keeps in the freſh, another in the ſalt Water.

Pagurus, the Punger, a ſort of Crab-fiſh.

Paigles, a Flower otherwiſe call'd Cowſlips.

Pain (*Fr.*) Bread or a Loaf: In Cookery, *Pains* ſignifie certain Meſſes proper for Side-diſhes, ſo call'd as being made of Bread, ſtuff'd with ſeveral ſorts of Farces and Ragoos.

Pain, Toil or Labour of Body, diſquiet of Mind, Puniſhment inflicted upon Offenders, Torment or Torture.

Paine fort & dure (*Fr.* in Common-Law) a particular Puniſhment for thoſe that being arraign'd of Felony, refuſe to put themſelves upon the ordinary Tryal of God and the Country, and are therefore accounted to ſtand Mute or Speechleſs: This Puniſhment is commonly call'd *Preſſing to Death*.

Painter, one that paints in Oil or otherwiſe.

Painter-Stainer, one that makes draughts of, and paints all ſorts of Coats of Arms, with other Devices belonging to the Art of Heraldry.

Painting, the Art of making a right Uſe of Colours and Proportions, ſo as to repreſent any Object, *&c.*

Pair, See *Peer*.

Pais (*Fr.*) Country, Land: Whence *Tryal per Pais*, a Law-Phraſe; *i. e.* Tryal by the Country or Jury, which is not to be underſtood of all ſorts of People, but of thoſe that are of the ſame County or Neighbourhood.

Paiſage, the repreſentation of any part of a Country in Painting, or Drawing; a Landskip.

Paiſo (in old *Latin* Writers) Paſſage, a liberty for Hogs to run in Foreſts or Woods, to feed on Maſt.

Palace, a Name generally given to a ſtately Houſe, where a King or Prince has his Reſidence or Abode. See *Palatinus Mons*.

Paladin (*Fr.*) a Knight-errant, a Knight of the round Table.

Palanka, a piece of Fortification made of great Poles or Stakes.

Palanquin or **Palakin** (*Span.*) a ſort of Sedan, or Chair of State, in which the Kings, Princes and great Lords of *Eaſt-India*, are carry'd about upon Men's Shoulders.

Palatable, agreeable to the Palate, pleaſant to the Taſte.

Palati Os (in *Anat.*) a ſmall and almoſt ſquare Bone, which makes the hinder part of the Roof of the Mouth.

Palatinate or **County Palatine of the Rhine**, the Country or Territories of the Elector Palatine.

Palatine, belonging to the Palace or Court of an Emperour, or Soveraign Prince; as *A Count Palatine*.

County Palatine, See *County*.

Elector Palatine, one of the Electors of the *German* Empire.

Palatine or **Palaſſin**, a precious Stone, more red and fiery than the Carbuncle, ſo call'd becauſe it is the *Matrix* or Mould in which the true Carbuncle or Ruby is bred.

Palatinus Mons, Mount Palatine, one of the ſeven Hills of *Rome*, ſo nam'd from the *Palantes*, or wand'ring *Arcadians*, who ſettled there with *Evander*; or from *Palatia*, the Wife of King *Latinus*; or from *Pales*, the Goddeſs of Shepherds: The Royal Manſion-houſe ſtood upon this Hill; and thence all Kings Courts came to be call'd *Palatia*, or Palaces.

Palatum, the Palate, the upper part or roof of the Mouth.

Pale, a Stake: In *Heraldry* one of the eight Honourable Ordinaries, which conſiſts of two Lines drawn perpendicularly from the top to the bottom of the Eſcutcheon, and takes up the third part of it; as *He bears Gules a Pale Or*: If the Pale be upon any Beaſt, the uſual Phraſe is, *The Beaſt is debruſed* with the Pale; but if the Beaſt be upon the Pale, 'tis ſaid, *He is ſupported by the Pale*.

Paleſt or **Doron**, a *Greek* Meaſure of four Fingers breadth, or three *Engliſh* Inches.

Paleſtine, one of the three chief Diviſions of *Syria*; the Holy Land.

Palfrey, a Horſe of State for a Princeſs, or great Lady.

Palilia, (*Lat.*) certain Feaſts and publick Rejoicings, celebrated among the ancient *Romans*, *April* 20. in honour of *Pales* the Goddeſs of Flocks; during which they danc'd and leap'd over Fires made with Bean-ſtraw, Branches of Olive, Pine and Laurel.

Palilogia (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure, in which the ſame Word is repeated, as *Tu tu Antoni*.

Palimbacchius (in *Grammar*) a Foot conſiſting of two long Syllables, and one ſhort; *as* Nātūră.

Palimpiſſa, the Oil of Cedar-pitch, that has been boil'd up a ſecond time.

Palindrome, a Verſe or Sentence, which being read forward or backward, the Words and Senſe are the ſame; as;

Ablata, at alba
Lewd did I live, and *evil I did dwel.*

It is alſo taken by ſome Writers for the relapſing into a Diſeaſe.

Palimpſeſton, or **Paluiryſton**, a ſort of Paper or Parchment, that was generally us'd for making the firſt draught of things, which might be wip'd out, and new wrote in the ſame Place.

Palingeneſia, Regeneration, a being born again.

Palingman, a Word us'd in Stat. 11 *H.* 7. for a Merchant Denizen, one born in *England*.

Palinody (*Gr.*) a Recantation, a recalling what one had ſpoken or written before.

Paliſſado (*Span.*) a Fence of Pales: In Husbandry, a ſort of ſlight Fence ſet to beautify a Place or Walk. In Fortification, *Paliſſadoes* are ſtrong wooden ſharp-pointed Stakes, ſix or ſeven Inches ſquare, and eight Foot long, of which three Foot are let into the Ground: They are uſually planted on the Avenues or Paſſages of all Places that may be carry'd by Aſſault, and even by regular Attack; as alſo on the Baſtions, Half-moons, and other Out-works.

Paliurus (*Gr.*) Chriſt-thorn, a Shrub, the Root and Leaves of which are of a binding Quality, and ſtop a Looſeneſs; the Seeds bruiſ'd are good for a Cough, for the Gravel and Stone, *&c.*

Pall, a Covering of black Cloth or Velvet laid over the Coffin and Corps at a Funeral: Alſo a kind of Ornament made of Lamb's Wooll about the breadth of three Fingers, with two Labels hanging down before and behind, which the Pope beſtows on Arch-Biſhops, *&c.* who wear it about their Necks at the Altar, above their other Veſtments.

Pall is alſo a long Robe or Mantle worn upon ſolemn Occaſions by the Knights of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. In *Heraldry*, it is a kind of Croſs; as *He bears Gules, a Croſs Pall Argent*.

To **Pall**, to die or grow flat, as Wine and other Liquors do.

Palla (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) a ſort of large upper Garment, us'd both by Men and Women: In our old *Records*, it ſignifies a Canopy, ſuch as is born over the Queen at her Coronation; and it is alſo often taken for an Altar-cloth.

Pallacana, a ſort of Onion.

Pallats, two Nuts that play in the Fangs of the Crown-wheel of a Watch.

Pallerus, a kind of freſh-water Fiſh, like a Bream.

Pallet, a little low Bed; alſo a thin oval piece of Wood, us'd by Painters to hold their Colours:

Among Sea-men, a Partition in the Hold of a Ship, in which by laying ſome Pigs of Lead, *&c.* the Ship may be ſufficiently ballaſted without loſing room in the Hold, which will by that means ſerve for ſtowing a greater quantity of Goods.

In Heraldry, **Pallet** is one moiety or half of the Pale. See *Pale.*

Palletoque or **Palletote**, a Caſſock or ſhort Cloak with Sleeves, ſuch as Pages wear.

To **Palliate** *(Lat.)* to diſguiſe, daub, colour or cloak. To *Palliate a Diſtemper*, is to patch it up, to cure it but imperfectly.

Palliation, a palliating, cloaking, *&c.* In the Art of *Phyſick*, a method that helps incurable Diſeaſes by the application of proper Remedies.

Palliative, that ſerves to palliate; as *A Palliative Cure.*

Pallicia (in old Records) Pales, or paled Fences.

Pallid, a Poetical Word for pale.

Pall-Mall, a kind of Sport; See *Mall.*

Pallier, a Landing-place in a Stair-caſe, or a Step which being much broader than the others may ſerve to reſt upon.

Pallium *(Lat.)* a Cloak, a ſort of Garment worn by the *Greeks*; alſo a kind of Cap which the *Romans* ty'd about their Head when they were indiſpos'd: They had alſo a four-corner'd Robe or Mantle, after the Manner of the *Greeks*, and the Women likewiſe wore a long Robe call'd by this Name.

Palm, the inner part of the Hand; the Meaſure of a Hand's breadth, three Inches: *Palms* are alſo the white Buds of Sallies or Withy, that come before the Leaf.

Palm of an Anchor, the Flook or broad part which faſtens into the Ground; See *Flook.*

Palm or **Palm-tree**, a Tree that bears the Fruit call'd *Dates*, ſaid to be both Male and Female; the former bearing Bloſſoms only, the latter both Bloſſoms and Fruit, but not unleſs the Male grow by it: The Branches ſhoot upward, tho' preſs'd with never ſo much Weight; ſo that they were wont to be carry'd about in token of Victory, and are ſtill us'd as an Emblem of it.

Palm-Barley, See *Palmare Hordenm.*

Palm-Sunday, the Sunday before Eaſter ſo call'd, becauſe on that Day the People went to meet our Bleſſed Saviour, with Palms and Olive-branches in their Hands, when he rode ſolemnly into the City of *Jeruſalem.*

Palm-Worm, an *American* Inſect half a Foot long, and extremely ſwift in its Motion; being remarkable for its infinite Number of Feet, and two Claws at Head and Tail, with which it wounds and poiſons Men, putting them to very great Pain for twenty four Hours.

To **Palm**, to juggle in one's Hand; to cog or cheat at Dice.

Palma *(Lat.)* the Palm of the Hand; the Palm or Date-tree, alſo the Name of one of the *Canary-*Iſlands.

Palma Chriſti, a ſort of Plant.

Palmare Hordeum (in old *Records*) Palm-Barley or Sprat-Barley, call'd in ſome Parts, Beer-Barley, and in others Battled-Barley; a ſort of Grain that is fuller and broader than common Barley.

Palmaris Brevis (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Palm of the Hand, which ariſes from the outward part of the Bone of the little Finger, nam'd *Os Metacarpi*, and one of the Bones of the *Carpus*; and is let in by a ſhort ſtrong Tendon, to the eighth Bone of the *Carpus.*

Palmaris Longus, another Muſcle of the Palm of the Hand, which takes its Riſe from the inward Knob of the Shoulder-bone, and is inſerted ſideways to the Roots of the Fingers: It aſſiſts in firmly graſping any thing, and defends the Tendons lying underneath from outward Injuries.

Palmata or **Palmada** (in old Writers) a blow upon the Hand with a Palmer or Ferula.

Palmer, a Pilgrim that travels to viſit Holy Places, with a Branch or Staff of Palm in his Hand: Alſo one that deceitfully cozens or cogs at Cards or Dice, by keeping ſome of them in his Hand unſeen: Alſo a kind of Caterpiller, or Worm with many Feet; alſo the Crown of a Deer's Head: Alſo an Inſtrument with which School-Boys are ſtruck on the Palms of their Hands, otherwiſe call'd a *Ferula.*

Palmes *(Lat.)* the Shoot or young Branch of a Vine; alſo the Shoot of the Palm-tree, on which its Fruit hangs.

Palmeſtry, the Skill of Fortune-telling, by obſerving certain Lines or Marks on the Palm of one's Hand.

Palmeto-tree a Tree in *Maurice-Iſland* in the *Indies*, of whoſe Juice the Inhabitants make a very pleaſant ſort of Wine.

Palmiſter, one skill'd in the Art of Palmeſtry.

Palmus *(Lat.)* a Hand-breadth or four Inches; a Span from the Thumb to the little Finger; three quarter's of a Foot: It is alſo taken by ſome Writers that treat of *Phyſick*, for a ſhivering or panting of the Heart, caus'd by a Convulſion or Diſorder in the Nerves.

Palour, a ſort of Fiſh.

Palpable *(Lat.)* that may be felt or perceived; alſo manifeſt, evident, plain, clear.

Palpebræ, the Eye-lids, or Coverings of the Eyes.

Palpitation, a panting, beating quick, or throbbing; the vehement beating of the Pulſes, Heart and Arteries.

Palſgrave *(Germ.)* a Count or Earl that has the overſight of a Palace; the Title of the Prince Elector Palatine of the *Rhine.*

Palſey, a Diſeaſe; See *Paralyſis.*

To **Palter**, to play faſt and looſe, to deal unfairly; alſo to ſquander away.

Paltry, ſorry, pitiful, bad.

Paludamentum *(Lat.)* a Military Garment, eſpecially that which a General us'd to wear, when he march'd publickly out of the City of *Rome*: Any Royal or Princely Robe; a Herald's Jacket, or Coat of Arms.

Palumbus the Wood-culver, a Bird. *Palumbus Cavernalis*, the Stock-dove; *Palumbus Rupicola*, the Rock-pigeon; *Palumbus Torquatus*, the Ring-dove or Queiſt.

Paly Bendy (in Heraldry) a kind of Checker, when a Coat is divided both *Pale* and *Bend-wiſe*; as *The Field Paly Bendy Topaz and Diamond.*

To **Pamper**, to cocker, or make over-much of.

Pamphlet, a little ſtitch'd Book.

Pamphleteer, a Writer of, or Dealer in Pamphlets.

Pampineforme Corpus *(Lat. in Anat.)* the Veins and Arteries that paſs to the Teſticles, which are enclos'd in a common Coat, and make a Body reſembling curled Leaves. It is otherwiſe called *Corpus Varicoſum.*

Pampinus, a young tender Shoot of a Vine.

Panacea, a Name heretofore given by *Galen* to ſome Medicines which he had a great Opinion of, and afterwards preſumptuouſly apply'd by the Chymiſts to their *Univerſal Medicine*; which as they give it out, is ſufficient to cure all Diſeaſes in all Circumſtances, Conſtitutions and Ages. Alſo the Herb All-heal or Wound-wort.

Panacea Mercurialis, Sublimate of Mercury or

Quick-ſilver ſweeten'd by many repeated Sublimations, and by the Spirit of Wine; which is a good Remedy againſt all pocky Diſtempers, Rheumatiſms, Scurvy, *&c.*

Panado (*Span.*) a kind of Gruel, made of Crums of Bread boil'd in Water, with Currans, Sugar, *&c.*

Panaritium (*Lat.*) a very painful Swelling in the end of the Finger, at the root of the Nail, which proceeds from a ſharp malignant Humour that gnaws the Tendons, Nerves, *Perioſteum*, or Skin about the Bone, and even the Bone it ſelf; ſo that a Feaver and Gangrene ſometimes enſue.

Pancalier (*Fr.*) a Plant, otherwiſe call'd *Milan Cabbage.*

Pancart, a Paper containing the particular Rates of Tolls or Cuſtoms due to the *French* King.

Panch, See *Paunch.*

Panchreſta (*Gr.*) Medicines that are good againſt all or many Diſeaſes.

Panchros, a precious Stone of almoſt all Colours.

Panchymagoga or **Panchymagogues**, univerſal Purges, Medicines that diſperſe all Humours of the Body; See *Extractum Panchymagogicum.*

Pancratium, the Exerciſe of Wreſtling, Cuffing, Kicking, *&c.* together.

Pancreas (in *Anat.*) the Sweet-bread, a fat Subſtance conſiſting of many Glandules or Kernels wrapt up in the ſame Coat: Its principal Office is to ſeparate and convey an inſipid Lymphatick Juice, or as others ſay, a ſomewhat acid or ſharp Juice into the Gut *Duodenum* by a Canal or Paſſage nam'd the Pancreatick; See *Ductus Pancreaticus.* It is alſo call'd *Pancration, Pancreon, Callicreas, Callicreon* and *Lactes.*

Pancreatick, belonging to the *Pancreas* or Sweet-bread; as the *Pancreatick Juice.*

Pancreaticus Ductus, See *Ductus Pancreaticus.*

Pandalea, a Word us'd by modern Phyſicians for a ſolid Electuary.

Pandects, Books that handle all manner of Subjects or Queſtions, or all the parts of the Subject whereof they treat: Alſo a Volume of the Civil Law, otherwiſe call'd *Digeſts*; which See.

Pandemius Morbus, a Diſeaſe that is univerſally rife or common in any Place.

Pander, one that procures the Hire of a Strumpet, a male Bawd, a Pimp; in *Dutch* it ſignifies a taker of Pawns or Pledges.

Pandiculation (*Lat.*) a ſtretching one's ſelf, and yawning together; the reſtleſneſs, ſtretching and uneaſineſs that uſually accompanies the cold fit of an Ague or Intermitting Feaver.

Pandoxatrix (in old Records) an Ale-wife that both brews and ſells Ale or Beer.

Pandore or **Pandure**, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument.

Pane, a Square of Glaſs, Wainſcot, *&c.*

Panegyrick (*Gr.*) a Speech deliver'd before a ſolemn and general Aſſembly of People; an Oration of Thanks and Praiſe to an Emperour or great Prince.

Panegyriſt, a maker of Panegyricks.

Panella or **Panellum** (*Lat.*) a little Page, a Schedule or Roll of Parchment, *&c.* Whence the Law-Term *Impannellare*, to Impannel a Jury. See *Pannel.*

Panetia (in ancient Deeds) a Pantry or Place to ſet up cold Victuals in.

Panick, as *a Panick Fear* or *Fright*, *i. e.* a ſudden and diſtracting Fear without any known cauſe, ſo call'd from the God *Pan*, who is ſaid to have ſhew'd himſelf ſometimes to Labouring-Men, and put them into ſuch terrible Frights, that many of them dy'd thereof.

Panick or **Painick**, a ſort of ſmall Grain like Millet.

Panicula (*Lat.*) Cats-tail, a Subſtance that grows on the Pine and ſome other Trees: Among Herbaliſts it is taken for a kind of ſoft woolly Beard or String, on which the Seeds of ſome Herbs hang down, as in Reeds, Millet, *&c.* It ſignifies the ſame with *Juba*, and is oppos'd to *Spica.*

Panis (*Lat.*) Bread.

Panis Conventualis, See *Panis vocatus Blackwhytlof.*

Panis fortis & durus, when a Malefactor upon his Tryal ſtands mute, and obſtinately refuſes to Plead; among other Puniſhments he is uſually condemn'd *Ad panem fortem & durum, i.e.* to have only hard dry Barley-bread and Puddle-water. See *Paine fort & dure.*

Panis Militaris, (in old *Records*) Ammunition or Camp-bread, a courſe and black ſort of Bread; hard Bisket.

Panis Porcinus, Sow-bread, an Herb.

Panis vocatus Blackwhytlof, Bread of a middle ſort, between White and Brown; ſuch as in *Kent* is call'd *Ravel-bread:* In Religious Houſes this was the courſer Bread made for ordinary Gueſts, and diſtingu[illegible]d from *Panis Conventualis*, which was pure Manchet or white Bread.

• **Pannade** (*Fr.*) the curveting or prancing of a luſty Horſe.

Pannage or **Pawnage**, the Maſt of the Woods, as of Beech, Acorns, *&c.* which Swine and other Cattel feed on: Or the Money taken for feeding of Hogs with the Maſt of the Queen's Foreſt: Alſo an Impoſition or Tax upon Cloth.

Pannel, a Pane or Square of Wainſcot, *&c.* alſo a kind of Saddle for carrying Burdens on Horſe-back. In a Law-ſenſe the Parchment or Roll of Paper, on which are written the Names of ſuch Jurors as the Sheriff returns, to paſs their Verdict upon any Tryal; whence the uſual Phraſe *To impannel a Jury.*

In Falconry, **Pannel** is the Pipe next to the Fundament of an Hawk.

Panniculus (*Lat.*) a little Clout or Rag, *Panniculus Bombycinus*, fine thin Silk.

Panniculus Carnoſus (in *Anat.*) the fleſhy Pannicle, a ſort of Membrane or Skin, in ſome parts thick and muſculous, in other parts thin, with many Canals of Fat in it, which covers the whole Body.

Pannier, properly a Dorſer or Basket to put Bread in; alſo a Hamper, ſuch as are carry'd by Beaſts of Burden.

Pannier-Man, an Under-Officer in the Inns of Court, that winds the Horn, or rings the Bell, to call the Gentlemen to Dinner and Supper: He alſo provides Muſtard, Pepper and Vinegar for the Hall, and has ſome Allowances for his Fee.

Pannus (*Lat.*) any Cloth, Stuff or Clothing: Alſo a Diſeaſe of the Eye, when the Veſſels that run to the corners ſwell with Blood, by reaſon of a ſtoppage or inflammation; ſo that a fleſhy Web afterwards covers the whole Eye, or part of it.

Panoplia (*Gr.*) compleat Armour or Harneſs.

Panſelene, the full Moon.

Panſy, a Flower commonly call'd Hearts-eaſe.

Panſophia, Univerſal Wiſdom, or a general Knowledge in all things.

To **Pant**, to fetch one's Breath ſhort, to beat quick.

Pantais or **Pantas** (in *Falconry*) a Hawk's hard fetching of Wind; a dangerous Diſtemper.

Pantaloons, a ſort of Garment formerly worn, conſiſting of Breeches and Stockings faſten'd together, and both of the ſame Stuff: Alſo a Buffoon or Jack-pudding dreſs'd in ſuch a Habit.

Pantarbe (*Gr.*) a precious Stone, call'd in *Spaniſh Pantarva*, and in *Engliſh* the Stone of the Sun.

Panters, Toils or Nets to catch Deer with.

Pantex (*Lat.*) the Paunch or Belly; alſo a Sore or Gall on the Neck of Draught-Beaſts.

Panthea, or **Signa Panthea**, certain ancient Statues, which by the different Figures that were upon them, repreſented all the Gods, or at leaſt a great part of the moſt conſiderable of them.

Pantheologia, the whole Sum or Body of Divinity.

Pantheon, a noted Temple at *Rome*, anciently dedicated to all the Heathen Gods, and now to the *Virgin Mary* and all the Saints, under the Name of *S. Maria. della Rotonda*.

Panther (*Gr.*) a kind of ſpotted wild Beaſt; the Leopard being the Male, and the Panther the Female.

Panthera, the ſame with *Panther*; alſo a great Drawing-Net to catch all kind of Fowl.

Pantler, or Maſter of the Pantry, an Officer that keeps the Bread in a King's Court, or in a Nobleman's Houſe.

Pantoſle (*Fr.*) a Slipper to wear in a Chamber for Eaſe and Convenience.

Pantometer (*Gr.*) a Mathematical Inſtrument that ſerves to meaſure all ſorts of Angles, Lengths, Heights, *&c.*

Pantomimus (*Gr.*) a Mimick or Buffoon, who among the Ancients, appear'd on the Stage, and by his Geſtures and Signs, repreſented all ſorts of Actions.

Pantry, a Room or Cloſet where Bread and cold Meat is kept.

Panurgia (*Gr.*) Craftineſs, Subtilty, readineſs of Wit, ſkill in all kind of Matters.

Panus, the Woof about a Quill in a Weaver's Shuttle: Among Surgeons, a Botch or Sore in the glandulous or kernelly Parts, as under the Armpits, Ears, Groin, *&c.*

Papa, the Pope, from the old *Greek* Word *Pappas*, ſignifying a Father: This Title was anciently given to Clergy-men of the *Greek* Church, but is now particularly apply'd in the *Latin* Church, to the Biſhop of *Rome*.

Papacy, the Dignity of a Pope, or the time of his Government.

Papal, belonging to the Pope; as *A Papal Benediction, the Papal Power*.

Papaver (*Lat.*) Poppy or Cheſs-boul, a Flower: The Flowers of red Poppy cool and aſſwage Pain, and diſpoſe to Sleep; ſo that they are often us'd in Feavers, Pleureſies, Quinſeys, and other Diſeaſes, eſpecially of the Breaſt.

Papaverous, belonging to Poppey.

Papayer, a kind of Fruit-tree that grows in ſome of the *Caribbee*-Iſlands in *America*.

Paper, a Subſtance made of Rags whiten'd and ground in a Mill, till it looks like Puddle-water, the top of which is afterwards ſcumm'd off with a Mould, dry'd and gumm'd according to Art. See *Papyrus*.

Paper-Office, an Office in the Royal Palace at *White-Hall*, where all Acts of the Council-board, Proclamations, Diſpatches and Inſtructions for Foreign Miniſters, Letters of Intelligence, and other publick Papers are kept and diſpoſed of. Alſo an Office ſo call'd, belonging to the Queen's Bench.

Papilio (*Lat.*) the Butterfly, an Inſect; alſo a Pavilion or Tent.

Papilionaceous Flower (among Herbaliſts) ſuch an one as ſomewhat repreſents the Figure of a Butterfly with its Wings ſpread out: The Plants that have this Flower are of the Pulſe-kind; as Peas, Vetches, *&c.*

Papilla (in *Anat.*) the Nipple or Teat in the middle of each Breaſt, which is of a ſpungy Subſtance, and cover'd with a very thin Skin; being of an exquiſite Senſe, ſo as to afford Pleaſure to the Nurſe that ſuckles a young Child, both by the ſuckling of the Milk thro' it, and the Mouth of the Infant as it is ſucking.

Papillæ Inteſtinorum, ſmall Glandules or Kernels of which the innermoſt Coat of the Inteſtines or Guts is full; their Uſe being to ſoak in the ſtrain'd Juice call'd *Chyle*, and to diſtribute it to the Lacteal Veins.

Papillarum Proceſſus, or **Proceſſus Mammillares**, the ends of the Olfactory Nerves which convey the ſlimy Humours by the Fibres that pierce thro' the *Os Cribriforme* or Sieve-like Bone, to the Noſtrils and Palate.

Papio, the Baboon, a ſort of Ape.

Papiſts, a Name given to thoſe that acknowledge the Pope's Soveraignty, or profeſs the Popiſh Religion.

Papiſtry or **Popery**, the Doctrine, Opinions, or Principles of the Papiſts.

Pappoſe or **Pappous Herbs**, ſuch as are full of Down.

Pappus (*Lat.* among Herbaliſts) that ſoft light Down, which grows out of the Seeds of ſome Plants, as Thiſtles, Dandelion, Hawk-weed, *&c.*

Papula, a Swelling with many reddiſh Pimples that eat and ſpread; alſo a kind of Small Pox. See *Exanthemata*.

Papyrus (*Gr.*) a flaggy Shrub growing in the Marſhes and ſtanding Waters near the River *Nile* in *Egypt*; alſo that ſort of Paper which was made of it.

Par (*Lat.*) as *To be at Par*, i. e. to be equal.

Par Vagum (in *Anat.*) a pair of Nerves that ariſe below the Auditory ones from the ſides of the Oblongated Marrow, and is uſually counted the Eighth.

Par of Exchange (in *Trade*) is when a Perſon to whom a Bill is payable receives of the Acceptor, juſt ſo much Money in value, with reſpect to Weight and Fineneſs, as was paid to the Drawer by the Remitter. Thus ſuppoſing 36 Shillings of *Holland* to contain juſt as much Silver as 20 *Engliſh* Shillings; a Bill of Exchange drawn at the rate of 30 Shillings *Dutch* for each Pound Sterling, is according to the *Par*, viz. *Par pro pari*, or Value for Value.

Parable, a Declaration or Expoſition of a thing by way of Similitude or Compariſon; an Allegory, a dark Saying.

Parabola (*Gr.*) the comparing of things together; a Parable or Similitude: In *Rhetorick*, a figurative Expreſſion when one thing is utter'd and another ſignify'd: For Example, *As Cedars beaten with continual Storms, ſo great Men flouriſh.*

In *Geometry*, **Parabola** is one of the three Conick Sections, which ariſes from a Cone's being cut by a Plane, parallel to one of its Sides, or parallel to a Plane that touches one ſide of the Cone. The Quotient in Geometrical Diviſion is likewiſe ſo call'd by *Diophantus* and other Writers.

Parabolical or **Parabolick**, belonging to a Parable or to a *Parabola*.

Parabolick Conoid, See **Paraboloid**.

Parabolick, Cuneus, a kind of Solid mention'd by Dr. *Wallis*.

Parabolick Pyramidoid, a ſolid Figure ſo nam'd by the ſame Author, from its particular *Geneſis* or Formation.

Parabolick Space, is the *Area* or Content comprehended between the Curve or crooked Line of the Parabola and any *entire Ordinate*.

Parabolick Spindle, a ſolid Body made by the Rotation or turning of a *Semi-Parabola* about its Ordinate.

Parabolism, or **Depreſſion of an Equation** (in *Algebra*) the Diviſion of the Terms of an Equation, by the known Quantity that is involved or multiplied into the firſt Term.

Paraboloid (in *Geom.*) a Solid made by the turning of a *Parabola* about its Axis; it is otherwiſe call'd a *Prabolick Conoid*.

Paracelſian, a Phyſician, that in curing Diſeaſes, follows the Method of *Paracelſus*.

Paracelſick Medicines, ſuch Remedies as are prepar'd after the manner of that noted Chymiſt.

Paracenteſis (*Gr.*) a Puncture or Prick. In *Surgery*, an Inciſiou or Opening made in the lower Belly to let out Water, as in the Dropſy; or elſe in the Breaſt, to diſcharge corrupt Matter lodg'd there.

Parachroniſmus, an Errour in *Chronology*, a Miſtiming ſomewhat in the relation of any particular Action or Adventure.

Paracium (in *Doomſday-Book*) the Tenure that is between Parceners, *viz.* that which the youngeſt owes to the eldeſt.

Paraclet (*Gr.*) an Advocate, or Interceſſour; alſo a Comforter: The Word being often found in the New Teſtament, is to be underſtood in the former Senſe, when it relates to our Bleſſed Saviour, and in the latter, when apply'd to the Holy Ghoſt.

Paracmaſtica, a Feaver that declines daily; alſo declining Age.

Paracme, the declining of a Diſtemper, when its Rage is abated, and the Patient judg'd beyond Danger.

Paracynanche, an Inflammation in the outward Muſcles of the *Larynx* or Throat, accompany'd with a continual Feaver and difficulty of Breathing.

Parade (*Fr.*) Oſtentation, great Shew, State. In Military Affairs, the Place where Troops aſſemble or draw together, in order to mount Guards, or for any other Service.

Paradiaſtole (*Gr.*) Separation, Diſtinction. In *Rhetorick*, a dilating or inlarging on a Matter by Diſtinction; as *Vir bonus oppugnari poteſt, pecunia non oppugnari*: Alſo a Figure which disjoyns things that ſeem to have one Import, and ſhews how much they differ, by ſubjoyning to each its proper Meaning; as *Triſte lupus ſtabulis, maturis frugibus imbres.*

Paradigma, an Example, or Inſtance of ſomething ſaid or done.

Paradiſe, the Garden of *Eden*, where *Adam* was plac'd during his Innocency; the Manſion of Saints and Angels that enjoy the ſight of God, the Place of Bliſs in Heaven: Among the *Greeks* it was taken for an Incloſure or Park ſtor'd with all ſorts of Plants and wild Beaſts for Pleaſure; and any fine Garden or delightful Place is now uſually ſtyl'd a *Terreſtrial Paradiſe.*

Paradiſi Avis, the Bird of Paradiſe, a rare Bird ſo call'd, either upon account of its fine Colours, and the ſhape of its Body; or becauſe it is not known where it is bred, whence it comes, or whither it goes.

Paradiſi Grana, Cardamum-ſeed.

Paradox, a thing that ſeems ſtrange, abſurd and contrary to common Opinion: In Rhetorick, *Paradoxon* is ſomething caſt in by the by, contrary to the Opinion or Expectation of the Auditors, and otherwiſe call'd *Hypomone.*

Paradoxal or **Paradoxical**, belonging to a Paradox, ſurprizing.

† **Paradoxology**, a ſpeaking by Paradoxes.

Paradrome, a Walk or Gallery, that has no Shelter over head.

Paraenetical, apt to perſuade, or admoniſh.

Paraetonion, a ſort of white glewy Subſtance like Chalk found on *the Sea*-ſhore.

Parage (Law-Term) equality of Name, Blood or Dignity; more eſpecially of Land in the dividing of an Inheritance between Coheirs: Whence we have the Words to *Diſparage*, and *Diſparagement*: Alſo an old Word for Parentage.

Paragium, Peerage or the Quality of great Perſons: In the Civil Law, the Right of Noblemens younger Children, to hold part of the main Eſtate, without doing Homage to the elder Brother: In the old Laws of *England*, it ſignifies Parage or Peerage, and is more eſpecially taken for the equal Condition between two Parties to be eſpouſed or married.

Paragoge (*Gr.*) a producing or bringing forth: In *Grammar*, a deducing or deriving; alſo a Figure, when a Letter or Syllable is added at the end of a Word; as *Poteſtur* for *Poteſt*, *Veſtirier* for *Veſtiri.*

Paragogical, belonging to that Figure.

Paragon (*Ital.*) a compleat Model or Pattern; as *A Paragon of Beauty.*

Paragoricks, See *Anodynes.*

Paragraph, a Portion of Matter in a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe, contained between two Breaks, *i. e.* which begins with a new Line, and ends where the Line breaks off: Thus Books are commonly divided into Chapters, theſe into Sections, and Sections into Paragraphs.

Paragraphe, a Writing or Note in the Margin of a Book: In *Rhetorick*, a declining or waving of the Matter in Controverſy: Alſo a Figure us'd by Poets, when after having diſpatch'd one Subject they paſs on to another; as *Hactenus arvorum cultus & ſidera cœli; Nunc te Bacche canam*: Alſo the ſame as *Paragraphus*, or a Paragraph in a Treatiſe.

Paralipomena, the two Books of Chronicles in the old Teſtament, ſo call'd in *Greek*, becauſe they give an Account of ſome things more largely, which were left out or paſs'd by in the Hiſtory of the Kings.

Paralipſis, an omitting or paſſing by: In *Rhetorick*, a kind of Irony, wherein that thing ſeems to be let paſs, which nevertheleſs is deſign'd to be inſiſted on at large, with theſe Words, *Taceo, Mitto*; *i. e.* I ſay nothing of, I paſs by, *&c. Thus, I will not ſpeak of the Injury I have receiv'd from him*, &c.

Paralius, a ſort of Spurge, an Herb ſo call'd, becauſe it grows in Places near the Sea.

Parallactical, or **Parallactick**, belonging to a Parallax.

Parallactical Angle, an Angle made by the oblique cutting of a Circle of Altitude, or Vertical Circle with the Eclipticfk.

Parallax (*i. e.* Variation or Change) a Term made uſe of by Aſtronomers, to ſignifie the difference between the true and the apparent place of a Planet; which difference proceeds from the Errour of the Sight, at ſo vaſt a diſtance, and is greater or leſſer, according as the Star is nearer or more remote from the Earth.

Horizontal Parallax, is when the Sun, Moon or other Planet is in the *Horizon*, which is the greateſt of all: Or it is the difference between the real and apparent Place of ſuch a Planet, when it is either Riſing or Setting.

Parallax of Latitude, is an Arch of a great Circle paſſing by the Poles of the Zodiack to the apparent Place of the Star, and comprehended between two Circles of the Ecliptick, equally diſtant; one of which paſſes by the true place of the Star, and the other by its apparent Place.

Parallax of Longitude, is an Arch of the Ecliptick lying between two great Circles, whereof the one paſſes from the Poles of the Ecliptick and the Star's real Place, the other from the ſaid Poles by its apparent Place.

The **Moon's Parallax to the Sun** is the Exceſs of of the Parallax of the Moon above that of the Sun.

Angle of Parallax, that Angle which is made in the Center of a Planet, by two Lines imagined to be drawn from the Center of that Planet, to the Surface and Center of the Earth.

Parallel, equally, or every where alike diſtant, aſunder.

Parallel Circles (in *Aſtron.*) are all the leſſer Circles; particularly the Circles of Latitude, which being parallel to one another, and to the Equinoctial, ſerve for the better counting of the Degrees of Northern or Southern Latitude.

Parallel Planes (in *Geom.*) are thoſe Planes, that have all the Perpendiculars drawn between them equal to each other, *i. e.* when they are every where equally diſtant. For *Parallel Dial-Planes*, See *Dial-Planes*.

Parallel Rays (in *Opticks*) are thoſe that keep an equal diſtance from the viſible Object to the Eye, which is ſuppos'd to be infinitely remote from the Object.

Parallel Ruler, an Inſtrument made of Braſs, Steel or Wood, to draw Lines parallel to each other; being of great uſe in Architecture, Fortification and other parts of the Mathematicks.

Parallel Sphere, See *Sphere*.

In *Fortification*, the Counterſcarp is drawn **parallel** to the Face of its Baſtion, and generally the Line of Approaches to the Front of the Place Attacked, to prevent its being enfiladed, or ſcour'd in length.

A **Parallel**, a compariſon of Perſons or Things one with another; as *The Parallel of Alexander and Cæſar*.

In *Geography*, a **Parallel** is a Space on the Terreſtrial Globe, comprehended between two Circles parallel to the Equinoctial; between each of which in the longeſt Summer-day, there is a variation of a quarter of an Hour. See *Climate*.

Parallels or **Parallel Lines** (in *Geom.*) Lines that always keep at an equal diſtance one from another, and will ſo continue, tho' never ſo far extended; ſo that they cannot poſſibly go farther from, or come nearer to each other.

Parallels of Altitude or **Almicanters** (in *Aſtron.*) are Circles parallel to the Horizon, imagined to paſs through every Degree and Minute of the Meridian, between the Horizon and the *Zenith*, or Vertical Point.

Parallels of Declination, are Circles parallel to the Equinoctial; likewiſe ſuppoſed to paſs thro' every Degree and Minute of the Meridians, between the Equinoctial and each Pole of the World.

Parallels of Latitude (on the Celeſtial Globes) are leſſer Circles parallel to the Ecliptick, imagined to paſs through every Degree and Minute of the Colures.

Parallels of Latitude (on the Terreſtrial Globes) are the ſame with *Parallels of Declination* on the Celeſtial.

Paralleliſm, Parallel or Compariſon; as *He made a long Paralleliſm, betwixt the nature and effects of Wine and Melancholy*.

Paralleliſm of the Earth's Axis (in *Aſtron.*) is the Earth's keeping its Axis in its yearly Revolution round the Sun (according to the *Copernican* Syſtem) in a Poſition always parallel to it ſelf.

Parallelogram (in *Geom.*) a quadrilateral or four-ſided Figure, the oppoſite Sides of which are parallel; ſo that the Term may be apply'd to the Square, Oblong or long Square, *Rhombus* and *Rhomboid*.

Parallelogram is alſo an Inſtrument made of five Rulers of Braſs or Wood, with Sockets to ſlide or ſet to any proportion, in order to inlarge or diminiſh any Map or Draught.

Parallelogram-Protractor, a Braſs Semi-circle with four Rulers in form of a Parallelogram, made to move to any Angle; one of which Rulers is an Index that ſhews on the Semi-circle the quantity of any inward or outward Angle.

Parallelopiped, a ſolid Figure bounded by ſix Parallelograms, of which the two oppoſite ones are always equal and parallel.

Parallelopleuron, any Figure may ſo call'd that has two parallel Sides; But ſome Geometricians apply the Term to an imperfect Parallelogram, or kind of *Trapezium*, having unequal Angles and Sides, yet not all ſo, in regard that ſome of them anſwer one to another; obſerving a certain regularity and proportion of Parallels.

Paralogiſm, a fallacious or deceitful method of Arguing, whereby from two Propoſitions a falſe Concluſion is brought forth; as, William *is a Living-creature, a Jack-daw is a Living-creature; therefore* William *is a Jack-daw*.

To **Paralogize**, to reaſon captiouſly, to argue deceitfully.

Paralytical, belonging to, or partaking of the nature of the Palſey.

Paralytick, ſick of, or troubled with the Palſey.

Paralyſis, the Palſey, a Diſeaſe, which cauſes a reſolution or ſlackening of the Nerves, ſeizing either on the Whole Body, or on any particular Member of it; when both the Motion and Senſe of the Part is loſt, it is call'd a *Dead Palſey*: *Paralyſis* is alſo the Greek Name of a Flower, commonly call'd a Primroſe.

Parament (*Fr.*) an Ornament for an Altar: *Paraments* is us'd by *Chaucer* and other ancient Writers for Robes of State.

Parament or **Parement** (among Hunters) the red Fleſh between the Skin and Body of a Deer: In Architecture *Parement* is an uniform courſe of Stones.

Parameſe (*Gr.* in *Muſick*) the Sound of the fifth String, being next to the middlemoſt; alſo the Note call'd *B-fa-be-mi*.

Parameſus, the next Finger to the middle one, the Ring-Finger.

Parameter or **Latus Rectum** (in Conick Sections) is a third Proportional to the Line call'd *Abſciſſa*, and any Ordinate of a *Parabola*: The Term is alſo us'd in the *Ellipſis* and *Hyperbola*, but there it has a different Proportion.

Paramount (*Fr.*) Soveraign or Abſolute; as *A Paramount Authority*.

Lord Paramount (in Common Law) is the higheſt Lord of the Fee; as he that holds of a Superiour Lord, yet has a Tenant under him, is call'd the *Meſne* Lord: So that none ſeems to be abſolutely *Lord Paramount* but the King, who is alſo ſtyl'd *Patron Paramount* to all the Benefices of *England*.

Paramour, a Lover or Sweet-heart.

Paranete (*Gr.* in *Muſick*) the Sound of the ſixth String, ſo call'd as being next the laſt. *Paranete Synemmenon* the Note call'd C-ſol-fa. *Paranete Diezeugmenon*, D-la-ſol-re. *Paranete Hyperbolæon*, G-ſol-re-ut.

Paranites, a kind of Amethyſt, a precious Stone.

Paranymph, a Bride-man or Bride-maid, that is joyn'd with the Bridegroom or Bride, to ſee all things well order'd at a Wedding: Alſo one that makes a Speech in Commendation of thoſe that are commencing Doctors in an Univerſity.

Parapegma, a brazen Table fixt to a Pillar, on which Laws, Ordinances, Proclamations, *&c.* were anciently engrav'd; alſo a Table ſet up publickly, containing an account of the riſing and ſetting of the Stars, Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon, the Seaſons of the Year, *&c.* Whence Aſtrologers give the

Name of *Parapegmata*, to the Tables on which they draw Figures according to their Art.

Parapet (*Ital.* in Maſonry) a Wall or Balcony Breaſt-high, ranging about a Pillar, Tower, Steeple, or other Building. In *Fortification*, a Breaſt-work rais'd to cover Men againſt the Enemy's Cannon and ſmall Shot, on Ramparts, Baſtions, *&c.* It is uſually made of Earth eighteen or twenty Foot thick, ſix Foot high towards the Place, and four or five towards the Field.

The Term is alſo apply'd in general to any Line that ſecures Men from the Enemies Fire; ſo there are *Parapets* of Barrels, of Baskets, and of Bags, fill'd with Earth.

Paraphe (*Fr.*) a Flouriſh, a peculiar Knot or Mark ſet to a Deed or Letter, after or inſtead of a Name, in the ſigning of it; and generally any ſuch graceful ſetting out of one's Hand or Name in Writing.

Paapherna or **Paraphernalia Bona** (*Gr.*) thoſe Goods that a Wife brings her Husband over and above her Dower, as Furniture for her Chamber; wearing Apparel, Jewels, *&c.* In Common Law, they are call'd *Paraphanalia*, and are not to be put into the Husband's Inventory, eſpecially in the Province of *York*.

Paraphimoſis (in *Surgery*) a Fault in a Man's Yard, when the *Præputium* is ſo ſhort that it cannot cover the *Glans*; alſo a narrowneſs and ſtraightneſs of the Womb. The Term is likewiſe us'd when any other Parts that ſtop the natural Paſſages are drawn back, ſo that they cannot be reduc'd to their proper Places.

Paraphoron, a ſort of pale and rough Allum.

Paraphraſe, an Expoſition of a Text in clearer Terms, and more at large, wherein the Words are chang'd, but the Senſe is retain'd; ſo as to ſupply what the Author might have ſaid or thought upon the ſame Subject: Alſo a kind of Mark us'd in Printing.

To **Paraphraſe**, to make a Paraphraſe of, to comment upon.

Paraphraſt, a Paraphraſer, one that expounds a Matter by other Words.

Paraphraſtical, done by way of Paraphraſe, belonging to ſuch an Expoſition.

Paraphrenitis, a Madneſs accompany'd with a continual Feaver, by reaſon of ſome Matter that is lodg'd in the *Cerebellum* or leſſer Brain, and hinders the Paſſage of the Animal Spirits; whence the Lungs and Midriff are oppreſs'd.

Paraphroſyne, a ſlight ſort of Frenzy or Dotage.

Paraplegia, a Palſey that ſeizes all the parts of the Body below the Head, occaſion'd by a ſtoppage of the Spinal Marrow.

Paraquetto, a ſmall ſort of Parret, a Bird.

Pararhythmus, a preternatural fetching of *Breath*.

Paraſanga, a Meaſure of the Roads among the ancient *Perſians*, containing, thirty, forty, or ſixty Furlongs, according to the variations of Time and Place.

Paraſcenium (among the Ancients) the back part of the Scene or Stage in a Play-houſe.

Paraſceve, the Eve of the Sabbath or other Holy-day; eſpecially Eaſter-eve.

Paraſelene, a Mock-Moon, a Meteor in a watriſh Cloud reſembling the Moon.

Paraſiopeſis, a keeping Silence. In *Rhetorick*, a Figure when we ſay we will not ſpeak of ſuch a thing; which intimation alone makes it ſufficiently underſtood, or at leaſt encreaſes the Suſpicion.

Paraſite (among the Ancients) was the Prieſt's Gueſt, whom he invited to eat part of the Sacrifice: Whence the Word is taken for a Smell-feaſt, a Trencher-friend, a flattering Spunger or Hanger-on.

Paraſitical, belonging to a Paraſite.

Paraſitical Plants (among Herbaliſts) thoſe that are nouriſh'd by the Stock of others, as Miſletoe, Moſs, *&c.* ſome call them *Epidendræ*, becauſe they do not grow on the Ground, but on the Arms and Limbs of Trees.

Paraſol (*Fr.*) a ſmall ſort of Canopy or Umbrello, which Women carry over their Heads, to ſhelter themſelves from Rain, *&c.*

Paraſtades (*Gr.* in *Architect.*) the Poſts or Pillars, on both ſides of a Door, call'd Jaumbs.

Paraſtata, a Buttreſs or Square Pile, ſet at the Sides of Pillars; alſo an Under-Officer, or Lieutenant in the Wing of an Army.

Paraſtatæ or **Epididymidæ** (in *Anat.*) certain Veſſels inwrapped in the ſame Coat with the Spermatick Veſſels, which with their various Windings make up that Body that is fix'd on the back of the Teſticles.

Paraſtatica, a Pilaſter or ſquare Pillar ſet in a Wall.

Paraſynanche, an Inflammation of the Muſcles of the upper part of the *Oeſophagus* or Gullet, attended with a continu'd Feaver.

Paraſynaxis (in the Civil Law) a Conventicle, or unlawful Meeting.

Paratheſis, a putting to, a *Grammatical* Figure, in which two or more Subſtantives are put together in the ſame Caſe; as *Urbs Roma*, the City of *Rome*; it is call'd *Appoſitio* in *Latin*. Alſo a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a ſmall hint of a thing is given to the Auditors, with a Promiſe to inlarge on it at ſome other convenient Time. In the Art of Printing, *Paratheſis* ſignifies the Matter contain'd within two Crotchets, thus marked [ ]

Paratitla (in the Civil Law) a Summary Explication of the Law-Titles, and the Subject-Matter of them, as they are contain'd in the Volumes call'd *The Digeſt & Code*.

Paravail or **Tenant Paravail** (Law-Term) the loweſt Tenant, or he that is Tenant to one that holds his Fee of another; ſo call'd becauſe it is preſum'd he has Avail or Profit by the Land.

Parazon, a Wood-knife.

To **Parboil**, to boil but in part.

To **Parbreak** (old Word) to vomit.

Parbuncle (Sea-Term) a Rope that is us'd in the nature of a pair of Slings; being faſten'd together at both ends, and ſo put double about a Cask, or other weighty thing, to hoiſe it into the Ship.

Parcel, Part, Portion, Bundle, Sum.

Parcel-Makers, two Officers in the Exchequer that make the Parcels of the Eſcheators Accounts, ſo as to charge them with every thing they have levy'd for the Queen's Uſe, and deliver the ſame to one of the Auditors of that Court.

To **Parcel**, to divide into Parcels.

To **Parcel a Seam** (in Sea-Language) is when a narrow piece of Canvas, about a Hand's breadth, is laid upon a Ship's Seam newly calked, and afterwards daub'd over with Tar.

Parceners (in Common Law) when one dies poſſeſs'd of an Eſtate, and having Iſſue only Daughters; ſo that the Lands deſcend to thoſe Daughters, who are call'd *Parceners*, and are but as one Heir: The ſame Law is, if he have not any Iſſue, and his Siſters be his Heirs.

Parceners (according to Cuſtom) are the Sons of a Man that dies having Poſſeſſion of Lands in Gavel-kind, as in *Kent*, and ſome other franchiſed Places.

To **Parch**, to burn or dry up.

Parchment, See **Pergamena**.

Parcinary (Law-Term) a holding or poſſeſſing of Land, by Joynt-Tenants otherwiſe call'd *Coparceners*,

ceners, *pro Indiviſo*, *i. e.* without dividing their common Inheritance.

Parco fracto (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies againſt one that breaks a Pound, and takes away the Beaſts lawfully impounded.

Parcus (in old Records) a Pound to confine treſpaſſing or ſtraying Cattel; whence *Imparcare*, to impound; *Imparcatio*, Pounding, *&c.*

Pardalis (*Gr.*) the Panther, a wild Beaſt.

Pardon (*Fr.*) Forgiveneſs, eſpecially that which Almighty God admits Sinners to; alſo ſuch Indulgence as the Pope pretends to grant in freeing his Votaries from the Pains of Purgatory, *&c.* In Common Law, the remitting or forgiving of a Felony or other Offence againſt the Queen, *&c.*

Pardon ex Gratia Regis (*i. e.* by the King's Favour) that Pardon which the King affords, with ſome ſpecial regard to the Perſon or other Circumſtances.

Pardon by the Courſe of Law, is that which the Law in Equity allows for a light Offence, as Caſual Man-ſlaughter, when one kills a Man without any ſuch Intention.

Pardonable, to be pardoned.

Pardoners, were Perſons that formerly carry'd about the Pope's Indulgences, and ſold them to the higheſt Bidders: They are mention'd in *Stat.* 22. *H.* 8.

Pardus (*Gr.*) the Leopard or Male Panther; a wild Beaſt.

Pareas, a ſort of Serpent.

Parecbaſis, Digreſſion: In *Rhetorick*, a departing or wand'ring as it were from the main Subject or Matter in hand.

Parecheſis, a Reſemblance of a thing; a Figure much us'd in *Rhetorick*, and call'd *Alluſio* in *Latin*.

Paregmenon, a Derivative: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure that joyns Words together which are deriv'd one from another; as *Diſcreet*, *Diſcretion*.

Paregorica, Medicines that comfort, mollify and aſſwage.

Parelcon, a protracting or drawing out in length: In *Grammar*, a Figure, wherein a Word or Syllable is added to the end of another; as *Adeſdum*, *Etiamnum*, *Numnam*, &c.

Pareil (*Fr.*) equal, like; alſo the Name of one of the ſorts of Characters or Letters us'd by Printers.

Parelium or **Parhelium** (*Gr.*) a Mock Sun; a Meteor, ſometimes appearing on each ſide of the Sun, occaſion'd by the Refraction or breaking of its Beams on a Cloud.

Paremptoſis, a falling or coming in between; a Grammatical Figure when a Letter is added in the middle of a Word, as πτόλις for πόλις. Alſo a Term us'd by ſome Writers in *Phyſick*, when Blood ſlides from the Heart into the great Artery.

Parencephalos, a part of the Brain call'd *Cerebellum* in *Latin*.

Parenchymata (in *Anat.*) thoſe Bowels thro' which the Blood paſſes for its better Fermentation and Perfection; as the Heart, Liver, Lungs, Spleen, *&c.* It is alſo ſometimes taken in a large Senſe, for all the Bowels.

Parenchymous Parts (among old *Anatomiſts*) ſuch fleſhy Parts of the Body as fill up the void Spaces between the Veſſels, and do not conſiſt of Veſſels themſelves: But by the Means of Glaſſes it has been ſince diſcover'd, that all the Parts of an Animal Body, are nothing elſe but a Net-work of ſmall Veſſels and Canals.

Parent (*Lat.*) a Father or Mother; alſo Creatour, Original, Cauſe; as *God is the great Parent of the World*; *Plenty is the Parent of Luxury*.

Parentage, Kindred, Stock, Family.

Parentalia (among the *Romans*) Feaſts, Sacrifices, and other ſolemn Rites, perform'd by them, at the Funerals of their Relations and Friends.

Parentation, the performance of ſuch Funeral Solemnities.

† **Parenticide**, one that kills Father or Mother, or ſuch a Murder.

Parentheſis (*Gr.*) an interpoſition, or putting between: In Grammar, a Figure when ſome Vowel is put in the middle of a Word, which nevertheleſs does not make a Syllable, as νόος for νοῦς. Alſo a Clauſe put into the midſt of another Sentence, which may be left out, and yet the Senſe remain entire, or the Marks that include ſuch a Clauſe, and are thus expreſs'd ( ).

Parerga (in *Architect.*) ornamental Additions to a principal Work; alſo ſmall pieces of Paintings on the Sides, or in the Corners of the chief Piece. See *Landskip*.

Pareſis, a ſort of Palſey; a Diſeaſe.

Parget, the Plaiſter of a Wall.

Parhelium, See **Parelium**.

Parhypate (*Gr.*) in *Muſick* the Sound of the String next the Baſs. *Parhypate Hapatôn*, the Note *C-fa-ut*. *Parhypate Meſon*, the Note *F-fa-ut*.

Parian Marble, an excellent ſort of white Marble, ſo call'd from *Paros*, an Iſland of the *Ægean* Sea, which afforded good ſtore of it.

Parietals, or **Parietal Bones** (in *Anat.*) two Bones of the fore part of the Head, which are the thinneſt in the Scull, and almoſt of a ſquare Figure.

Parietaria (*Lat.*) an Herb that grows upon Walls, and is commonly call'd *Pellitory* of the *Wall*, being of a cleanſing and cooling Quality.

Parilian or **Palilian Feaſts**, See **Palilia**.

Paris or **Herb Paris**, an Herb otherwiſe call'd True-Love or One-berry: The Berries and Leaves are cooling and drying; the former being us'd inwardly in the Plague and Malignant Diſeaſes, and the Leaves outwardly, in Peſtilential Buboes and other hot Swellings.

Pariſh, a Territory which in Spiritual Matters is under the Charge of a particular Prieſt; either a Rector or a Vicar.

Pariſh-Church or **Parochial Church**, that which the People of every Pariſh reſort to, in order to aſſiſt at Divine Service; the other Churches being either *Cathedral*, where the Biſhop of the Dioceſs has his Chair or Seat, or elſe *Collegiate*, which is endow'd for a Body or Society of Regular Clergymen.

Pariſhioner, an Inhabitant of a Pariſh.

Pariſthmia (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) two Glandules or Kernels joyn'd together, and having one common Cavity, which opens into the Mouth: They ſerve to ſend forth a certain ſlimy Matter into the Jaws and Mouth; being otherwiſe call'd *Tonſillæ & Amygdalæ*.

Pariſyllabical Nouns (in *Grammar*) thoſe Nouns which conſiſt of equal Syllables, or that have not more Syllables in one Caſe than in another.

Paritour, See **Apparitour**.

Parity (*Lat.*) Equality, Evenneſs.

Park, an Incloſure or Place fenc'd about for the keeping of Deer, or any other ſort of wild Beaſts for Chace.

Park of Artillery (in a Camp) a Poſt out of Cannon-ſhot of the Enemy or Place beſieged, fortify'd to keep the great Guns, artificial Fires, Powder, and other Warlike Amunition; where to prevent Accidents by Fire only Pike-men do Duty.

Park of Proviſions, another Place in the Camp, ſet a-part on the Rear of every Regiment, for Sutlers and others to bring all ſorts of Proviſions to ſell for the uſe of the Army.

Park-boat (Law-Term) a being free from the Duty of incloſing a Park.

Park-Leaves, a ſort of Herb.

Parley *(Fr.)* a Conference with an Enemy about ſome Affair or Propoſal.

To Beat or Sound a Parley, to give the Signal for ſuch a Conference, by beat of Drum or ſound of Trumpet; which is uſually done by the Beſiegers to have leave to bury their Dead, and by the Beſieged, in order to ſurrender the Place upon certain Terms.

Parliament (in *France*) a Supreme Court of Judicature; alſo the Seſſion or Term during which the Judges of that Court ſit. In *England*, it is the chief Aſſembly and Council of the Nation, met together to make or alter Laws, and to debate Matters of Importance relating to the Common-wealth: It conſiſts of the three Eſtates of the Realm, *viz.* the King or Queen, the Lords Spiritual, and Lords Temporal, and the Commons.

The Societies of the two *Temples*, or *Inns* of *Court*, do likewiſe call that Aſſembly a *Parliament*, wherein they conſult about the common Affairs of their reſpective Houſes.

Parliament de la Bond, a Parliament ſo call'd in King *Edward* II's Time, to which the Barons came arm'd againſt the *Spencers* with colour'd Bands upon their Sleeves for diſtinction.

Clerk of the Parliament, an Officer that records all Acts done in the High Court of Parliament, and engroſſes them fairly on Parchment-Rolls, in order to be kept for Poſterity.

Parliamentary, belonging to, or agreeable to the Method of Parliaments.

Parliamentum Diabolicum (*i. e.* the Deviliſh Parliament) a Parliament held at *Coventry*, *An.* 38. *H.* 4. wherein *Edward* Earl of *March*, afterwards King, and ſeveral of the Nobility were attainted.

Parliamentum Indoctorum (*i. e.* the Parliament of the Unlearned) a Parliament held at *Coventry An.* 6. *H.* 4. and ſo call'd, in regard that by ſpecial Precept to the Sheriffs in their ſeveral Counties, no Lawyer or Perſon skill'd in the Law was to be admitted.

Parliamentum inſanum (*i. e.* the Mad Parliament) a Parliament ſo termed in Hiſtory, which was held at *Oxford*, *An.* 41. *H.* 3.

Parliamentum Religioſorum, a Conference had in the Parlour or Common Room of a Monaſtery, where the Friers withdrew after Dinner, to diſcourſe and converſe together.

Parlour, a low Room to receive Company in.

† **Parlous**, dangerous, ſhrewd, ſubtil, notable.

Parmacity, an excellent Medicine: See *Sperma Ceti.*

Parmeſan, a ſort of Cheeſe ſo call'd, becauſe it is made in the Dukedom of *Parma* in *Italy*.

Parnel, a Woman's Name, probably contracted from the *Latin*, *Petronilla*; alſo a Nick-name particularly apply'd to any wanton Woman.

Prattling Parnel, a kind of Herb.

Parochial (*Gr.*) belonging to a Pariſh.

Parochia (*Gr.* among the *Romans*) a Living in Lands or Houſes given to old Captains, Colonels, *&c.* for their Maintenance. But the Word has been ſince apply'd to the Dioceſs or Precinct of a Biſhop, and afterwards to what we now ſtrictly call a Pariſh; being deriv'd from the *Greek* Word *Parœcia*, i.e. an Aſſembly of Neighbouring Inhabitants.

Parochianus (in old Writers) a Title given to any Perſon living within the Dioceſs or Juriſdiction of a Biſhop.

Parochus (among the Ancients) an Officer that provided Salt, Wood, and other Neceſſaries for thoſe that travell'd upon the Publick Account.

Parodick Degree, See **Degree.**

Parodontides, Swellings in the Gums.

Parody, a Poetick Sport, which conſiſts in putting ſome ſerious Pieces into Burleſk, and affecting as much as is poſſible, the ſame Words, Rhimes and Cadences.

Parœcia, See **Parochia.**

Parœmia, a Proverb. In *Rhetorick*, the Continuation of a Trope or Figure, with reſpect to the common Uſe; as *Æthiopem lateremve lavare.*

Parole (*Fr.*) Speech, Word, Saying; as *A Priſoner ſet at Liberty upon his Parole*, i.e. upon his Word or Promiſe, to return at the time appointed: In a Law-ſenſe, it is ſometimes us'd for a Plea in Court.

Leaſe Parole, a Leaſe by word of Mouth, to diſtinguiſh it from one in Writing.

Will Parole, See **Will.**

Paromœon *(Gr.)* a Figure in *Grammar* when all the Words of a Sentence begin alike, or with the ſame Letter: as *O Tite, tute, Tati, tibi tanta Tyranne tuliſti.* [illegible] when ſeveral Nouns or Verbs are produc'd like the former, only with a little Variation of the Caſes or Tenſes; as *Multa viri virtus animo, multuſque recurſat Gentis honos.*

Paronomaſia *(i. e.* a Likeneſs of Words) a Rhetorical Figure, in which by the Change of a Letter or Syllable ſeveral things are alluded to; as *Bolder in a Buttery than in a Battery.* This Figure in *Latin* is call'd *Agnominatio.*

Paronychia or **Panaritium**, a preternatural Swelling or Sore, under the Root of the Nail, in one's Finger; a Felon or Whitlow. See *Panaritium.*

Paronychia foliis rutaceis, Rue-Whitlow-graſs, an Herb good for King's-evil, Swellings, *&c.*

Paropiæ, the leſſer Corners of the Eye.

Paroptoſis, a roaſting or boiling; alſo a kind of burning, anciently us'd in ſeveral Diſeaſes.

Parotides (in *Anat.)* certain Glandules or Kernels under and behind the Ears, appointed to ſtrengthen the Partition of the Veſſels, and to ſoak up the Moiſture of the Brain; alſo a preternatural Swelling of thoſe Kernels, commonly call'd *A Swelling of the Almonds of the Ears.*

Paroxyſm, a Fit or Return in an Ague, Feaver, or other Diſeaſe.

Parpunctum or **Perpunctum** (in old Writers) a Coat of Mail, a Doublet lined and quilted for defenſive Armour.

Parrels (in Sea-Affairs) thoſe Frames made of Trucks, Ribs and Ropes, which go about the Maſts, and are made faſt to the Yards at both Ends; ſo that by them, the Yards may ſlide up and down upon the Maſts.

Parret, a known Bird of divers Colours brought from the *Weſt-Indies.*

Sea-Parret, a Fiſh that has very ſparkling and beautiful Eyes, the Balls of which are as clear as Cryſtal; no Teeth, but Jaws ſo ſolid, that it can cruſh Oiſters, Muſcles, Cockles, and other Shell-fiſh to pieces, to get out their Fleſh: Theſe Sea-Parrets are excellent Meat, and ſome weigh twenty Pounds.

Parrheſia *(Gr.)* Liberty or Freedom of Speech: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when one ſpeaks boldly or freely about Matters diſpleaſing to others or liable to Envy.

Parricide *(Lat.)* the Murderer of a Father or Mother, alſo ſuch a hainous Murder; againſt which the *Romans* made a Law, ordaining, That the Perſon convicted of this Crime, after he had been firſt whipt till the Blood came, ſhould be ty'd up in a Leathern Sack, together with a Dog, an Ape, a Cock and a Viper, and ſo thrown into the Sea, or next River.

To Parſe, to expound a Leſſon, according to the Rules of Grammar, as School-boys do.

Parſimonious, Saving or Thrifty.

Parſimony, Frugality, Sparingneſs, good Huſbandry.

Parſley, a Pot-herb, hot and dry in the ſecond Degree.

Macedonian Parſley, otherwiſe called *Aliſanders*, one of the Furnitures of Winter-Sallets.

Parſly-Hedge, a ſort of Herb.

Parſley-Pert or **Break-Stone**, an Herb of ſingular Virtue to provoke Urine, and againſt Gravel or Stone in the Kidneys.

Parſnep or **Parſnip**, a Plant whoſe Root is well known, and taken for a very nouriſhing ſort of Food.

Parſon, *Perſona* (*Lat.* Law-Term) the Rector or Miniſter of a Pariſh-Church, ſo call'd becauſe he repreſents that Church, and bears the Perſon of it, as well in ſuing as being ſued, in any Action relating to the ſame.

Parſon Imperſonee, one that is put in poſſeſſion of a Church, whether Appropriate or Preſentative, by the Act of another.

Parſon Mortal, the Rector of a Church, made for his own Life, was formerly ſo call'd, and in Latin, *Perſona Mortalis*; but a *Collegiate* or *Conventual* Body, to whom the Church is for ever appropriated; was ſtyled *Perſona Immortalis*, or *Parſon Immortal*.

Parſonage, a Spiritual Living, compos'd of Glebe-Land, Tithes and other Offerings of the People, ſet a-part for the maintenance of the Miniſter of a particular Church: Alſo the Parſon's Manſion or Dwelling-Houſe.

Part, a Piece of any thing, Share, Side, Duty: In *Logick*, that which is joyn'd to any Univerſal; ſo *Species*'s are ſaid to be Parts of the *Genus*. In *Mathematicks*, a leſs Quantity compar'd with a greater.

Among *Anatomiſts*, a **Part** is taken for that whereof the whole Body is compos'd, and which partakes with it of common Life and Senſe; every part ſerving for its peculiar Uſe. Theſe Parts are either *Principal* or *Inſervient*, *Organical* or *Inorganick*, *Similar* or *Diſſimilar*, *&c.* which See in their proper Places.

Aliquant and **Aliquot Parts**, See *Aliquant* and *Aliquot*.

Proportional Part, a Part or Number that is Agreeable to, or bears any Proportion to ſome other Part or Number.

Part of Fortune (in *Aſtrol.*) the Lunar Horoſcope, or the Place from whence the Moon takes her Progreſs at that very moment that the Sun riſes from the Point of the Eaſt.

Partage, Partition, a ſharing or dividing.

To **Partake**, to take part of.

Partart, See *Patart*.

Parterre (*Fr.*) a Garden with Knots or Figures; a Flower-Garden, eſpecially that part of it, which is border'd with Box, and contains variety of fine Flowers.

Parters of Gold and Silver, See *Finers*.

Partes Finis nihil habuerunt, &c. (in Common Law) an Exception taken againſt a Fine levied.

Parthenis or **Parthenium** (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd Stinking May-weed.

Partial (*Lat.*) biaſſed to one's Party or Intereſt.

Partial Eclipſe, See *Eclipſe*.

Partiality, a being partial, an inclining to one Party more than another.

To **Participate**, to partake of, to have a ſhare in, to take part with.

Participation, the Act of Participating.

Participial (in *Grammar*) belonging to, or that is of the Nature of a Participle; as *Participial Nouns*.

A **Participial**, an Adjective derived from a Verb, tho' not an abſolute Participle.

Participle, one of the eight Parts of Speech, ſo call'd, becauſe it partakes both of the Noun and of the Verb; as *loving*, *loved*; *eating*, *eaten*, &c.

Particle, a ſmall undeclined Word, a ſmall Parcel, little Part, Crum.

Particular, proper, peculiar; ſingular, extraordinary, uncommon; intimate, familiar.

A **Particular**, a particular Circumſtance; an Inventory of Goods.

To **Particularize**, to inſiſt or inlarge upon Particulars, to give a particular Account of.

Particularity, a Particular, a particular Matter.

Partile Aſpect (in *Aſtrol.*) the moſt exact and full Aſpect that can be; ſo call'd, becauſe it conſiſts preciſely of ſo many Parts or Degrees as are requiſite to compleat it, even to a Degree: Thus the Planet *Mars* in the 24th Degree of *Aries*, and *Venus* in the 24th of *Libra*, are ſaid to be *in partile Oppoſition*.

Partiſan, a Favourer or Abetter of a Party, a Stickler: In the Art of War, a *good Partiſan* is an able Soldier well skill'd in commanding a Party; who knows the Country, how to avoid Ambuſhes, and to ſurprize the Enemy. Alſo a Farmer of the *French* King's Revenue.

Partiſan or **Pertuiſan**, a Weapon like a Halbard, ſometimes us'd by Lieutenants of Foot.

Partition, a parting, ſharing, or dividing, that which ſerves to divide a Room, *&c.* In a Law-ſenſe, *Partition* is a dividing of Lands deſcended by the Common Law or by Cuſtom, among Coheirs or Parceners, whether Sons, Daughters, Siſters, or otherwiſe of Kin to the Anceſtour, who was poſſeſs'd of the Eſtate.

Partitione facienda, a Writ that lies for thoſe who hold Lands or Tenements joyntly, and would ſever to every one his Part, againſt him or them that refuſe to joyn in making the Partition.

Partizan, See *Partiſan*.

Partlet (in old Statutes) the looſe Collar of a Doublet, to be ſet on or taken off by it ſelf; alſo a kind of Neck-kerchief or Band.

Partner, one that takes part, or is joyn'd with another in ſome Concern.

Partners (in a Ship) ſtrong Pieces of Timber, bolted to the Beams that compaſs and ſhut in the Maſts at the Deck, ſo as to keep the Maſts ſteady in the Steps, and alſo from rolling or falling over the Ship's Sides.

Partnerſhip, a Rule in *Arithmetick*, the ſame as *the Rule of Fellowſhip*; which See.

Partridge, a dainty Fowl that flies low and not far, making a great Noiſe in its Flight: Theſe Birds lie in Coveys ſeveral together, and are catch'd with Dogs and Nets, or with Hawks.

Partus (*Lat.*) the bringing forth of Young in natural Births.

Partus Cæſareus, a Birth when a Child is cut out of the Womb for want of Paſſage.

Partus Difficilis, a difficulty in bringing forth.

Party, a Perſon, one that is at Law with another; alſo Aſſociation, Faction, or Side: In the Art War, a ſmall Body of Horſe or Foot, ſent out to diſcover, or upon any Military Execution.

Parties to a Fine or Deed, they that are named therein, as Parties to or concerned in it; they that levy the Fine, and they to whom it is levy'd; or they that make the Deed, and they to whom it is made.

Party per Bend (in *Heraldry*) parted or divided through the Bend.

Party per Pale, divided through the Pale; See *Bend* and *Pale*.

Party-Jury, a Jury conſiſting of half *Engliſh*-Men and half Foreigners: See *Half-Tongue*, and *Medietas Linguæ*.

Parvis, a Court before a Church-Porch, or any Palace or ſtately Houſe; whence that Diſputation at *Oxford*, call'd *Diſputatio in Parviſiis*: It is alſo apply'd to the Mooting or Law-Diſputes among young Students at the Inns of Court.

Parvity or **Parvitude** (*Lat.* in *Philoſ.*) little-neſs, ſmalneſs.

Parvo Nocumento, a Writ of Nuſance; See *Nuſance*.

Parvum & Craſſum (in *Anat.*) the fourth pair of Muſcles of the Head, ſo nam'd becauſe it is but a little one, yet pretty thick: It takes its from the tranſverſe Proceſſes of the uppermoſt *Vertebra*, or Turning-Joynts of the Neck, and is let into the hinder Root of the Mammillary Proceſs.

Parus, the Tit-mouſe or Coal-mouſe, a Bird.

To **Pary** (in Fencing) to put by, or keep off.

Parylis (*Gr.*) an Inflammation, Rottenneſs, or Swelling in the Gums.

Paſcage or **Paſcuage** (old Word) grazing or feeding of Cattel.

Paſch-Flower, a ſort of Plant, probably ſo call'd from its Flowering about Eaſter-time.

Paſcha (*Heb.*) the Paſſover, a Feaſt kept by the *Jews* in remembrance of God's ſignal Mercy to them, when the deſtroying Angel paſs'd over their Houſes, but ſlew all the firſt-born of the *Egyptians*: Alſo the Feſtival of *Eaſter*, or Chriſtian Paſſover, celebrated about that time in memory of out bleſſed Saviour's Reſurrection.

Paſcha Clauſum (in ancient Deeds) the Octave or eighth Day after *Eaſter*, call'd *Low-Sunday*, which cloſes or concludes that Solemnity.

Paſcha Floridum, Palm-Sunday, or the Sunday before Eaſter, when the proper Hymn or Goſpel ſung was, *Occurrunt turba cum floribus & palmis*, &c. *i.e.* The Multitude come forth with Flowers and Palm-branches.

Paſchal, belonging to the *Jewiſh* Paſſover, or to Eaſter; as *The Paſchal Lamb*.

Paſchal Rents, certain Rents or Duties, otherwiſe termed *Synodals*, and paid yearly by the inferiour Clergy to the Biſhop or Arch-Deacon, at their Eaſter-Viſitation. See *Chriſmatis Denarii*.

Pas de ſouris (*Fr.*) a Term in Fortification, the ſame as *Berme* and *Foreland*; See *Foreland*.

To **Paſh**, to daſh together.

Paſquil, a ſlanderous Libel poſted up for Publick View; ſo call'd from *Paſquin*, a certain Statue in the City of *Rome*, upon which all Lampoons or Satyrical Papers are uſually fixed, and father'd on him as the Author.

Paſquinade, a Satyrical Invective or Libel, ſavouring of the Paſquin at *Rome*.

Paſs, State, or Condition; a Licence to Travel, a Thruſt in Fencing.

To **Paſs**, to come or go through, by, or over; to croſs, to go beyond; to ſpend time, to be current as Money is.

Paſs-Port, a Licence granted by one that has Authority, for the ſafe Paſſage of any Man, from one Place to another; a Paſs or Safe-conduct.

Paſſable, that may be paſſed over; alſo tolerable, indifferent.

Paſſade (*Fr.*) an Alms or Benevolence given to poor Paſſengers: Alſo the Manage, Turn, or Courſe of a Horſe backward and forward upon the ſame Plot of Ground.

Paſſade or **Paſſado**, a Paſs or Thruſt in Fencing.

Paſſage, a going from one Place to another, the Place through which one goes; or the liberty of Paſſing: A Place in a Book or Diſcourſe, an Event or Chance, a Tranſaction; alſo a kind of Game with three Dice. In a Law-ſenſe *Paſſage* ſignifies the Fare or Hire paid for being convey'd beyond Sea, or over a River.

Paſſagio, a Writ impowering the Keepers of the Ports to grant a Paſſage over Sea.

Paſſagium, a Word anciently us'd for a Voyage or Expedition to the Holy Land, made by the Kings of *England* in Perſon.

Paſſant (*Fr.*) paſſing or going by: Among Heralds it is apply'd to a Lion repreſented in any Eſcutcheon, in a walking Poſture; but with reſpect to moſt other Beaſts, they call it *Tripping*.

Paſſarado (Sea-Term) any Rope with which the Sheat-blocks or Pulleys of the Main and Fore-Sails are haled down aft; or the Clew of the Main-ſail to the Cubbridge-head of the Main-maſt, and the Clew of the Fore-ſail to the Cat-head; which is only done when the Ship goes large.

Paſſator (in old *Latin* Records) one that has the Intereſt; or Command of the Paſſage of a River.

Paſſenger, one that paſſes or travels by Land or Water; alſo a kind of ſmall trained Hawk.

Paſſeover, See *Paſcha*.

Paſſe-pierre, or **Pierce-pierre**; a ſort of Stone-Parſley, an Herb.

Paſſe-Port, See *Paſs-Port*.

Paſſe-Velours (*Fr.*) a kind of Flower.

Paſſe-Volant, a Faggot in a falſe Muſter of Soldiers, one that is foiſted into a Company to make up the Number on a Muſter-day; an Hireling or baſe Fellow.

Paſſer (*Lat.*) the Sparrow, a Bird; alſo a kind of flat Fiſh, the Flounder, the Bret or Holybut. *Paſſer Troglodytes*, the Wren.

Paſſerina, the Herb Chick-weed, ſo call'd becauſe Sparrows are greatly delighted with it.

Paſſibility, an aptneſs or qualification to ſuffer.

Paſſible, capable of Suffering.

Paſſion, tranſport of Mind, ſtrong Deſire or Inclination, Affection, Fondneſs; Anger, or Wrath; Suffering: Among Phyſicians, it is taken for any Pain or Diſturbance in the Body; as *The Iliack Paſſion*, *i.e.* a painful wringing in the ſmall Guts. See *Iliack*.

The **Paſſions**, the Affections of the Mind; as Love, Hatred, Fear, Joy.

Paſſion-Flower, a Flower ſo call'd from the reſemblance it has of ſeveral Croſſes, when ſpread out to its full length.

Paſſion-Week, the Week next before the Feſtival of *Eaſter*, when our Saviour's Paſſion is commemorated.

Paſſionate, prepoſſeſſed with Paſſion, haſty, inclined to Anger, ſoon angry; alſo amorous, affectionate, fond, deep in Love.

Paſſionate for a thing, that has a ſtrong Inclination for it.

Paſſive, apt to ſuffer or bear, oppoſed to *Active*: Thus Wood with reſpect to Fire that acts upon it, has a paſſive or ſuffering Quality.

Paſſive Principles (among Chymiſts) *Water* and *Earth*, ſo termed becauſe either their Parts are at reſt, or elſe at leaſt not ſo ſwiftly moved, as thoſe of *Spirit*, *Oil* and *Salt*; ſo that they ſerve to check and hinder the quick Motion of the *Active Principles*.

Paſſive Voice of a Verb (in *Grammar*) that which betokens Suffering, or being acted upon; as *Amor*, I am loved; *Doceor*, I am taught, *&c.*

Paſta (in old *Records*) Paſte or kneeded Dough, before it is bak'd.

Paſtel, a Plant ſowed in the Spring, of which in ſome Places there are ſeveral Crops in a Year: It is otherwiſe call'd *Woad*, and of great uſe among the Dyers.

Paſtern, the hallow of a Beaſt's Heel; alſo a Shackle for a Horſe.

Paſtil, a ſort of Paſte of ſeveral Colours, gumm'd and ground, of which Crayons are made to draw upon Paper or Parchment: Alſo a certain Compoſition of dry Perfumes to burn in a Chamber: Alſo a ſweet Ball for ſmelling made of Wax, Gum-Storax, *Indian* Balſam and other Ingredients.

Among Confectioners, **Paſtils** are a kind of perfum'd Sugar-paſte of ſeveral Colours, of which there are different ſorts uſually dreſs'd upon China-Diſhes, to ſet off a Deſert or Banquet of Sweetmeats; as *Apricock-Paſtils, Cinnamon-Paſtils, Orange-flower-Paſtils*, &c.

Paſtime, Sport, Recreation, Divertiſement.

Paſtinaca *(Lat.)* the Parſnep, a Root of a fattening and cleanſing Quality.

Paſtination (in Husbandry) the opening breaking fine and laying looſe of Earth in order to be planted.

Paſtions, See **Biſtort.**

Paſtitium, a Word us'd in Doomſday-Book for Paſture-ground.

Paſtophori *(Gr.)* certain Prieſts, whoſe Buſineſs it was, at ſolemn Feſtivals, to carry the Shrine of the Deity, when they were to pray for Rain, fair Weather, *&c.*

Paſtor *(Lat.)* properly a Shepherd or Herdſman, but figuratively taken for a Curate or Miniſter of a Church.

Paſtoral, belonging to a Shepherd, or to a Church-Miniſter; as *A Paſtoral Song, a Paſtoral Letter.*

A **Paſtoral**, a ſort of Poem relating to Affairs between Shepherds and Shepherdeſſes.

Paſtry, Work made of Paſte or Dough; alſo the Place where ſuch Work is perform'd.

Paſturable, that ſerves or is fit for Paſture.

Paſturage, Paſture or Paſture-ground.

Paſture, Land that is neither Meadow nor Ploughed, but reſerved for the feeding of Cattel: Alſo ſuch Fodder or Food; alſo the Viands, Feeding or Feeding-place of Deer.

To **Paſture**, to put into Paſture, to feed Cattel.

Paſtus (in old *Latin* Writers) an Entertainment or Treat challenged as a Cuſtomary Due, from the Vaſſal to his Lord.

Paſuage or **Paſnage**, Money taken for Malt, or the feeding of Hogs. See *Pannage*.

Pat, that is fit, ſuitable, or to the purpoſe.

Patache *(Fr.)* a kind of Pinnace or ſmall Ship.

Patacoon, a *Spaniſh* Coin worth about four Shillings and eight Pence Sterling.

Patagons, a People inhabiting *Terra Magellanica* in the *Weſt-Indies*, ſaid to be ten Foot in height.

Patart or **Partart**, a *Dutch* Stiver, a Coin, five of which make Six-Pence *Engliſh*.

Pate, the Head: In *Fortification*, a kind of Platform of an Oval Figure, encompaſs'd with a Breaſt-work, without any other Defence, for the moſt part but that fore-right: Theſe *Pates* are commonly raiſed in Marſhy Grounds, to cover the Gate of a Town.

Patee (in *Heraldry*) as *A Croſs Patee*, i. e. a kind of Croſs whoſe Ends are broad and opened: Thus 'tis ſaid, *The Field Sable, a Croſs Patee Argent*: This Figure of a Croſs is alſo call'd *Formee*.

Patees, See **Petty Patees.**

Patefaction *(Lat.)* an opening or laying open; a diſcovering or making manifeſt.

Patella *(Lat.)* a deep Diſh with broad Brims: Among *Anatomiſts*, the round, broad Bone, at the joynting of the Thigh and Leg; the Whirl-bone of the Knee.

Patents, Writings ſealed open, with the broad Seal of the Kingdom. See *Letters Patent*.

Clerk of the Patents, an Officer appointed, *An.* 16. *Jac.* 1.

Patentee, the Perſon to whom the King grants his Letters Patent.

Pater *(Lat.)* a Father.

Pater-Guardian, a Title given to the Head of a College or Monaſtery of *Franciſcan* Friers.

Pater-Noſter (i. e. Our Father) the Lord's Prayer, ſo call'd from the firſt two Words of it in *Latin*: Whence the great Beads of a Chaplet, generally u'sd by Papiſts at their Devotions, are alſo termed *Pater-Noſters*.

Pater Patratus, the Title of the firſt and principal Perſon in the Herald's College among the ancient *Romans*.

Paternal, belonging to a Father, Fatherly.

Paternity, the Quality of a Father, Fatherhood, Father-ſhip.

Path of the Vertex, an Aſtronomical Term made uſe of by Mr. *Flamſted*, to ſignify a Circle deſcrib'd by any Point of the Earth's Surface, as the Earth turns round its Axis; which Point is the ſame with the *Zenith* or Vertical Point in the *Ptolemaick* Syſtem.

Pathema or **Pathos** *(Gr.)* Paſſion or Sufferings: In the Art of Phyſick, all preternatural Diſturbance, with which a Humane Body is annoy'd.

Pathetical or **Pathetick**, that moves or ſtirs up the Paſſions or Affections.

Parthetick-Nerves (in *Anat*) the fourth Pair, which ariſe from the top of the *Oblongated Marrow*, and paſſing thro' the Scull are beſtow'd on the Muſcle of the Eye call'd *Trochlearis*, which they aſſiſt in rolling the Eye about; and ſince that Motion uſually happens upon ſome Paſſion of the Mind, as Love, Anger, *&c.* theſe Nerves are fitly ſtyl'd *Oculorum Motores Pathetici*.

Pathognomonicum (among Phyſicians) a proper inſeparable Sign, which is peculiar to a Diſeaſe, and to all of its kind; as a true Pleuriſy is always accompany'd with a continual Feaver, hard Breathing, Stitches and a Cough.

Pathology, that part of Phyſick which treats of the preternatural Conſtitution of a Man's Body; ſo as by that Means to diſcover the Nature, Cauſes and Differences of Diſeaſes.

Pathopœia, the raiſing of a Paſſion, that Method in *Rhetorick*, by which the Mind is mov'd to Hatred, Anger, Pity, *&c.*

Pathos, Paſſion, that which one ſuffers or has ſuffer'd: In *Rhetorick*, it ſignifies the ſeveral Affections, which the Oratour ſtirs up in his Hearers: In *Phyſick*, the ſame as *Pathema*; which ſee.

† **Partibulary** (*Lat.*) belonging to a Gallows.

Partibulum, a kind of Fork to which the Slaves at *Rome*, and others condemn'd to ſervile Puniſhments, having their Hands ty'd, were whipt about the Streets, and ſometimes crucify'd; alſo a Gallows or Gibbet.

Patience, a Vertue enabling to endure Pain, Croſſes, Afflictions, *&c.* with Calmneſs of Mind and Conſtancy: Alſo an Herb, being a ſort of large and very ſower Sorrel. See *Dock*.

Patient, Suffering, induring, that quietly bears Afflictions, Affronts, or Injuries.

A **Patient**, a Perſon that is under the Hands of a Phyſician or Surgeon in order to the Cure of ſome Diſtemper or Wound. In Philoſophy, *the Patient, i. e.* that which ſuffers is oppos'd to the *Agent*, or that which acts.

Patina (*Lat.*) a Pot or Pan of Earth or Metal in which things were boil'd, dreſs'd or potted, and ſerv'd up to Table in their Broth or Pickle; alſo a Platter, Charger or Baſon, us'd by the Prieſts for that purpoſe.

Patine (among *Roman* Catholicks) the little flat Saucer or Plate, with which the Chalice is cover'd at Maſs.

Patonce (in *Heraldry*) as *A Croſs Patonce*, i. e. a Croſs whoſe Ends are broad, and as it were, three ways hooked: It may be thus expreſs'd, *Gules, a Croſs Potence Argent.*

Patres Conſcripti (*Lat. i. e.* enrolled Fathers) the Senatours of *Rome*, anciently ſo call'd, becauſe *Romulus* firſt wrote down their Names on Tables of Gold: But they that were choſen from among the Knights to be Senatours, were termed *Patres Allecti.*

Patria, one's Country or Birth-place: In a Law-ſenſe, it is taken for the Men of a Neighberhood; as *Inquiſitio per Patriam*, i. e. a Jury of the Neighbouring Inhabitants.

Patriarch (*Gr.*) one of thoſe Primitive Fathers, famous in old times for the Generations that ſprung from their Loins, ſuch as were *Abraham*, *Iſaac*, *Jacob* and his twelve Sons: Among the Chriſtians in proceſs of time, certain Biſhops who enjoy'd Independant Sees, were call'd Patriarchs; as thoſe of *Jeruſalem*, *Antioch*, *Alexandria* and *Conſtantinople.*

Patriarchal, belonging to a Patriarch.

Patriarchate, the State, Dignity, or Juriſdiction of a Patriarch, or Primate of a National Church.

Patricians (among the *Romans*) thoſe that were accounted the moſt noble, as being deſcended from the Senatours and firſt Founders of their Commonwealth.

Patriciate, the Order, Rank, or Dignity of the Patrician Families.

Patrick, a proper Name of Men, from the *Latin* Word *Patricius*, a Nobleman.

Patrimonial, belonging to an Eſtate or Inheritance.

Patrimony, the ancient Eſtate of a Family; more eſpecially an Inheritance or Eſtate, left by a Father to his Son: Whence the Endowments or Revenues ſettled upon a Church or Religious Houſe, were call'd *Eccleſiaſtical Patrimony.*

Patrimony of St. Peter, a Province in *Italy*, which with its Dependencies and Profits is united to the See of *Rome.*

Patrinus, a Word us'd in old *Latin* Records for a God-father.

Patriot, a Father of his Country, a great Benefactor to the Publick.

Patrocination, a patronizing, protecting, or defending; a maintaining the Right of any one.

Patroll (*Fr.* Military Term) a Round that goes about in the Night, conſiſting of five or ſix Men commanded by a Sergeant, or fewer if Horſe: Theſe ſet out from the main Guard, to ſee what is done in the Streets of a Garriſon, and to keep all in Order, Peace and Quietneſs.

To **Patroll**, to be upon the Patroll, to move up and down, as the Out-guards of an Army do upon the Enemies Approach.

Patron (*Lat.*) the Perſon under whoſe Protection one puts himſelf; a powerful Friend or Advocate: In the Civil-Law, a Maſter that has made his Slave or Servant free: In the Canon and Common Law, one that has the Right of Preſentation to a Benefice: Alſo the particular Guardian-Saint of a Kingdom, Town, *&c.*

Patronage, Protection, Defence; alſo the Right of Preſentation to a Church-Living reſerved to the Founder of it.

Patronal, belonging to a Patron.

Patroneſs, a Female Patron.

To **Patronize**, to protect, or defend.

Patronymicks (*Gr.* in Grammar) ſuch Names as Men derive from thoſe of their Fathers or Anceſtours, with ſome little Addition, as *Æneades* from *Æneas.*

Pattacoon. See **Patacoon.**

Patten or **Pattin** (*Fr.*) a kind of wooden Shoe; alſo that part of a Pillar, on which the Baſe is ſet.

Pavan or **Pavane**, a grave and majeſtick ſort of Dance, that came from *Spain*, wherein the Dancers turn round, and wheel about one after another: Alſo the graveſt and ſloweſt ſort of Inſtrumental Muſick, conſiſting generally of three Strains.

Paucity, fewneſs, a being of ſmall Number.

Paudiſhaw (*i. e.* an Expeller of Princes, or of Injuries) a Title belonging to the Grand Seignior, and which the *Turks* likewiſe give to the Emperour of *Germany*, calling him *Nem Paudiſhaw.*

Paveſe or **Pavice** (*Ital.*) a large Shield that covers the whole Body: Among the ancient *Romans*, it was a kind of Buckler, whoſe two ſides bended inward like the Roof of a Pent-houſe or Shed of Boards.

Paviage, Money paid towards the paving of the Streets, or High-ways.

Pavillion (*Fr.*) a Tent, or Tabernacle of State: In *Architecture*, the main part of a Building; alſo a Building by it ſelf, ſo call'd from the ſhape of its Roof reſembling a Tent: Alſo the Flag of a General Officer in the Fleet.

Paul (*Heb.* Wonderful, or Reſt) an eminent Apoſtle, who after Chriſt's Aſcenſion was converted to the Faith, and appointed to Preach to the *Gentiles*; ſince a common Chriſtian Name of Men.

St. **Paul's-School**, a famous School in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, *London*, Founded *An. Dom.* 1512 for the teaching of 153 Children *Gratis*, by Dr. *John Colet*, Dean of St. *Pauls*, who endow'd it with large Revenues, and committed the Overſight thereof to the Company of Mercers.

Paulo poſt Futurum, a Tenſe belonging to *Greek* Verbs: See *Tenſes.*

Paunch, Belly, Maw, Guts: Among Sea-men thoſe Mats of Sinnet or Rope-yarn, which are made faſt to the Main and Fore-yards, to ſave them from galling againſt the Maſts, are termed *Paunches* or *Pantches.*

Pavo, the Pea-cock, a Bird; alſo the Peacock-Fiſh, ſo call'd from the variety of its Colours.

Pavois (*Fr.*) a Pavice or great Shield.

Pavoiſade or **Pavezado**, a Target-defence in Galleys, wherein the Slaves that row on the Benches, are cover'd from the ſmall Shot of the Enemies.

Pauper (*Lat.*) Poor, he or ſhe that is poor: Whence the Law-Phraſe, *To ſue in Forma Pauperis*, when the Judge of a Court aſſigns an Attorney, Clerk, or Counſel, to maintain the Cauſe of a poor Perſon, and to plead for him or her without Fees.

Pauſe, Reſt, Stop, breaking off. In Muſick, *Pauſe* or *Reſt*, is an artificial Diſcontinuance of the Voice or Sound. See *Reſt.*

Pauſea or **Pauſia** (*Lat.*) a kind of Olive.

Pawl (Sea-Term) a piece of Iron bolted to one end of the Deck-beams, and bearing upon the Whelps of the Capſtan, ſo as to keep the Capſtan from recoiling or turning back: So that the Mariners uſually ſay, *Heave a Pawl*, i. e. heave a little more for the *Pawl* to get hold of the Whelps.

To **Pawl the Capſtan**, to ſtop it with the Pawl.

Pawn, a Pledge, alſo a Term uſed at Cheſs-play.

Pawn-broker, one that lends Money upon any ſort of Goods, or Commodity.

Pawnage. See **Pannage.**

Pax (*Lat.*) Peace: Alſo a kind of Image among the Papiſts, which is given to be kiſs'd, when they go to the Offering.

To **Pay the Seams of a Ship** (in Sea-Language) is when the Seams are laid over with hot Pitch: *Paying of a Ship* is alſo, when after her Soil is burnt off, a Coat of new Stuff is laid on, ſuch as is made of Tallow and Sope, or of Train-Oil, Roſin and Brimſtone boil'd together.

A Ship is alſo ſaid *To be paid*, when in tacking about

bout all her Sails are *Back-ſtay'd*, *i. e.* lie flat againſt the Maſts and Shrowds.

Paynims, Pagans or Heathens; a Word much us'd in old Romances.

Pea, a well known ſort of Pulſe; in Doomſday-book, a Hill.

Peace, in a general Signification, is oppoſed to War and Strife; Concord, Agreement, Reconciliation; Reſt, Quietneſs, Silence: In a Law-ſenſe it is defin'd to be a quiet and inoffenſive Behaviour towards the Queen and her People.

Peace of God and the Church, a Phraſe anciently us'd for that time of Vacation and Reſt, which the People had from Law-ſuits and Trouble, between the Terms.

Peace of the Queen, is that Peace and Security, both for Life and Goods, which the Queen affords to all her Subjects, or others taken into her Protection.

Clerk of the Peace, an Officer belonging to the Seſſions of Peace, whoſe Buſineſs is to read Indictments, to inroll the Acts and draw up the Proceſs; to return to the Queen's Bench the Copies of Indictments, Out-lawries, Attainders, *&c.*

Juſtices of the Peace, See **Juſtices**.

Peach, a large delicious Stone-fruit, that grows ripe at the end of Summer; of which there are ſeveral kinds.

Peak, the ſharp Point of any thing, the top of a Hill.

Green Peak, a Bird otherwiſe call'd a Woodpecker.

Peak, or **The Devil's Arſe a-peak**, a great unfathomable Hole in *Derby-ſhire*, the Wonders of which are elegantly deſcrib'd in *Latin* and *Engliſh* Verſe by Mr. *Tho. Hobbes* of *Malmsbury*, and *Charles Cotton*, Eſq;.

Peaking, that is of a puling ſickly Conſtitution.

Peal, a great Noiſe, particularly of Bells, Thunder, Rain, *&c.*

Pean (in *Heraldry*) when the Ground of Furrs in a Coat of Arms is Sable or Black, and the Powderings are *Or* or Yellow.

Pear, a well known Fruit.

Pear-bit, a kind of Bit for Horſes.

Pear-main, a ſort of Apple.

Pearch, or **Perch** a Rod or Pole with which Land is meaſur'd, forty of which in length and four in breadth make an Acre: It contains ſixteen Foot and a half, and eighteen Foot in the meaſuring of Coppice-Woods: Alſo a kind of Freſh-water Fiſh.

Geometrical Pearch, See **Gad**.

To **Pearch**, to light upon, as a Bird does.

Pearl, a Shell-fiſh in the *Perſian* Seas, being a kind of Oiſter in which is found a hard and clear Subſtance, commonly call'd *Pearl*, and reckon'd among the moſt precious Gemms. Alſo a Web on the Eye; alſo a ſmall ſort of Printing-Letter: Among Hunters, that part of a Deer's Horn which is about the Burr.

In *Heraldry*, **Pearl** is the Silver or white Colour in the Coats of Barons and other Noblemen; anſwering to *Luna* in thoſe of Soveraign Princes, and *Argent* in thoſe of the Gentry.

Pearled Boiling of Sugar (among Confectioners) is when after having dipt the top of one's Fore-finger into the boiling Sugar and apply'd it to the Thumb, a ſmall Thread or String continues ſticking to both; even altho' they were quite ſtretch'd out by entirely ſpreading the Hand: This degree of Boiling may alſo be known, by a kind of round Pearls that ariſe on the top of the Liquor.

Peaſant, (*Fr.*) a Country-man, a Country-clown or Boor.

Peaſantry, the Country-people.

Peaſe Everlaſting, a ſort of Pulſe that bears a fine Flower or Bloſſom.

Peaſe-Bolt, or **Peaſe-Haum**, a Country-word for Peaſe-ſtraw.

Peat, a kind of Fuel, dug out of Mooriſh Ground, which burns very well after it is dry'd.

Peccadillo (*Span.*) a pardonable Sin, a ſmall Fault.

Peccant (*Lat.*) committing a Fault, offending, tranſgreſſing: Among *Phyſicians*, the Humours of the Body are ſaid *to be Peccant*, when they contain ſome Malignity, or elſe abound too much.

Peccavi (*i. e.* I have offended, or done amiſs) a Word us'd in this Common Expreſſion, *I'll make him cry Peccavi*.

Pechiagra (*Gr.*) the Gout in the Elbow-joynts.

Pecia (in ſome old Writers) a piece or ſmall parcel of Ground.

Peck, a dry Meaſure, containing two Gallons; the fourth part of a Buſhel, or the fifth Part in Water-meaſure.

Pecten (*Lat.*) a Comb, a Wooll-card, a Rake, a Harrow; alſo the Raſor-fiſh; The Scollop-fiſhes are alſo call'd *Pectines* in *Latin* Writers of Natural Hiſtory.

Pecten Arboris, the Grain of the Wood of any Tree.

Pecten Veneris, Venus-comb, or Shepherds-Needle, an Herb that grows amidſt Corn.

Pectineus (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Thigh which has its Beginning from the outward part of the *Os Pubis*, or *Pectinis*; whence its Name is deriv'd: Afterwards it deſcends obliquely backwards, and is let into the hinder part of the Thigh-bone.

Pectinis Os, or **Pubis Os**, the Share-bone, which is the lower and inner, or the fore-part of the *Os Innominatum*. The upper Part of this Bone is call'd its *Spine*, into which the Muſcles of the lower Belly are inſerted.

Pectinitis, the Scollop-ſtone.

Pectoral, belonging to the Breaſt.

Pectoralis, the Pectoral Muſcle, a Muſcle of the Arm, ſo call'd from its Situation; which takes riſe above from the *Clavicula*, below from the Breaſt-bone, and all the Endings of the upper Ribs, and is implanted by a ſhort but broad ſtrong Tendon to the upper Part of the Shoulder-bone.

A **Pectoral**, a Breaſt-plate, Armour, or Defence for the Breaſt.

Pectorals, or **Pectoral Medicines**, ſuch Medicines as are us'd in Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, which by making thin, thickening, or allaying Heat, render the Matter which cauſes Coughing, fit to be diſcharg'd.

Pectus (*Lat.*) in *Anat.* the fore-part of the Breaſt or Cheſt, reaching from the Neck-bone to Midriff.

† **Peculation**, a robbing or cheating of the Publick: Among the ancient *Romans*, *Peculatio* or *Peculatus*, was a Crime in a Perſon, who being the Diſpoſer, Keeper, or Receiver of the Publick Treaſure, waſted it or converted it to his own Uſe.

Peculiar, ſingular, particular, private, proper.

Peculiar Form, See **Structure**.

A **Peculiar**, a particular Pariſh or Church that has Juriſdiction within it ſelf for Probate of Wills, *&c.* being exempt from the Ordinary and the Biſhop's Courts: Thus the Queen's Chappel is *a Royal Peculiar*, free from all Spiritual Juriſdiction, and only govern'd by the Queen her ſelf as Supreme Ordinary.

Court of Peculiars, a Court that takes Cognizance of Matters relating to ſuch Pariſhes as are exempt from the Biſhop's Juriſdiction in ſome Dioceſſes, and peculiarly belong to the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*.

Peculium (*Lat.*) the Money or Eſtate of one, who is under the Power of another, which a Son may get by his own Induſtry under a Father, or a Servant under a Maſter, with his Leave.

Pecunia, Money; it was alſo anciently us'd for Cattel, and ſometimes for other Goods: So it is often expreſs'd in Doomſday-book, *Paſtura ibidem ad peciniam villæ, i. e.* Paſture-ground for the Cattel of the Village.

Pecunia Sepulchralis, Money heretofore paid to the Prieſt, at the opening of the Grave, for the Benefit of the departed Soul.

Pecuniary, belonging to Money; as *A Pecuniary Mulct*; *i. e.* a Fine paid in Money.

† **Pecunious**, Moneyed, or full of Money.

Pedage, Money given for paſſing a-foot, or on Horſe-back, thro' any Foreſt or Country.

Pedagogue *(Gr.)* properly a Servant that takes care of his young Maſter's Behaviour, attending him at his Exerciſes and to School; an Inſtructer or Teacher.

Pedagogy, Inſtruction, Diſcipline; as *The Pedagogy of the Law.*

Pedal, belonging to, or containing a Foot in Meaſure.

Pedale (in ancient *Latin* Writers) a Foot-cloth, a Carpet or Piece of Tapeſtry laid on the Ground, to tread on, for greater State and Ceremony.

Pedals, low Keys of ſome Organs to be touch'd with the Foot.

Pedaneous, going on foot; as *A Pedaneous Judge.*

Pedani, or **Pedarii Senatores** (among the *Romans)* young Senatours, who follow'd the Opinion propos'd by the older, and were always of their Side.

Pedant, one that inſtructs or governs Youth: But the Word is more eſpecially taken for a conceited Pretender to Scholarſhip, a Paltry School-Maſter; a peremptory Coxcomb, a pragmatical Fellow.

Pedantick, that ſavours of a Pedant, Pedant-like.

Pedantiſm, the Profeſſion of a Pedant, or ordinary School-Maſter.

Pedantry, Pedantick Way or Humour, Ink-horn-Terms.

† **Pedee**, an ordinary Foot-boy, a Drudge; as *What muſt I be your Pedee upon all Occaſions?*

Pederaſt *(Gr.)* a Buggerer.

Pederaſty, a luſting after Boys, Sodomy, Buggery.

Pederero *(Ital.)* a ſort of Cannon commonly call'd *Petterero* by Sea-men, and chiefly us'd to diſcharge Stones, broken Iron, or Partridge-ſhot, *&c.* on the Enemies when they attempt to board the Ship.

Pedeſtal *(Lat.* in *Architect.)* that part of a Column or Pillar which ſerves to ſupport it, having its peculiar Baſe and Cornice according to the ſeveral Orders.

Pedicle, a little Foot; alſo the Stalk of any Fruit, Flower, or Herb.

Pedicula, or **Pedicularis**, an Herb ſo call'd becauſe it makes Cattel that feed on it very full of Lice; Yellow-rattle, or Cock's-comb.

Pedicularis Morbus, the Louſy Diſeaſe.

Pediculus, a little Foot, the Stalk or Stem of an Apple, Pear, Grape, Fig, *&c.* Among Herbaliſts, the Foot-ſtalk of any Leaf, Flower, or Fruit: Alſo a Louſe, an Inſect.

Pedigree, Deſcent from Anceſtours, Stock, Race.

Pediluvium *(Lat.)* a ſort of Bath for the Feet.

Pediment, a kind of Ornament in *Architecture*, the ſame as *Fronton*; which See.

Pedler, one that ſells ſmall Wares about the Streets; a Hawker; a *Scotch* or wand'ring Merchant.

Pedobaptiſm, *(Gr.)* Infant-Baptiſm, the baptizing of Children.

Pedules, a kind of ſhort Hoſe or Stockings that were anciently in Uſe, and otherwiſe call'd *Vamps*; which See.

Pedware, a Country-word for Pulſe, as Peaſe, Beans, *&c.*

Peek, Spleen, Grudge; as *There is a Peek between them.*

Among Sea-men, **Peek** is us'd in ſeveral Senſes; *viz.* An Anchor is ſaid *To be a Peek,* when the Cable is perpendicular between the Hawſe or Hole thro' which it runs out, and the Anchor; and to bring a Ship thus, is call'd *Heaving a-peek.* To *Peek the Miſſen*, is to put the Miſſen-yard right up and down by the Maſt.

A Ship is ſaid To **ride a-peek**, when ſhe lies with her Main and Fore-yards hoiſed up, having one end of the Yards brought down to the Shrowds, and the other raiſed up an end; which is done to contrary Sides, ſo that the Yards appear a-croſs each other like St. *Andrew*'s Croſs.

To **Ride a broad Peek**, is much after the ſame manner, only the Yards are raiſed up but half ſo high: The Yards are generally thus Peek'd up when the Veſſel lies in a River, leſt being a-croſs, another Ship ſhould fall foul and break them.

There is alſo a Room in the Hold of a Ship call'd the **Peek**, which reaches from the Bitts forward to the Stem: In this Place Men of War uſually keep their Powder, and Merchant-men outward bound lay up their Victuals.

Peel, the Rind of Fruit; alſo a kind of Slice to ſet Bread, Pies, *&c.* into an Oven. Among *Printers*, a wooden Inſtrument, with which they hang up the printed Sheets to dry.

To **Peep**, to look thro' a Hole or Chink; to begin to grow out; as Horns, Teeth, *&c.*

Peer, a Mole or Rampart rais'd in a Harbour, to break the Force of the Sea, and for the better Security of Ships that ride there; as *The Peer of* Dover, *&c.* Alſo a ſolid Wall between two Doors or Windows; alſo a ſort of ſquare Pillar.

Peers (q. *Pares, i. e.* Equals) the Nobles or chief Lords of Parliament; which Name is thought to be deriv'd from the Twelve *Pairs* or Peers of *France*, appointed by K. *Charles* the Great, or *Lewis* the Younger: Alſo in Common Law Jury-men impannell'd upon an Inqueſt are call'd *Peers.*

To Peer upon or at a thing, to leer or peep at it.

Peerage, the Dignity of the Lords or Peers of the Realm; alſo an Impoſition or Tax for the Maintenance of a Sea-Peer.

Peerdom (in *France*) the Dignity of a Peer, annexed to a great Fee; as *To erect a Dukedom into a Peerdom.*

Peereſs, a Peer's Lady.

Peerleſs, that has no Peer, or Equal; incomparable, matchleſs.

Peganum (*Gr.*) the Herb Rue.

Pegaſus, the winged Horſe, a Northern Conſtellation, conſiſting of 23 Stars.

Pegging, a Term us'd by Sow-gelders, when they cure Hogs of a Diſeaſe call'd the *Garrel.*

Pegma (*Gr.*) a ſort of wooden Engine anciently us'd in Stage-Plays, eſpecially in the Shews on the *Roman* Amphitheaters; alſo a kind of Pageant made uſe of in Triumphs.

Peitrel, or **Poitral** (*Fr.*) the Breaſt-leather of a Horſe.

Pela, a Peel, a Pile, a Fort: The Citadel or Caſtle in the *Iſle of Man* was granted under that Name to Sir *John Stanley*, by K. *Henry* IV.

Pelagia, a Shell-fiſh call'd the Purple: But the Writers of Natural Hiſtory make uſe of the Term

Pelagiæ, to expreſs ſuch Shell-fiſhes, as never or very ſeldom are found near the Shores, but always continue in the Deep or thoſe Parts of the bottom of the Sea, which are moſt remote from Land.

Pelagians, a ſort of Hereticks ſo call'd from one *Pelagius* or *Morgan* a *Britain*, their firſt Founder: They deny'd Original Sin, and had many other erroneous Tenets.

Pelamis or **Pelamys**, a Sea-fiſh of the Tunny-kind.

Pelecinus or **Pelecinum** (*Gr.*) Hatchet-vetch, a Weed that grows amidſt Corn.

Pelecoides, a Name which ſome give to a certain Geomatrical Figure, that ſomewhat reſembles a Hatchet.

Pelf, paltry Stuff, Riches unjuſtly heaped up.

Pelf or **Pill of a Fowl** (in *Falconry*) the Refuſe and broken Remains, left after the Hawk is relieved.

Pelican, a Water-Fowl, that in ſhape reſembles a Heron, and cries like the braying of an Aſs: This Bird is ſaid to have ſo tender a Love for her young Ones, that ſhe'll wound her own Breaſt to feed them with her Blood.

Pelican or **Blind Alembick**, a kind of Chymical Veſſel with Ears and Handles uſually made of Glaſs for the diſtilling of Liquors by Circulation: Alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument to pull out Teeth.

Pelidnus (*Gr.*) a black and blew Colour in the Face, which often happens to Melancholick Perſons.

Pellage, Cuſtom or Duty paid for Pelts or Skins of Leather.

Pellamountain, a ſort of Herb.

Pellets (in *Heraldry*) the ſame as *Agreſſes* or *Ogreſſes*.

Pellicle (*Lat.*) a little Skin. To *Evaporate to Pellicle*, See *To Evaporate*.

Pelliparius (in old Statutes) a Skinner, Currier, or Leather-dreſſer.

Pellis, the Skin or Hide of a Beaſt flead off; a Fell or Pelt.

Pellitory of Spain, an Herb of a hot and moiſt Quality; a great Purger of the Brain.

Pellitory of the Wall, an Herb ſo call'd from its growing naturally upon Walls; reputed to be cold and moiſt.

Pell-Mell (*Fr.*) confuſedly, in a Confuſion or Diſorder; as *They enter'd the Town Pell-mell*.

Pellota, (in the Foreſt-Law) the Ball or round fleſhy part of a Dog's Foot, which by that Law, in all Dogs that are near any of the King's Foreſts, is to be cut off; which is call'd Expeditating or Lawing.

Pells, as *Clerk of the Pells*, an Officer of the Exchequer, who enters every Teller's Bill in a Parchment-Roll call'd *Pellis Receptorum*, *i. e.* the Skin or Roll of Receipts, and makes another Roll of Payments termed *Pellis Exituum*.

Pellucid, that may be ſeen through, clear, bright.

Peloton, See **Plotton**.

Pelt, the Skin of a Beaſt: In *Falconry*, the Carcaſs of any Fowl diſmember'd.

Pelt-Monger, a Skinner, or Dealer in Skins.

Pelt-Wooll, Wooll pull'd off from the Pelt, or Skin of a dead Sheep.

To **Pelt**, to annoy by throwing Stones, diſcharging ſmall Shot, *&c.* Alſo to be in a Chaſe or fit of Anger, to fret and fume.

Pelta (*Gr.*) a kind of Target or Buckler us'd by the *Romans*, which was of a Figure ſomewhat long, and bended in ſhape of a Half-Moon.

Peltalis Cartilago, the ſame as *Enſiformis*; which See.

Pelvis, a Baſon: In *Anatomy*, a Place at the bottom of the lower Belly, in which the Bladder and Womb are contain'd.

Pelvis Aurium, the hollow part of the Ear, the ſame as *Cochlea*.

Pelvis Cerebri, the Tunnel of the Brain. See *Choana*.

Pelvis Renum, a skinny Veſſel in each Kidney, which receives the Urine, and conveys it into the Bladder.

Pelure, rich Furr, from the *Latin* Word *Pellis*, a Skin.

Pemphigodes (*Gr.*) a ſpotted Feaver, or as ſome ſay, a flatulent or windy Feaver.

Pemptæos, an Ague that comes every fifth Day.

Pen, a Quill cut to write with, a Writer or Author; alſo a Fold for Sheep, or a Coop for Fowl: Alſo a Bay or Pond-head to keep in Water, to drive the Wheels or Hammer of an Iron-Mill. In *Welch*, a Head; whence the Name of the County and Town of *Penbroke*, *i. e.* the Cape or Sea-Promontory.

To **Pen**, to write, to indite or couch in Writing, to coop or ſhut up.

Pen-man, a Perſon skill'd in fair Writing, or in the Method of Inditing or Compoſing Books, *&c.*

Pen-ſtock, a Floud-gate plac'd in the Water of a Mill-pond to hinder its Current. See *Pen*.

Penal (*Lat.*) belonging to, or bringing Puniſhment; as *The Penal Laws againſt Popiſh Recuſants*, &c.

Penalty, a Puniſhment by Forfeiture of a Sum of Money; a Fine.

Penance, any ſort of Mortification enjoyn'd by Prieſts or Father Confeſſours of the Church of *Rome*, which as they pretend, ſerves to make Atonement for Sins.

Penates (*Lat.*) a Name given to all the Houſhold-Gods, which the ancient *Romans* us'd to worſhip in their particular Habitations or Dwelling-houſes.

Pencil, a ſmall Inſtrument, made of Bears, Ermins, or Hogs-Hairs put into Quills of ſeveral Sizes, to be us'd in Drawing, Painting, *&c.*

Pencil of Rays (in *Opticks*) a double Cone of Rays joyn'd together at the Baſe; one of which has its *Vertex* or Top in ſome one Point of the Object and the Glaſs for its Baſe; as the other has its Baſe on the ſame Glaſs, but its Vertex in the Point of *Convergence*.

Pendant Feathers (in *Falconry*) thoſe Feathers which grow upon a Hawk's Thigh.

A **Pendant**, a Jewel, *q. Pendent*, *i. e.* hanging down, properly ſuch a Jewel, as Women hang in their Ears.

A **Pendant** (in a Ship) is a ſhort Rope made faſt at one end either to the Head of the Maſt, or to a Yard, or to the Clew of a Sail, and at the other end having a Block or Pulley and Shiver, to let in ſome running Rope.

Pendants, are alſo long Streamers of Silk or other Stuff cut pointing out towards the end, and there ſlit into two Parts, whoſe uſe is in Fleets, to diſtinguiſh the Squadrons by hanging them out in the Tops: They are alſo us'd in great Ships for Ornament and Triumph, being there hung out at every Yard-arm, and at the Heads of the Maſts.

Pendent, a Supporter of Stone in Building.

Pendeloches (*Fr.*) little pieces of Cryſtal, cut in the ſhape of a Pear, and us'd to ſet off a Baſket of Noſegays or Flowers; alſo Bobs or dangling Jewels.

Pendulous, hanging down, dangling.

Pendulum (*Lat.*) a Weight hung at the end of a String, Chain, or Wire; which continually ſwinging to and fro with an equal Poiſe, ſerves to meaſure the Parts or Differences of Time.

Pendulum, is alſo a Clock, Watch, or Movement, whoſe Motion is by that means exactly regulated. Theſe kind of Watches were firſt invented by M. *Chriſtian Huygens* of *Zulichem*, and ſince fitted to go at Sea by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Kincardin* both Fellows of the *Royal Society*.

Royal Pendulums, are thoſe Clocks whoſe Pendulum ſwings Seconds, and goes eight Days, ſhewing the Hour, Minutes and Seconds.

Penelope (*Gr.*) a ſort of Fowl, taken for a Turkey, or for the common gray Widgeon.

Penerarius (in old *Latin* Records) a Pennon, or Enſign-Bearer.

Penetrability, Aptneſs to be penetrated, or pierced.

Penetrable, that may be penetrated.

Penetrant, penetrating, piercing; ſubtil, quick, ſhrewd.

To **Penetrate**, to go deep into, to get or pierce into or through, to dive into.

Penetration, a penetrating or piercing thro'; alſo Quickneſs of Parts or Wit.

Penetration of Dimenſions (in *Philoſ.*) an Expreſſion us'd by ſome to ſignify, That two Bodies are in the ſame Place, ſo as the Parts of one may every where pierce into, and equally fill up the Dimenſions or Places of the Parts of the other.

Penetrative, that eaſily penetrates, or is of a piercing Quality.

Penguin, a ſort of Bird common about the Straights of *Magellan* in *America*.

Penicilli (*Lat.*) Worm-ſhells, a ſort of Shells found in the Sea.

Penicillus, a Spunge, or other thing that ſerves to ſcour, wipe, or make clean; a Painter's Pencil, or Plaiſterer's Waſhing-bruſh; alſo a kind of Tent for Wounds: In our Old Records, it is taken for a Pennon or Pendant, a Banner or Streamer.

Penidium, a certain Compoſition made of Barley-water and Sugar; which cures the Cough and Hoarſeneſs, and helps all Diſtempers of the Lungs and Breaſt.

Peninſula, a Tract of Land ſurrounded on all ſides with Water, except in one Place, where it is joyn'd to the Continent by a ſmall Neck of Land call'd an *Iſthmus*; as *Africa* the greateſt *Peninſula* of the Word joyned to *Aſia*, that of *Morea* to *Greece*, &c.

Penis (in *Anat.*) a Man's Yard, a nervous and ſkinny Part, well furniſh'd with Veins and Arteries, and containing the Canal of the Ureters.

Penis Cerebri, a part of the Brain otherwiſe call'd *Conarium* and *Glandula Pinealis*. See *Conarium*.

Peniſtons, a kind of courſe Woollen Cloth, mention'd in *Stat.* 43. *Eliz. cap.* 10.

Penitence (*Lat.*) Repentance.

Penitent, repenting, being ſorrowful upon account of having committed any Sin or Crime.

A **Penitent**, a penitent Perſon.

Penitential, belonging to Repentance.

A **Penitential**, a Penance-Book, a Book that directs Prieſts how to enjoyn Penance.

Penitentiary, a Prieſt that impoſes upon an Offender, what Penance he thinks fit: Alſo a Place in *Rome*, where Prieſts ſit and hear the Confeſſion of thoſe who come to them for that purpoſe; the Penitentiary's Court or Dignity.

Pen-maen-mawr, a very ſteep Rock in *Caernarvon-ſhire*, thro' which the Road lies, not without great Difficulty and Terrour to Travellers: For on one ſide, you would think the Rocks ready to cruſh you; on the other, the Sea and Precipice down to it, are ſo frightful and dangerous, that one falſe Step hazards the Life.

Pennance, See **Penance**.

Pennant (Sea-Term) a Rope to hoiſe up a Boat, or any heavy Merchandize aboard a Ship.

Pennata Folia (*Lat.* among Herbaliſts) Winged Leaves, ſuch Leaves of Plants as grow directly one againſt another on the ſame Rib or Stalk; as thoſe of Aſh, Walnut-tree, &c.

Penner, a Caſe to put Pens in.

Pennon or **Penon**, (*Fr.*) a Flag or Banner ending in a Point or Tip, wherein the Arms of thoſe before whom it is carry'd, either in War, or at a Funeral, are painted in their proper Colours: In *Heraldry*; the Figure that reſembles ſuch a Flag; alſo Streamer in a Ship.

Pennoncel, a little Penon or Flag.

Penny, a ſmall Coin worth four Farthings, and of which Twelve make a Shilling; its Weight is 32 Grains of Wheat well dried; alſo the eighth part of a *Flemiſh* Groot.

Penny-Poſt, a Poſt-Office that conveys Letters and Packets under a Pound-weight, paying one Penny for each to all Parts of the City of *London*, and ten Miles round about.

Penny-royal, an Herb of a digeſting or ripening Quality, which ſome call Pudding-graſs.

Penny-weight, a Weight contains 24 Grains, and of which 20 make an Ounce *Troy*. A Penny-weight of Gold Bullion is worth 4 Shillings, and of Silver-Bullion, 3 Pence.

Penny-wort or **Navel-wort**, a kind of Herb.

Penon, See **Pennon**.

Penſa, **Peſa**, or **Piſa** (in old *Latin* Writers) a Wey of Salt, Cheeſe, &c. containing 256 Pounds.

Ad Penſam, the full Weight of Twelve Ounces *Troy*, which was anciently paid in Money into the *Exchequer*, for a Pound Sterling; as Payment of a Pound *de Numero*, *i. e.* by Tale imported juſt 20 Shillings; and *Ad Scalam*, *i. e.* according to the Scale 20 *s.* 6 *d.*

† **Penſile**, hanging.

Penſion (*Lat.*) Boarding, or Money paid for Diet and Lodging: Alſo a certain Sum paid Yearly by a Prince or State to any Perſon for Service required from him: Alſo a Yearly Allowance made by a Company or Corporation, to the poor Members of it, during their Life.

The **Penſion** (of *Grays*-Inn) an Aſſembly of the Members of the Society, to conſult about the Affairs of the Houſe; which in the two *Temples* is call'd the *Parliament*, and in *Lincoln's*-Inn the *Council*: Alſo in thoſe and other Inns of Court, *Penſions* are certain Yearly Payments, made by every particular Member to the Houſe.

Penſion-Writ, a Writ or Order in *Grays*-Inn, againſt ſuch of the Society, as are in arrear for Penſions and other Duties, whereby they are debarr'd from coming into Commons, till all be paid.

Penſioner, one who receives a Penſion; alſo one that is maintain'd at the Queen's Charge, in a College or Hoſpital: But in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, it is taken for a Scholar that pays for his Commons.

The Queen's **Penſioners**, or **Gentlemen-Penſioners**, a Band of Gentlemen ſo call'd, who are arm'd with Partiſans, and attend as a Guard upon the Queen's Perſon in her Palace: They were firſt appointed *A. D.* 1539. and their Salary is 80 Pounds Sterling *per Annum*: In the time of K. *Henry* VIII. they were call'd *Spear-men*.

Penſive, thoughtful, being in a brown Study; ſorrowful, ſad.

Pentadactylus (*Gr.*) an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Palma Chriſti*; alſo a kind of Shell-fiſh.

Pentagon, a Geometrical Figure that has five Angles and as many Sides; capable of being fortify'd, with the like Number of Baſtions.

Pentagonal, belonging to ſuch a Figure.

Pentameter (in *Grammar*) a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, which conſiſts of five Feet; and is chiefly us'd in Elegiack Poetry; as

Candida cæruleo nata Venus Pelago.

Pentamyron (among the Apothecaries) an Ointment compounded of five Ingredients, *viz.* Maſtick, Nard, *Opobalſamum*, *Storax* and Wax.

Pentapetalous Plants (among *Herbaliſts*) ſuch Plants as have a Flower conſiſting of five Leaves.

Pentapharmacum, a Medicine made up of five ſeveral Ingredients: Alſo a Banquet conſiſting of five ſorts of Courſes, or different Diſhes of Meat.

Pentaphyllum, the Herb Cinque-foil or five-leav'd Graſs, good for Wounds, and of a binding Quality; ſo as to ſtop a Looſeneſs, bleeding at the Noſe, the Piles, ſpitting of Blood, &c.

Pentapleuron, the leſſer Plantain; an Herb.

Pentaptoton (in *Grammar*) a Noun that has but five Caſes; as *Nemo*.

Pentaſpaſt, an Engine that conſiſts of five Pullies, three above and two below.

Pentaſtich, a Stanza or Diviſion in a Poem, conſiſting of five Verſes; alſo a Piazza or Porch that has five Rows of Pillars.

Pentateuch, the five Books of *Moſes*, viz. *Geneſis*, *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers* and *Deuteronomy*.

Pentatheton, a Plaiſter proper for Bruiſes, and when the Skin is flea'd or gall'd.

Pentathlum (among the Ancients) an Exerciſe conſiſting of five Games or Sports, *viz.* Leaping, Running, Quoiting, Darting and Wreſtling.

Pentecontarcha, a Captain that has the Command of fifty Men.

Pentecoſt, the Feſtival of *Whitſuntide* ſo call'd in *Greek*, becauſe it is the Fiftieth Day after Chriſt's Reſurrection.

Pentecoſtals, certain Offerings made at that Time, by Pariſhioners to their Prieſt, and ſometimes by inferiour Churches or Pariſhes to the chief Mother-Church: Theſe Offerings were alſo call'd *Whitſun-Farthings*.

Penteris, a Galley or other Sea-Veſſel, row'd with five Benches of Oars on a ſide, one above another.

Penthemimeris (in *Grammar*) part of a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of two Feet, and a Syllable either long by Nature, or allow'd to be ſo by the Figure call'd *Cæſura*; as *Cum ſua Gentiles*.

Pentorobon, the Plant and Flower call'd *Peony*.

Penultima (*Lat.* in *Grammar*) that Syllable of a Word which is before the laſt.

Penumbra (in *Aſtron.*) a faint kind of Shadow, or the utmoſt Edge of the perfect Shadow, which happens when the Moon is eclipſed; ſo that it is ſcarce poſſible to diſcern where the Shadow begins and where the Light ends.

Penurious, covetous, nigardly, grudging, ſtingy.

Penury, extreme Want of Neceſſaries, or Proviſions for Life; great Need, or Poverty.

Peony, See **Piony**.

People, the whole Body of Perſons of all ſorts and degrees, that live in a Country or make up a Nation.

To **People**, to ſtock with People, to ſend a great Number of Perſons to inhabit and improve a Country.

Pepanſis (*Gr.*) a Ripening: In the Art of *Phyſick*, a correcting and bringing to order of depraved and corrupt Humours of the Body.

Pepaſmus, a digeſting or ripening of preternatural Humours.

Pepaſticks, Medicines that digeſt and allay Rawneſs in the Stomach, &c.

Peplion, Peplis, or **Peplos**, ſmall purple Sea-ſpurge, an Herb that grows plentifully on the Sands near *Penſans* in *Cornwall*, and no where elſe in *England*.

Pepo, the Pumpion, a large kind of Melon.

Pepper, a well known *Indian* Spice.

Pepper-wort, an Herb of a ſharp and cleanſing Quality.

Pepſis (*Gr.*) a boiling or ſeething, a concocting or digeſting: Among Phyſicians, the Concoction or Fermentation of Victuals and Humours in a Humane Body; as when Meat is turn'd into the Humour call'd *Chyle*, and that into Blood.

Peptick, that ſerves to concoct or digeſt.

Peracute (*Lat.*) very ſharp; as *A Peracute Diſtemper*: See *Acute Diſeaſe*.

Peracutum Menſtruum, See **Menſtruum percutum.**

Peracter (*Gr.*) a Mathematical Inſtrument, the ſame as *Circumferentor*; which See.

Peragration (*Lat.*) a travelling, or wandering about; a Progreſs, or Ramble.

Month of Peragration, a Term in *Aſtronomy*; See *Month*.

Perambulation, a walking thro' or about. See *Proceſſion*.

Perambulation of the Foreſt, the Surveying or walking about the Foreſt, by Juſtices or other Officers thereto appointed, in order to ſet down the Limits or Bounds of it.

Perambulatione facienda, a Writ ſu'd out by two or more Lords of Manours lying near one another, who conſent to have their Bounds ſeverally diſtinguiſh'd; and it is directed to the Sheriff enjoyning him, to make a Perambulation for that purpoſe.

Perambulator, a Walking-wheel, a rolling Wheel made of Wood or Iron, with a Movement, a Face divided like a Clock and Indexes, to ſhew how many Yards, Poles, Furlongs and Miles one goes in driving it before him; a uſeful Inſtrument for the Meaſuring of Roads, Rivers, and all level Lands.

Peravail, See **Paravail.**

Perca, the Pearch, a River and Sea-fiſh.

Percaptura (in ancient Writers) a Wear or Place in a River made up with Banks, Damms, &c. for the better Convenience of preſerving and taking Fiſh.

Percarum Lapis, the Pearch-ſtone, a kind of Stone found in the Head of that Fiſh.

To **Perceive**, to begin to ſee; to diſcover, ſpy, or find out; to apprehend, or underſtand.

Percepier, an Herb growing in moſt Parts of *England*, which bears ſmall Flowers of a greeniſh Hue, and is good to provoke Urine: It is otherwiſe call'd *Parſley-pert*, or *Parſley Break-ſtone*.

Perceptible or **Perceivable**, that may be perceived.

Perception, the Act of perceiving, comprehending or knowing; the clear and diſtinct Apprehenſion of any Object.

Perch, a Meaſure of which forty make a Furlong: In *Hereford-ſhire*, a Perch of Walling, is ſixteen Foot and a half, and a Perch of Ditching, twenty one Foot. See *Pearch*.

Perchers, the *Paris*-Candles formerly us'd in *England*; alſo the bigger ſort of Candles, eſpecially of Wax, which were commonly ſet upon the Altars.

Percival, a proper Name of Men, from *Perchaval* a Village of *Normandy* in *France*.

Perchnopteros (*Gr.*) a baſtard Eagle like a Vultur, that is ſhort-winged, and keeps about Pools and Lakes.

Perchnos, another ſort of Eagle, which likewiſe often reſorts to Lakes and fenny Places.

Percolated (*Lat.*) paſſed thro' a Strainer or Sieve.

Percolation, a percolating or ſtraining thoroughly: See *Colation*.

† **Percontation** or **Percunctation**, an asking of Queſtions, a ſtrict Inquiry.

Percuſſion, a knocking, beating or ſtricking; a

Word more eſpecially us'd in Philoſophy; as *Bells and Drums make a great Noiſe, by reaſon of the Percuſſion of the Air.*

Perdicium (*Gr.*) Pellitory of the Wall; an Herb.

Perdition (*Lat.*) utter Ruin or Deſtruction.

Perdix, the Partridge, a Bird. *Perdix Ruſſa*, the *Spaniſh* Partridge, with the Bill and Legs of a Red Colour.

Perdonatio Utlagariæ (Law-Term) a Pardon for one that is out-lawed for Contempts, and afterwards ſurrenders himſelf of his own accord.

Perdrigon (*Fr.*) a ſort of Plum.

Perdue, loſt, forlorn.

A **Perdue**, a Sentinel or Soldier plac'd in an advanced and dangerous Poſt.

Perdues, the forlorn Hope of an Army, a Body of Men put upon the moſt deſperate Services, and ſo call'd from their being as it were given over for loſt.

To **Lie perdue**, to lie flat upon one's Belly.

Perduration, (*Lat.*) a continuing or laſting very long.

Peregrination, a travelling into Foreign Countries; a journeying up and down, a going on Pilgrimage, a Progreſs.

Peregrine, foreign, Out-landiſh: Among Aſtrologers, a Planet is ſaid *To be peregrine*, when found in a Sign or Place of Heaven, where it has none of its five Eſſential Dignities, *viz.* Houſe, Exaltation, Triplicity, Term or Face; which is counted an Eſſential Debility or Weakneſs.

Peregrine, a Chriſtian Name of Men; alſo a Hawk of the Falcon-kind.

Peremptory, abſolute, expreſs; alſo pragmatical, malapert, ſaucy.

Peremptory Action (in a Law-ſenſe) is a determinate and final Act, which cannot be renew'd or alter'd: And a *Peremptory Exception* is an Exception that always takes Place and cannot be avoided.

† **Perennity**, Long Continuance, Laſtingneſs.

Perfect, compleat, entire; excellent, accompliſhed; well skill'd in, arrant.

Perfect Concords, in Muſick. See **Concords**.

Perfect Criſis, a Term in *Phyſick*. See **Criſis**.

Perfect Fifth, See **Diapente**.

Perfect Flowers (among Herbaliſts) are thoſe that have the finely colour'd ſmall Leaves, call'd *Petala*, with the *Stamina*, *Apices* and *Stylus*; which See.

Perfect Numbers (in *Arithm.*) ſuch whoſe Aliquot or even Parts joyn'd together, exactly return the whole Number; as 6, 28, *&c.* for of 6 the half is 3, the third part 2, and the ſixth part 1; which added together make 6: Of theſe perfect Numbers there are but Ten between Unity and one Million of Millions.

To **Perfect**, to make perfect, to bring to Perfection, to finiſh.

Perfection, the State or Condition of that which is perfect; alſo great Accompliſhment, Excellency.

Perfidious, treacherous, baſe, falſe-hearted.

Perfidy, or **Perfidiouſneſs**, Breach of Faith or Truſt; Treachery, Falſeneſs.

Perfoliata, (*Lat.*) the Herb Thorough-Wax, good for Ruptures, Bruiſes, King's-Evil Swellings, *St. Anthony*'s Fire, *&c.*

Perforans Muſculus, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Fingers, ſo call'd becauſe its Tendons run thro' thoſe of the *Perforatus*: It ariſes from the upper and fore-part of the *Ulna*, &c. and it is divided into four round Tendons, which paſſing thro' the *Fiſſures* or Clefts of the perforated Muſcle, end in the upper and fore-part of the third Bone of each Finger: This Muſcle is alſo nam'd *Profundus* from its Situation and *Tertii Internodii Digitorum Flexor*, from its Uſe.

Perforans Pedis, a Muſcle of the leſſer Toe, which taking riſe from the back-part of the *Tibia*, is divided into four Tendons, which march thro' the Holes of the Tendons of the *Perforatus Pedis*, and are let into the third Bone of each leſſer Toe: So that it is otherwiſe call'd *Flexor Tertii Internodii Digitorum Pedis* from its Uſe.

Perforata, a ſort of St. *John*'s-wort, an Herb ſo call'd, becauſe its Leaf is naturally pierc'd with many ſmall Holes.

To **Perforate**, to pierce through.

Perforated, bored or pierced thro'; a Term us'd by Herbaliſts, when the Leaf of any Plant being held againſt the Light, ſeems full of little Holes: In *Heraldry*, it is us'd to expreſs the piercing or paſſing of one Ordinary, in part, thro' another; as *He bears Or, a Bend Ermin perforated thro' a Chevron Gules*: But when a Hole is only made in the Ordinary, without any thing to fill it up, 'tis call'd *Piercing*.

Perforatus Muſculus, a Muſcle belonging to the Fingers, and ſo nam'd becauſe its Tendons are pierc'd thro' to admit thoſe of the Perforating Muſcle: It ariſes from the inner Knob of the Shoulder-bone, as alſo from the fore-part of the *Radius*, and is divided into four Tendons, which are inſerted to the upper part of the ſecond Bone of each Finger: It is alſo termed *Sublimis*, and *Flexor Secundi Internodii Digitorum*.

Perforatus Pedis, a Muſcle of the leſſer Toes, ſo call'd becauſe its Tendons are perforated or pierced like thoſe of the Fingers; as alſo *Flexor Secundi Internodii Digitorum Pedis & Sublimis*: This Muſcle ſprings from the lower and inner part of the *Os Calcis*, and has its four Tendons implanted at the upper part of the ſecond Bone of each leſſer Toe.

Perforation, a perforating, piercing, or boring.

To **Perform**, to do, to fulfil, to bring to paſs, to put in Execution.

Performance, the Act of performing, or a Work done.

Perfrication, a rubbing or chafing thoroughly, or all over.

Perfume (*Fr.*) any thing that ſends forth a ſweet Scent; as Muſk, Civet, ſweet Powder, *&c.* alſo the Scent it ſelf.

To **Perfume**, to give a ſweet Scent to, to ſweeten.

Perfumer, one that makes and ſells Perfumes.

Perfunctory (*Lat.*) done careleſly, or ſlightly, ſlubbered over.

Pergamena (*Gr.*) Parchment, the Skins of Sheep prepar'd to write on, and for ſeveral other Uſes; ſaid to have been the Invention of the Kings of *Pergamus* in the leſſer *Aſia*.

Periamma, or **Periapta**, that which is faſten'd or ty'd about any thing; but it is more eſpecially us'd for a Medicine which is thought to drive away Diſeaſes, as the Plague, *&c.* by being bound about the Patient's Neck.

Perianthium, or **Calyx** (among Herbaliſts) the Flower-cup in moſt Plants, which being of a ſtronger Conſiſtence than the Flower it ſelf, is deſign'd to ſtrengthen it, and compaſſes it about at the bottom.

Peribolus (in *Architect.*) the outward Wall encompaſſing any Place; alſo a Park or Warren.

Pericardian, or **Pericardick**, belonging to the *Pericardium*; as *The Pericardian Vein.*

Pericardium (in *Anat.*) a double Membrane, Skin or Bag, which ſurrounds the whole Subſtance of the Heart, containing a Liquor to moiſten, make ſlippery, and as ſome ſay, to cool that noble Part.

Pericarpium, a Medicine apply'd to the Wriſts, to cure an Ague, *&c.*

Pericarpum, a kind of round Root; a great Drier, and good againſt Hemlock.

† **Periclitation** (*Lat.*) an adventuring, hazarding, or indangering.

Periclymenos or **Periclymenon**, Wood-bind, a Shrub that bears the Honey-ſuckle Flower.

Pericranium (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a Membrane or Skin that lies under the thick hairy Skin of the Head and immediately covers the whole Scull, except juſt where the Temporal Muſcles lie.

Peridot (*Fr.*) a precious Stone of a greeniſh Colour.

Peridromis (*Gr.* in *Architect.*) an open Gallery or Walk encompaſſing a Square of Buildings, or a Publick Place.

Periepiphimoſis, the ſame as *Paraphimoſis*; which See.

Perigæum or **Perigee** (in *Aſtron.*) that Point in the Heavens, in which the Sun or any other Planet, is neareſt or at its leaſt Diſtance from from the Center of the Earth.

Perigee of the Equant, See **Apogee of the Equant.**

Perihelion, that Point of a Planet's Orbit, in which it is neareſt to the Sun.

Peril (*Lat.*) Danger, Hazard; as *A Traveller ventures thro' many Perils:* It is ſometimes uſed by way of Threatning; as *Do ſuch a thing at your Peril.*

Perileucos (*Gr.*) a ſort of Gem or precious Stone, with a white Thread drawn from its top to the bottom.

Perillous (*Lat.*) full of Peril, dangerous.

Perimeter (*Gr.* in *Grammar*) a Verſe that has a Syllable above the juſt Meaſure: In *Geometry*, the Compaſs or Sum of all the Sides that bound any Figure.

Perinæum (in *Anat.*) the ligamentous Seam betwixt the *Scrotum* and the Fundament.

Perinde Valere (in the Eccleſiaſtical Law) a Diſpenſation granted to a Clerk, who being otherwiſe uncapable of a Benefice or other Spiritual Function, is actually admitted to it.

Perinictides (*Gr.*) certain Puſhes, or little Bliſters like Wheals.

Periocha (in *Grammar*) an Argument containing the Sum of a Diſcourſe; as thoſe of *Terence*'s Comedies, *&c.*

Period, a perfect Sentence, Concluſion, or Cloſe; a full Stop at the end of any Sentence. In *Arithmetick*, a Period is a Diſtinction made by a Point or Comma, after every ſixth Place or Figure; and it's uſed in *Notation* or *Numeration*, for the readier diſtinguiſhing, reading and naming the ſeveral Figures in a great Number.

In *Aſtronomy*, **Period** is a certain Number of Revolutions of the Planets, *&c.* In *Chronology*, a Revolution of a certain Number of Years; as The *Callippick*, the *Julian*, and the *Metonick* Periods; which ſee in their proper Places. In the Art of *Phyſick*, it is taken for the Space between the coming of Fits, in intermitting Diſeaſes.

Periodical, belonging to, or that has its Periods; that returns at certain Times: In an *Aſtronomical* Senſe, that performs its Motion or Courſe regularly, ſo as to return again, and to diſpatch it always in the ſame Period or ſpace of time.

Periodical Motion of the Moon, is that whereby ſhe finiſhes her Courſe round about the Earth in a Month.

Periodical Month, See *Month.*

Periodus, a Period; alſo a Term in *Phyſick*: See *Typus.*

Periodus Sanguinis, a continual Circulation of the Blood, thro' all the Parts of the Body, to nouriſh and enliven it.

Periœci (in *Geogr.*) thoſe Inhabitants of the Earth, who live under the ſame Parallels, but oppoſite Semi-circles of the Meridian, and conſequently in the ſame Zone and Climate: So that they have the ſame Elevation of the Pole, the ſame length of Days and Nights; and the Seaſons of the Year at the ſame time; but when 'tis Noon with one, it is Midnight with the other.

Perioſteum (in *Anat.*) a thin Skin that immediately encloſes all the Bones of the Body, except ſome few, as the Teeth, the Bones of the Ear, *&c.* Its Uſe is to cover the Bones, and to bear up the Veſſels, which enter them for their Nouriſhment.

Peripatetick Philoſophy, that which is founded on the Principles of *Ariſtotle* and his Succeſſours, and ſo call'd from their Action of Walking while they ſtudy'd or taught.

Peripateticks, the Diſciples or Followers of *Ariſtotle*, *Theophraſtus*, *Cratippus* and other Philoſophers of that Sect, who us'd to diſpute walking in the Place at *Athens*, call'd *Lycæum.*

Periphery (in *Geom.*) the Circumference of a Circle, or of any other regular crooked-lin'd Figure.

Periphimoſis, See **Paraphimoſis**, and **Phimoſis.**

Periphraſis, Circumlocution; a Rhetorical Figure, when that which might have been ſaid in one or two Words is expreſs'd by many; as when we ſay, *The firſt Founder of the Roman Empire*, meaning *Julius Cæſar.*

Periphraſtical, belonging to a Periphraſis.

Periploca Apocynum, the Herb Dog's-bane.

Peripneumonia, an Inflammation of the Lungs and Breaſt, accompany'd with a ſharp Feaver, ſhortneſs of Breath, a Cough and an heavy Pain.

Peripneumonical, belonging to, or troubled with that Diſeaſe.

Peripteron or **Periptere** (in *Architect.*) a Temple or Place encompaſs'd about with Pillars and a kind of Wings, on the out-ſide on all the four Quarters, whereas in the *Periſtyle*, they ſtand on the inſide.

Periſcii or **Periſcians** (in *Geogr.*) People whoſe Shadows turn round about them in the ſpace of 24 Hours; and theſe are ſuch as inhabit the frozen Zones, within the Compaſs of the Arctick and Antarctick Circles; becauſe the Sun being above their Horizon for many Days without ever ſetting, the Shadow turns as the Sun does.

Periſcelis, a Garter; whence *Eques aurea Periſcelidis*, a Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter.

Periſcyphiſmus (in *Surgery*) a particular manner of laying open the fore-part of the Head to the Scull.

To **Periſh** (*Lat.*) to go to ruin, wrack, or decay; to be ruin'd, to be caſt away; to dye or come to one's End.

Periſhable, apt to periſh, or come to Ruin, frail, brittle.

Periſſologia (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure, when more Words are us'd than need; as *Let Reuben live and let him not die.* Alſo a Diſcourſe full of ſuperfluous, and unneceſſary Words.

Periſtaltick (in *Anat.*) as *The Periſtaltick Motion of the Entrails*, i. e. the quibbling or Worm-like crawling as it were of the Guts, by which means the Excrements are inſenſibly puſh'd from top to bottom and voided: It is alſo ſometimes taken for the Motion of the Veſſels whereby the Humours; as Water, Chyle, Blood, *&c.* aſcend and deſcend.

Periſtaphylinus *Internus & Externus*, two Muſcles of the *Uvula*, one of which ſerves to draw it forwards, and the other backwards.

Periſtereon, the Herb Vervain; alſo a Dove-houſe.

Periſtroma, rich Tapiſtry-work among the Ancients, with which their Rooms were hung, or their

Floors or Beds ſpread. In *Anatomy*, *Periſtromata* are the Coats that cover the Bowels.

Periſtylos or **Periſtyle**, (in *Architect.*) a Place beſet round about with Pillars on the in-ſide of the Court: It is alſo ſometimes taken for a Row of Pillars, as well without as within any Building; as in Cloiſters, Galleries, *&c.* See *Amphiproſtylos & Proſtylos.*

Periſyſtole, (in *Anat.*) the time of Reſt between the Contraction and Dilatation of the Heart.

Perit, a certain Meaſure, being the Twentieth Part of a *Droit*, a Droit the Twenty Fourth Part of a *Mite*, a Mite the Twentieth Part of a *Grain*, a Grain the Twenty fourth Part of a *Penny-weight*, and a Penny-weight the Twentieth Part of an *Ounce.*

Peritius or **Peritius Menſis**, the *Peritian* Month, a Month among the *Macedonians*, which anſwer'd to that of *February.*

Peritonæum, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a Membrane, or Skin of an Oval Figure, conſiſting of two Coats which clothes the whole Lower Belly on the in-ſide, and its Entrails on the out-ſide.

Peritrochium, (in *Mechanicks*) a kind of Wheel. See *Axis in Peritrochio.*

Perittoma, whatever is ſuperfluous in the Body, the Excrement or Ordure left after Digeſtion; alſo the Relicks of Diſeaſes.

Perjuration or **Pejeration**, (*Lat.*) a being forſworn, by taking a falſe Oath.

Perjury, a Crime committed, when a Lawful Oath is adminiſter'd by one that has Authority, to any Perſon in any Judicial Proceedings, who ſwears abſolutely and falſely in a material Point, relating to the Iſſue or Cauſe in Queſtion.

Periwinkle, a ſmall Shell-fiſh call'd a Sea-ſnail or Whelk: Alſo an Herb that is hot almoſt in the ſecond Degree, of a ſomewhat dry and binding Quality.

Perizoma, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Garment that only ſerv'd to cover the Privities; alſo a Girdle fit for thoſe that are burſten.

To **Perk up** or **Perk up again**, to lift up the Head, or appear lively, to recover after Sickneſs.

Perkin, a proper Name of Men; as it were *Peterkin, i. e.* little *Peter.*

Perla, (*Lat.*) the Dragon-fly, Adders-bott, or Water-Butterfly; an Inſect.

Permagy, a ſort of Boat us'd at *Conſtantinople.*

Permanent, (*Lat.*) durable, continuing, laſting, conſtant.

Permeating, (in *Philoſ.*) piercing into and paſſing thro'; as when Smoak or Fumes get thro' the Pores of a Body.

Permeation, the Act of permeating, or paſſing through.

Per Minima, (in *Chymiſtry* and *Phyſick*) a Term made uſe of to expreſs the perfect Mixture of the ſmalleſt Particles of ſeveral Bodies or Ingredients: Thus if Silver and Lead be melted together, they'll mingle and be united with one another *per minima.*

Permiſſion, (*Lat.*) a Rhetorical Figure, when we profeſs to have deliver'd the whole Matter, and to leave all to the Auditors Judgment and Diſpoſal.

Permiſtion, a mixing or mingling together.

To **Permit**, to allow, ſuffer, let, or give leave.

Permutation, a permuting or exchanging. See *Exchange.*

Permutatione Archidiaconatus & Eccleſiæ eidem annexæ cum Eccleſia & Præbenda, a Writ to an Ordinary, enjoyning him to admit a Clerk to a Benefice, upon Exchange made with another.

To **Permute**, to exchange Church-Livings one for another.

Per my & per tout, (*Fr.* Law-Phraſe) a Joynt-Tenant is ſaid to be ſeized of the Land he holds joyntly, *per my & per tout, i. e.* to be poſſeſs'd of every Parcel, and of the whole.

Perna, (*Lat.*) a Gammon or Peſtle of Bacon; alſo a ſort of Shell-fiſh.

Pernancy, as *Tithes received in Pernancy*, *i. e.* Tithes taken, or that may be taken in kind.

Pernicious, (*Lat.* properly that which brings or cauſes Death) deſtructive, miſchievous, very hurtful.

Pernicity, a Word us'd by ſome Philoſophical Writers for Celerity, or extraordinary Swiftneſs of Motion.

Pernio, a preternatural Swelling caus'd by the Winter-Cold, eſpecially in the Hands or Feet; a Kibe or Chilblain.

† **Pernoctation**, a lodging or lying out all Night.

Pernour of Profits, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) he that takes or receives the Profits.

Perona, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the leſſer and more ſlender Bone of the Leg, which is faſten'd on the out-ſide, to the greater Bone call'd *Tibia*; whence the firſt and ſecond Muſcle in the Leg is nam'd *Peroneus.* This Bone is alſo termed *Fibula* in *Latin.*

Peroneus Primus, a Muſcle of the *Tarſus*, which ſome call *Longus*, as being the longeſt Muſcle ſeated on the *Perona* or *Fibula*: It begins from above half the upper Part of that Bone, and ends in the upper and hindermoſt Part of the *Os Metatarſi* of the great Toe.

Peroneus Secundus, a Muſcle of the *Tarſus*, by ſome call'd *Semi-fibulatus*, which ariſes above the middle of the outward Part of the *Fibula*, under the Belly of the *Peroneus Primus*, and is let into the upper and outward Part of the *Os Metatarſi* of the little Toe.

Peroration, (*Lat.*) the cloſe or laſt part of an Oration or Speech.

To **Perpend**, to ponder or poiſe thoroughly in one's Mind, to conſider of or deliberate upon ſtrictly, to examine or try exactly.

Perpender or **Perpend-ſtone**, a Stone fitted to the Thickneſs of a Wall, ſo as to ſhew its ſmoothed Ends on each ſide.

Perpendicular, that falls, or is directly downright: Among Aſtronomers, thoſe Stars that are *Vertical, i. e.* right over our Heads are ſaid to be perpendicular, becauſe their Beams fall directly upon us.

A **Perpendicular** or **Perpendicular Line**, (in *Geom.*) a Right Line, which ſtands ſo upon another, that the Angles on either ſide are equal: Such as in Mechanick Uſes is commonly call'd a *Plumb-line.*

A Right-line is ſaid to be **Perpendicular to a Plane**, when it is perpendicular to all the Lines it meets with in that Plane: And one *Plane is Perpendicular to another*, when a Line in one Plane is perpendicular to the other Plane.

Perpendicular or **Right Plane**, is when a Plane, after the manner of a well built Wall, inclines or leans on one Side no more than it does on the other.

Perpendicular Dial-plane, See *Dial-planes.*

Perpendicular to a Parabola, (in Conick Sections) is a Right-line, cutting that Figure at the Point wherein any other Right-line touches it, and which is alſo it ſelf perpendicular to that Tangent.

To **Let fall a Perpendicular**, to draw a Line perpendicularly upon another, from a given Point plac'd above it.

Perpendiculum, (*Lat.*) a Perpendicular, a Level, a Plumb-line.

Perpendiculum Chronometrum, the ſame as *Pendulum*; which See.

To **Perpetrate**, to commit a Crime.

Perpetual, continual, uninterrupted, conſtant; alſo never-ceaſing, everlaſting, endleſs.

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Perſpiration, a breathing or ſteeming thro': Among Phyſicians, it is taken for a ſweating or breathing out of Humours thro' the Pores of the Body.

To **Perſtringe**, to touch lightly, or to glance at a thing in diſcourſe.

To **Perſuade** or **Perſwade**, to convince, ſatisfy, or make to believe; to adviſe, or put one upon.

Perſuaſion, the Act of perſuading; alſo Advice, Motion, Opinion, Belief.

Perſuaſive or **Perſuaſory**, that is apt, or of force to perſuade.

A **Perſuaſive**, a Diſcourſe, or Argument that tends to perſuade.

Perſultation, properly a leaping, skipping, or friſking over, as Cattel do in the Fields: In *Surgery*, it is taken for a burſting of Blood thro' the Veſſels, occaſion'd by their Thinneſs.

Pert, brisk or lively, talkative or ſaucy.

† **Perterebration**, a boring thro' with an Auger or Wimble; a drilling, or making a Hole thorough.

Pertica, *(Lat.)* a Pole to beat down Fruit with; a Perch, or long Staff to meaſure with; alſo a ſort of Comet otherwiſe call'd *Veru*: In our ancient Writers, *Perticæ* ſignifie the Perchers, larger Sconces or Candleſticks for Tapers or Lights, that were ſet on the Altars of Churches.

Perticata Terræ, the fourth part of an Acre of Land.

Pertinacious, *(i. e.* that holds faſt, and will not let go) obſtinate, ſtubborn, wilful, ſtiff in Opinion.

Pertinacity or **Pertinacy**, Obſtinacy, Stubbornneſs, *&c.*

Pertinence, Fitneſs, or Suitableneſs.

Pertinens, a Word us'd in old *Latin* Records, for a Kinſman or Kinſwoman.

Pertinent, that is to the purpoſe, fit, pat.

Pertingency, (in *Philoſ.)* a reaching to; as *The pertingency of the Object to the ſenſitive Organ.*

Pertingent, reaching to, touching.

Pertingent Lines, (in *Heraldry)* See *entire Pertingent.*

Pertranſient, paſſing or ſtriking through as a Colour does in a precious Stone.

Pertranſient Lines, (in *Heraldry)* See *entire Pertranſient.*

Pertuiſan or **Partiſan**, a kind of Spear like a Halbard, but having its Iron-head longer, broader and ſharper.

Perturbation, Diſturbance, Trouble, Diſorder.

Perturbator, a Diſturber; as *He is a Preturbator of the Peace.*

† To **Pervade**, to go over, or through.

Perverſe, wicked, froward, untoward, croſs-grain'd.

Perverſion, a perverting, overthrowing, or corrupting; as *They endeavour the Perverſion of all.*

Perverſity or **Perverſneſs**, Frowardneſs, Croſſneſs, ill Nature, Malice.

To **Pervert**, to turn upſide down, to reduce or miſ-lead; to debauch, corrupt or ſpoil.

† **Perveſtigation**, a diligent Inquiry, or Search after.

Pervicacious, froward, wilful, ſtubborn, headſtrong.

Pervicacy, Stiff-neckedneſs, Stubbornneſs, Wilfulneſs.

Pervigilium, *(Lat.)* a watching or ſitting up all Night; alſo a watching, or being reſtleſs for want of Sleep in a Diſeaſe.

Pervinca, the Herb Perwinkle.

Pervious, paſſable, eaſie to be paſſed thro'.

Pervis, See *Parvis.*

Peruſal, a peruſing or reading over; as *The Peruſal of a Book.*

To **Peruſe**, to look, or read over.

Peruvian Bark, otherwiſe call'd *Quinquina* and *Jeſuits Powder*, the Bark of a Tree, brought ſome years ſince, from *Peru*, a Province of *America*; being the moſt certain Remedy that ever was yet known, to hinder the Fits of Agues and Feavers.

Perwinkle. See *Periwinkle.*

Pes, *(Lat.)* the Foot, taken largely for the Thigh, Leg and Foot; alſo a Foot in Meaſure, or Twelve Inches.

Pes Anſerinus, Gooſe-foot; a ſort of Herb. *Pes Columbinus*, Doves-foot, an Herb. *Pes Cornicis*, the Herb Bucks-horn or Dogs-tooth. *Pes Leonis*, Pade-lion, or great Sanicle, an Herb. *Pes Leporis*, the Herb Hares-foot, or Hares-Cummin.

Pes Monetæ, *(i. e.* the Foot of Money) a Term anciently us'd to expreſs a true and reaſonable Adjuſtment of the real Value of all current Coins.

Peſa, a Wey, a certain Weight, or Meaſure of Cheeſe, Wooll, *&c.* See *Penſa.*

Peſage, a Cuſtom or Duty paid for the weighing of Merchandizes or Wares.

Peſſary, *(Gr.)* a kind of Suppoſitory, or Medicine made of the length of the middle Finger, to be put up into the Neck of the Womb, againſt ſeveral Diſeaſes that happen thereto.

Peſſona, (in old *Latin* Records) Maſt of the Foreſt; or Money taken for feeding Hogs with Maſt. *Tempore Peſſona*, in Maſt-time, or the Seaſon when Maſt is ripe.

Peſſulus or **Peſſus**, the ſame as *Peſſary.*

Peſt, Plague, Bane, Ruin; as *He is the Peſt of the Common-wealth.*

Peſt-Houſe, an Hoſpital for Perſons ſick of the Plague.

To **Peſter**, to plague, annoy, or trouble.

Peſterable Wares, ſuch Goods as are troubleſome, and take up much room.

Peſtiferous, bringing the Peſtilence or Plague; deſtructive, deadly.

Peſtilence or **Plague**, a Diſeaſe ariſing from an Infection in the Air, accompany'd with Botches, Boils, and ſeveral other dreadful Symptoms.

To **Perpetrate**, to commit a Crime.

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Perſpicuous, that is ſo clear that the Light may be ſeen thro' it; alſo eaſie to be apprehended, plain, evident manifeſt.

Perſpiration, a breathing or ſteeming thro': Among Phyſicians, it is taken for a ſweating or breathing out of Humours thro' the Pores of the Body.

To **Perſtringe**, to touch lightly, or to glance at a thing in diſcourſe.

To **Perſuade** or **Perſwade**, to convince, ſatisfy, or make to believe; to adviſe, or put one upon.

Perſuaſion, the Act of perſuading; alſo Advice, Motion, Opinion, Belief.

Perſuaſive or **Perſuaſory**, that is apt, or of force to perſuade.

A **Perſuaſive**, a Diſcourſe, or Argument that tends to perſuade.

Perſultation, properly a leaping, skipping, or friſking over, as Cattel do in the Fields: In *Surgery*, it is taken for a burſting of Blood thro' the Veſſels, occaſion'd by their Thinneſs.

Pert, brisk or lively, talkative or ſaucy.

† **Perterebration**, a boring thro' with an Auger or Wimble; a drilling, or making a Hole thorough.

Pertica, (*Lat.*) a Pole to beat down Fruit with; a Perch, or long Staff to meaſure with; alſo a ſort of Comet otherwiſe call'd *Veru*: In our ancient Writers, *Perticæ* ſignifie the Perchers, larger Sconces or Candleſticks for Tapers or Lights, that were ſet on the Altars of Churches.

Perticata Terræ, the fourth part of an Acre of Land.

Pertinacious, (*i. e.* that holds faſt, and will not let go) obſtinate, ſtubborn, wilful, ſtiff in Opinion.

Pertinacity or **Pertinacy**, Obſtinacy, Stubbornneſs, *&c.*

Pertinence, Fitneſs, or Suitableneſs.

Pertinens, a Word us'd in old *Latin* Records, for a Kinſman or Kinſwoman.

Pertinent, that is to the purpoſe, fit, pat.

Pertingency, (in *Philoſ.*) a reaching to; as *The pertingency of the Object to the ſenſitive Organ.*

Pertingent, reaching to, touching.

Pertingent Lines, (in *Heraldry*) See *entire Pertingent.*

Pertranſient, paſſing or ſtriking through as a Colour does in a precious Stone.

Pertranſient Lines, (in *Heraldry*) See *entire Pertranſient.*

Pertuiſan or **Partiſan**, a kind of Spear like a Halbard, but having its Iron-head longer, broader and ſharper.

Perturbation, Diſturbance, Trouble, Diſorder.

Perturbator, a Diſturber; as *He is a Preturbator of the Peace.*

† To **Pervade**, to go over, or through.

Perverſe, wicked, froward, untoward, croſsgrain'd.

Perverſion, a perverting, overthrowing, or corrupting; as *They endeavour the Perverſion of all.*

Perverſity or **Perverſneſs**, Frowardneſs, Croſſneſs, ill Nature, Malice.

To **Pervert**, to turn upſide down, to reduce or miſ-lead; to debauch, corrupt or ſpoil.

† **Perveſtigation**, a diligent Inquiry, or Search after.

Pervicacious, froward, wilful, ſtubborn, headſtrong.

Pervicacy, Stiff-neckedneſs, Stubbornneſs, Wilfulneſs.

Pervigilium, (*Lat.*) a watching or ſitting up all Night; alſo a watching, or being reſtleſs for want of Sleep in a Diſeaſe.

Pervinca, the Herb Perwinkle.

Pervious, paſſable, eaſie ro be paſſed thro'.

Pervis, See *Parvis.*

Peruſal, a peruſing or reading over; as *The Peruſal of a Book.*

To **Peruſe**, to look, or read over.

Peruvian Bark, otherwiſe call'd *Quinquina* and *Jeſuits Powder*, the Bark of a Tree, brought ſome years ſince, from *Peru*, a Province of *America*; being the moſt certain Remedy that ever was yet known, to hinder the Fits of Agues and Feavers.

Perwinkle. See *Periwinkle.*

Pes, (*Lat.*) the Foot, taken largely for the Thigh, Leg and Foot; alſo a Foot in Meaſure, or Twelve Inches.

Pes Anſerinus, Gooſe-foot; a ſort of Herb. *Pes Columbinus*, Doves-foot, an Herb. *Pes Cornicis*, the Herb Bucks-horn or Dogs-tooth. *Pes Leonis*, Pade-lion, or great Sanicle, an Herb. *Pes Leporis*, the Herb Hares-foot, or Hares-Cummin.

Pes Monetæ, (*i. e.* the Foot of Money) a Term anciently us'd to expreſs a true and reaſonable Adjuſtment of the real Value of all current Coins.

Peſa, a Wey, a certain Weight, or Meaſure of Cheeſe, Wooll, *&c.* See *Penſa.*

Peſage, a Cuſtom or Duty paid for the weighing of Merchandizes or Wares.

Peſſary, (*Gr.*) a kind of Suppoſitory, or Medicine made of the length of the middle Finger, to be put up into the Neck of the Womb, againſt ſeveral Diſeaſes that happen thereto.

Peſſona, (in old *Latin* Records) Maſt of the Foreſt; or Money taken for feeding Hogs with Maſt. *Tempore Peſſonæ*, in Maſt-time, or the Seaſon when Maſt is ripe.

Peſſulus or **Peſſus**, the ſame as *Peſſary.*

Peſt, Plague, Bane, Ruin; as *He is the Peſt of the Common-wealth.*

Peſt-Houſe, an Hoſpital for Perſons ſick of the Plague.

To **Peſter**, to plague, annoy, or trouble.

Peſterable Wares, ſuch Goods as are troubleſome, and take up much room.

Peſtiferous, bringing the Peſtilence or Plague; deſtructive, deadly.

Peſtilence or **Plague**, a Diſeaſe ariſing from an Infection in the Air, accompany'd with Botches, Boils, aud ſeveral other dreadful Symptoms.

Peſtilence-wort, a kind of Herb.

Peſtilent, plaguy, deſtructive, dangerous, miſchievous; as a *A peſtilent Hereſy*, *a peſtilent Fellow*, &c.

Peſtilential, belonging to or partaking of the Nature of the Plague.

Peſtilential Bubo. See *Bubo Peſtilential.*

Peſtilential Feaver, is that which does not only afflict the Patient with a bare Diſtemper, or vehement Heat ariſing from Putrefaction, but alſo with a malignant and venomous Quality.

Peſtis, *(Lat.)* a Peſtilence, Plague or Infection.

Peſtle, an Inſtrument to pound or bruiſe with in a Mortar; alſo the end of a Leg of Pork.

Pet, as *To take Pet* or *be in a Pet*, to be offended, to ſnuff at, to be angry.

Petach. See *Patache.*

Petala, *(Gr.* among Herbaliſts) thoſe fine coloured Leaves of which the Flowers of all Plants are made up; whence Plants are diſtinguiſh'd into *Monopetalous*, *Tripetalous*, *Pentapetalous* and *Polypetalous*; which See in their proper Places.

Petaliſmus, a kind of Baniſhment among the *Syracuſians*, for five Years; which was inflicted by writing the Offender's Name upon an Olive-leaf. See *Oſtraciſmus.*

Petaloides, a ſort of Urine which ſeems to have little Leaves or Scales in it.

Petarade, *(Fr.)* a Horſe's farting and yerking out behind.

Petard, an Engine of Metal in Shape of a Cap or high-crown'd Hat, with narrow Brims, from ſeven to eight Inches deep, and five broad at the Mouth. 'Tis charg'd with fine Powder well beaten, and afterwards fix'd to a thick Plank call'd the *Madrier*, in order to break down Gates, Port-cullices, Draw-bridges, Barriers, *&c.* Theſe Petards are alſo made uſe of in Counter-mines to break thro' into the Enemies Galleries and ſpoil their Mines.

Petardeer, he that manages or applies a Petard.

Pete. See *Peat* and *Petus.*

Petechialis Febris, a kind of malignant Feaver, otherwiſe call'd *Pulicaris*; which See.

Peter, the Name of one of the Twelve Apoſtles, derived from the *Greek* Word *Petra*, a Rock; and ſince a common Chriſtian Name of Men.

St. **Peter ad Vincula.** See *Gule of Auguſt.*

St. **Peter's-Fiſh**, a ſort of Sea-fiſh.

Peter-Men, thoſe who formerly us'd unlawful Arts and Engines, for catching Fiſh in the River *Thames.*

Peter-Pence, a Tribute given to the Pope by *Inas* King of the Weſt-*Saxons*, during his Pilgrimage at *Rome*, A. C. 720; which was a Penny for every Houſe: It was alſo call'd *Romefeoh*, *i.e.* the Fee of *Rome*, *Romeſcot*, and *Rome-penny.*

St. **Peter's Wort**, an Herb like St. *John*'s Wort, only the Leaves are a little broader, and not ſo much pierced through.

Petigo, a ſort of Diſeaſe, a Running-ſcab; See *Lichen.*

Petit, *(Fr.)* petty, little, ſmall. See *Petty.*

Petit Cape or **Petty Cape**, a Writ that lies when any Action Real is brought, and the Tenant appears, but afterwards makes Default. See *Cape.*

Petits Choux, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a ſort of Paſte for garniſhing, made of fat Cheeſe, Flower, Eggs, Salt, *&c.* bak'd in a Pye-pan, and Ic'd over with fine Sugar.

Petitio, *(Lat.)* a Demand or Requeſt; alſo among the *Romans*, a canvaſſing or ſuing for an Office or Place.

Petitio Induciarum, a Civil-Law-Term. See *Emparlance.*

Petitio Principii, (in *Logick*) when a Diſputant ſuppoſes that for a Principle certain and granted, which is uncertain, and it behoves him to prove: It is commonly call'd, *Begging the Queſtion.*

Petition, a Supplication or Requeſt made by an Inferiour to a Superiour; eſpecially one having Juriſdiction and Authority.

To **Petition**, to preſent or put up a Petition.

Petitioner, he or ſhe that puts up a Petition.

Petra, *(Gr.)* a Rock, a great Stone. In our old Records it is taken for a ſort of Weight commonly call'd a *Stone*, which in ſome Places conſiſts of Sixteen, in others of Fourteen, Twelve or Eight Pounds.

Petrary, an Engine anciently made uſe of to caſt Stones. See *Mangon.*

Petrification, the Act of petrifying, the changing of a mixt Body into a ſtony Subſtance.

To **Petrify**, to turn into, or to grow into Stone: Thus Ruſhes, Graſs, or Sticks lying in petrifying Springs of Water, are ſaid to be chang'd into Stone; whereas they are only incruſtated or cover'd all over with a ſtony Coat, proceeding from abundance of ſtony Matter diſſolved in the Water during its Paſſage thro' the Earth.

Petrobuſians, a ſort of Hereticks, that deny'd the keeping of Feaſts.

Petroleum, Rock-oil, a certain Liquor that flows out of a Rock, of which there is a Spring in *Zant* and other Iſlands of the *Archipelago*: It quickly takes Fire, and burns even in the Water.

Petronel, a kind of Harquebuſs or Horſeman's Gun, ſo call'd becauſe it is hang'd at the Breaſt.

Petroſelinon, a kind of Parſley growing amidſt Rocks; the Herb and Root is good to expel Wind, provokes Urine, and opens Stoppages of the Liver and Spleen.

Petroſum Os, (in *Anat.* *i.e.* the rocky Bone) the inner Proceſs of the Bones of the Temples, ſo call'd by reaſon of its Hardneſs and Craggedneſs.

Petterero. See *Pederero.*

Pettifogging, practiſing as a Pettifogger.

Pettifogger, an ignorant and troubleſome Lawyer or Attorney; from the *Dutch* Word *Fogen*, To comply or inſinuate; or the *Saxon*, *Fogere*; a Suitor Sollicitour.

Pettiſh, apt to take pet, or be angry, waſpiſh peeviſh, froward.

Pettitoes, Pigs Feet ſous'd.

Petto, *(Ital.)* as *To keep a thing in Petto*, *i.e.* to keep it in one's Breaſt.

Petty, *(Fr.)* little, ſmall; as *A Petty King or Prince.*

Petty Bag, as *The Clerks of the Petty Bag*, three Officers of Chancery, who record the Return of all Inquiſitions out of every Shire; make all Patents of Cuſtomers, Gaugers, Controllers, *&c.* each Record being put into a little Leathern Bag; whence they have their Name.

Petty Cape. See *Petit Cape.*

Petty Cotty, a ſort of Herb.

Petty Larceny, ſmall Theft. See *Larceny.*

Petty Patees, (in the Confectionary Art) a ſort of ſmall Pyes made of March-pane, and fill'd with Sweet-meats.

Petty Sergeanty or **Petit Sergeanty.** See *Sergeanty.*

Petty Singles, (in *Falconry*) the Toes of a Hawk.

Petty Tally, (in Sea-Affairs) a competent Proportion or Allowance of Proviſions or Victuals, according to the number of the Ship's Company.

Petty Treaſon or **Petit Treaſon.** See *Treaſon.*

Petulancy, *(Lat.)* Wantonneſs, Sauc1neſs, Rudeneſs.

Petulant, wanton, malapert, rude.

Petum, *(Lat.)* Tobacco; a well known Plant.

Petus or **Peta**, (in old Records) Peat, a ſort of Earth apt to burn, and dug up in ſmall pieces for Fuel.

Peucedanum, (*Gr.*) Maiden-weed, Hogs-fennel or Sulphur-wort, an Herb good againſt Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, a Cough, Stoppages of the Liver, Spleen, Reins, *&c.*

Pevetts, are the ends of the Spindle of any Wheel in a Watch; and the Holes into which they run, are call'd *Pevett-holes.*

Pewet or **Puet**, a kind of Bird.

Pezica, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Muſhroom.

Phace, the Lentil, a kind of Pulſe.

Phacos, the ſame; alſo a Spot in the Face like a Nit; the ſame as *Lenticula* and *Lentigo.*

Phænomena, (in *Aſtron.*) Appearances of Meteors, or any other Signs in the Air or Heavens.

Phænomenon, (in natural *Philoſ.*) any Appearance, Effect, or Operation of a natural Body which offers it ſelf to the Conſideration of a curious Inquirer.

Phagedæna, a Diſeaſe in the Stomach, an immoderate Appetite that cannot be ſatisfy'd; alſo a ſort of running Canker that eats the Fleſh to the very Bone.

Phagedænica or **Phagedenicks**, Medicines that eat down the ſuperfluous Fleſh of Ulcers, *&c.*

Phagedenick Water, a Mixture of Sublimate corroſive and Lime-water, which eats away proud Fleſh, and is us'd for cleanſing old Ulcers; as alſo in a Gangrene, the Itch, *&c.*

Phagrus, the Hake; a Sea-fiſh.

Phalacrocorax, the Cormorant, a Water-fowl, which in *Cornwall* is call'd the *Shag.*

Phalacroſis, a falling off the Hair, Baldneſs.

Phalænæ, a ſort of Inſects call'd *Souls*, which fly for the moſt part in the Night.

Phalanga, a ſmooth Club anciently us'd in War by the *Africans*; alſo a Leaver to lift up any weighty thing.

Phalangium, a venomous Spider, of which there are ſeveral ſorts.

Phalangium or **Phalangites**, an Herb ſaid to cure the biting of a *Tarantula.*

Phalangoſis, a Fault in the Eye-lid, when there are two rows of Hair; or when the Hair grows inward, and offends the Eyes.

Phalanx, (among the Ancients) a great ſquare Battalion ſet in cloſe Array, with the Soldiers Shields joyn'd and Pikes turn'd croſs-ways; ſo that it was almoſt impoſſible to break thro' them: This ſort of Battalion was invented by the *Macedonians*, and conſiſted of 8000 Men. *Phalanx* is alſo taken by ſome Anatomical Writers, for the Order and Rank obſerv'd in the Finger-bones.

Phalaris, a kind of Water-fowl; alſo the Herb Canary-ſeed, or Quaking-graſs.

Phaleucian Verſe, a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of eleven Syllables, or five Feet, *viz.* a *Spondee*, a *Dactyle*, and three *Trochees.*

Phanatick, that has vain Viſions and Apparitions; inſpired or pretending to Revelations and new Lights. See *Fanatick.*

Phantaſm or **Phantome**, an Apparition, a Viſion of Night-Ghoſts; an idle Conceit between ſleeping and waking.

Phantaſtical Colours, ſuch as appear in the Rain-bow, or are produc'd by a Triangular Glaſs-Priſm, the Surface of thin *Muſcovy*-Glaſs, *&c.* They had this Name from the Peripatetick Philoſophers, who erroneouſly took them to be no real Colours.

Phantaſtry, a being fantaſtical, or whimſical.

Phantaſy, an inward Senſe or Imagination, whereby any thing is repreſented to the Mind, or imprinted on it.

Pharaoh, (*Heb.* a making bare, or uncovering) a general Name or Title anciently belonging to the Kings of *Egypt*, as *Cæſar* to the *Roman* Emperours.

Phare, a Watch-Tower, or high Place by the Sea-coaſt, wherein Lights are continually kept, to guide Ships into a Haven; ſo call'd from *Pharos*, an Iſland in the *Canopick* Mouth of the River *Nile*, where ſuch a Tower was built by *Soſtratus*, the famous Architect of *Gnidos.*

Phariſaical, belonging to the Phariſees.

Phariſaiſm, the Profeſſion, or Opinions of that Sect.

Phariſees, a Sect of the *Jews* ſo call'd from the *Hebrew* Word *Phareſh*, *i. e.* to ſeparate; becauſe they apply'd themſelves more eſpecially to the Study of the Law, and were diſtinguiſh'd from others, by pretending to more Holineſs than the reſt of the People.

Pharmaceutice, (*Gr.*) the Knowledge of Medicines, or Art of compounding them.

Pharmaceutick, belonging to Medicines, or Drugs.

Pharmacopœia, a Diſpenſatory, or Collection of Medicines.

Pharmacopola, one that ſells Medicines, an Apothecary.

Pharmacum, any kind of Medicine, a Medicinal Compoſition or Remedy, a Potion; alſo Poiſon.

Pharmacy, that part of Phyſick which teaches the Choice, Preparation and Mixture of Medicines; the Apothecary's Art; to which may be added the Chymical Reſolution of Bodies, in order to make good Medicines out of them.

Pharſang or **Paraſang**, a ſort of Meaſure us'd among the ancient *Perſians.* See *Paraſanga.*

Pharyngetrum, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a Word ſometimes us'd for the *Pharynx*, and ſometimes for the Bone *Hyoides.*

Pharyngotomia. See **Laryngotomia.**

Pharynx, the upper part of the *Oeſophagus*, or Gullet at the Mouth of the Stomach, which conſiſts of three Pair of Muſcles that open it in the Action of Swallowing; whereto ſome add an odd *Sphincter*-Muſcle, which ſerves to ſtraighten it.

Phaſeolus, Faſels, long Peas, or Kidney-beans, a kind of Pulſe.

Phaſes, Appearances: In *Aſtronomy*, the ſeveral Poſitions in which the Moon and other Planets appear to our Sight, as when they ſeem to be horned, dark, half-inlightened, or full of Light.

Phaſganium, the Herb Glader, or Sword-graſs.

Phaſianus, the Pheaſant, a Bird ſo call'd from *Phaſis*, now *Faſſo*, a River of *Colchis*, near the Mouth of which they are obſerv'd to reſort in great Flocks.

Phaſma, an Apparition, a Viſion, or Sight.

Phegapyrum or **Fagopyrum**, Buck-wheat, Brank or Crop, us'd for Bread among poor People, and proper to fatten Chickens.

Phellandrium, an Herb like Parſley, good to break the Stone in a Humane Body.

Phellodrys, a kind of Cork-tree like an Oak.

Phellos, the Cork-tree, the Bark of which ſoaked in hot Water, ſtops a Flux of Blood.

Phengites, a ſort of Marble that ſhines with yellow and tranſparent Veins.

Phenomena. See *Phænomena.*

Pheon, (in *Heraldry*) the barbed Head of a Dart, or Arrow; as *He bears Sable a Feſs Ermin, between three Pheons.*

Phiala, (*Gr.*) a Vial, or Veſſel made of Glaſs to drink out of.

Philadelphus, that loves his Brother, or Brothers; alſo the Herb Cleavers or Gooſe-graſs.

Philanthropos, that loves Men, courteous, kind; alſo a ſort of Burr ſo call'd, becauſe it ſticks to People's Cloths.

Philanthropy, a generous Love for Mankind in general; Humanity, Courteſy, Kindneſs.

Philautia, Self-love.

Philetæria, the Love that we ſhew to our Companions and Friends; alſo an Herb call'd wild Sage, a kind of Burr.

Philibert, (*Germ.* bright and famous) a proper Name of Women.

Philip, the Name of many famous Men, particularly of *Alexander* the Great's Father, as alſo one of the Apoſtles, and others mention'd in the New Teſtament; and ſince, a common Chriſtian Name, which in *Greek* ſignifies a Lover of Horſes: There is alſo a Gold-Coin ſo call'd, worth three Shillings Sterling.

Philologer, an Humaniſt, a Man of Letters.

Philological, belonging to Philology.

Philology, (*i. e.* Love of Learning or Diſcourſe) the Study of Humanity, good Literature, or Skill in the Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Philonium, an Opiate Medicine, of which there are two ſorts, *viz.* the *Philonium Romanum* and *Perſicum*.

Philoſopher, one that is skill'd in, or applies himſelf to the Study of Philoſophy.

Philoſophers Stone, See *Tranſmutation of Metals*.

Philoſophical, belonging to that Science.

Philoſophical Calcination. See *Calcination*.

Philoſophical Egg, (among Chymiſts) a thin Glaſs-Veſſel ſhap'd like an Egg, having a long Neck or Stem, and us'd in Digeſtions that take up a conſiderable time.

Philoſophical Tree, See *Diana's Tree*.

To **Philoſophize**, to play the Philoſopher, to diſpute, or argue like a Philoſopher.

Philoſophy, (*i. e.* Love, or Study of Wiſdom) the Knowledge of things Natural and Moral, grounded upon Reaſon and Experience.

Philoſophy Mechanical, See *Mechanical Philoſophy*.

Philter or **Philtrum**, a Love-Potion, or Love-Powder; any kind of Medicine, or a Charm that ſerves to procure Love: Among ſome Anatomiſts, it is taken for the Hollow that divides the upper Lip.

Philyra or **Philura**, the Linden-tree; alſo the thin Skin between the Bark and Wood of that Tree, of which Ropes were anciently made.

Philyræa, See *Phyllyræa*.

Phimoſis, a binding or tying up with a Bridle or Rein. In *Surgery*, a binding or preſſing together, caus'd by a kind of hard Fleſh in the Fundament: Alſo when the *Glans* of the Yard is ſo ſtraightly bound by the *Præputium* that it cannot be uncover'd: Alſo the turning up of the Eye-lids, occaſion'd by an Inflammation. See *Paraphimoſis*.

Phineas (*Heb.* bold Countenance) the Son of *Eleazar* the Prieſt, who ſhew'd his Zeal in killing *Zimri* and *Cosbi*, as they were committing Fornication before the People of *Iſrael*.

Phleborrhagia, the breaking, or burſting of a Vein.

Phlebotomum, an Inſtrument to let Blood with, a Fleam, or Lancet.

Phlebotomus, a Surgeon that lets Blood.

Phlebotomy, a Diſcharge of Blood procur'd by the artificial cutting or opening of a Vein, in order to reſtore Health.

Phlegm, one of the Humours of the Body.

Phlegm or **Water**, one of the five Chymical Principles; the Water that comes firſt in the Diſtillation of Acid Spirits, &c.

Phlegm of Vitriol, the Moiſture that is drawn off when calcin'd Vitriol is diſtill'd in order to get its Spirit and Oil. It is us'd to waſh ſore Eyes, &c.

Phlegma, (*Gr.*) Inflammation, Heat; alſo the Humour call'd Phlegm.

Phlegmagoga or **Phlegmagogues**, Medicines to draw away, or purge Phlegm.

Phlegmaſia, an Inflammation, Heat, or Burning.

Phlegmatick, full of, or troubled with Phlegm.

Phlegmon, (in *Surgery*) a Swelling that proceeds from a too great flowing of the Blood in the Fleſh or Muſcles, cauſing Heat, Redneſs, Beating and Pain.

Phlegmonodes, an Inflammation like the former.

Plegmonodes Febris, a Feaver with an Inflammation of the Blood.

Phlegontis, a precious Stone, in which appears as it were, a Flame of Fire.

Phloginos, a precious Stone of a Flame-Colour.

Phlogites, a precious Stone that reſembles flaming Fire.

Phlogium, a ſort of Violet, a Flower.

Phlogoſis, an Inflammation; eſpecially a light one in the Eyes, with a ſmall Pain and Redneſs, which ſometimes turns to a real Ophthalmy, and is the Original of it.

Phlomis, a kind of Flower, which ſome take for a Primroſe.

Phlox, Flame; alſo a Flower of no Smell, but of a fine Flame-colour.

Phlyctæna, a Swelling that riſes with Bliſters, call'd Wild-fire; a Wheal or Puſh fill'd with a white, and ſomewhat yellowiſh Humour; a Pock, or Pimple with Matter in it: Alſo a little Ulcer in the Horny Coat of the Eye.

Phlyctænodes, certain hot watery Puſhes like the former.

Phocæna, the Porpois, a Sea-fiſh, being a kind of Dolphin, but of a thicker and ſhorter Body.

Phœnicea, a kind of Herb, wild Oats.

Phœnicobalanus, the Fruit of the *Egyptian* Palm-tree; a ſort of Date, which when ripe, looks black and is very ſtrong.

Phœnicurus, the Red-tail, or Red-ſtart; a Bird.

Phœnigmus, a Medicine, that cauſes the Body to break out in red Wheals and Puſhes.

Phœnix, an *Arabian* Bird about the bigneſs of an Eagle; of which 'tis reported, There is but one of them in the World at a time, and that having liv'd Five Hundred Years, ſhe builds a Neſt of combuſtible Spices, which taking fire from the Sun, ſhe fans it with her Wings, and burns her ſelf therein; but out of her Aſhes there ariſes a Worm, and from that Worm a new Phœnix: Alſo the Name of one of the Southern Conſtellations; alſo a Palm-tree or Date-tree.

Phœnix Inſurance-Office, the firſt Office tha was ſet up in *London* for the Inſuring of Houſes from Accidents by Fire, and ſo call'd from its Emble or Device: The Rate for Inſuring 100 Pounds on Brick-Houſe, is 6 Shillings for one Year, 12 Shillings for two Years, 18 Shillings for three Years 19 Shillings and 6 Pence for four Years, Pound 10 Shillings for ſeven Years, and 2 Pounds 1 Shilling for eleven Years: The Number of Houſe ſo inſured ſince *Anno Dom.* 1681, is Ten Thouſand

Phonicks, the ſame as **Acouſticks**; which See.

Phoſphorus, (*i. e.* bringer of Light) the Plan *Venus*, ſo call'd when it riſes before the Sun, an *Heſperus*, at its Appearance after Sun-ſet; the Morning-ſtar, or Day-ſtar: Alſo a Subſtance Chymically prepar'd, which being ſet in the Light, o Air, will ſhine in the Dark; and of this there ar ſeveral kinds.

Phoxinus, a kind of River-fiſh, unknown to us, but call'd *Raſiere* in *French*, and *Bambela* by the *Italians*. *Phoxinus lævis*, the Minnow.

Phragmites, a Sea-reed or Cane.

Phrantick. See *Frantick*.

Phraſe, Expreſſion, form or manner of Speech.

To **Phraſe** it, to expreſs a thing after a particular manner.

Phraſeology, a Collection of Phraſes, or elegant Expreſſions in any Language; a Phraſe-Book.

Phrenes, (in *Anat.*) the Membranes about the Heart; alſo the Diaphragm or Midriff.

Phreneſis or **Phrenitis**, Frenzy or Dotage, a Diſtemper accompany'd with a continual Feaver, as alſo often with Madneſs and Anger; which does not proceed (as the Ancients thought) from an Inflammation of the Brain, but from too much Heat in the Animal Spirits.

Phrenetick, belonging to, or troubled with a Frenzy.

Phrenetick Nerves, otherwiſe call'd *Stomachick*, thoſe Nerves that ſpring from the ſixth Pair, or Dr. *Willis*'s eighth Pair: They go down between the Skins of the *Mediaſtinum*, and ſpread forth Branches into them.

Phrenick Veſſels, the Veins and Arteries that paſs thro' the *Diaphragm*, *Mediaſtinum* and *Pericardium*.

Phrenitis. See *Phreneſis*.

Phrenſy. See *Frenzy*.

Phrice, Horrour, Dread, Fright, Trembling.

Phricodes, a Feaver, during which, beſides the Heat, the Patient is diſturb'd with frightful Imaginations.

Phryganides, the Cades-fly; an Inſect.

Phryganion, the Cades-worm.

Phrygian Mood, (among the Ancients) a Warlike kind of Muſick, fit for Trumpets, Hautboys, &c. which ſerv'd to raiſe the Minds of Men for undertaking Military Atchievements or Martial Exerciſes: Alſo a chearful, ſprightly Meaſure in dancing.

Phrynion, an Herb or Shrub good againſt the Poiſon of a Toad.

Phrynos, the biggeſt ſort of Frog that lives amidſt Briers and Brambles, and is venomous.

Phtharticum, a corrupting Medicine.

Phthiriaſis, the louſy Diſeaſe; alſo a ſcaly Scab on the Eye-brows.

Phthiroctonon, the Herb Staves-acre, ſo call'd becauſe the Seed of it kills Lice.

Phthiſical or **Tiſſical**, belonging to, or troubled with the Conſumption of the Lungs.

Phthiſis, the Phthiſick or Tiſſick, a Conſumption of the whole Body, when the Lungs are ulcerated and corrupted; which is accompany'd with a ſlow continued Feaver, ſtinking Breath and a Cough.

Phthoe, the ſame as *Phthiſis*.

Phthongus, a Sound, Tune or Note in Muſick.

Phthora, Corruption, Deſtruction, great Slaughter; alſo a ſort of Wolf-bane, an Herb.

Phu, a kind of wild Nard; a Shrub.

Phycis, a Fiſh that makes a Neſt of Sea-weed, and there lays her Spawn.

Phycitis, a precious Stone, having the Colour of Sea-weed.

Phycos thalaſſion, a ſort of Sea-weed.

Phygethlon, (in *Surgery*) a Swelling that proceeds from an Inflammation of the Glandules or Kernels, whereby Nature drives out ſomething; as about the Groin, in the Plague.

Phygeton, a ſmall red Swelling in the Glandules of the Skin, which cauſes a pricking Pain.

Phylacteries, (among the *Jews*) certain Parchment-ſcrolls, having the Ten Commandments, or ſome other Paſſages of Scripture written on them, which the *Phariſees* us'd to wear about their Forehead, Neck and Arms, and on the Hem of their Garments: Alſo Preſervatives or Charms againſt Poiſon or Witchcraft.

Phyllandrion, a kind of Herb that grows in Fens and Marſhes.

Phyllanthion, an Herb anciently made uſe of to die Purple.

Phyllis, (*i. e.* a Leaf) a proper Name of Women, often apply'd to Shepherdeſſes by *Virgil* and other Poets.

Phyllitis, the Herb Harts-tongue, that has only Leaves, without Stalk, Flower or Seed: It is good againſt Swellings of the Spleen, a Looſeneſs, ſpitting of Blood, &c.

Phyllon, the Leaf of a Tree, &c. alſo a leavy Herb, which ſome take for Knot-graſs.

Phyllyrea, Mock-Privet, a Shrub, the Leaves of which are of a bright green Colour like the Olive: It is in great Requeſt for making Hedges in fine Gardens.

Phyma, a Swelling, of which there are five ſorts, *viz.* *Callus*, *Furunculus*, *Hydroa*, *Varus*, and *Verruca*; See them under thoſe Words. Others only reckon it a Swelling in the Glandules, which quickly comes to run with Matter.

Phymatodes, a Swelling like the former.

Phyſalis, the Plant call'd Hops.

Phyſalos, a Toad.

Phyſema, Mock-Pearl, an empty Bubble inſtead of Pearl; alſo the Roſin of the Pine-tree: Alſo a ſwelling or puffing up in any part of the Body; as a Tympany.

Phyſeter, the Whirl-pool, puffing or ſpouting Whale, ſo call'd becauſe it ſpouts out more Water than the other ſorts of Whales.

Phyſica, Phyſicks or Natural Philoſophy; or Books treating of that Subject.

Phyſical, belonging to Natural Philoſophy, or to the Art of Phyſick; as *Phyſical Motion*, a *Phyſical Remedy*, &c.

Phyſical Diviſion. See *Diviſion Phyſical*.

Phyſical Proſthaphæreſis. See *Equation Aſtronomical*.

Phyſician, a Doctor or Profeſſour of Phyſick.

Phyſick, the Art of curing Diſeaſes, and preſerving Health; alſo a Remedy in general, a Purge.

Phyſicks or **Natural Philoſophy**, a Science which ſhews the Nature of Things, with their various Cauſes, Effects, Properties, Motions, and Operations.

Phyſiognomer or **Phyſiognomiſt**, one skill'd in Phyſiognomy.

Phyſiognomicks, ſuch Signs as are taken from the Countenance of a ſick Perſon, ſo as to make ſome Judgment of his Diſtemper.

Phyſiognomy, an Art which diſcovers or gueſſes at the Natures, Conditions and Fortunes of People, by obſerving the Countenance and Diſpoſition of their Members: Sometimes it is taken for the Aſpect, Countenance or Look it ſelf.

Phyſiologer, one that is verſ'd in Phyſiology.

Phyſiological, belonging to that Science.

Phyſiology, a Diſcourſe of Natural Things; Phyſicks or Natural Philoſophy, being either *General*, that relates to the Affections and Properties of Matter or Body in general; or elſe *Special* and *Particular*, which conſiders Matter as formed or diſtinguiſhed into ſuch and ſuch Species or Kinds.

Phyſiology, is alſo a part of Phyſick, which treats of the Conſtitution and Structure of a Humane Body and its ſeveral Parts, eſpecially ſo far as it is in its Natural State; producing Reaſons for its reſpective Functions and Operations.

Phyſis, Nature; alſo the natural or privy Parts.

Phyſocele. See *Pneumatocele.*

Phyteuma, a ſort of Toad-flax; an Herb.

Phytologia, a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of Plants or Herbs.

Piacular, *(Lat.)* ſerving for an Atonement, or that has Power to atone for.

Pia Mater, (in *Anat.*) the inmoſt Film or Skin which incloſes the Brain. See *Mater Tennis* and *Meninges.*

Piannet, the leſſer Wood-pecker, a Bird ſpeckled with Black and White on the Wings.

Piaſter, a Foreign Coin about the Value of a Crown in *Engliſh* Money.

Piazza, *(Ital.)* a broad open Place, as a Market-place: Alſo the Walks about a Place, ſet with Pillars; as *The Piazza in Covent-Garden.*

Pica, *(Lat.)* the Pye or Mag-pye, a Bird; alſo the Longing of Women with Child: Alſo a kind of Printing-Letter; the ſixth Character in order of Size from *Pareil*; ſmall *Pica* being a Degree leſs, and *Double Pica*, a third Degree beyond it.

Pica Glandaria, the Jay; a Bird.

Picard, (in old Statutes) a ſort of Boat of fifteen Tun or more uſ'd on the River *Severn.*

Picarium or **Bicarium**, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Bowl or Cup with two Ears or Handles.

Piccage. See *Pickage.*

Picea, *(Lat.)* the Pitch-tree or Roſin-tree.

Picheria, (in old Records) a Pitcher, a Pot.

Pick, a ſort of Tool uſ'd by Carvers.

Pick-Purſe, a kind of Herb.

Pickadil, *(Dutch)* the Hem about the Skirt of a Garment; the Extremity or utmoſt end of any thing: Whence a great Gaming-Houſe built by one *Higgins* a Taylor, famous for making ſuch old-faſhion'd Skirts, was call'd *Pickadilly*, and a Street in the Suburbs of *London* is ſtill known by that Name.

Pickage, Money paid in a Fair for breaking up the Ground, in order to ſet up a Stand, Booth or Stall.

Pickaroon, a ſort of Pirate-ſhip.

To **Pickeer**, to skirmiſh; as when particular Perſons fight between two Armies, before the main Battel is begun.

Pickery, an *American* Beaſt like a Hog.

Picket or **Piquet**, *(Fr.)* a Stake ſharp at one end, and commonly pointed with Iron, which is made uſe of by Engineers to mark out the Ground and Angles of a Fortification: There are alſo large Pickets, ramm'd into the Earth, to hold together the Faſcines or Faggots in any Work caſt up in haſte.

Pickets, are alſo Stakes drove into the Ground by the Tents of the Horſe in the Field, to tye their Horſes to, and before the Foot to reſt their Arms about them in a Ring; each Company having for the moſt part three, *viz.* two for Muskets, and one for Pikes. *Picket* is alſo the Name of a certain Game at Cards; See *Piquet*

To **Stand upon the Picket**, is when a Horſeman for ſome Offence, is ſentenc'd to have one Hand ty'd up as high as it can reach, and then to ſtand on the Point of a Stake with the Toe of his oppoſite Foot; ſo that he can neither ſtand, nor hang well, nor eaſe himſelf by changing Feet.

Pickrel, a young Pike-fiſh.

Picle or **Pightel**, a ſmall Parcel of Land incloſ'd with a Hedge, which in ſome Parts of *England* is commonly call'd a Pingle.

Piquette, *(Fr.)* a tart ſort of Wine uſ'd in ſome Parts of *France*, by the meaner ſort of People.

Picra. See *Hiera Picra.*

Picris, *(Gr.)* bitter Lettice, wild Succory, or Hawks-weed; an Herb.

Pict-Wall, a famous Wall heretofore built by the *Romans* on the Northern Bounds of *England*, to prevent the Incurſions of the *Scots* and *Picts*: It begins at *Bulneſs* upon the *Iriſh* Sea, runs by *Carliſle* thro' *Cumberland*, and afterwards paſſing the Rivers of *Cambec*, *Irthing* and *Poltroſs*, it enters *Northumberland*, &c.

Picture, the Image or Repreſentation of a Perſon or Thing made in Painting or Graving.

Picus, *(Lat.)* a Bird that makes Holes in Trees, or picks her Food under the Bark of them: Of theſe there are ſeveral ſorts; as the Wood-pecker, the Hickwall, the Emmet-hunter, *&c.*

To **Piddle**, to eat here and there a Bit; alſo to ſtand trifling.

Pie, a well known Diſh of Meat, or Fruit bak'd in Paſte: Among *Printers*, a heap of Letters confuſedly mingled together; alſo a kind of Bird.

Piece, Part, Portion, Slice; alſo a Pound Sterling or Twenty Shillings; alſo a certain Number of Ells or Yards of Cloth, Stuff, Silk, *&c.*

Piece of Eight or **Piece of eight Ryals**, a *Spaniſh* Coin; of which there are ſeveral ſorts, *viz.* that of *Sevil* and *Mexico* worth about 4 *s.* 6 *d.*¼ *Engliſh*: Of *Peru* valu'd at 4 *s.* 3 *d.*¼: Of *Pillar* at 4 *s.* 6 *d.*¾: Alſo of *Leghorn* in *Italy* at 4 *s.* 10 *d.*

Pieces, (in Warlike Affairs) ſignify Cannon or great Guns, as *Battering-Pieces* which are uſ'd at Sieges, and are for the moſt part of 24 Pounds: *Field-pieces* that carry a Ball of about 10 or 12 Pound Weight, and are generally planted in the Van or Front of the Army, as the heavy Cannon is in the main Battel.

Pied, ſpotted, or ſpeckled; as *A pied Horſe.*

Piedouche, (*Fr.* in *Architect.*) a little ſquare Baſe ſmoothed and wrought with Mouldings, which ſerves to bear up a *Buſt* or Statue drawn half-way, or any ſmall Figure in Relief.

Pied-droit, a ſquare Pillar, partly ſet within a Wall, which differs from a *Pillaſter* in this reſpect, that it has no Baſe nor Capital: It is alſo taken for part of the Jaumbs of a Door or Window.

To **Piep**, to cry like a Chicken.

Pie-Powder Court, (from the *French* Words *Pie* a Foot, and *Poudreux* duſty) a Court held in Fairs, to do Juſtice to Buyers and Sellers, and for Redreſs of all Diſorders committed in them: 'Tis ſo call'd becauſe the Suiters are commonly Country-People with duſty Feet; or from the Diſpatch in hearing of Cauſes, even before the Duſt goes off from their Feet.

To **Pierce**, to bore thro', to broach a Veſſel.

Pierced, bored thro': In *Heraldry*, when an Ordinary or Charge has a Hole in it, ſo that the Field appears thro', ſuch an Ordinary or Charge is ſaid *To be pierced.*

Pieſtrum, *(Gr.)* a Preſs, a Wine-preſs, Oil-preſs, *&c.* Alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument, to beat in pieces the Bones of the Head in drawing a dead Child out of the Womb.

Pietantia, (in old *Latin* Records) a Pittance, a Portion of Victuals diſtributed to the Members of a College, or others upon ſome great Feſtival or Solemnity.

Pietantiarius, the Pittancer or Officer in Collegrate Churches, who was to give out the ſeveral Pittances, according to the Appointment of the Founders or Donours.

Piety, Godlineſs, Devotion; alſo natural Affection or Love for one's Country, Parents or Relations.

Pigeon, a well known Fowl.

Pigeon's-Foot, a ſort of Herb.

Piger Henricus, (*Lat.* i.e. ſlothful *Henry*) a Chymical Veſſel, ſo call'd upon account of the exceeding Slowneſs of the Operation perform'd by it.

Piggin, a kind of Wooden Veſſel with one Handle ſtanding upright, much us'd by good Houſewifes in the Country.

Pight, (old Word) propped, ſettled.

Pightel. See *Picle.*

Pigments, ſuch prepared Materials as Painters, Dyers, and other Artificers make uſe of to imitate particular Colours: They are alſo us'd for the ſtaining or colouring of Glaſs, or painting on it; for the counterfeiting of Gems, or precious Stones, *&c.*

Pigmentum, (*Lat.*) Pigment, or Paint with which Women us'd to colour their Faces; alſo a Pretence or Diſguiſe, a cunning Shift, or Put-off: It is alſo taken among our old Writers, for a ſort Drink made of Honey, Wine and Spice.

Pigritia, Slothfulneſs, Lazineſs, Sluggiſhneſs Alſo an *American* Beaſt call'd a *Sloth*, of the bigneſs of a Fox, which altho' it has Feet, and is always in Motion, creeps ſo ſlowly upon the Belly, that it ſcarce goes an hundred Paces in twelve or fifteen Days.

Pigus, the prickly Carp; a Fiſh.

Pike, a ſort of River-fiſh; alſo a Weapon for a Foot-Soldier, from 14 to 16 Foot long, arm'd at the end with a ſharp Iron-ſpear: In *Husbandry*, a a Prong, or Iron-folk.

Pilaſter. See *Pillaſter.*

Pilch, a piece of Flannel, or Woollen Cloth to be wrapt about a young Child; alſo a Covering for a Saddle.

Pilchard, a kind of Sea-fiſh ſomewhat like a Herring, but leſſer.

Pilcrow, an old Word for a *Paragraph.*

Pile, a Heap of Wood, or other things laid one above another; a Maſs of Building; alſo the backſide of a piece of Money: In *Heraldry*, an Ordinary conſiſting of a two-fold Line in form of a Wedge; which perhaps repreſents the Figure of the *Roman Pilum*, or tapering Dart; as *He bears a Pile Gules, by the Name of Shandois.*

Piles, are alſo great Stakes ramm'd into the Earth for a Foundation to build upon, in Marſhy Grounds: Alſo a Diſeaſe in the Fundament.

Pile-wort, an Herb ſo call'd from its Uſe in curing the Piles.

Pilettus, or **Pilatus**, (in the old Foreſt-Laws) a Blunt, or blunted Arrow; an Arrow that had a Pile or Button fix'd near the Point, to keep it from going too far into the Mark.

To **Pilfer**, to ſteal things of ſmall Value.

Pilgrim, (*Ital.*) one that travels out of a Principle of Devotion thro' Foreign Countries, to viſit Holy Places.

Pilgrimage, a Journey for that purpoſe.

Pill, a ſolid Medicine conſiſting of Powders, Gums, Extracts, *&c.* made up like a little Ball, that it may be more eaſily ſwallow'd: Alſo a Term in *Heraldry*, the ſame with *Pelf:* Which See.

Pilla Terræ, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Pill, ſmall piece, or ſlip of Ground.

To **Pillage**, (*Fr.*) to plunder, rifle, or rob.

Pillar or **Column**, (in *Architect.*) one of the principal things in which the Beauty and Proportion of a Building does conſiſt; being divided into three Parts, *viz.* the Pedeſtal, the Shaft, and the Ornaments. In a figurative Senſe, it is taken for Support, Maintenance, Prop; as *Such a Prelate is the Pillar of the Church; ſuch a Prime Miniſter, the Pillar of the State.*

Pillaſter, a kind of ſquare Pillar which is generally as broad at top as at bottom, and has the ſame Meaſure, Chapiter and Baſe with the Columns, according to their ſeveral Orders: When theſe Pillaſters do not ſtand alone by themſelves, they are made to jut out of the Wall a third part, or a quarter, alſo ſometimes only a ſixth or an eighth part of their Breadth, with reſpect to the variety of different Works.

Pillaw, a Diſh of Rice dreſs'd after the manner of the *Turks.*

Pillion, a kind of Saddle for Women to ride upon.

Pillory, a Wooden Engine or Frame, on which Cheats and other Offenders ſtand expos'd to Publick Shame.

Pillow, a kind of Cuſhion to lay one's Head on: In Sea-Language, a piece of Timber that the Boltſprit Maſt bears and reſts upon, at its coming out of the Ship's Hull aloft, cloſe by the Stem.

Piloſella, (*Lat.*) the Herb Mouſe-ear, which is of a very binding Quality, and good for Wounds, Fluxes, Ruptures, *&c.*

Pilot, properly one who upon certain Coaſts and Shores, not well known to others, is employ'd for the conducting of Ships into Roads or Harbours, or over Bars and Sands, or thro' winding Channels; tho' it be commonly taken for the Steerſ-man that ſtands at the Helm and manages the Rudder.

The **Pilot-Bird**, a Bird about the *Caribbee*-Iſlands in *America*, which gives notice to Ships that ſail that way, when they come near any of thoſe Iſlands.

Pilotage, the Office of a Pilot or Steerſ-man of a Ship.

Pilula, (*Lat.*) a little Ball, or round Knop; alſo a Pill made by an Apothecary.

Pilum, (among the Ancients) any Shaft of Wood arm'd with Iron, a Javelin or Dart; alſo a Peſtle to pound with in a Mortar.

Pimp, a Procurer of, or an Attendant upon Whores; a Setter.

To **Pimp**, to play the Pimp.

Pimpernel, an Herb moderately hot and dry; good againſt the Plague, Conſumption, ſpitting of corrupt Matter, *&c.*

Pimpompet, a kind of Antick Dance, in which three Perſons hit one another on the Breech, with one of their Feet.

Pin-wheel, (of a Clock) See *Striking-wheel.*

To **Pinch**, to nip hard with the ends of the Fingers; to wring as Shoes do; to reduce to extremity, to nip or taunt.

Pinched in, (Sea-Term) See *Houſed in.*

Pindarick, as *A Pindarick Ode*, i. e. a Copy of Verſes after the manner of the Poet *Pindar*, whoſe Strains are lofty and almoſt inimitable.

Pinealis Glandula. See *Conarium.*

Pinfold, a Place to pen up Cattel in.

Pingle. See *Picle.*

Pinguedo, the Fat of Living-Creatures. See *Adeps.*

Pinion, the Wing of a Fowl: Alſo the leſſer Wheel of a Clock or Watch; which plays in the Teeth of another.

Pinion of Report, that Pinion of a Watch which is commonly fix'd on the Arbor of the great Wheel, and in old Watches us'd to have but four Leaves, or Teeth. Its uſe is to drive the Dial-wheel, and carry about the Hand.

To **Pinion one**, to bind his Arms faſt.

Pinipinichi, a milky Juice drawn out of certain Trees in *India*, ſomewhat thick and clammy, being a ſtrong Purge for Choler.

Pink, a well known ſweet-ſmelling Flower; alſo a ſort of little ſwift ſailing Ship; alſo a kind of yellow Colour us'd in Painting.

To **Pink**, to wink with the Eye; alſo to cut Silk, Taffety, Cloth, *&c.* with variety of Figures.

Pinna, (*Latin*) a Shell-fiſh which ſome call a Naker; alſo the Fins of a Fiſh, or the Feathers of a Bird's Wing; alſo a Battlement in a Wall, or Fortification.

Pinna Auris, (in *Anat.*) the upper and broader part of the Ear, call'd the *Wing*.

Pinnæ Naſi, the Sides of the Noſe.

Pinnace, a kind of ſmall Sea-Veſſel.

Pinnacle, the Battlement, or higheſt Top of a great Building or Spire; thence alſo figuratively taken for the Height of Glory.

In Pinnas Bibere, (*Lat.*) an old Cuſtom of Drinking brought in by the *Danes*, which was to fix a Pin on the Side of a Waſſel-bowl or wooden Cup, and ſo to drink exactly to the Pin, as it is now done in a ſeal'd Glaſs.

Pinnata Folia, (among Herbaliſts) ſuch Leaves of Plants, as are deeply indented or jagged, ſo that their Parts reſemble Feathers.

Pinne, (in *Falconry*) a Diſeaſe in the Foot of an Hawk, occaſion'd by a wateriſh Humour.

Pinner, a Maker of Pins for Womens Cloths; alſo a kind of Coif, or Dreſs for their Heads.

Pinnion. See *Pinion.*

Pinnock, a ſort of Bird.

Pinnophylax, (*Gr.*) a little Shell-fiſh like a Shrimp, which waits on the Naker-fiſh, and gets a Share of her Prey.

Pinſon or **Pump**, or a ſort of Shoe without Heels.

Pint, an *Engliſh* Meaſure for Liquors, two of which make a Quart.

Pintado, an *American* Pheaſant, adorn'd with that Variety of Colours, as if they were moſt artificially painted.

Pintel or **Pintle**, (in *Gunnery*) an Iron-pin that ſerves to keep the Gun from recoiling; alſo a Man's Yard.

Pintles or **Gudgeons**, (in Sea-Affairs) certain Iron-hooks, four, five, and ſometimes ſix in Number, by which the Ship's Rudder is faſten'd to the Stern-poſts.

Pinules, the Sights of the Mathematical Inſtrument call'd an *Aſtrolabe*.

Pinus, (*Lat.*) the Pine-tree.

Pioneers, (in the Art of War) ſuch Labourers as are employ'd for the Service of an Army, to level the Ways, caſt up Trenches, make Approaches in Sieges, undermine Forts, *&c.*

Piony or **Peony**, a Plant that bears a very fair red Flower.

Pious, (*Lat.*) godly, devout, religious.

Pip, a white thin Scale under the Tip of the Tongue, a Diſeaſe in Poultry; alſo any Spot or Mark upon Cards.

Pipe, a Reed, a Device to take Tobacco in, a Conduit or Channel; a ſort of Muſical Inſtrument: Alſo a Meaſure of Wine or Oil containing 126 Gallons, or half a Tun: Alſo a Roll in the Exchequer Court, otherwiſe call'd *The Great Roll*.

Clerk of the Pipe, an Officer of the Exchequer, who having all Accounts and Debts due to the Queen, drawn out of the Remembrancer's Office, charges them down in the great Roll, which is made up like a Pipe: He alſo writes Summons to the Sheriffs, to levy the ſaid Debts upon the Goods and Chattels of the Debtors; and has the engroſſing of all Leaſes of the Queen's Land.

Pipe-Office, an Office or Court in the Queen's Treaſury, where the Clerk of the Pipe ſits as Preſident.

Pipe-Tree, a certain Tree bearing two ſorts of Flowers, the White and the Blew; which laſt is alſo call'd *Lilach*.

Piper, (*Gr.*) Pepper, a Spice that grows in moſt of the Provinces of *India*.

Piperitis, Pepper-wort, *Spaniſh* Pepper, Dittander, or Cock-weed; an Herb which cures the Hip-gout, and is commended for a Leproſy.

Pippin, an excellent kind of Apple.

Piquant, (*Fr.*) ſharp, biting, nipping, keen.

Pique, **Peck**, Spleen, Grudge, Diſtaſte.

Piquet or **Picket**, a certain Game at Cards, perhaps ſo call'd from *Pique*, as it were a ſmall Conteſt or Scuffle.

Piracy, (*Gr.*) the Trade or Practice of a Pirate.

Pirate, one that maintains himſelf by Pillage and robbing at Sea; a Rover: In former times the Word was taken in a good Senſe, for a Perſon to whoſe Care the Mole or Peer of a Haven was committed, and ſometimes for a Sea-Soldier.

Piratical, belonging to a Pirate.

Pirus, (*Lat.*) a Pear-tree.

Piſcary, a Place where Fiſh is kept or ſold, a Fiſh-market: In Common Law, a Liberty of fiſhing in another Man's Waters.

Piſcatrix, a kind of Sea Frog-fiſh.

Piſces, one of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack, and the laſt in order of reckoning; which is ſo call'd from it ſuppoſed Figure reſembling two Fiſhes, and makes up a Conſtellation of 35 Stars.

Piſcinarius, one that keeps Fiſh or Fiſh-ponds; in old Records, a Fiſh-monger.

Piſcis Meridianus, (*i. e.* the Southern Fiſh) a Conſtellation in the South part of the Heavens, which contains Twelve Stars.

Piſſaſphaltus, (*Gr.*) a kind of Mineral conſiſting of Pitch, and the Slime call'd *Bitumen* imbody'd together: Alſo a Mixture of Pitch and Brimſtone, good to cure the Scab in Sheep.

Piſſelæon, an Oil made of Pitch, or of the Roſin of the Cedar-tree.

Piſſoceros, the Pitch-wax made by Bees in their Hives; or any Compoſition of Wax and Pitch.

Piſtachoe or **Piſtake-Nut**, a kind of ſmall Nut growing in *Egypt* and *Syria*: Theſe Nuts have a fine Spicy Smell, and are very nouriſhing and grateful to the Stomach.

Piſtol, a ſmall and light ſort of Fire-arms, to be diſcharged with one Hand.

Piſtole, a *Spaniſh* Piece of Gold worth Seventeen Shillings Sterling: The *French* Piſtole, or *Louis d' Or*, is alſo ſettled at the ſame Value.

Piſtolochia or **Polyrrhizon**, a kind of Aſtrologe or Hart-wort, that ſends forth many weak ſlender Stalks, which creep upon the Ground.

Piſtrix, (*Lat.*) a Mill or Grinding-houſe; alſo a ſort of ſpouting Whale-fiſh.

Piſum, Peaſe, a ſort of Pulſe.

Pit, a deep Hole, particularly ſuch a one in which the *Scots* uſe to drown Women found guilty of Theft.

Pit-fall, a kind of Gin or Trap to catch Birds.

To **Pitch**, to do over with Pitch or Tar; as *To Pitch or Pay a Ship*; alſo to fix or ſet down, to fall over or upon.

Among *Mariners*, when a Ship falls too much with her Head into the Sea, or beats againſt it, ſo as to indanger her Top-maſts, the uſual Phraſe is, *That ſhe will pitch her Maſts by the Board.* When a Maſt is put or let down into the Step, they ſay, *The Maſt is pitched*: And when the Maſt being in the Step, ſeems to be plac'd too near the Stern, 'tis ſaid, *That Maſt is pitched too far aft, and ſo on the contrary.*

Pitching-Pence, a Duty paid for pitching, or ſetting down every Sack of Corn or Pack of Merchandizes, in a Fair or Market.

Pitheus, **Pithias**, or **Pithites**, (*Gr.*) a kind of Comet, or Blazing-ſtar, reſembling the Shape of a Tub: Theſe are of ſeveral ſorts, *viz.* ſome of an Oval Figure, others like a Tun or Barrel ſet upright, and ſome like one leaning on one Side, or cut ſhort off, *&c.*

Pithy, full of Pith or Marrow, ſubſtantial, full of good Matter.

Pitiful, inclined to Pity, compaſſionate, tender-hearted; alſo that deſerves to be pitied, woful, ſad; alſo ſorry, wretched, deſpicable.

Pitileſs, not to be mov'd with Pity, unmerciful, cruel.

Pittacium, *(Gr.)* a Tablet dawb'd over with Pitch to engrave upon; a Scroll with ſome Inſcription upon it; a Roll or Liſt. Alſo a Piece of Cloth anointed over with Salve to be laid on a Wound, or apply'd to the Head, *&c.* to eaſe Pain.

Pittance, *(Fr.)* properly a ſmall Portion of Victuals allow'd to Monks, or others, for a Meal; ſhort Commons, a ſmall part of any thing.

Pittania. See *Pietancia.*

Pitthannaw, a large and ſtately Bird in ſome Parts of *America* and elſewhere, being a kind of Eagle white-mailed, and having a Head as big as a Child's Head of a Year old, with two or three purple Feathers in it, as big as a Swan's, and tranſparent Quills: This Bird airies in the Woods, preys only on Fawns and Jackals, and is ſeldom ſeen, but whenever it comes forth all other Birds ſkulk and diſappear.

Pituita, *(Lat.)* Phlegm, or Rheum, Snivel, Snot.

Pituitaria, an Herb call'd *Staves-acre*, that dries up Rheum.

Pituitaria Glandula. See *Glandula Pituitaria.*

Pituitous, Phlegmatick, full of Phlegm or Wateriſh Humours.

Pity, Compaſſion, Concern.

Pitys, *(Gr.)* the Kernel of a Pine-apple.

Pityſma, a kind of Exerciſe, when one goes faſt on his Toes, moving his Arms forward and backward.

Pityocampa, a Worm breeding in the Pine-tree, the biting of which is venomous.

Pityriaſis, the falling of Dandriff or Scurf from the Head.

Pityriodes, a kind of Settlement in Urine like Bran.

Pityron, Bran, Gurgeons, the refuſe of Ground Wheat; alſo Scurf or Dandriff.

Pitys, the Pine-tree.

Pityuſa, a ſort of Spurge; an Herb.

Pix, *(Lat.)* Pitch. *Pix foſſilis*, Stone-pitch, eſpecially found in the Iſland of *Barbadoes*, and uſeful for the paying of Ships, *&c.*

Placability, *(Lat.)* placable Temper, Eaſineſs, to be pacify'd or appeas'd.

Placable, eaſy to be pleaſed, ſoon appeaſed, mild, gentle.

Placaert or **Placaet**, (*Dutch*) a Proclamation or Ordinance, by the States of *Holland*.

Placard, (among the *French*) a Table wherein Laws, Orders, *&c.* are poſted or hung up: Alſo a Libel or abuſive Writing, poſted up or diſperſed abroad: In our Common-Law, a particular Licence, by which a Man is allow'd to ſhoot in a Gun, or to uſe unlawful Games, *&c.*

Place, Space or Room, in which a Perſon or Thing is, or may be; Employment, Office or Dignity; a Paſſage of Scripture: In *Philoſophy*, Place is ſaid to be either *Abſolute* or *Relative*, the former being that Space which any Natural Body takes up or fills; but the latter is the apparent, ſecundary or ſenſible Poſition of ſuch a Body, with reſpect to other contiguous or adjoyning Bodies. See *Locus Primarius & Relativus.*

Place, is alſo ſometimes taken for that Infinite Space, which is poſſeſs'd by, and comprehended within the Material World.

Geometrick Place, is a certain Bound, Compaſs of Extent, in which any Point may ſerve for the Solution of a Local or Undetermined Problem. See *Local Problem.*

Plane Place, is when the Point reſolving the Problem is in the Circumference of a Circle, and then it is alſo termed by Geometers, *Locus ad Circulum.*

Simple Place, is when the Point that reſolves any Problem, is in a Right-Line; whence 'tis otherwiſe call'd *Locus ad Lineam rectam.*

Solid Place, is when the Point is in one of the Conick Sections: And *Surſolid Place*, is when the Point is in the Circumference of a Curve of an higher Gender than the Conick Sections.

Place of the Sun or Planet, (in *Aſtron.*) is the Sign and Degree of the Zodiack, which the Planet is in: Or it is that Degree of the Ecliptick reckon'd from the beginning of *Aries*, which is cut by the Planet's Circle of Longitude: Whence it is often call'd, The *Longitude of the Sun, Planet or Star.* See *Locus Apparens*, and *True Place of a Planet or Star.*

In *Fortification*, **Place** is generally taken for the Body of a Fortreſs or ſtrong Hold: A *Regular Place*, is a Place whoſe Angles and Sides are every where equal; and an *Irregular Place*, is one, the Angles and Sides of which are unequal.

Place of Arms, (in a general Senſe) a ſtrong City or Town, choſen for the chief Magazine of an Army.

Place of Arms of an Attack or Trench, a Poſt near it, ſhelter'd by a Breaſt-work or Shoulder-work, for Horſe and Foot to be at their Arms, to make good the Trenches againſt the Sallies of the Enemy.

Place of Arms of a Camp, a large Piece of Ground, at the Head of the Camp, to draw out the Army in order of Battel.

Place of Arms of a Troop of Horſe, or Company of Foot in the Camp, is that Spot of Ground on which the Company draws out.

Place of Arms in a Garriſon, a large open Spot of Ground in the middle of the City or Town, where the great Streets meet, or elſe between the Ramparts and the Houſes, for the Garriſon to rendevous in, as Occaſion may require.

Place of Arms Particular, a Place near every Baſtion, whence the Soldiers ſent from the Grand Place, to the Quarters aſſign'd them, relieve thoſe that are either upon the Guard or in Fight.

Place of Arms without, a Place allow'd to the *Covert-Way*, for the planting of Cannon, to force thoſe that advance in their Approaches, to retire.

Place of Units, (in *Arithm.*) See *Unit.*

To **Place**, to put, lay or ſeat.

Placenta, *(Lat.)* a Cake, a Cheeſe-cake.

Placenta Uterina, (in *Anat.*) a Part which in Colour and Subſtance ſomewhat reſembles the Liver; whence by ſome it is call'd *Hepar Uterinum*: Its Fleſh is ſoft and full of Glandules or Kernels, having many Fibres and ſmall Veſſels: It ſerves to convey Nouriſhment to the Child in the Womb, and is taken out after the Birth.

Placitare, to pleaſe much or often: In a Law-ſenſe, to plead Cauſes.

Placitator, a Pleader.

Placitum, a Sentence of the Court, an Opinion, an Ordinance or Decree; a Maxim or Principle in any Art: In our Common-Law, *Placita* ſignifies Pleas or Pleadings; it was alſo ſometimes taken for Penalties or Fines.

Placket, the fore-part of a Woman's Petticoat or Shift; alſo a piece of Armour that covers the Breaſt-plate.

Plad, a kind of Mantle which the *Highlanders* in *Scotland* wear about their Shoulders; alſo a ſort of *Scotch* or *Iriſh* Stuff.

Pladaroma or **Pladaroſis**, (*Gr.*) exceſſive Moiſture, or Weakneſs proceeding thence; alſo a little ſoft Swelling which grows under the Eye-lids.

Plaga, (*Lat.*) a Country, or Coaſt, a Part, or Quarter of the World; alſo a Wound, Blow, or Stripe. See *Ictus Orbus*.

Plaget, See *Pledget*.

Plagiarian, as the *The Plagiarian Law*; a Law made againſt Plagiaries.

Plagiariſm, the Practice of a Plagiary.

Plagiary, one that ſteals other Mens Children, or Servants, to ſell them in a Foreign Country; a Man-ſtealer, or Kidnapper; alſo a Book-thief, one that ſets up for an Author by filching or copying other Men's Works.

Plague, a Diſeaſe. See *Peſtilence*: Alſo Puniſhment, Judgment, Scourge; alſo a plaguy, or troubleſome Fellow.

To **Plague**, to vex, or teaz.

Plaideurs. See *Counters*.

Plain, (*Lat.*) even, ſmooth, flat, not having any Ornament; manifeſt, clear, downright, ſincere, honeſt.

Plain Chart, a Chart, or Plat that Seamen ſail by, whoſe Degrees of Longitude and Latitude are made of the ſame length.

Plain Coats of Arms, (in *Heraldry*) are ſuch as have no Rebatements.

Plain Deſcant. See *Deſcant*.

Plain Sailing, the Method of ſailing by the Plain Chart; or the Art of finding all the Varieties of the Ship's Motion on a Plain; where all the Meridians are made Parallel, and the Parallels at Right-angles with the Meridians.

Plain Scale, a thin Ruler either of Wood, or Braſs, about a Foot in length, on which a Line of Chords, Sines, Tangents, Secants, Leagues, Rhumbs, *&c.* is mark'd out with its ſeveral Degrees, for the better keeping an Account of the Ship's Way.

Plain Table, an Inſtrument commonly made of Walnut-tree 14½ Inches long, and about 11 Inches broad, with a Frame large enough to ſtrain a Sheet of Paper; a Box, Needle and Card, a three legg'd Staff, an Index, *&c.* fitted for the Surveying or Meaſuring of Land.

Plain Triangle. See *Triangle*.

A **Plain**, a flat Country, a plain Field.

A **Plain** or **Plane**, a Term in *Mathematicks*. See *Plane*.

Plaint, (*Fr.*) Complaint, Lamentation: In Common-Law, it is the exhibiting, or propounding of any Action Perſonal or Real in Writing.

Plaintiff, one that complains, or ſues in an Aſſize, or in any Perſonal Action; as in an Action of Debt, Treſpaſs, Detinue, *&c.*

Plan, a Draught, Model, or Ground-plot; a Deſign, Ground-work, or Project of any piece of Work.

Plancere, (in *Architect.*) the under part of the Roof of the *Corona*, or Drip, which is the upper part of the Cornice.

Plancher, (*Fr.*) a Plank, or Board.

Planchia, (in old *Latin* Records) a Plank of Wood.

Planching, (in Carpenters Work) a laying the Floors of a Building.

Plane, a Joyner's Tool, to ſmooth Boards with: In *Geometry*, a *Plane*, or *Plain Surface* is that all the Parts of which lie even between its Extremities, or bounding Lines, and it is the ſhorteſt Extenſion from one Line to another; as a right Line is the ſhorteſt Extenſion from one Point to another.

Plane of a Dial, is the Surface upon which any Dial is ſuppoſed to be drawn.

Plane or **Plan**, (in *Fortification*) a Draught repreſenting a Work as it would appear on the plain Field, were it cut off level with the Ground, ſo as to ſhew the length of its Lines, the Angles and Diſtances between them, the Breadth and Thickneſs of the Moats, Ramparts, Breaſt-works, *&c.* See *Ichnography*.

Plane of Gravitation or **Gravity**, (in any weighty Body) is a Plane imagined to paſs thro' the Center of Gravity of that Body.

Plane of the Horopter, (in *Opticks*) is that which paſſes thro' the Horopter, and is perpendicular to the Plane of the two Optical Axes.

Plane of Reflection, (in *Catoptricks*) is that which paſſes thro' the Place of Reflection, and is always perpendicular to the Plane of the Glaſs, or Reflecting Body.

Plane of Refraction, is a Surface drawn thro' the Ray and Axis of Incidence.

Geometrical Plane, (in *Perſpective*) a plain Surface parallel to the Horizon plac'd lower than the Eye, in which the viſible Objects are imagin'd without any Alteration, except that they are ſometimes reduc'd from a greater to a leſſer Size.

Horizontal Plane, a Plane that is likewiſe parallel to the Horizon, and paſſes thro' the Eye, or is ſuppos'd to have the Eye fix'd in it.

Vertical Plane, (in *Optick's and Perſpective*) is a plain Surface which paſſes along the Principal Ray, and conſequently thro' the Eye, being perpendicular to the Geometrical Plane.

Plane Number, (in *Arithm.*) that which ariſe from the Multiplication of two Numbers one into another; thus 12 is a Plane Number, becauſe it may be produc'd by the Multiplication of 4 by 3.

Plane Problem, (in *Mathem.*) ſuch an one as cannot be ſolved Geometrically, but by the Interſection, or cutting either of a right Line and a Circile, or of the Circumferences of two Circles.

To **Plane**, to make ſmooth with a Joyner's Plane: Alſo to fly, or hover as a Bird does without moving its Wings.

Plane-tree, a tall ſort of Tree with long Roots.

Planet, (*Gr.*) a Wandering Star, of which there are ſeven that take their Names from the chief Heathen Deities, *viz.* *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Sol*, or the Sun, *Venus*, *Mercury* and *Luna*, or the *Moon*; but in the *Copernican* Syſtem, the Earth is reckon'd among the Primary Planets, becauſe 'tis ſuppos'd to move about the Sun. Theſe *Planets* are ſo call'd, in regard they are not always in the ſame Poſition one to another as the fixed Stars are, but wander in the Zodiack by their proper Motions.

Planetary, belonging to one or more Planets.

Planetica Arthritis, the wandering Gout.

Planifolious Flowers, (among *Herbaliſts*) ſuch as are made up of plain Leaves ſet together in circular Rows round the Center, whoſe Face is uſually notched, uneven and jagged; as *Hieracia*, or Hawk-weed, *Sonchi*, *&c.*

Planimetry, a Science which reaches to meaſure all ſorts of Surfaces and plain Figures, in order to know their Content.

To **Planiſh**, as *To Planiſh a Diſh*, i. e. to plane i as Silver-Smiths and Pewterers do.

Planiſphere, a plain or flat Projection of the Sphere; the Circles of the Sphere drawn *in plano*, or on a plane Surface: Such are the general Maps either of Heaven or Earth, Aſtrolabes and other Inſtruments of the like Nature.

Plank, a piece of Timber ſaw'd broad, and to a convenient thickneſs for Carpenters or Joyner Work.

Planometria. See *Planimetry*.

Plant, (*Lat.*) an Herb, a young Tree to ſe figuratively a young Man or Maid.

Imperfect Plants, (among *Herbaliſts*) are ſuch as either really want both Flower and Seed, or elſ ſeem to do ſo; in regard that no Seed or Flower has yet been diſcovered to belong to them; as Coral, Spunges, Sea-weed, Muſhrooms, Moſſes, *&c.*

To **Plant**, to ſet Trees, or Herbs; to People a Country; to level, or turn a great Gun.

Plant-Animal. See *Zoophyte.*

Planta, (*Lat.*) a Plant of an Herb, or Tree; alſo the Foot with the Toes, the Sole of the Foot.

Plantago, Plantain, an Heeb of a cooling and drying Quality, good for Wounds and Ulcers, ſpitting of Blood, Fluxes of the Belly, *&c.*

Plantagenet, a Sirname of *Jeffry* Count of *Anjou*, Father of our King *Henry* II. from whom deſcended a long Race of Kings of *England, viz.* from the ſaid King *Henry* to *Richard* III. The Name was taken from a Broom-ſtalk in old *French*, call'd *Plane de Geneſte*, which Count *Jeffry* wore in his Hat during a Pilgrimage he undertook.

Plantal, cauſing to ſprout forth, or grow; as *The Plantal Faculties of the Soul.*

Plantar, belonging to the Sole of the Foot; as *The Plantar Arteries and Muſcles.*

Plantaris, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the *Tarſus*, ſo nam'd from its Tendon ſtretched out in the Sole of the Foot, as that of *Palmaris* is in the Palm of the Hand: It ariſes from the back part of the outermoſt Knob of the lower Appendage of the Thigh-bone, and is inſerted on both ſides the firſt Internode of each leſſer Toe.

Plantation, a planting, or ſetting; a Company of People ſent from one Country to ſettle in another: Alſo a Spot of Ground in *America* for the planting of Tobacco, Sugar-canes, *&c.*

Planter, one that plants, or ſets; alſo a Maſter, or Owner of a Plantation in the *Weſt-Indies.*

Plantula Seminalis, (among *Herbaliſts*) is the little Herb that lies as it were an *Embryo* in miniature in every Seed.

Plaſh, a Place full of ſtanding Water, a Puddle.

To **Plaſh,** to daſh with Water: In *Husbandry*, to bend, or ſpread the Boughs of a Tree.

Plaſm, (*Gr.*) a Mould for the caſting of Metal, or ſuch like running Matter as will harden again.

Plaſtice, the Art of making the Figure of any thing, eſpecially out of Earth, Morter, *&c.*

Plaſtick Virtue, that Faculty which can form or faſhion any kind of thing: An old Phraſe and a ſure Refuge of Ignorance among the Ancients; for whatever they could not explain, they commonly call'd a Plaſtick Virtue.

Plaſtron, a Fencing-Maſter's quilted Breaſt-Leather, which ſerves for his Scholars to puſh at.

Plat, as *The Plat Veins of a Horſe*, i. e. certain Veins on each Shoulder, where a Horſe is uſually blooded.

Plat-band, (in *Architect.*) a ſquare Mould which is ſet at the end of the Architrave of the *Dorick* Order, and paſſes immediately under the *Triglyphs*: It is alſo the *Faſcia* of the *Chambranles*, and the ſame Name is given to ſeveral other Members that have no Ornaments, only a certain Breadth, without much Projecture, or jutting out.

Plat Baſtion. See *Baſtion.*

Plat-fond, (*Fr.*) a Cieling, eſpecially the flooring above a Portico, or Porch.

Plate, Veſſels made of Gold, or Silver, *&c.* a flat piece of Metal: In old Statutes, a Hoy, or Sea-Veſſel: In *Heraldry*, *Plates* ſignifie the Figure of Balls, or Bullets, when they are Argent, or of a white Colour.

To **Plate,** to cover with a thin Plate of Gold, or Silver; as *To Plate Braſs-Money*; alſo to bring any Metal into Plates, or thin Pieces.

Platen or **Platine,** the Plate of a Printer's Preſs.

Platform, (in *Architect.*) a row of Beams that bear up the Timber-work of a Roof, and lie on the top of the Wall: Alſo a ſmooth and open Walk on the top of a Building, from whence a fair Proſpect may be taken of the Gardens, or Fields lying near it; a flat Roof that is not arched.

In *Fortification*, **Platform** is a Place made level on the Rampart, for the planting of a Battery of Cannon: Alſo the whole Work raiſed on a re-entring Angle. See *Battery.*

Platform or **Orlope,** (in a Man of War) is a Place on the lower Deck of ſuch a Ship behind the Main Maſt, and round about the Main Capſtan, where, in the time of Service, Proviſion is made to take Care of the Wounded Men.

Platick Aſpect, (in *Aſtrol.*) a Ray caſt from one Planet to the Body of another, not exactly, but only within the Orb of its Light; ſo that this Aſpect takes up more room than the Partile, which is confin'd to the ſame Degree. See *Partile Aſpect.*

Plato, an excellent Philoſopher, and chief of the Academicks, who was at firſt call'd *Ariſtocles*, and Sirnam'd *Plato*, from his great Fore-head and broad Shoulders: He was the moſt famous of all *Socrates*'s Diſciples, and ſtyl'd the Divine. To improve his Knowledge, he travell'd into *Italy* and *Egypt*, and is thought to have read the Books of *Moſes.*

Platonick, belonging to *Plato*, or his Tenets.

Platonick Bodies, (in *Geom.*) the ſame with *Regular Bodies*: Which See.

Platonick Year, the ſpace of 36000 Years.

Platts, (in Sea-Affairs) flat Ropes made of weaved Rope-yarn, to keep the Cable in the Hawſe from galling; they are likewiſe us'd in Anchor-flooks to ſave the Pendant of the Fore-ſheat from galling againſt the Anchor. *Plats* are alſo a ſort of Braſs-Compaſſes made uſe of by Seamen on Charts and Maps.

Platycoriaſis, (*Gr.*) a Diſeaſe in the Eye, when the Sight, or Apple is broken and ſpread, ſo that it cannot be cured.

Platyphyllon, a kind of Spurge with broad Leaves.

Platyſma, (in *Surgery*) a broad Linnen-cloth to be put upon Sores.

Platyſma Myodes. See *Myodes Platyſma.*

† A **Plaudite,** (*Lat.*) a clapping of Hands, in token of Approbation, of any Action, *&c.* properly of a Stage-Play.

Plauſible, that ſeems to deſerve Applauſe, or a favourable Reception; ſeemingly fair and lawful, colourable.

Plea, Excuſe: In a Law-ſenſe, it is that which either Party alledges for himſelf in Court.

Foreign Plea, that whereby Matter is produc'd in any Court which may be try'd in another.

Pleas of the Crown, all Suits in the Queen's Name for Offences committed againſt her Crown and Dignity, or her Crown and Peace; as Treaſons, Felonies, Miſpriſions of either and Mayhem. *Pleas of the Crown of Scotland* are ſuch as relate to Robbery, Rape, Murder, and wilful Fire.

Common Pleas, thoſe that are held between Common Perſons, yet according to the general Definition they muſt comprehend all others, tho' the Queen be a Party.

The **Court of Common Pleas,** a Court kept for the hearing and determining of thoſe Cauſes, by certain Judges belonging to that Court. See *Common.*

Clerk of the Pleas, an Officer in the *Exchequer*, in whoſe Office, the Officers of that Court ought to ſue, or be ſued upon any Action.

To **Plead,** to put in a Plea, or defend one's ſelf at Law; to alledge, to pretend.

Pleadings, (in a Law-ſenſe) are all the Sayings of the Parties, after the Count or Declaration, *viz.* whatever is contain'd in the Bar, Replication and Rejoynder.

Pleaſant, delightful, agreeable, merry, witty.

To **Pleaſe**, to content or ſatisfy, to be complaiſant to, or to humour; to be pleaſed, or be willing.

Pleaſurable, pleaſant or agreeable.

Pleaſure, Content, Joy, Delight, Diverſion; alſo good Turn, Kindneſs, Service, Will.

To **Pleaſure**, to do one a Pleaſure, to give Content, to oblige, to humour.

Plebania or **Plebanalis Eccleſia**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mother-Church, which has one or more ſubordinate Chappels.

Plebanus, a Rural Dean, ſo call'd becauſe the Deaneries were commonly united to the *Plebania*, or chief Mother-Churches within a particular Diſtrict.

Plebeian, one of the Commonalty, a mean Perſon.

Plebiſcitum, (among the *Romans*) was a Statute or Law made by Conſent of the People, without the Senate; an Order of the Commons.

Pledge, Pawn, Surety, Bail, Proof.

To **Pledge**, to leave for a Pledge, to pawn.

To **Pledge one**, to be Surety, or engage that he ſhall receive no Harm whilſt he is drinking; an ancient Cuſtom ſaid to be firſt occaſion'd by the Outragiouſneſs of the *Danes* heretofore in *England*, who often us'd to ſtab the Natives as they were drinking.

Pledges, (in Common-Law) are Sureties either Real or Perſonal, which the Plaintiff finds to proſecute his Suit.

Plegiery or **Pleggery**, Suretiſhip, an Undertaking or Anſwering for.

Pledget or **Pleget**, a kind of flat Tent for a Wound; alſo a piece of Rag folded up, which the Surgeon applies after letting Blood.

Plegiis Acquietandis, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies for a Surety, againſt one for whom he is Surety, if he neglect to pay the Money at the Day appointed.

Pleiades, (*Gr.*) the Seven Stars which are near together towards the eighteenth Degree of the Sign *Taurus*.

Plenarty, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd in Common-Law, when a Benefice is ſupply'd, being directly contrary to *Vacation*, which ſignifies its being void.

Plenary, (*Lat.*) full, entire and perfect; as *A Plenary Indulgence.*

Plenilunium, the full Moon.

Plenipotency, (*Lat.*) full Power.

Plenipotential, belonging to a Plenipotentiary.

Plenipotentiary, an Ambaſſadour or Commiſſioner, that receives full Power and Authority from a Prince or State, to treat with others to whom he is ſent, and conclude upon all Points contain'd in his Commiſſion.

Pleniſt, a Philoſopher that admits of no *Vacuum.*

Plenitude, Fulneſs; as *A Plenitude of Grace.* In the Art of *Phyſick*, the ſame as *Plethory*; which See.

Plenteous or **Plentiful**, abundant, fruitful, great.

Plenty, Abundance, great Store.

Pleonaſmus, (*Gr.* in *Grammar*) the adding of a Letter or Syllable, either to the beginning of a Word, which is call'd *Proſtheſis*, or in the middle, termed *Epentheſis*, or to the end, named *Paragoge.* In *Rhetorick*, *Pleonaſmus* is a Figure wherein ſome ſuperfluous Words are added to expreſs the Earneſtneſs of the Speaker, and a greater Certainty in the Matter; as *I ſaw it with theſe Eyes.*

Pleſance, (old Word) Pleaſure or Delight.

Plethora or **Plethory**, (*Gr.*) a Fulneſs, or too great abounding of the Humours, eſpecially of the Blood.

Plethorick, troubled with a Plethory, full of Humours, purſy.

Plethron, a *Greek* Meaſure, containing a ſixth Part of a Furlong, or 100 Foot.

Plevin, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) a Warrant or Aſſurance.

Pleura, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the Membrane, or Skin which covers the In-ſide of the Cheſt, ſticking to the Ribs.

Pleuritis, the Pleuriſy, an Inflammation of that Membrane, and of the Muſcles lying between the Ribs, attended with a continual Feaver, Stitches in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, and ſometimes ſpitting of Blood.

Pleuritis Notha, a Baſtard Pleuriſy, whoſe Symptoms are not ſo violent, and which in ſome Reſpects differs from the former.

Pleuron, a Side or Rib.

Pleurorthopnœa, a Diſeaſe of the Side, when the Patient cannot fetch his Breath unleſs he ſits upright.

Plexus, (*Lat.*) a weaving or platting together.

Plexus Choroides, (in *Anat.*) an admirable Contexture, or weaving together of ſmall Arteries in the Brain like a Net.

Plexus Nervoſus, is when two or three Nerves meet together and jut out.

Plexus Reticularis, the ſame as *Plexus Choroides.*

Pliable or **Pliant**, that bends eaſily, ſupple, yielding, eaſy to be perſwaded, ready to obey.

Plica, (*Lat.*) a Pleat, Fold or Wrinkle: Alſo a Diſeaſe riſe among the *Polanders*, which cauſes their Hair to cling together like a Cow's Tail; beſides that they are crooked-back'd, have their looſe Joynts, breed Lice, and are troubled with other Symptoms.

Plight, State and Condition of the Body; as *To be in good Plight or Caſe.* In a Law-ſenſe, it is ſometimes taken for an Eſtate, with the Habit and Quality of the Land.

To **Plight**, to engage or promiſe ſolemnly; as *To plight one's Faith and Troth.*

Plinthus or **Plinthis**, (*Gr.*) a Brick or ſquare Tile: In *Architecture*, *Plinth* is a flat ſquare Member, otherwiſe call'd the *Slipper*, which ſerves for the Foundation of the Baſe or Foot of a Pillar: The *Abacus*, or upper part of the *Tuſcan* Pillar, is likewiſe termed a *Plinth* by *Vitruvius*, and the Word is ſtill us'd for a like Member about the Chapiter of a Pillar, but then 'tis always call'd *The Plinth of the Capital.* The ſame Name is alſo ſometimes given to a thick Wall, in which there are two or three Rows of Bricks plac'd in Form of a Plat-band.

Pliſtobolinda, Raffling, a kind of Game at Dice, wherein he that throws moſt takes up all.

Pliſtolochia, a ſort of wild Mallow, an Herb.

Plita Terræ, (in old *Latin* Deeds) a Plight or Pightel, a ſmall Portion or Spot of Ground.

Plite, an ancient Meaſure, ſuch as our Yard or Ell; as *A Plight of Lawn*, An. 3. *Ed.* 4.

Plocamos Iſis, (*Gr.*) a Shrub that grows in the Sea like Coral.

Ploce, a binding, tying or winding about: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, in which a Word is ſo repeated by way of *Emphaſis*, that it not only expreſſes the thing ſignify'd, but alſo the Quality of it; as *In that great Victory*, Cæſar *was* Cæſar; *i. e.* a mighty Conquerour.

To **Plod**, to labour earneſtly in a Buſineſs, to have one's Head full of it.

Plonkets, a kind of courſe Wollen Cloth mention'd in ſome Statutes.

Plot, a Deſign, Device or Contrivance; a Spot of Ground; alſo the ſame with a Sea-chart.

To **Prick a Plot**, (among Sailers) is to note down the Traverſe of the Ship's Way, and after due Obſervation, to make a ſmall Prick in the Plot or Chart in that Latitude and Longitude, where the Ship is ſuppos'd to be at that time.

Plotton, (in the Art of War) a ſmall ſquare Body of Muſketeers, ſuch as is uſually drawn out of a Battalion of Foot, when they form the Hollow Square to ſtrengthen the Angles: The Term is corruptly taken from the *French* Word *Peloton*, *i.e.* a Clew or Bottom of Thread: Alſo ſuch a Knot of Men.

Plover, a Bird of a brown Colour ſpotted with Yellow, about the Bigneſs of a Pigeon, much coveted by thoſe that love Dainties.

Plough or **Plow**, a well known Engine to till the Ground with: In the Weſtern Parts of *England*, it is alſo taken for a Team of Horſe or Oxen: Alſo a Mathematical Inſtrument made of Box or Pear-tree, and us'd by Sea-men, to take the Height of the Sun or Stars, in order to find the Latitude.

Plough-Alms, a Penny which every Plough-Land anciently paid to the Church.

Plough-Land, the ſame with a Hide of Land. See *Hide*.

Plough-man's Spikenard, a ſort of Herb.

Plough-Monday, the next *Monday* after *Twelfth Day*, when our North Country Plough-men draw a Plough from Door to Door, and beg Plough-money to drink: In other Parts, if the Plough-man after that Day's Work, come with his Goad or Whip to the Kitchen-hatch and cry *Cock in the Pot*, before the Maid ſays, *Cock on the Dung-hill*, he gains a Cock for *Shrove-Tueſday*.

Pluck, the Entrails of a Calf or Sheep, which are uſually ſold together.

Plug, a great wooden Peg, to ſtop the Bottom of a Ciſtern or Caſk.

Plumaceoli, (*Lat.*) Bolſter's us'd by Surgeons, the ſame as *Splenia*.

Plumage, the Feathers of a Bird, or a Bunch of Feathers: In *Falconry*, it is taken for the Feathers under a Hawk's Wing.

Plumb-Line, Plumb-Rule, or **Plummet**, an Inſtrument us'd by Carpenters, Maſons, Bricklayers and others, to find whether a Pillar, Wall, &c. ſtand upright.

Plumbagine, Lead naturally mingled with Silver: *Artificial Plumbagine* is pure Lead turn'd almoſt into Aſhes by the Vehemency of Fire.

Plumbago, (*Lat.*) Plumbagine; alſo the Herb Lead-wort or Arſe-ſmart.

Plumbum, Lead, a ſort of Metal.

Plumbum Uſtum, (*i. e.* burnt Lead) a Chymical Compoſition made of two parts of Lead, and one part of Sulphur or Brimſtone melted in a Crucible or Pot, and turn'd to a black Powder.

Plume, a Set of Oſtridge-Feathers prepar'd for Ornament: In *Falconry*, the general Colour or Mixture of the Feathers of a Hawk, which ſhews her Conſtitution.

Among Herbaliſts, **Plume** is taken for that part of the Seed of a Plant, which in its Growth becomes the Trunk, being divided at its looſe End into ſeveral Pieces cloſely bound together like a Bunch of Feathers: In Corn, it is that part which ſhoots out towards the ſmaller End of the Seed, and thence by ſome is call'd the *Acroſpire*.

Plume-Allum, a kind of Talk, a Mineral.

Plume-ſtriker, a Pick-thank or Flatterer, ſo call'd from pulling or bruſhing Feathers or Hairs off from other Mens Cloaths.

To **Plume**, to pick, or pluck the Feathers off.

Pluming, (in *Falconry*) is when a Hawk ſeizes a Fowl, and pulls the Feathers from its Body.

Plummer, one that deals, or works in Lead.

Plummet, a Plumb-line us'd by Carpenters, Maſons, &c. alſo an Inſtrument to ſound the Depth of the Sea.

To **Plunder**, (*Dutch*) to rob, ſpoil, or take away by Violence; as Soldiers do in time of War.

Plunge, Trouble, Incumbrance; as *To put to a Plunge*, *To be in a great Plunge*.

To **Plunge**, to dip over Head and Ears.

Plungeon or **Diver**, a ſort of Water-fowl.

Plunket-Colour, a kind of blew Colour.

Plural, belonging to many; as *The Plural Number*, a Term us'd in *Grammar*, when more than one Perſon or Thing is expreſs'd. See *Singular Number*.

Plurality, greater Part, or greater Number; as *A Plurality of Votes, Opinions, Worlds*, &c.

Plurality of Benefices, is when a Parſon has two, three, or more Spiritual Livings.

Pluries, the Name of a Writ that goes out in the third Place, after the Original Writ call'd *Capias*, and the *Sicut alias* have been iſſu'd without any Effect.

Pluſh, a kind of Silk-Manufacture.

Pluvial, a Prieſt's Veſtment or Cope.

Pluvialis, (*Lat.*) the Plover, a Bird ſo call'd becauſe it delights in Places wet with Showers of Rain and Marſhes.

† **Pluvious**, that abounds in, or cauſes Rain; rainy, ſhowery.

To **Ply**, to give one's Mind to, or to be intent upon a thing; alſo to attend at a certain Place, in order to get a Fare, after the manner of Coach-men, Water-men and Porters.

Pneuma, (*Gr.*) a Puff or Blaſt of Wind, Breath, Spirit.

Pneumatical or **Pneumatick**, belonging to Wind, windy; it is more eſpecially apply'd to ſuch Engines as are mov'd or us'd by means of Air or Wind; as the Air-Pump, &c.

Pneumatocele or **Phyſocele**, a windy Rupture, when the Skin of the *Scrotum* is ſtretch'd out with Wind; it is alſo call'd *Hernia Ventoſa* in *Latin*.

Pneumatodes, a fetching the Breath ſhort.

Pneumatomphalus, a Swelling in the Navel, occaſion'd by Wind.

Pneumatoſis, the breeding of Animal Spirits, which is perform'd in the Barky Subſtance of the Brain.

Pneumon, the Lungs.

Pnigalium, a Diſeaſe call'd the Night-mare.

Pnigites, a ſort of fat black Earth, the Taſte of which is like that of Vitriol.

Pnigmus, ſtrangling or choaking.

To **Poach** or **Poche**, to boil Eggs: Alſo to deſtroy Game by unlawful means; as by laying Snares, Gins, &c.

Poade of Ruſſia, a Weight containing 40 Pounds.

Pocard, a kind of Water-fowl.

Pock, a Scab of the Small-pox.

Pocket of Wooll, the Quantity of half a Sack. See *Sack of Wool* and *Sarplar*.

Pockified or **Pocky**, that has got the *French-Pox*.

Pockwood-tree, an *Indian* Tree, the Wood of which is brought over in great Quantities, by reaſon of its great Virtue and Uſe in Phyſick, being of a diſſolving and cleanſing Quality.

Poconis, a ſort of Root peculiar to *Virginia* and *Mary-Land*, of admirable Efficacy to aſſwage Swellings and Aches.

Pod, the Husk of any Pulſe.

Podagra, (*Gr.*) the Gout in the Feet.

Podagra Lini, the Herb Dodder, or Withwind.

Podders, poor People employ'd to gather Peaſe, Peaſe-cod Gatherers.

[illegible] ſeveral [illegible] *Italy*, as at *Venice*, *Genoa*, &c.

Podex, (*Lat.*) the Fundament, or Breech.

Poem, a piece of Poetry, a Compoſition in Verſe, a Copy of Verſes.

Poeſy or **Poetry**, a Poet's Work, the Art of making Verſes.

Poet, one that writes or makes Verſes.

Poetaſter, a paltry Poet, a pitiful Rhimer.

Poeteſs, a female Poet, a Woman ſkill'd in Poetry.

Poetical or **Poetick**, belonging to Poetry, having the Air of Poetry.

Poetical Riſing and Setting of the Stars, is peculiar to the ancient Poets, who generally refer the Riſing and Setting of the Stars to that of the Sun, and accordingly make three ſorts of Poetical Riſing and Setting, *viz.* *Achronychal* or *Acronychal*, *Coſmical*, and *Heliacal*; Which See under thoſe Articles.

Poetry. See *Poeſy*.

Poge, a Cold in a Horſe's Head.

Pogonias, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Comet, or Blazing-Star with a Beard.

Poinant, (*Fr.*) ſharp, tart, biting, Satyrical, cutting, keen, bitter.

Point, the ſharp end of any thing, an Head or chief Matter, a Mark of Diſtinction; alſo a ſort of Needle-work.

In *Geometry*, a **Point** is defin'd to be the beginning of Magnitude, and conceiv'd ſo ſmall as to have no Parts; being the ſame in Quantity as an Unite in Number.

In *Navigation*, **Point** is the 32d part of the Mariner's Compaſs, containing 11 Degrees, 15 Minutes; the half of which, being 5 Degr. 38 Min. is call'd a *Half-point*, and the half of this laſt, being 2 Degr. 49 Min. is termed a *Quarter-point*: So that ſailing by the Compaſs, is ſailing upon a Point.

The Sea-men alſo call the utmoſt End of any Cape, or Head-land, running out into the Sea, a *Point*; and when 'tis ſaid, *Two Points are one in another*, the meaning is, they are juſt ſo in a right Line one againſt another, that the Innermoſt is hinder'd from being ſeen by the Outermoſt.

Point of Concourſe, (in *Opticks*) is that Point where the Viſual Rays, inclining towards each other, and being ſufficiently lengthen'd, meet together, are united in the middle, and croſs the *Axis*: This Point is commonly call'd the *Focus*, and ſometimes the *Point of Convergence*.

Point of Concurrence, (in *Perſpective*) is the ſame as the *Principal Point*: Which See.

Point of Divergence. See *Virtual Focus*.

Point of Incidence, (in *Opticks*) is that Point on the Surface of a Glaſs or other Body, on which any Ray of Light falls.

Point of Inflection of a Curve. See *Inflection-Point*.

Point Principal, a Term in *Perſpective*. See *Principal Point*.

Point Senſible, (according to Mr. *Lock*) is the leaſt Particle of Matter, or Space that can be diſcern'd, and which to the quickeſt Sight is about thirty Seconds of a Circle, whereof the Eye is the Center.

Point Champain, or **Point Champion Tenn**, (in *Heraldry*) is an Abatement of Honour, belonging to one that kills his Priſoner of War after Quarter demanded, and his Commander's Leave to give it.

Point Dexter parted Tenn, another Abatement due to a Braggadochio, that boaſts of more than he did, or can do.

Point plain Sanguine, an Abatement proper for a Lier that tells falſe Stories to his Sovereign.

Point in Point [illegible] a Mark of Diſho[illegible] [illegible] upon the Wear[illegible] [illegible] in an [illegible] part of the [illegible]

Points, are alſo certain Places in an Eſcutcheon, that ſhew diſtinct Names, according to the variety of their Situation, *viz.* the Dexter Chief Point, the Middle-Chief, the Siniſter-Chief, the Honour-Point, the Feſſe-Point, the Nombril-Point, the Dexter-Baſe, the Middle-Baſe, and the Siniſter-Baſe: Which See in their proper Places.

Points of Station, (in *Aſtron.*) thoſe Degrees of the Zodiack, in which a Planet ſeems to ſtand ſtill, and not to move at all.

Point-Blank, (in *Gunnery*) is when the Piece being levell'd, the Shot, or Bullet goes directly forward, and does not move in a crooked Line, as Bombs and High-rais'd Random-ſhots do. The Term is deriv'd from the *French* Word *Blanc*, i. e. a White, or Mark to ſhoot at: Whence it is commonly taken for directly, poſitively, or abſolutely; as *He told me point-blank, he would take it.*

To **Point**, to make ſharp at the end, to mark with Points and Stops, to ſhew with the Finger.

To **Point a Cannon**, to level it againſt a Place.

Pointing the Cable, (in Sea-Language) is when the Strands of a Cable about two Foot from the End, being untwiſted to make *Sinnet*, are laid one over the other again, and made all faſt together with a piece of Marlin, or ſmall Line; which is done to keep the Cable from ravelling out, as alſo that none of it may be cut off and ſtole away.

Poiree or **Pozree**, (*Fr.*) an Herb call'd white Beets.

To **Poiſe**, to weigh with the Hand, to put into an equal Ballance.

Poiſon, whatſoever is able to break and deſtroy the orderly Diſpoſition of the Body and its Humours, or elſe to hinder the natural Courſe of the Spirits.

To **Poiſon**, to give Poiſon, to infect, to corrupt, to marr or ſpoil.

To **Poiſon a Piece**, a Term in *Gunnery*. See To *Cloy* and to *Nail*.

Poitral, a Breaſt-plate, or an Horſe's Breaſt-Leather.

Poitrel, a Tool, with the ſharp end of which Letters are engrav'd, and rubb'd out with the broad end.

Poke, a Bag: *Pokes* were alſo a ſort of long-ſleev'd Gowns, which Faſhion grew ſo affected and extravagant, that the wearing of them was forbidden by *Philip Repingdon* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, *Anno Dom.* 1410.

Polaque, a kind of Veſſel us'd on the Mediterranean Sea.

Polar, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Points call'd Poles.

Polar Circles, (in *Aſtron.*) two leſſer Circles of the Sphere, which are parallel to the Equator, and at an equal Diſtance of 23½ Degrees from the Polar Points or Poles of the World, and the *Tropicks*: One of theſe Polar Circles about the North Pole is uſually termed the *Arctick* Circle, and the other about the South Pole the *Antarctick*; which See.

Polar Dial, is that whoſe Plane is parallel to ſome great Circle that paſſes thro' the Poles; ſo that the Pole is neither raiſed above, nor depreſſed below the Plane.

Polar Projection, a Repreſentation of the Globe of Heaven or Earth, drawn on the Plane of one of the Polar Circles.

Polar Star. See *Pole-Star*.

Polarity, the Property of the Magnet or Load-

[illegible] of a piece of Iron touch'd by it, to point towards the Poles of the World.

[illegible] a long Stick for meaſuring, it is the ſame with *Perch* or *Rod*, or as ſome call it *Lugg*: By *Stat.* 35 *Eliz.* this Meaſure is a length of 16 Foot and a half; but in ſome Countries it conſiſts of 18 Foot, and is called *Woodland*-Meaſure; in ſome Places of 21 Foot termed *Church-Meaſure*; and in others of 24 Foot under the Name of *Foreſt-Meaſure*.

In Mathematicks, **Pole** is a Point 90 Degrees diſtant from the Plane of any Circle, and in a Line perpendicularly rais'd in its Centre, which Line is called the *Axis*.

Pole of a Glaſs (in *Opticks*,) is the thickeſt part of a Convex, or the thinneſt of a Concave Glaſs; and if the Glaſs be truly ground, 'twill be exactly in the middle of its Surface: 'Tis alſo ſometimes called the *Vertex* of the Glaſs.

Poles of the World, are the two ends of the imaginary *Axis* or Right Line, about which the Sphere of the Univerſe is conceiv'd to move or turn. One of theſe is call'd the North or *Arctick* Pole, from its nearneſs to the Conſtellation nam'd *Arctos* in Greek, *i. e.* the Bear; and the other the South or *Antarctick* Pole, becauſe it is oppoſite to the former.

Poles of the Ecliptick or **Zodiack** are Points in the Solſticial Colure 23 Degrees 30 Minutes diſtant from the Poles of the World; thro' which all Circles of Longitude in the Heavens do paſs, as the hour-Circles do through the Poles of the Equator.

Poles of the Equator, or **Equinoctial**, are the ſame with thoſe of the World.

Poles of the Horizon, are the points called *Zenith* and *Nadir*.

Poles of a Dial, All Dials whether they be Upright or Reclining, are *Horizontal* Dials in ſome parts of the Earth; and the *Zenith* and *Nadir* of that *Horizon* are the Poles of that Dial.

Pole-ſtar, a Star in the Tail of the Conſtellation of *Cynoſura* or the leſſer Bear, ſo call'd becauſe it is not above 2 Degrees and a half diſtant from the North Pole of the World, and ſeems to the naked Eyes as if it were exactly in that Point.

Poldavies, a kind of courſe Canvas us'd by Sales-men, in making up their Wares.

Poleine, a ſort of Shooe pick'd and turn'd up at the Toe, they firſt came in faſhion in the time of K. *William* II. and under *Richard* II. were ty'd up to the Knees with Gold and Silver-Chains.

Polemonia or **Polemonium**, *(Gr.)* wild Sage, an Herb.

Polemical or **Polemick**, Controverſial, belonging to Controverſy or Diſpute; as *Polemical Logick*, *Polemical Divinity*, &c.

Polemicks, Diſputations, Treatiſes, or Diſcourſes about controverſial Points, ſo call'd from the *Greek* Word *Polemos*, *i. e.* War or Strife, by reaſon of the jars and ſquabbles that uſually ariſe about ſuch Points.

Polota (in old *Latin* Writers) the Ball of a Dog's Foot which is often cut out, in thoſe that range about a Foreſt.

Policy, *(Gr.)* the Government of Church and State, a prudent managing of Affairs, Conduct, Addreſs, cunning Way.

Policy of Inſurance, an Inſtrument or Writing, whereupon a certain Conſideration, by the Inſurers of Ships, Goods, Houſes, *&c.* to Merchants or others, obliging them to pay the Summ inſured in caſe of Loſs.

To **Poliſh**, *(Lat.)* to ſmooth, to make clear or bright, to burniſh; to civilize, to refine one's [illegible]

Poliſhable, that may be poliſhed.

Poliſher, he or ſhe that poliſhes, alſo a Poliſhing-Iron.

Polite, well poliſhed, neat; or exact, well-bred, accompliſhed, genteel.

Political, belonging to Policy, or Civil Government.

Political Day, See *Day*.

Politician, a States-man, a Perſon skill'd in the Art of Governing, or that paſſes a true Judgment of it. Sometimes it is taken in an ill Senſe, for one that is full of crafty Tricks, cunning Shifts, Artifices and Intrigues.

Politick, belonging to Politicks; crafty, ſubtil, cunning.

Politicks, the Art of governing a State or Common-wealth, Policy, Addreſs, Subtilty; alſo a Book, or Treatiſe of Political Affairs.

Politure, a poliſhing or trimming, Politeneſs, Neatneſs.

Polity, Government; as *Eccleſiaſtical Polity*.

Polium, *(Gr.)* the Herb *Poley*, good to open ſtoppages of the Spleen and Liver, as alſo to provoke Urine and the Courſes.

Poll, a Head: Alſo a ſetting down the Names of thoſe that have a right to Vote, at the publick Election of Magiſtrates, *&c.*

To **Poll**, to ſhave the Head: Alſo to take a Poll, to ſet down the Names and reckon up the Number of Perſons concern'd in an Election, in order to know which of the Competitours has moſt Votes.

Poll-Tax, a Tax when every Subject is aſſeſs'd by the Poll or Head, to pay a certain Summ of Money, according to his Quality, Degree, or Employment.

Pollard, a Chevin or Chubfiſh: Alſo a Stag or Male Deer, that has muſen'd or caſt its Head; alſo a ſort of Bran, with ſome Meal amongſt it; alſo a kind of baſe Coin, which with *Crocards*, *Staldings*, &c. have been long ſince prohibited and diſus'd.

Pollard or **Pollenger**, (in *Husbandry*) an old Tree that has been often lopped, and ſo diſtinguiſh'd from a Timber-Tree.

Polled Deed, See *Deed-poll*.

Pollex, *(Lat.)* the Thumb of the Hand, or the great Toe of the Foot; alſo a Thumb's-breadth, an Inch in Meaſure.

Pollinctor, an Embalmer of Dead Bodies, one that by waſhing them with ſweet Ointments, *&c.* prepares them for their Burial; an Undertaker.

To **Pollute**, to defile or make filthy, to corrupt or ſtain.

Pollution, Polluting, Defilement, Uncleanneſs.

Pollution Nocturnal, an involuntary voiding of the *Semen* in the Night, during one's Sleep.

Pollux, a fixed Star of the ſecond Magnitude or Light, in the Sign *Gemini*.

To **Polt**, (Country-Word) to beat, bang, or thraſh.

Poltron, *(Fr.)* a Coward, or Hen-hearted Fellow.

Polyacanthos, *(Gr.)* a certain rough Herb with many Prickles, the Star-thiſtle or Caltrop.

Polyacouſticks, Inſtruments contrived to multiply Sounds, as *Polyſcopes* or multiplying Glaſſes do the Images of Sounds.

Polyanthemum, a Plant with many Flowers; Crow-foot, Gold-cup, or Gold-knap, Batchelors-button.

Polychreſton, a Soveraign Remedy fit for many Diſeaſes: Alſo a kind of Chymical Salt, or a general Furnace that may be us'd for moſt ſorts of Operations.

Polychronius, a Diſeaſe that afflicts the Patient for a long time.

Polycnemon, an Herb like wild Savoury, or Organy.

Polyedron or **Polyedrous Figure,** (in *Geom.*) a Solid Body contained under, or consisting of many Sides.

Polygala or **Polygalon,** the Herb Milk-wort an handful of which steep'd in Wine purges Choler by Stool.

Polygalactos, abounding with Milk.

Polygamy, a being marry'd to ſeveral Wives, or Husbands at the ſame time.

Polygarchy, the Government of a Commonwealth in the Hands of many.

Polyglott, that is of many Languages, as, *The Polyglott Bible, a Polyglott Dictionary.*

Polyglotta, the *American* Mock-bird, ſo call'd becauſe it imitates the Notes of all Birds, and ſurpaſſes all in the ſweetneſs of its Voice.

Polygon, (in *Geom.*) a Figure conſiſting of many Angles and Sides, *i.e.* ſuch an one as has more than four or five Angles; being either Regular or Irregular. Alſo a ſpot of Ground of that Figure, which is, or may be fortify'd according to the Rules of Art.

Regular Polygon, is that whoſe Sides and Angles are all equal one to another.

Irregular Polygon, is a Polygon which has unequal Sides and Angles.

Exterior Polygon, (in *Fortif.*) the Out-lines of all the Works drawn from one outmoſt Angle to another; or it is the diſtance of one outward Point of a Baſtion to the Point of another, reckon'd quite round the Work.

Interior Polygon, the main Body of the Work or Place, excluding the Out-works; or the diſtance between the Centers of ſeveral Baſtions.

Polygonal Numbers, ſuch as are the Aggregates or Summs of a *Series*, or Rank of Numbers in Arithmetical Progreſſion beginning with Unity, and ſo plac'd that they repreſent the Figure of a *Polygon.*

Polygonaton, the Herb Solomon's Seal, which is of a binding quality, good for Wounds and the Falling-ſickneſs; as alſo to ſtop Fluxes, & cement broken Bones.

Polygonoides, an Herb having Leaves like Laurel, and good againſt the biting of Serpents.

Polygonum, Polygony or Knot-graſs, an Herb chiefly us'd for ſtopping all ſorts of Fluxes, Wounds, Ulcers, and Inflammations of the Eyes.

Polygophora, Drinks, or Liquors full of excellent Spirits.

Polygram, (in *Geom.*) a Figure that conſiſts of a great Number of Lines.

Polygrammos, a kind of Jaſper-ſtone with many white ſtreaks.

Polyhedron. See *Polyadron.*

Polyhiſtor, a learned knowing Man that hath read much; alſo a Title of *Solinus*'s Book, *q. d.* a Collection of Hiſtories.

Polyhymion, the leſſer Centaury; an Herb.

Polyhymnia or **Polymnia,** one of the nine Muſes, who preſided over the Hymns and Songs that were play'd on the Lute and Harp.

Polymitarius, an Embroiderer, a Worker with Silk and Gold in Tiſſue or Tapeſtry.

Polymorphum Os, (in *Anat.*) the fourth Bone of the Foot, ſo call'd from the Diverſity of its Shape.

Polyneuron, the Herb Ribwort-Plantain, ſo nam'd by reaſon of the great number of its ſmall Fibres or Strings.

Polynomial or **Multinomial Roots,** (in *Algebra*) ſuch as are compos'd of many Names, Parts, or Members.

Polypetalous Flower, (among Herbaliſts) the Flower of a Plant conſiſting of many, or more than ſix diſtinct Flower-leaves, which are ſet round to form it, and fall off ſingly,

Polyphon, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument that has many Strings and Sounds.

Polypodes, Sows, or Hog-lice, a ſort of Inſects.

Polypodium, Polypody or Oak-fern, an Herb ſo call'd from the great Number of its Roots and Leaves, which purge gently, being very proper for ſtoppages of the Liver, Spleen, *&c.*

Polyptoton, (in *Grammar*) a Noun that is declined with many Caſes: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure in which ſeveral Caſes of the ſame Noun, or Tenſes of the ſame Verb, are us'd in the compounded Clauſes; as,

Cedere juſſit aquam, juſſa receſſit aqua.

Polypus, the Pourcontrel, a kind of Fiſh that has a great many Feet, and changes its Colour like the Place where it is: Alſo a lump of ſpungy Fleſh ariſing in the hollow of the Noſtrils, which ſometimes has many diſtinct Branches or Feet, that reach either to the out-ſide of the Noſe or to the in-ſide of the Mouth.

Polypyrenous Fruit, (among Herbaliſts) ſuch Fruit of Trees, Herbs, *&c.* as contain two or more Kernels or Seeds within it.

Polyrrhizon, a ſort of Birth-wort, an Herb with many thick Roots. See *Piſtolochia.*

Polyſarcia, bigneſs, or groſſneſs of Body.

Polyſcope, a multiplying Glaſs that repreſents to the Eye one Object as many.

Polyſpaſton, a Windleſs with many Pulleys or Truckles: In *Mathematicks*, it is the ſame as the *Trochlea* or Pulley: In *Surgery*, a kind of Engine for the ſetting of Joynts.

Polyſpermæ Plantæ, (among Herbaliſts) ſuch Plants or Herbs that have more than four Seeds, which ſucceed each Flower, without any certain Order or Number.

Polyſpermos, abounding with Seed.

Polyſyllabical, belonging to a Polyſyllable, or having many Syllables.

Polyſyllabical Eccho's. See *Tautological Eccho*

Polyſyllable, (in *Grammar*) a Word that conſiſts of more than three Syllables.

Polyſyndeton, a Figure of Speech that abounds with Conjunctions copulative, as,

Fataque, fortunaſque virum, moreſque, manuſque.

Polytrichon or **Polytrix,** the Herb Maiden-hair; alſo a precious Stone with greeniſh Hairs.

Polytrophia, much Nouriſhment.

Polytrophus. See *Oligotrophus.*

Polyzonos, a precious Stone, with many white Circles about it.

Pomada, (*Ital.*) a kind of Exerciſe, which is to vault over a Wooden Horſe, laying one Hand only on the Pummel of the Saddle.

Pomander, (in *Dutch* **Pomamber,** *q. d.* an Apple of Amber) a little round Ball made of ſeveral fragrant Perfumes, to ſmell to or hang about the Wriſt; a Roll of Perfume, a Musk-Ball.

Pomatum, a ſweet Ointment made of the Apples call'd Pome-waters, and Hog's Lard, commonly us'd for Chaps or roughneſs of the Skin.

To **Pome,** (among Gardiners) to grow to a round Head; as *a Cabbage that begins to pome.*

Pome-citron, a Fruit ſomewhat like a Lemon, but much larger, the Peel of which is us'd in Cordials againſt Poiſon and all infectious Diſeaſes.

Pome-granate or **Pomgranate,** a round Fruit ſo call'd from its being full of Grains, or becauſe it grows chiefly in *Granada*, a Country of *Spain*; its Rind and Kernels are of great uſe in Phyſick, ſerving to comfort and ſtrengthen the Bowels, *&c.*

Pome Paradiſe, a Fruit call'd a *John*-Apple.

Pome-water, a large ſort of Apple full of a very ſweet Juice.

Pomelegryſe, (old Word) the dapple gray Colour.

Pomellum, (in old *Latin* Records) a Pommel or round Ball, ſet on the top of a Building.

Pomey, (in *Heraldry*) the figure of an Apple or Ball, which is always drawn of a green Colour.

Pomiferous Plants, (according to Mr. *Ray*) ſuch as bear the largeſt Fruit cover'd with a thick hard Rind or Bark, as a Cucumber, Melon, Pumpkin, Gourd, *&c.* in which reſpect they are diſtinguiſh'd from the *Bacciferous Herbs* that only have a thin Skin over the Fruit.

Pomiferous Trees, are thoſe that have their Flower on the top of the Fruit, and their Fruit ſhap'd like an Apple or Pear.

Pommel, the round knob on a Saddle-bow, or on the Hilt of a Sword.

To **Pommel**, to maul, bang, or beat ſoundly.

Pomœrium, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) a certain ſpace about the Walls of a City or Town, as well within as on the out-ſide, whereon it was not allow'd to plough or build Houſes, for fear of hind'ring the defence of the Place.

Pomona, a Nymph of *Latium* reckon'd to be the Goddeſs of Orchards and Fruits; whence the Word is taken for a Title to ſeveral Treatiſes of Fruit-trees.

Pomp, (*Gr.*) Glory, Grandeur, or State, ſuch as appears in publick Shews; Pageantry, Vanity of Worldly Things.

Pompets, Printers Balls, with which they lay the Ink on the Chace or frame of Letters.

Pompholygodes, (*Gr.*) Urine with many Bubbles upon it, which happen when the Body is puffed up or full of Pain.

Pompholyx, a Bubble of Water: Alſo a ſmall and light ſpark, which whilſt Braſs is trying flies upwards and ſticks to the Roof and Sides of the Work-houſe; this Subſtance by reaſon of its drying quality is often us'd againſt Cankers, malignant Ulcers, Rheums of the Eyes, *&c.*

Pompilos, a kind of Fiſh that ſwims with its Belly upwards.

Pompion or **Pumpkin**, a ſort of Fruit of the nature of Melons.

Pompous, (*Gr.*) full of Pomp, magnificent, ſtately, glorious, lofty.

Pomum, (*Lat.*) an Apple, a well known Fruit.

Pomum Adami, (in *Anat.*) a knob in the fore-ſide of the Throat, being the convex part of the firſt Cartilage or Griſtle of the *Larynx* nam'd *Scutiformis*: It is ſo call'd as being fooliſhly taken for a piece of the Apple ſtuck in *Adam's* Throat as a part of his Puniſhment, and afterwards derived to his Poſterity: alſo the name of a ſort of Orange.

Pomum Amoris or **Pomum Aureum**, Apple of Love, an Herb ſo call'd for its fair and lovely appearance.

Pomum Odoriferum, a ſweet Ball, or Roll of Perfume.

Pond-weed, an Herb that grows in Ponds, or marſhy Grounds.

To **Ponder**, to weigh in Mind, to conſider.

Ponderoſity or **Ponderouſneſs**, (*Lat.*) Weightineſs, Heavineſs.

Ponderous, Weighty, Subſtantial, Maſſy, as *Gold is more ponderous than Silver*. In *Aſtrology*, thoſe Planets are ſaid *To be ponderous*, that move ſlowly like a Man under a Burden, as *Saturn*, *Jupiter* and *Mars*, which in their daily Motion can never reach one whole Degree.

Pondo, (*Lat.*) a Pound-weight.

Pondus, a Load, Poiſe or Weight, a Pound-weight of twelve Ounces. In our old Records it ſignifies Poundage, a Duty paid to the King according to the weight of Merchandizes.

Pondus Regis, the Standard-weight appointed by our ancient Kings.

Pone, a Writ by which a Cauſe depending in the County-Court or other Inferiour Court, is remov'd to the *Common-Pleas*.

Pone per Vadium, a Writ enjoyning the Sheriff to take Surety of one for his Appearance at a Day aſſigned.

Ponendis in Aſſiſis, a Writ founded upon the Statute of *Weſtm.* 2. *cap.* 38. and that of *Articuli ſuper Chartas*, *cap.* 9. which ſhew what Perſons the Sheriffs ought to impannel upon Aſſizes and Juries, and what not.

Ponendum in Ballium, a Writ commanding a Priſoner to be bailed in Caſes bailable.

Ponendum Sigillum ad Exceptionem, a Writ whereby the Queen requires the Juſtices to put their Seals to Exceptions laid in by the Defendant againſt the Plaintiff's Declarations, or againſt the Evidence, Verdict, or other Proceedings in Court.

Poniard, (*Fr.*) a Dagger.

Pons, (*Lat.*) a Bridge, a Ladder in a Ship.

Pons Cerebri, a Term us'd by ſome Anatomical Writers, for a certain heap of innumerable Filaments or ſmall Strings proceeding from the more ſolid Subſtance of the Brain; whence all the Nerves take their riſe.

Pont de Jonc & **Pont Volant**. See *Bridge of Ruſhes* and *Bridge flying*.

Pontage, a Contribution toward the maintaining or rebuilding of Bridges; alſo Toll taken for that purpoſe of thoſe that paſs over Bridges.

Pontibus Reparandis, (*Lat.*) a Writ directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to charge one or more Perſons to repair a Bridge that belongs to them.

Ponticum Abſinthium, *Roman* Wormwood, an Herb very good againſt the Dropſie.

Pontifex or **Pontifex Maximus**, the Chief Prieſt among the ancient *Romans*, who was Sovereign Judge in Matters of Religion, and to whoſe Care the direction of all Ceremonies was committed; which Title is now given to the Pope or Biſhop of *Rome*.

There were alſo **Pontifices Minores**, or Inferiour *Pontiffs* who were Aſſiſtants to the chief Pontiff, and the Word has been ſince us'd to ſignifie a Biſhop, Prelate, or Prieſt.

Pontifical, belonging to a Pontiff, Biſhop, or Prieſt.

A **Pontifical**, a Book of Pontifical Rites and Ceremonies.

In **Pontificalibus**, (*i. e.* in Pontifical Ornaments) a Term apply'd to a Prelate or Biſhop, clad in his Epiſcopal Veſtments, with which he performs Divine Service on Feſtival Days; alſo to any Perſon wearing his beſt Apparel or richeſt Attire.

Ponton, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a Floating-bridge, a kind of Bridge made of two great Boats plac'd at ſome diſtance one from another, and both plank'd over, as is the ſpace between them, with Rails on the Sides; the whole ſo ſtrong built, as to be ſufficient for tranſporting the Horſe, with the Cannon and Baggage, as well as the Foot-Soldiers.

Poll-evil, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, a Swelling that grows like a Fiſtula between the Ears and the Nape of the Neck.

Poles-hole, a Place in *Derby-ſhire*, near which is a little Brook conſiſting of both hot and cold Waters which are unmixt, and yet ſo near that a Man may put his Finger and Thumb, one in

Hot and the other in Cold; both at the ſame time.

Poop, the Stern or uppermoſt Part of the Ship's Hull, the Deck or Floor of the Round-Houſe or Maſter's Cabbin.

Poor-man's Sauce or **Carrier's Sauce**, Sauce made of a Shalot, cut very ſmall, with Salt, white Pepper, Vinegar and Oil.

Popa, (*Lat.*) certain Butcher-Prieſts among the *Romans*, whoſe Buſineſs was to provide and kill the Beaſt offer'd in Sacrifice.

Pope, a Title commonly given to the Biſhop of *Rome*; See *Papa*.

Popedom, the Pope's Dignity or Office.

Popery, the Popiſh, or *Roman*-Catholick Religion.

Popingey or **Popinjay**, a kind of Parret of a greeniſh Colour; alſo an Herb which takes Name from that Bird.

Popiſh, belonging to the Perſon, Principles, or Practices of the Pope.

Poplar, a Tree that delights in marſhy Ground; of which there are two ſorts, one White and the other Black.

Poples, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the joynting where the Thigh is joyn'd to the Leg-bone call'd *Tibia*, the Ham of one's Leg behind the Knee.

Poplitea Vena, the Vein of the Ham, which takes riſe from the *Iliacal* Branches of the *Vena Cava*, and ſometimes reaches down the back of the Leg even to the Heel.

Popliteus, by ſome call'd *Subpopliteus*, a Muſcle of the Leg, which ariſes from the outward Head of the lower *Appendix* of the Thigh-bone, and is let into the upper part of the *Tibia* on the In-ſide; this Muſcles aſſiſts the other in bending the *Tibia*, ſerving alſo to turn the Foot and Toes outwards when we ſit with our Knees bended.

Poplitick, belonging to the Ham, as *The Poplitick Vein* or *Muſcle*.

Poppey, a Plant bearing a Flower of a deep red Colour, of great Efficacy to provoke Sleep.

Populace or **Populacy**, the common, or meaner Sort of People.

Populago, (*Lat.*) the Herb Colts-foot.

Popular, belonging to the common People, that courts the Favour of the People; alſo acccepted of, or beloved by the People.

Popular Diſeaſe, a Diſtemper that is rife among the People.

Popularity, an endeavouring to pleaſe the People, the affecting of popular Applauſe.

† **Population**, an unpeopling, laying waſte, or deſtroying.

Populeum, (*Lat.*) an Ointment made of Poplar-buds, of a cooling and allaying Quality.

Populous, full of People.

Populus, (*Lat.*) the People, the common People, the Multitude; alſo the Poplar-tree, or Aſpen-tree.

Porca, a Sow-pig, a Porket: In old Records, a balk or ridge of Land lying between two Furrows, on which the Corn grows.

Porcaria, the Herb Purſlain; in Doomſ-day Book, it is taken for a Swine-ſty.

Porcelain or **Porcelane**, the chalky Earth, of which *China-ware* is made, which being beaten and ſteept in Water, affords a kind of Cream on the top, and a groſſer Subſtance at the bottom: The former ſerves to make the fineſt Diſhes, and the other the courſer Sort of them. Alſo the Veſſels, or Ware made of that Earth.

Porcellana or **Portulaca**, (*Lat.*) the Herb Purſlain.

Porcellio, the Cheſlep, Sow, or Hog-louſe, an Inſect.

Porcellus, a little Hog, a young Pig. **Porcellus Indicus**, the Guiney-Pig.

Porcetra, a young Sow or Yelt, which hath farrow'd but once.

Porch, See **Portico**.

Porcupine, a Creature of the Bigneſs of a Rabbet arm'd with ſharp Darts and Prickles that reſemble Writing-Pens: It is a ſort of Hedge-hog, bred in *Africa*, but it's Briſtles or Quills are much larger than thoſe of *Europe*.

Porcus, (*Lat.*) a Hog.

To **Pore**, to look cloſe, as they do that are ſhort-ſighted.

Pores (*Gr.* in *Philoſ.*) are ſmall void Spaces between the Particles of Matter, of which all Bodies are made up.

Pores of the Skin, certain Holes ſo ſmall that they cannot be perceived, wherein the Hair grows, and thro' which Sweat with other Humours and Vapours paſs out inſenſibly.

Porime, (in *Geom.*) a Theorem or Propoſition, ſo eaſie to be demonſtrated, that it is almoſt Self-evident.

Poriſm, a kind of Theorem in Form of a Corollary, which depends upon, or is drawn from ſome other Theorem already demonſtrated; 'Tis alſo commonly taken for a general Theorem diſcover'd by finding out ſome Geometrical Place.

Poriſtick Method, (in *Mathem.*) is that which ſhews when, by what Means, and how many different Ways a Problem may be reſolved.

Porket, a young Hog.

Porocele, a Rupture that proceeds from hard Matter, or from the Stone.

Poromphalus, a brawny piece of Fleſh, or a Stone bunching out in the Navel.

Poroſis, the breeding of Callous or hard Matter; a ſoldering, or knitting together of broken Bones.

Poroſity, a being porous, or full of Pores.

Porotticks, Medicines, which by their drying, thickening and binding Qualities turn part of the Nouriſhment into Callous or hard Matter.

Porous or **Poroſe**, full of Pores.

Porphyrion, a Bird of the bigneſs of a Cock, of a blew Colour, with a purple Beak, long Legs and cloven Feet, having five Claws, the biggeſt of which is in the middle.

Porphyrites, Porphyry, a kind of fine reddiſh Marble, ſpotted with white.

Porphyritis, a Fig of a purple Colour.

Porpoiſe, a Fiſh otherwiſe call'd a Sea-hog.

Porrigo, (*Lat.*) Scurf or Scales on the Head, Eyebrows, or Beard.

Porrum, a Leak, a Plant which provokes Urine and the Courſes, cleanſes the Lungs and Stomach, cures a Cough, ſhortneſs of Breath, *&c.*

Porrus, a Leak; alſo a kind of Wart.

Port, Carriage, Meen, Behaviour: Alſo an Inlet of the Sea between the Land, with good Anchorage, where a Ship may ride ſecure from Storms, for the Convenience of Loading and Unloading: Alſo the Larboard, or left Side of a Ship: Thus a Ship is ſaid *To heel a Port*, when ſhe does not ſwim upright, but leans to the left Side; and *to bring thing a Port*, is to carry it to the left Side of the Ship.

Port, is alſo a ſort of red Wine ſo call'd, becauſe 'tis brought from *O Porto*, a Haven in *Portugal*.

The **Port**, the Court of the Grand Seignior, or Emperour of the *Turks* at *Conſtantinople*.

Ports or **Port-holes**, are thoſe ſquare Holes in a Ship, thro' which her great Guns are thruſt out.

Port-Laſt, the ſame as the Gun-wale of a Ship; whence 'tis ſaid, *A Yard is down a Port-Laſt*, when it lies down on the Deck.

Port-Ropes, the Ropes that ſerve to hale up the Ports of the Ordinance.

Port-Sale, the Sale of Fiſh as ſoon as it is brought into the Harbour; alſo an Out-cry or publick Sale of any Commodity to thoſe that bid moſt.

To **Port**, to carry; as *To port Books about to ſell.*

To **Port the Helm**, (in Sea-Language) is to put the Helm on the Larboard, or left Side of the Ship: But 'tis obſervable that the Sea-men never ſay *Larboard the Helm*, which is the ſame thing; becauſe the Words *Starboard* and *Larboard*, being of a near Sound in caſe of Haſte, the one might be miſtaken for the other.

Porta, (*Lat.*) a Gate, a Port, a Door. In *Anatomy*, the Port-vein. See *Vena Porta.*

Portable, that may be carry'd, or born.

Portable Barometer, an Inſtrument firſt invented by Mr. *Boyle*, to make Obſervations of the Weight of the Air on the tops of Hills, bottoms of Mines, *&c.*

Portage or **Porterage**, the Carriage of Goods by Porters, *&c.*

Portal, a leſſer Gate, where there are two of a different Bigneſs; alſo a kind of Arch of Joyner's Work before a Door.

† **Portative**, that may be carry'd from Place to Place.

Portcullice, an Engine like a Harrow, made of ſeveral great pieces of Wood laid a-croſs one another, each Bar at the bottom being pointed with Iron: It is uſually hung over the Gate-ways of fortify'd Places, to be let fall for the keeping out of an Enemy, in caſe of a Surprize; See *Orgues.*

Portcullice, is alſo the Name of one of the four Marſhals or Purſuivants at Arms.

Portegue, a certain Gold-coin worth three Pounds and ten Shillings.

To **Portend**, (*Lat.*) to ſignifie before a thing happens, to fore-ſhew or fore-bode, to betoken before-hand.

Portentous, that portends or betokens ſome future Good or ill Luck, monſtrous, ſtrange.

Porte-Paine, (*Fr.*) a kind of Towel us'd in the Court of *France*, for the carrying of Bread, to ſerve for the Table.

Porter, a Door-keeper, a Carrier or Bearer of Burdens, *&c.*

Porter in the Circuit of Juſtices, an Officer that carries a white Wand before the Juſtices in Eyre: There is alſo a Porter bearing a Verge, or Rod before the Juſtices of each Bench.

Porter of the Door in the Parliament-Houſe, an Officer who belongs to that high and honourable Court, and enjoys ſeveral Privileges.

Portglaive, a Sword-bearer, one that carries the Sword before a Prince or Magiſtrate.

Portgreve or **Portreve**, the Title of the Governour of ſome Sea-Port Towns, and anciently that of the chief Magiſtrate of *London.*

Portico or **Porch**, (in *Architect.*) a long Walking-Place, cover'd either with an arched Roof, or an even Floor ſupported by Pillars; it may be alſo taken for any manner of Diſpoſition, or Order of Pillars in a Gallery.

Portiforium, (in *Latin* Records) the Enſign or Banner, provided of old in all Cathedrals, and moſt Pariſh-Churches, to be ſolemnly carry'd in the Front of any Proceſſion.

Portio dura & mollis, See *Auditory Nerve.*

Portion, a Lot or Share of any thing, that is to be parcell'd out or divided; alſo that Eſtate or Sum of Money, which a Woman brings her Husband in Marriage.

Portioner, (Law-Term) a Parſon who being joyn'd with others in ſerving a Cure by Turns, ſhares with them the Tithes or Profits of the Living.

Portly, that bears a good Port or Meen, ſtately, comely; as *A Man of a portly Gate.*

Port-men, the twelve Burgeſſes of *Ipſwich* are ſo call'd; as alſo the Inhabitants of the Cinque-Ports.

Portmannimote, (in ancient Deeds) the Portmote or Port-men's Court, held in any City, Town, or Community.

Portmanteau or **Portmantle**, (*Fr.*) a kind of Cloak-bag, to carry Neceſſaries in a Journey.

Portmote, (*Sax.*) a Court kept in Haven-Towns, as *Swainimote* in the Foreſt. In Stat. 43 *Eliz.* it is call'd the *Portmote-Court.*

Portſokne, the Soke or Liberties of any Port, *i. e.* City or Town.

Portraiture, (*Fr.*) the Picture, Repreſentation, or Deſcription of a Perſon.

To **Portray**, to paint or draw to the Life, to deſcribe or ſet out in a lively manner.

Portuas, a ſort of Book prohibited amongſt others by Stat. 3 and 4 *Edw. 6.* perhaps the ſame with that which *Chaucer* calls a *Porthoſe*, *i. e.* a Breviary or Maſs-Book, in theſe words; *For on my* Porthoſe, *I make an Oath.*

Portulaca, Purſlain, a cold and moiſt Herb, which ſtirs up the Appetite, cures the Heat of the Stomach and Urine, *&c.*

Porzana, (*Ital.*) the Girardine, a kind of Water-fowl.

Porus, (*Gr.*) a Pore, or little Hole in the Skin; alſo the Brawn, or hard thick Skin: Alſo a kind of rough and ſoft Stone full of Pores, which may be eaſily crumbled into Sand by rubbing.

Porus Biliarius or **Meatus Hepaticus**, (in *Anat.*) a Pipe or Channel that paſſes directly from the Liver to the *Ductus Communis*, and conveys the Gall into the Gut *Duodenum.*

Poſca, (*Lat.*) a kind of Potion or Drink made of Vinegar and Water; alſo Wine diluted or mingled with Water in the Preſs. See *Oxycratum.*

Poſe, (Phyſical Term) a Rheum in the Head, properly a Humour which falling into the Noſe, ſtops the Noſtrils, and hinders the Voice.

To **Poſe**, to puzzle, to put to a non-plus.

Poſited, put, placed, laid.

Poſition, a putting or laying: In *Logick*, the Ground-work upon which an Argument is raiſed; the laying down of a Principle; a Maxim or Aſſertion: Among Aſtrologers, the reſpect which a Planet has to other Planets and parts of the Figure, is call'd *its Poſition.*

Poſition or **the Rule of Poſition**, otherwiſe call'd the *Rule of Falſe*, a Rule in *Arithmetick*, wherein any falſe or ſuppoſitious Number is taken at Pleaſure to work the Queſtion by, inſtead of the Number ſought, and ſo by the Errour or Errours found, the true Number required is diſcover'd: This Rule is either ſingle, or double.

Single Poſition, is when there happens in the Propoſition, ſome Partition of Numbers into proportional Parts; ſo that by one falſe Poſition we have means to diſcover the true Reſolution of the Queſtion.

Double Poſition, is when there can be no Partition in the Numbers to make a Proportion, and therefore two falſe Poſitions muſt be made in order to ſolve the Queſtion propounded.

Poſition or **Site**, (in *Philoſ.*) is an Affection or Property of Place, and expreſſes the manner of any Natural Body's being in a particular Place.

Poſitive, abſolute, certain, effectual, ſure, true, real.

Poſitive Degree of Compariſon, (in *Grammar*) the firſt Degree which ſignifies the thing ſimply and abſolutely, ſo as not to compare it with others.

Poſitive Divinity, that which is agreeable to the Poſitions and Tenets of the Fathers of the Church.

Poſitive Levity, See *Levity*.

Poſitive Quantities, (in *Algebra*) thoſe that are of a real and affirmative Nature, either having or being ſuppos'd to have the Affirmative or Poſitive Sign + before them. So that they are always oppos'd to the Negative Quantities, which are defective and have this Sign − before them. See *Negative Quantities*.

Poſture, Diſpoſition, as *The Poſture of the Soul.*

Poſnet, a Skillet, a Kitchin-Utenſil.

Poſſe, (*Lat.*) to be able or poſſible: It is alſo ſometimes taken Subſtantively for a Poſſibility, as ſuch a thing is *ſaid to be in Poſſe*, when it may poſſibly be; but of a thing in being, we ſay *It is in Eſſe*.

Poſſe Comitatus, or **Power of the County**, a Law-Expreſſion which ſignifies the Aid and Aſſiſtance of all Knights, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, *&c.* above the Age of fifteen Years within the County, which is us'd where a Poſſeſſion is kept by Force, or in caſe of a Reſcue contrary to the Command of the Queen's Writ, or in Oppoſition to the Execution of Juſtice.

To **Poſſeſs**, to have, enjoy, or be Maſter of.

Poſſeſſion, the poſſeſſing or abſolute Enjoyment of any thing: In a Legal Senſe 'tis ſaid to be twofold, *viz. Actual* and *in Law*; the former is when a Man actually enters into Lands or Tenements deſcended to him; and the other when ſuch an Eſtate is fallen to him, but he has not as yet enter'd upon it.

Unity of Poſſeſſion, is when the Poſſeſſion, or Profit is united with the Property. Thus, if the Lord purchaſe the Tenancy held by Heriot-Service, then the Heriot is extinct by Unity of Poſſeſſion, *i. e.* becauſe the Seignory or Lordſhip and the Tenancy are now in one Man's Poſſeſſion: Among the Civilians this is called *Conſolidation*; which See.

Poſſeſſive, belonging to, or implying Poſſeſſion; as *A Pronoun poſſeſſive*, a Term in Grammar.

Poſſeſſives, ſuch Adjectives as ſignifie the Poſſeſſion of, or Property in ſome Thing.

Poſſibility, a being poſſible, Likelihood.

Poſſible, that may be done, or may happen, Likely.

Poſſoun, a Beaſt in *Virginia*, the Female of which has a Bag under her Belly, from whence ſhe lets forth her young Ones, and takes them in again at Pleaſure; 'tis ſomewhat like a Guinea-Pig, and is frequently eaten by the Inhabitants.

Poſt, a great Stake, or piece of Wood driven into the Ground; alſo an appointed Station or Stand, Place, Employment: Alſo a ſpeedy way of travelling, or a Meſſenger that carries Letters.

In the Art of War, **Poſt** ſignifies any ſpot of Ground that is capable of lodging Soldiers: Thus 'tis ſaid, To gain a Poſt with Sword in Hand. *Advanced Poſt* is a ſpot of Ground before the other Poſts to ſecure thoſe behind.

To **Poſt it**, to go or ride Poſt. To *Poſt one's ſelf in a Place*, is to take up his Stand there.

To **Poſt an Account**, is to put an Account forward from one Book to another; as to tranſcribe, or enter what is written in a Merchant's Waſte-Book into the Journal, *&c.*

Poſt, a *Latin* Prepoſition ſignifying *after*, and us'd in ſeveral Compound Words; as

Poſt-Brachiale, (in *Anat.*) four ſmall Bones that make up the Palm of the Hand. See *Metacarpus*.

Poſt-Communion, the Office ſaid in the Church after the Communion.

To **Poſt-date a Writing**, to ſet a newer Date upon it, ſome time after the real or firſt Date.

Poſt-Diem, (Law-Term) the Return of a Writ after the Day aſſigned, or the Fee of four Pence paid for ſuch a Default.

Poſt-Diluvians. See *Antediluvians*.

Poſt-Diſſeiſin, a Writ that lies for one who having recover'd Lands or Tenements upon a *Præcipe quod reddat*, is again diſſeiſed or put out of Poſſeſſion by the former Diſſeiſor.

Poſt-Fine, a Duty belonging to the King, for a Fine formerly acknowledged before him in his Court.

Poſt-Term, the Return of a Writ, not only after the Day appointed, but alſo after the Term, for which the *Cuſtos Brevium* takes the Fee of twenty Pence; it is alſo ſometimes taken for the Fee it ſelf.

Poſtage, Money paid for the Carriage of Letters, *&c.*

Poſtea, (*Lat.*) afterwards, hereafter. In Common Law, it is the Record of Proceedings by *Niſi Prius*, in the Court of *Common Pleas* after a Verdict, and ſo call'd becauſe it begins with theſe Words, *Poſtea die & loco*, &c.

Poſteriority, a being after, or behind. In a Law-ſenſe, a Man holding Lands or Tenements of two Lords, is ſaid to hold of the ancienter by Priority, and of the other by Poſteriority.

Poſteriour, that comes after, latter.

Poſterity, Off-ſpring, Iſſue, Children; alſo After-times, or After-ages.

Poſtern, a Back-door: In *Fortification*, a falſe Door uſually made in the Angle of the Flank and of the Courtin, or near the *Orillon*, for private Sallies.

Poſthume or **Poſthumous**, born after the Death of the Father; alſo publiſhed or ſet forth after the Author's Deceaſe.

Poſtick, that is behind, or on the back-ſide; added, or done after.

Poſticum, (*Lat.* in *Architect.*) the Poſtern Gate, or Back-door of any Building.

Poſtil, a ſhort Note, or Explication upon any Text.

Poſtillion, a Poſt's Guide or Fore-runner, a Poſtboy; alſo he that rides upon one of the foremoſt of the Coach-Horſes, when there are ſix or eight.

To **Poſtpone**, to ſet behind, or eſteem leſs, to make leſs account of, to leave or neglect.

Poſt-Scenium, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) the back part of the Theater, where the Actors retir'd and undreſs'd themſelves.

Poſtſcript, that which is added after the Concluſion of a Letter, or other Writing, as being ſomewhat that comes next to Mind, or of which the Perſon is inform'd after the finiſhing of ſuch a Letter, *&c.*

Poſtventional, coming, or that is come after; as *A poſtventional Change of the Moon, i. e.* a Change that happens after ſome great Moveable Feaſt, Planetary Aſpect, appearance of a Comet, *&c.*

Poſtulata, Poſtulates, Demands or Requeſts; alſo fundamental Principles in any Art or Science which are taken for granted.

In Mathematicks, **Poſtulates** are ſuch eaſie and ſelf-evident Suppoſitions, that they need no Proof or Explication to cauſe them to be underſtood; as *That a Line may be drawn from one Point to another*, or *That a Circle may be deſcrib'd on any given Center*, &c.

Poſtulation, a requiring or demanding: In a Law-ſenſe, a Demand made upon the unanimous voting any Perſon to a Dignity or Office of which he is not capable by the ordinary Ca-

Poſt

…on of Statutes; as when a Clergyman [illegible] a Bishop, that is actually possess'd of another See.

Posture, the disposition of the Members of the Body, in different Situations; also the Circumstances and State of Affairs.

Posy, a Nosegay; also a Device, or Motto for a Ring.

Pot, a Vessel to put Liquor or any other thing in; also a kind of Head-piece worn by light Horsemen.

Pot or Pu, (in *Guernsey* and *Jersey*) half a Gallon or 120 cubical, or solid Inches.

Pot-pourri, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a Hotch-potch, or Dish of several sorts of Meat; as Ducks, young Turkeys, Leverets, *&c.* first larded and fry'd in Lard to give them a Colour, and afterward stew'd in Broth, with White-wine, Pepper, Salt, a bunch of Herbs, *&c.*

Potable, (*Lat.*) that may be drunk; as *Potable Gold.*

Potage, (*Fr.*) Porridge or Broth made of the Juice of Meat, Herbs, Roots, *&c.*

Potage de Sante, (*i. e.* Health-Potage) a rich Potage made of the Broth of Buttock-Beef, with a Knuckle of Veal and Mutton, boil'd again in a Pot with Capons, fat Pullets and other sorts of Fowl.

Potage de Sante, (for Fiſh-Days) is prepar'd with chopt Lettice, Purſlain, Sorrel, Beets, and other ſavoury Herbs, firſt ſtew'd in an earthen Pot with Butter and afterwards boil'd in Water.

Potamogeton, (*Gr.*) Pond-weed, an Herb.

Potans or Potence, that ſtrong ſtud of a Pocket-Watch, wherein the lower Pevet of the Verge plays, and in the middle of which, one Pevet of the Crown-Wheel runs.

Potatoe, a ſort of Root firſt brought from the *Weſt-Indies*, of great Virtue to nouriſh and ſtrengthen the Body.

Potence. See *Potans* and *Potent.*

Potency, (*Lat.*) Power; as *To ſhew his Potency.*

Potent, that is of great Power, powerful, mighty.

Potent or Potence, (in Heraldry) as *A Croſs Potent, i. e.* a Croſs, the ends of which reſemble the top of a Crutch; for in old times Crutches were called *Potents*: Thus 'tis ſaid *He bears Sable, a Croſs Potent Or.*

Potent, Counter-Potent, a Term in Heraldry. See *Vairy Coppy.*

Potentate, one that has Soveraign Power and of a large Extent, a mighty Prince or Monarch.

Potential, having a Power or poſſibility of acting or being; it is uſually oppoſed to *Actual.*

Potential Cautery, (in *Surgery*) a Cauſtick made of Lime-Stone and other Ingredients. See *Cautery.*

Potential Coldneſs, a Relative Quality which ſome Drugs, Simples, or Compound Medicines are ſuppos'd to be endued with. Thus in the Writings of old Phyſicians, ſuch a Plant or Drug is expreſs'd to be cold in the ſecond or third Degree; not that it is actually cold to the Touch, but in its Effects and Operations if inwardly taken.

Potential Mood, (in *Grammar*) is the ſame in Form with the *Subjunctive*, but differs in this reſpect, That it always has imply'd in it *Poſſum, Volo,* or *Debeo*; as *Roget quis* that is *rogare poteſt*, *i. e.* a Man may aſk.

Potentilla, (*Lat.*) wild Tanſey or Silver-weed; an Herb ſo call'd from its admirable Virtues.

Poterium, (*Gr.*) a Pot, or Cup to drink out of; alſo a ſort of Thiſtle.

Potion, a Phyſical Mixture to drink; ſome of which are Purgative, others proper to cauſe Sweat, others Cordial, *&c.*

Pottle, an *Engliſh* Meaſure, containing two Quarts or half a Gallon.

([illegible] or Bay-boards) in Sea-Language, [illegible] are [illegible] Bulk-heads or Partitions made in a Ship's Hold, for the ſtowing of Corn or other Goods that are apt to ſhoot from one ſide to the other.

Poulaines. See *Poleines* and *[illegible]*

Poulet, (*Fr.*) a Chick, or Chicken.

Poulets Mignons, (in *Cookery*) a Diſh of ſmall fat Chickens larded and barded, or cover'd with thin ſlices of Bacon.

Poulterer, one that ſells Poultry, or all ſorts of Fowl.

Poultice or Poultis, a Medicine made of ſeveral Ingredients boil'd together and apply'd hot to the affected Part, to aſſwage Swellings, Inflammations, *&c.*

Pounce, the Talon, or claw of a Bird of Prey; alſo a ſort of Powder ſtrew'd upon Paper [illegible] bear Ink, or to ſoak up a Blot.

To **Pouncy**, (old Word) to jagg, or cut in and out.

Pound, a ſort of Weight containing 16 Ounces *Aver-du-pois* and 12 Ounces *Troy*. A Pound Sterling in Money is 20 Shillings, and a Pound *Scotch* is 20 Pence; a Pound *Iriſh* is 15 Shillings: A Pound *Flemiſh* contains 20 Schellings or 6 Guilders, which is equal to 12 Shillings *Engliſh* Money.

A **Pound** Weight of Silver-Bullion is worth 3 Pounds Sterling, and a Pound-Weight of Gold-Bullion amounts to 48 Pounds.

Pound, an Incloſure to keep Beaſts in, but more eſpecially a Place where Cattel diſtrained for any Treſpaſs are put till they be replevy'd or redeem'd.

To **Pound**, or to ſhut up in a Pound; alſo to beat in a Mortar.

Poundage, the Fee paid to the Pounder of Cattel; alſo an allowance or abatement of twelve Pence in the Pound, upon the receipt of a Summ of Money: Alſo a Duty granted to the Queen of 12 Pence for every 20 Shillings Value of all Goods exported or imported, except ſuch as pay Tunnage, Bullion, and a few others.

Poundagium, (in old *Latin* Writers) the Liberty of Pounding Cattel.

Pounder, one that puts Cattel in a Pound; alſo a great Gun, as *A Ten-Pounder, i. e.* a Cannon that carries a Ball of ten Pounds Weight.

Poupeton, (*Fr.*) a little Baby, a Puppet: In *Cookery*, a Meſs made in a Stew-pan, as it were a Pie, with thin ſlices of Bacon laid underneath; Pigeons, Quails, or other ſorts of Fowl dreſs'd in a Ragoo in the middle; and a peculiar Farce or Diſh of ſtuff'd Meat called *Godivoe* on the top; the whole to be bak'd between two gentle Fires.

Poupeton for Days of Abſtinence, is likewiſe prepar'd with a good Fiſh-Godivoe, Soles cut in ſlices in a Ragoo, and a fine Artichoke-bottom in the middle.

Poupiets, a Meſs made of long and thin ſlices of Bacon, cover'd with Veal-ſtakes of the ſame bigneſs, as alſo with a good Farce, in order to be roll'd up and roaſted on a ſmall Iron-Spit, wrapt up in Paper.

Pourcontrel, a kind of Fiſh. See *Polypus.*

Pour fair proclamer, que null inject fimes ou ordures en foſſes, ou rivers pres Citees, &c. (*Fr.*) a Writ directed to the Mayor, Sheriff, or Bailiff of a City or Town, commanding him to proclaim, That none caſt Filth into the Ditches or Places near adjoyning, and if any be caſt already, to remove it.

Pourfil, (a Term in Painting) as *A Face drawn in Pourfil, i. e.* ſide-ways, a Side-face.

Pour-party, a Law-Term oppoſed to *pro indiviſo*. To make *Pour-party*, is to divide and ſever the Lands that fall to Parceners, and which before the Partition they held joyntly or in common.

Pourpreſture, is when a Man takes to himſelf, or encroaches any thing that he ought not; eſpecially any Nuſance or Prejudice done to the Queen's Tenants, an encroachment upon her Foreſts, *&c.*

Pour ſeiſir terres la feme que tient en Dower, &c. a Writ whereby the King in former times, ſeiz'd upon the Land, which the Wife of his Tenant in *Capite* deceaſed, had for her Dowry, in caſe ſhe marry'd without his leave.

Pourſuivant. See *Purſuivant.*

To **Pourvey.** See to *Purvey.*

Powder, any thing that is ground, or beat very ſmall. *Phyſical Powders*, are dry Medicines pounded in a Mortar and ſifted for ſeveral Uſes.

Powder or **Gun-powder**, a compoſition of Salt-peter, Brimſtone and Charcoal-duſt.

Gun-Powder-Treaſon Day, a Feſtival kept Yearly for the happy deliverance of King *James* I. and the three Eſtates of the Realm, from a moſt trayterous and bloody intended Maſſacre by the Papiſts, who had conſpir'd to cauſe the Parliament-Houſe to be blown up with Gun-powder, and were juſt ready to put their Helliſh Deſign in Execution.

Jeſuits Powder. See *Peruvian Bark* & *Quinquina.*

Powder of Projection. See *Projection.*

Powder-Cheſts, (in Sea-Affairs) long Boards joyn'd in form of a Triangle and fill'd with Gun-powder, Pebble-ſtones, *&c.* which being fired when the Ship is boarded by an Enemy, will ſoon make all clear before them.

Powder-Room, a Room in a Ship's Hold, where the Powder is ſtow'd.

Powderings, certain Devices us'd for the filling up of any void ſpace in carved Works, Writings Eſcutcheons, *&c.* which laſt are ſometimes ſaid To *be powder'd with Ermins.*

Power, Ability, Force, Authority, Influence, natural Faculty, *&c.* Alſo a Sovereign State, or Prince; as *Theſe two Powers keep a good Correſpondence together.*

Power of the County. See *Poſſe Comitatus.*

Powers, the third Order of the Hierarchy of Angels, ſo call'd from their peculiar juriſdiction over Devils and all Infernal Spirits.

Powers of Numbers or **of Algebraick Quantities**, are Numbers that ariſe from the multiplying of any Number or Quantity by itſelf, then that Product by the Root or firſt Number, the third Product by the Root again, and ſo on *ad Infinitum*: As 3, 9, 27, 81, 243, *&c.* where 3 is the Root or firſt Power, 9 is the Square or ſecond Power, 27 is the Cube or third Power, 81 is the Biquadrate, ſquared Square or fourth Power, and 243 is the fifth Power.

In *Mechanicks*, **Powers** are the ſix Faculties or Principles of that Art, *viz.* the Ballance, the Leaver, the Wheel, the Pulley, the Screw and the Wedge, which are uſually ſtyl'd, *The ſix Mechanick Powers.* The Force or Strength made uſe of for the moving of a Weight by any Engine, is alſo call'd the *Power*; whether the Engine be ſet on work by Men, Horſes, Water, or Wind, *&c.*

Powt, a Fiſh otherwiſe call'd a Sea-Lamprey; alſo a kind of Bird.

To **Powt**, to look gruff or ſurly, to hang out the Lip.

Pox or **French-Pox**, a loathſome Diſeaſe. See *Lues Venerea.*

Poy, the Pole us'd by Rope-dancers to ſtay themſelves with.

Poyning's Law, an Act of Parliament made under King *Henry* VII. whereby the Laws of *England* became of Force in *Ireland*; and ſo call'd becauſe it was eſtabliſh'd, when Sir *Edward Poyning* was Lieutenant there.

Pozzolana, a kind of Sand found in the Territory of *Pozzuolo* near the City of *Naples* in *Italy*.

Practicable, (*Lat.*) that may be practiſed or done.

Practical or **Practick**, belonging to Practice; uſually oppos'd to *Speculative.*

Practice, actual Exerciſe, eſpecially that of the Profeſſion of a Lawyer, Phyſician, or Surgeon; the having Clients or Patients: Alſo Uſage, Cuſtom, Way; Intrigue, Device, or under-hand Dealing.

Practice, (in *Arithm.*) a Method that ſerves for the more eaſie and ſpeedy reſolving of Queſtions in the Rule of Three, when the firſt Term is 1 or Unity.

Practice of a Court of Judicature, the Way of proceeding there in Law-Suits.

Practick, the practical part of any Art or Science.

Practick of Scotland, the Courſe of pleading the Law, or the Rules of Courts in that Kingdom.

To **Practiſe**, to put into Practice, to exerciſe a Profeſſion.

To **Practiſe upon**, to endeavour to bring over, win, or draw into one's Intereſt; to tamper with, to corrupt or bribe.

Practitioner, one that practiſes in the Law, *&c.*

Præciæ or **Præclamitatores**, (*Lat.*) Cryers, certain Officers among the ancient *Romans*, that went along the Streets of the City before the *Flamen Dialis* or *Jupiter*'s High Prieſt; to cauſe all People to give over their Work, on publick Holy-Days.

Præcipe in Capite, was a Writ iſſuing out of the Court of *Chancery*, for a Tenant that held of the King in chief, as of his Crown, and not as of any Honour, Caſtle, or Manour.

Præcipe quod reddat, a Writ of great Diverſity, both in its Form and Uſe, extending as well to a Writ of Right as to others of Entry or Poſſeſſion. See *Ingreſſu* and *Entry.*

Præco, (among the *Romans*) the Publick Cryer, an Officer, whoſe Buſineſs it was in the Aſſemblies of the People to call the *Claſſes* and Centuries, according to their Order, and to cauſe Silence to be kept in the Temples, during the time of Sacrificing: Alſo one that in a Port-ſale, nam'd the things to be ſold, and ſet a Price on them.

Præcordia, properly the Parts about the Heart, the Heart-ſtrings, or film of the Heart: It is alſo taken at large by Anatomical Writers, for all the Entrails contain'd in the *Thorax* or Cheſt.

Prædatory, that belongs to Robbing, Pillaging, or Plundering.

Prædicable & Prædicamentale Accidens. See *Accident*

Prædicament. See *Predicament.*

Præfectus Prætorio, (*Lat.*) was the Chief Commander of the Prætorian Bands, among the *Romans*, and may be call'd Colonel of the Guards: Theſe Officers, who were generally two in Number, had the Command not only of the Guards, but alſo of all the Armies and adminiſter'd Juſtice; the Emperour's leaving to them the ſole Management of Affairs.

Præfectus Urbis, the Prefect, or Governour of the City, who was anciently one of the Chief Magiſtrates of *Rome*, and govern'd it in the Abſence of the Conſuls and Emperours: His chief Buſineſs was to look after the Civil Government, Proviſions, Buildings, and Navigation; and he was the proper Judge in the Cauſes of Patrons, Freed-men, and Slaves.

Præficæ Mulieres, a ſort of mourning Women, who at Funeral Solemnities prais'd the Dead, made [illegible] Beasts [illegible] [illegible], to stir up others to [illegible]

Pre-fine, (Law-Term) that Fine which is paid upon suing out the Writ of Covenant.

Præfocatio Matricis, the suffocation of the Womb. See *Hysterical Passion.*

Præmunire. See *Premunire.*

Prænomen, (among the *Romans*) that which was set before the *Nomen*, or General Name, and signify'd as much as our Proper Name, which serves to distinguish Brothers one from another; as *Marcus*, *Lucius*, *Flavius*, &c.

Præparantia, (in the Art of *Physick*) Medicines that digest or ripen.

Præparantia Vasa, (in *Anat.*) the preparing Vessels, the Spermatick Veins, and Arteries, which go to the Testicles and *Epididymes*: They were so call'd by the Ancients, who thought their Office was to prepare the Seed, and the Name is still continued, altho' those Vessels are now found to have no such Use.

Præpositus Sacri Cubiculi, (among the *Romans*) an Officer, whose Charge was to attend in the Emperour's Chamber, and to take care of his Bed and Cloathing; he also march'd at the Performance of any Ceremonies, after the Master of the Horse-Guards: So that the Title with us, may be properly given to the Lord Chamberlain.

Præpositus Villæ, the Constable of a Town, or Petty Constable; also a Reeve, or chief Officer of the King in a Town, Manour, or Village: In old Records, the Reeve, or Bailiff, of the Lord of the Manour, sometimes call'd *Serviens Villæ.*

Præputium, (in *Anat.*) the Fore-skin that covers the Nut or Head of a Man's Yard; also the fore-part of the *Clitoris* in Women.

Præsepia, the Holes of either Jaw, in which the Teeth are set.

Præsidium, a Garrison, or Guard; any Aid, or Help. In the Art of *Physick*, is taken for a Remedy.

Præstatio, a performing, or paying; in old Records, it is also taken for Purveyance.

Præter Naturam. See *Secundum Naturam.*

Prætexta, a Robe or long white Vest, edged with a Purple Border, which the Sons of Persons of Quality wore at *Rome*, till the Age of fifteen Years, and their Daughters till they were marry'd: It was also worn by the Magistrates, Priests, and Senatours upon solemn Days.

Prætextata Comœdia, a Comedy, or Play, wherein Kings and Magistrates who had a Right to wear the Robe edg'd with the Purple Border, were represented on the Stage, as common and mean Persons were brought forth in the Play call'd *Togata.*

Prætextati, were such Children as still wore the Robe *Prætexta.*

Prætor, a great Magistrate in *Rome*; a Name at first given to all Magistrates, afterwards to the Generals of Armies, and even to the Emperours themselves: In process of time, Prætors were appointed to administer Justice to the Citizens, and others to Strangers; and lastly, there were Prætors made for the Government of Provinces: Their Business was to see Justice done, to preside over Games, and to take Care of the Sacrifices; and their Power was so great, that they could alter Laws, repeal them, and make new ones.

Prætores Ærarii, were the Officers of the Treasury or Exchequer.

Prætores Cereales or **Frumentarii**, certain *Prætors*, established by *Julius Cæsar*, whose Business it was to see that the City of *Rome* was supply'd with Corn.

Prætorian, belonging to a Prætor; as a *Prætorian* [illegible] the *Prætor's Authority.*

Prætoriani, the Prætorian Guard, a Band of Ten thousand Soldiers, who were peculiarly attending upon the Emperour's Person.

Prætorium, the Place where the Prætor administer'd Justice; it was also taken for his Palace, and sometimes for his Pleasure-House: It also signify'd the Pavilion or Tent of the General of the Army, where the Council of War met.

Pragmatical, (*Gr.*) busily medling and intruding into other Peoples Concerns, foolishly talkative, impertinent, saucy: In Natural *Philosophy*, the Word is sometimes us'd in a good Sense, and signifies Practical, Mechanical, and Problematical: Thus *Stevinus*, in his *Hydrostatical Elements*, calls some Mechanical and Practical Experiments there laid down, by the Name of *Pragmatical Examples.*

Pragmatical or **Pragmatick Sanction**, an Ordinance made by the *French* King *Charles* VII. *A. D.* 1438, in an Assembly of the *Gallican* Church, that contains a Regulation of the Ecclesiastical Discipline, in Conformity to the Canons of the Council of *Basil.*

To **Prance**, to throw up the Fore-legs, as Horses do when they caper, tread loftily, and wantonly, or when they bound and carry themselves stately.

Prancer, a prancing Horse.

Prank, a shrewd, unlucky, or mischievous Trick; as *To play mad Pranks.*

To **Prank up**, to set off, deck, or trim.

Prasina Bilis, a Distemper in the Gall, when it turns green like the Colour of a Leak.

Prasion, (*Gr.*) the Herb Hore-hound, or a kind of Organy.

Prasius, a green precious Stone, often mark'd with black Specks, and sometimes with a white Line.

Prasoides, another Stone of the Colour of Leeks, a sort of Topaz.

Prason, a Leak; also a kind of Sea-weed, green as a Leak.

To **Prate**, to talk over-much, saucily, or Idly.

Pratique or **Prattick**, a Licence to Traffick or Trade, granted to the Master of a Ship in the Ports of *Italy*, upon a Bill of Health, *i. e.* a Certificate, that the Place whence he came is not annoy'd with any infectious Disease.

To **Prattle**, to talk or chat as Children do, to babble, prate, or talk impertinently.

Pravity, (*Lat.*) Corruption of Manners, Lewdness.

Prawn, a small sort of Sea-Fish.

To **Pray**, to entreat, or beseech; to desire, or beg of.

Prayer, a Request, or Desire, especially such as is made to Almighty God.

Common-Prayer Book, a Book containing the Publick Divine Service, with the Prayers, Rites, and Ceremonies of the Church of *England.*

To **Preach**, (*Fr.*) to Proclaim or Publish, to deliver a Sermon or Discourse, to insist upon a Doctrine or Tenet.

Preachment; as *Leave off your Preachments*; *i. e.* forbear talking so much at large, or desist from making such long Speeches.

Pre-Adamites, those People who are suppos'd by some to have liv'd before *Adam.*

Preamble, (*q. d.* walking before) the introduction or beginning of any Discourse: Among Lawyers, the beginning of an Act of Parliament is call'd *The Preamble*, which shews the Intent of the Makers of the Act, and the Mischiefs they would remedy or prevent thereby.

Prebend, a ſort of Benefice or Portion which every Canon or Member of a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, receives for his Maintenance; and theſe are either Simple or with Dignity.

Simple Prebends, are those that have no more but the Revenue, towards the Maintenance of the Prebendary. *Prebends with Dignity*, are ſuch as have Juriſdiction join'd with them, according to the different Orders in ſeveral Churches.

Prebend or Prebendary, a Clerk or Parſon that enjoys a Prebend; ſo call'd *à præbendo conſilium Epiſcopo aut Decano*, i. e. from affording Aſſiſtance or Advice to the Biſhop or Dean.

Precariæ, (in old Records) certain Days-Works, that the Tenants of ſome Manours are bound to do for the Lord in Harveſt; and which in ſeveral Places are commonly call'd *Bind-days*, for *Biden-days*, which in *Saxon* ſignifies the ſame thing.

Precarious, enjoy'd only upon Courteſie, or held at another's Will and Pleaſure: In the Civil Law, it ſignifies, granted to one upon Entreaty, to uſe ſo long as the Party thinks fit, and no longer.

Precarium Nomen, (in ancient Deeds) a precarious Title to an Eſtate, at the Will and Pleaſure of the Lord.

Precaution, Caution, Warning, or Heed, given or us'd before-hand.

To **Precede**, to go firſt or before, to excel or ſurpaſs.

Precedence or **Precedency**, a taking Place before.

Precedent, fore-going.

A **Precedent**, (commonly pronounc'd, and falſly written Preſident) an Example; as *This is not to be drawn into Precedent*. Among Lawyers, an Original Deed or Writing to draw others by.

A **Precedent-Book**, a Book containing Precedents or Draughts for Attorneys, *&c.*

Precellency, Excellency or Preheminence, above another thing.

Precentor, the Chanter that begins the Tune in a Cathedral.

Prece Partium, *(Lat.)* a Law-Term us'd when a Suit is continu'd by the Requeſt, Conſent or Agreement of both Parties.

Precept, Inſtruction, Rule, Leſſon, Command. In a Law-Senſe, it is taken, 1. For a Command in Writing iſſu'd out by a Juſtice of Peace or other Magiſtrate, for the bringing of a Perſon or Records before him. 2. For the Inſtigation by which one Man eggs on another to commit a Felony, as Theft, Murder, *&c.*

Preceptive, belonging to Precepts.

† **Preceptor**, a Tutour, a Maſter, an Inſtructer or Teacher.

Preceptories, certain Benefices anciently poſſeſs'd by the more eminent ſort of Knights Templars, who were call'd and appointed by the Authority of the chief Maſter.

Preceſſion of the Equinoxes, (in the new *Aſtronomy*) the advancing or going forward of the Equinoctial Points, which happens upon account that the Axis of the Earth is not always preciſely parallel to it-ſelf, as it turns round the Sun by its Yearly Motion.

Precinct, Bounds or Extent of Juriſdiction; alſo a particular Juriſdiction, within which ſeveral Pariſhes are comprehended.

Precious, that is of great Price or Value.

Precipice, a ſteep Place, a downright Pitch or Fall; an imminent Danger.

Precipitant, dangerous; as *A precipitant Counſel*.

Precipitate, over-haſty.

Precipitate, (in Chymiſtry) any Subſtance that is got out of the Pores of the *Menſtruum* or Liquor in which it was diſſolved, and by ſome means precipitated, or made fall down to the bottom of the Veſſel: But this Name is commonly given by way of Eminence to Mercury or Quick-ſilver, diſſolved in Acid Menſtruums, and afterwards precipitated down to the bottom in fine Powders; of which there are ſeveral ſorts, *viz.*

Green Precipitate, which is prepar'd by mingling the Diſſolutions of Quick-ſilver and Copper together, both made in Spirit of Nitre: Afterwards the Mixture being evaporated to Dryneſs, the Maſs at the bottom is powder'd, and has diſtilled Vinegar pour'd upon it, to be digeſted till the Liquor turns Green, and a little Blewiſh: Then all theſe Diſſolutions are mixed and evaporated in a Sand-heat as before; but this with ſome others is improperly call'd a Precipitate, there being no Precipitation at all.

Red Precipitate, is Mercury diſſolved in Spirit of Nitre, and then the Moiſture being evaporated in a Sand-heat, the Fire is gradually encreaſed to the third Degree till the Matter turns red.

There is alſo another ſort of *Red Precipitate*, call'd *Philoſophical Precipitate*, and often *Precipitate per ſe*, which is made with running Mercury put into a Matraſs, and ſet in a Sand-heat for forty Days, or till all the Mercury be reduc'd to a red Powder. This corroſive Powder is commonly call'd *red Mercury*, and us'd by Surgeons to eat away corrupted Fleſh.

White Precipitate, is Mercury or Quick-ſilver diſſolved in *Aqua Fortis*, or Spirit of Nitre, upon which when Salt-Water, and a little Spirit of Sal Armoniack is pour'd, the Precipitate ſinks to the bottom, and is of a white Colour.

Yellow Precipitate; See *Turbith Mineral*.

To **Precipitate**, to throw or caſt down headlong, to hurry or over-haſten, to do in haſte. In a Chymical Senſe, to ſeparate a Matter that is diſſolved, ſo as to make it fall or ſettle at the bottom.

Precipitation, Hurry, too great Haſte, Raſhneſs: In Chymiſtry, the falling or ſinking down of the Particles of any Mixt Body, that are kept ſuſpended or propped up in the Menſtruum, or Liquor which diſſolv'd it.

Precipitous, over-haſty, raſh, unadviſed.

Preciſe, certain, fixed, particular, exact, ſcrupulous or ſuperſtitious; finical or affected.

Preciſian, one that is over-ſcrupulous in Matters of Religion.

Precognition, Fore-knowledge.

To **Preconceive**, to take up before-hand; as *This is an Opinion which he had preconceiv'd.*

To **Preconiſe**, (Canon-Law-Term) to make a Report in the Pope's Conſiſtory, That the Party preſented to a Benefice is qualify'd for the ſame.

Precontract, a Contract or Agreement made before another Contract; which has Relation more eſpecially to Marriages.

Precurſor, a Fore-runner, a Meſſenger ſent before; as St. John *the Baptiſt was our Saviour's Precurſor.*

Predatory; See *Predatory*.

Predeceſſour, he or ſhe that was in a Place or Employment before one.

Predeceſſours, Anceſtours or Fore-Fathers.

Predeſtinarian, one that believes or maintains the Doctrine of Predeſtination.

To **Predeſtinate**, (a Term in Divinity) to decree, ordain, or appoint what ſhall come hereafter.

Predeſtination, the Act of Predeſtinating, Fore-appointment; the Decree of God, by which from Eternity he has appointed to Glory, thoſe whom he fore-ſees will co-operate with his Grace.

To **Predetermine**, to determine things, or appoint before-hand. [illegible]

Predial [illegible] Things arising and growing from the Ground, [illegible]

Predicable (in Logick) a common Term or Word that may be attributed to more than one Thing: Thus the Word Triangle may be apply'd to any Figure, that has three Sides and Angles, whether it be Right-lined, or Spherical.

Predicables or **Universals**, are five in number, viz. *Genus*, *Species*, *Proprium*, *Differentia* and *Accidens*.

Predicament, a Class, Rank, or Order of Things dispos'd under the same Kind. Logicians usually reckon up ten Predicaments, or *Categories*, viz. Substance, Accidence, Quantity, Quality, Action, Passion, Duration as to Time or Place, Situation and Habit, or outward Appearance.

To be in the same **Predicament**, is to be under the same Circumstances; in the same State, or Condition.

Predicant, as **Predicant Friers**, i. e. such as by their Order are allow'd to preach.

Predicate, the latter Part of a Logical Proposition, that which is affirmed of the Subject: So when 'tis said *James* is a Merchant, the Word Merchant is call'd the Predicate, because it is affirmed, or spoken of the Subject *James*.

To **Predicate**, to publish, to cry, or preach up; also a Term in *Logick*; as *These two Terms predicate* [illegible] *together*.

Predication, a preaching, or crying up.

Prediction, a Prophecy, or foretelling of a thing.

To **Predispose**, to dispose before-hand.

Predominancy, a being Predominant, an over-ruling Quality, or Power.

Predominant, over-powering, prevailing, chief.

To **Predominate**, to over-power, to bear chief Sway, or Rule.

Predy, a Sea-Word for ready; as *Make predy the Ordinance*: A *Predy-Ship*, is when all her Decks are cleared, her Guns, small Shot, *&c.* well fitted for a Fight. *To make the Hold predy*, is to stow every thing handsomly there, and remove any thing that may be troublesome.

Pre-elected, elected, or chosen before-hand.

Pre-election, a choosing before-hand.

Pre-eminence or **Pre-heminence**, advantagious Quality, or Degree above others.

Pre-eminent, advanced above the rest.

Pre-emption, First buying, or buying any thing before others, which was a Privilege formerly allow'd the King's Purveyor, with respect to Corn and other Provisions for the King's House, but taken away by Stat. 12 *Car.* 2.

To **Pre-engage**, to engage before-hand.

To **Pre-exist**, to exist, or have a Being before.

Pre-existence, the State, or Condition of that which pre-exists; as *The Doctrine of the Soul's Pre-existence*.

Pre-existent, existing, or being before.

Preface, (*q. d.* a speaking before) a Preamble, or Speech preparatory to a Discourse, or Treatise.

Prefatory, that is in form of, or by way of Preface; as *A Prefatory Discourse*.

Prefect, a Magistrate among the ancient *Romans*; See *Praefectus*.

Prefecture, the Office, or Dignity of a Prefect; the Government, or chief Rule of a Province or City.

To **Prefer**, to esteem above, or set more by, to promote or advance; to bring in, in speaking of a Law, a Bill or Inditement.

[illegible] that [illegible] pre- [illegible] another; [illegible] [illegible] Figure [illegible] [illegible] Christ [illegible]

To **Prefigure**, [illegible] to foreshew [illegible]

To **Prefix**, to appoint before, to appoint a Time or [illegible]

Pregnancy, the being with Child; also Quickness of Apprehension, or ripeness of Judgment.

Pregnant, great with Child; also quick, being of a prompt and ready Wit; also in Gardening, it signifies full, as a Bud, Seed or Kernel that is ready to sprout.

Negative Pregnant; See *Negative*.

Pregnotary; See *Prothonotary*.

Pregustation, a tasting before.

To **Prejudge**, to judge before.

Prejudicate, proceeding from Prejudice; as *Prejudicate Opinions, prejudicate Stiffness*; See [illegible]

Prejudication, a judging before-hand, a Precedent at Law.

Prejudice, rash Judgment before Tryal, Prepossession; also Dammage, Hurt, Harm, Injury.

To **Prejudice**, to do Prejudice, to injure or hurt.

Prejudicial, hurtful, disadvantagious.

Preke, a kind of Fish.

Prelacy, **Prelature**, or **Prelateship**, the Prelate's State or Dignity.

Prelate, a Clergy-man advanced to a high Station in the Church; as a Patriarch, Archbishop, or Bishop.

Prelatical, belonging to Prelates.

Prelection, a Lecture, or Lesson; a Reading, or Discourse made in Publick on any Art, or Science.

Prelibation, an Antepast, or Fore-taste.

Preliminary, that goes before the main Matter; as *A preliminary Discourse, or Question*.

A **Preliminary**, the first Step in a Negociation, Treaty, or important Business.

Prelude, properly the preparatory Notes of Musicians before they begin to play, a Voluntary, or Flourish; whence it is figuratively taken for an Entrance upon a Business.

Preludious, preparatory; as *These are preludious Suspicions to farther Evidence*.

Premature, too soon ripe, untimely.

Prematurity, the State, or Condition of that which is premature.

To **Premeditate**, to muse, think upon, or contrive before-hand.

Premeditation, the Act of Premeditating, musing, *&c.*

To **Premise**, to speak, or treat of before, by way of Introduction, or Preface.

Premises or **Premisses**, things spoken of, mentioned, or rehearsed before. In *Logick*, the two first Propositions of a Syllogism: In an Instrument or Deed for the Conveyance of an Estate, the Office of the Premisses is to express the Names of the Grantor, Grantee, and the thing granted.

Premium, a Word us'd in Schools for a Reward: Among Merchants, it is taken for that Summ of Money, which is given to an Insurer for the Insuring the safe Return of any Ship, or Merchandize.

To **Premonish**, to fore-warn.

Premonition, a giving Warning, or advising before-hand.

Premonstratenses, an Order of white Monks, that observe the Rule of St. *Augustine*, founded by one *Norbert* a *German*, and so call'd from *Premontre*, a Place in the Bishoprick of *Laon* in *France*, where they were first settled.

Præmunire, (a Law-Term) or *To fall into a Præmunire*, is to incur the ſame Puniſhment that was to be inflicted upon the Tranſgreſſors of a Law made *Anno* 16 *Rich.* 2. commonly call'd the *Statute of Præmunire*, by which the Pope's Uſurpations in the diſpoſing of Church-Livings in *England*, and other Abuſes were reſtrain'd. The Penalty was then appointed to be perpetual Baniſhment, forfeiture of Lands, Goods and Chattels, *&c.*

Præmunire, is alſo a Writ that lies where one Man ſues another in the Spiritual Court for any thing that may be determin'd in the Queen's Court; for which great Puniſhment is ordain'd by ſeveral Statutes, *viz.* That he ſhall be out of the Queen's Protection, impriſon'd without Bail or Mainpriſe, till he have made a Fine at the Queen's Will, and that his Lands and Goods ſhall be forfeited, if he do not appear within two Months.

The ſame Penalty is likewiſe impos'd on Perſons attainted *in Præmunire* upon divers other Offences, by Statutes lately made: Whence the uſual Phraſe, *To run himſelf into a Præmunire*, is apply'd to one who takes a ready Courſe to involve himſelf in Trouble.

Prender, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) the Power, or Right of taking a thing before it is offer'd: Thus Things *lying in Prender*, are ſuch as the Lord of a Mannour may have before the Tenant *Attourns* to, or acknowledges him; as the Ward of the Body of an Heir, or of the Land, Eſcheats, whereas thoſe things that *lie in Render*, he cannot take before *Attournment*; as Rents, Reliefs, Heriots, *&c.*

Prender de Baron, properly ſignifies to take a Huſband; but it is commonly us'd for an Exception, to diſable a Woman from purſuing an Appeal of Murder againſt one that kill'd her former Huſband.

Prenomination, a nominating, or naming before.

Prenotion, Fore-knowledge.

Prentice. See **Apprentice.**

Preoccupation, a poſſeſſing, or enjoying before; as *That Land was in his Preoccupation*: Alſo Prepoſſeſſion, or Prejudice.

To **Preordain**, to ordain before-hand.

Preordinate, fore-ordained.

Preparation, the Act of preparing, or diſpoſing, Proviſion made for ſome Deſign, or Ceremony: In *Phyſick* and *Chymiſtry*, Preparation is the manner of compounding, ordering, and diſpoſing of Medicines for ſeveral Uſes.

Preparative or **Preparatory**, that ſerves to prepare.

To **Prepare**, to get, or make ready, to provide; to fit, or fit up, to diſpoſe, or incline one to a thing.

Prepenſed, Fore-thought, as *Malice prepenſed*: Altho' a Man be kill'd upon a ſudden Quarrel, yet if there were *Malice prepenſed* between them, the Law takes it for Murder, as it is expreſs'd in ſome Statutes, *prepenſed Murder*.

To **Preponderate**, to out-weigh, or weigh down, to be of greater worth, or Value; alſo to weigh in Mind, deliberate, or conſider.

Prepoſition, (*i.e.* putting, or ſetting before) one of the eight Parts of Speech in Grammar, ſo call'd becauſe it is ſet before a Noun, or a Verb.

Prepoſitor, (School-Term) a Scholar appointed by the Maſter, to over-ſee the reſt: ſuch a one is otherwiſe call'd *Obſervator* and *Monitor*.

To **Prepoſſeſs**, to prevent, to fill one's Mind before-hand with Prejudice, to biaſs.

Prepoſſeſſion, Prejudice.

Prepoſterous, having the wrong end forward, being quite out of order, topſy-turvy; headſtrong, raſh.

Prepuce. See **Præputium.**

Prerogative, a ſpecial Privilege, and peculiar Authority, or Pre-eminence above others.

The **Queen's Prerogative**, are thoſe Rights of Majeſty that are peculiar to Her, and which learned Lawyers call *Jura Summa & Individua*, as being Sacred and inſeparable from their Perſons. They are alſo commonly ſtyl'd *Flowers of the Crown*, and are ſuch as theſe, *viz. The Queen's Kingdom is ſubject to no Man's Suit, Her Poſſeſſions cannot be taken from Her by any Diſſeiſin, Her Goods and Chattels are under no Tribute or Cuſtom, No Act paſſing both Houſes of Parliament can be a Law, till Her Royal Aſſent be obtain'd*, &c.

Prerogative of the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, a ſpecial Pre-eminence that thoſe Prelates have in certain Caſes, above ordinary Biſhops, within their reſpective Provinces.

Prerogative Court, a Court depending on the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in which all Wills or Teſtaments are proved, and Adminiſtrations granted that belong to the ſaid Archbiſhop by his Prerogative: The Judge of this Court is ſtyl'd *Judex Curiæ Prerogativæ Cantuarienſis*, the Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*. The Archbiſhop of *York* has alſo the like Court termed his *Exchequer*, but far inferiour to this in Power and Profit.

Preſage, a Sign, or Token, ſhewing what will happen.

To **Preſage**, to fore-bode, or betoken, to foretell, to divine, or gueſs.

Presbyter, (*Gr.*) an ancient and reverend Perſon, a Prieſt; as *A Presbyter of the Church of England*; alſo a Lay-elder.

Presbyteral, belonging to a Prieſt, or Elder.

Presbyterian, belonging to the Presbyterians.

Presbyterians, a conſiderable Party of Non-conformiſts, ſo call'd from their admitting of Lay-Elders into their Church-Government.

Presbyterium, (in ancient Deeds) the Presbytery, *i.e.* the Quire, or Chancel ſo call'd, becauſe it was the Place ſet a-part for the Biſhop, Prieſts, and other Clergy, while the Laity were confin'd to the Nave, or Body of the Church.

Presbytery, Prieſthood, Eldership; alſo a Government of the Church by Elders.

Presbytia, a dimneſs of Sight, when the Bal of the Eye is ſo flat, that the Viſual Rays paſs th *Retina*, or Net-like Coat before they are united; which Defect is uſually incident to old Age, and may be help'd by Convex Glaſſes, or Spectacles which will cauſe the Rays to meet ſooner, and fal exactly on the *Retina*.

Preſcience, (*Lat.*) Fore-knowledge.

To **Preſcribe**, to order, ordain, or appoint.

To **Preſcribe againſt an Action**, (Law-Phraſe) not to be liable to it, for want of being ſued with in the time limited by the Law.

Preſcript, an Ordinance, or Order.

Preſcription, a preſcribing, or ordering, a determining, or limiting. In a Law-Senſe, a Title, o Right to any Thing grounded upon a continu Poſſeſſion, or Enjoyment of it by a particular Per ſon, his Anceſtours, or Predeceſſours beyond th Memory of Man.

Preſence, a being preſent; alſo Meen, or Look *Preſence of Mind*, readineſs of Wit.

Preſent, that is in a certain Place at Hand, o in Sight; or that is of the Time wherein we live.

Preſent Tenſe, (in Grammar) a Tenſe, which ſpeaks of the Time that now is; as *Amo*, I love, o do love: See *Tenſes*.

A **Preſent**, a free Gift.

To **Preſent**, to make a Preſent, to offer, t name to a Benefice, to bring an Informatio againſt.

Preſentation, the Act of preſenting: In a Law-Senſe, the offering of a Clerk to the Biſhop by the Patron, to be inſtituted in a Benefice of his Gift.

Preſentee, the Clerk that is ſo preſented by the Patron. The Queen's *Preſentee*, is he whom the Queen preſents to a Church.

Preſentment, (Law-Term) is a bare Declaration or Report, made by Jurors, or ſome other Officers, as Juſtice, Conſtable, Searcher, Surveyor, &c. of an Offence inquirable in the Court, to which it is preſented.

Preſervation, a preſerving, or keeping.

Preſervative, a Remedy made uſe of to keep off Diſeaſes.

To **Preſerve**, to keep, to guard or defend from Miſchief; to order Fruits as Confectioners do.

To **Preſide**, to be Ruler or Chief; to have the Government, Rule, Care, or Management of Perſons or Things.

Preſidency, the Place, or Office of a Preſident.

Preſident, a Governour, Overſeer or Chief Magiſtrate: In a Law-Senſe, the Queen's Lieutenant in a Province, as The Preſident of *Wales*, *York*, *Berwick*, &c.

The **Lord Preſident of the Queen's Privy Council**, a great Officer of the Crown, whoſe Employ is to attend upon the Soveraign, to propoſe Buſineſs at Council-Table, and to report the ſeveral Tranſactions there managed.

Preſident, See *Precedent*.

Preſidial, a particular Court of Judicature in *France*.

Preſſing to Death, See *Paine forte & dure*.

Preſſure, a preſſing, Calamity, Affliction or Misfortune; as *To ſink under weighty Preſſures*.

Preſt, a Duty in Money to be paid by the Sheriff, upon his Account in the Exchequer, or for Money left in his Hands.

Preſt-Money, Earneſt-Money commonly given to a Soldier or a Sea-man, when he is liſted; from the *French* Word *Preſt*, or the *Latin*, *Præſto*, i.e. ready at hand; becauſe it binds thoſe that receive it, to be ready for Service at all times appointed.

Preſtation-Money, a certain Sum of Money paid every Year, by Arch-Deacons to their Biſhop. See *Præſtatio*.

Preſter, (*Gr.*) a venomous Serpent, whoſe Sting cauſes a deadly Thirſt; alſo a kind of Tempeſt or Whirl-wind, that Scorches and blaſts where it blows.

Preſtiges, (*Lat.*) Illuſions, Impoſtures, juggling Tricks.

† **Preſtigiation**, (*Lat.*) a deceiving, juggling, or playing Leger-de-main.

Preſtigious, deceitful, as *A preſtigious Sleight of the Devil*.

Preſto, a *Spaniſh* Word us'd by Jugglers, to ſignifie quickly, or ſpeedily.

To **Preſume**, (*Lat.*) to imagine, think, conjecture, or ſuppoſe; to have too good an Opinion of.

Preſumption, Conjecture, Gueſs, Suſpicion: alſo Arrogance, Pride, Self-conceit. In a Law-ſenſe, Preſumption is of three Sorts, 1. *Violent*, which often ſerves for full Proof, as if one being kill'd in a Houſe, a Man is ſeen to come out of it, and no other Perſon was at that time in the Houſe. 2. *Probable Preſumption*, which has but a ſmall Effect. 3. *Levis ſeu temeraria*, i.e. Light and raſh, which is of no force at all.

Preſumptuous, proud, haughty, bold.

To **Preſuppoſe**, to ſuppoſe before-hand, to take for granted.

Preſuppoſition, a being preſuppoſed.

Pretence, Opinion, Conceit, Colour, Appearance, or Shew.

[illegible], See *[illegible] of Preſence*.

To **Pretend**, to maintain, or affirm; to uſe a Pretence, or make as if.

Pretended, feigned, ſuppoſed, counterfeit.

Pretended Right or Title, (Law-Term) When one is in Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements, and another lays claim to, and ſues for it, the pretended Right and Title is ſaid to be in him, that does ſo claim and ſue.

Pretenſion, Claim, or laying claim to.

Preterimperfect Tenſe, (in *Grammar*) a Tenſe that ſignifies the time not perfectly paſs'd; as *Amabam*, I loved or did love.

Preterition, a Figure in *Rhetorick*; See *Occupation*.

Pretermiſſion, the Act of pretermitting, or paſſing over, or over-ſlipping.

To **Pretermit**, to leave undone, to omit, paſs over, or neglect.

Preternatural, that is beſides Nature, or out of its Courſe; extraordinary.

Preterperfect Tenſe, (in *Grammar*) a Tenſe that ſpeaks of the Time perfectly paſs'd, with the Sign *have*; as *Amavi*, I have loved.

Preterpluperfect Tenſe, a Tenſe that ſignifies the time more than perfectly paſs'd, with the Sign *had*; as *Amaveram*, I had loved.

Pretext, Pretence, Cloak, Colour, Blind, Shew.

Pretorium, See *Prætorium*.

To **Prevail**, to have the Advantage over, to have the better on't, to carry it, to be of greater Force.

Prevalence or Prevalency, a being prevalent.

Prevalent, prevailing, powerful, effectual.

To **Prevaricate**, to play faſt and looſe, to ſhuffle and cut, to make ſhew of doing a thing, and act quite contrary. In a Law-ſenſe to work by Colluſion in Pleading, to betray one's Cauſe to the Adverſary.

Prevarication, the Act of prevaricating, double dealing, Deceit.

Prevaricator, he that prevaricates, or deals treacherouſly: Alſo a Maſter of Arts in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, choſen at a Commencement, to make an ingenious Satyrical Speech reflecting on the Miſdemeanours of the principal Members.

To **Prevent**, to come before, to out-ſtrip, to be before-hand with, or get the ſtart of, to keep off Danger, or Miſchief, &c.

Preventer-Rope, (in Sea-affairs) a little Rope made faſt over thoſe call'd *Ties*, to ſecure the Yards, in caſe ſome of the Ropes ſhould break.

Preventional full Moon, that full Moon which comes before any great moveable Feaſt, or Planetary Aſpect.

Preventive, that ſerves to prevent.

Previous, leading the Way, or going before; as *A previous Diſcourſe*.

Priapiſm, a Diſeaſe wherein there is an erection of the Yard, without any Provocation of Luſt; ſo call'd from *Priapus* the Laſcivious God of Gardens.

Price, the Eſtimation, Value, or Rate of things.

Price Current, a weekly Account publiſh'd in *London*, of the current Value of moſt Commodities.

To **Prick**, to make a hole with a Point; to ſet down a Tune or Song, to trace the Steps of a Hare. See *Pricket*.

To **Prick the Chart or Plot**, (among Mariners) to make a Point in the Sea-Chart, whereabout the Ship is at preſent, or is to be at ſuch a time, in order to find the Courſe they are to ſteer, &c.

Prick-wood or Spindle-tree, a ſort of Shrub, proper to make Hedges.

Pricker, a Term in Hunting for a Huntſman on Horſe-back.

Pricket, a Spitter, or young male Deer of two years old, beginning to put forth the Head.

Pricketh, When a Hare beats in the plain High-way, where the Footing may yet be perceived, it is ſaid, *she Pricketh*.

Pride, Haughtineſs, Loftineſs, Vanity.

Pride-Gavel, a Rent paid to the Lord of the Manour of *Rodeley* in *Glouceſter*-ſhire, by ſome of his Tenants, for the Liberty of Fiſhing for Lampreys in the River *Severn*.

Prieſt's-Cap, See *Bonnet à Preſtre*.

To **Prig**, (Canting-word) to Filch, or ſteal.

To **Prim**, to be full of affected Ways, to be much conceited.

Primacy, the firſt Place, or chief Rule, eſpecially in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs; the Dignity, or Juriſdiction of a Primate.

Primævill, that is of the firſt, or more ancient Time; as *The Primæval Ages of the Church*.

Primage, a cuſtomary Allowance due to Mariners for loading a Ship, at the firſt ſetting forth from any Harbour.

Prima Naturalia, the ſame as *Atoms* or *Minima Naturalia*; which See.

Primarium Latus, (*Lat.* in *Geom.*) a Right-line in any Conick Section, drawn thro' the *Vertex*, or top of the Section, and Parallel to the Baſe of the Cone.

Primary, firſt in Order, Principal, Chief.

Primary Planets, (as ſome ſay) are the three upper Planets, *viz.* *Saturn*, *Jupiter* and *Mars*. But a *Primary Planet*, more properly is one that moves round the Sun as its Center; whereas a *Secondary Planet*, turns about ſome other Planet.

Primate, a chief Archbiſhop, who has Superiority of Juriſdiction over other Archbiſhops and Biſhops.

Prime, chief, great, Soveraign, excellent, ſingular.

Prime Figure, (in *Geom.*) is that which cannot be divided into any Figures more ſimple than it ſelf.

Prime Number, (in *Arithm.*) is that which can be only meaſur'd by an Unite; See *Number*.

Prime Verticals, are Direct Erect North or South Dials, whoſe Planes lye parallel to the prime Vertical Circle.

Prime, the Flower or Choice, the Time when a thing is in its greateſt Beauty: Alſo one of the ſeven Canonical Hours in the *Roman* Church. In ſurveying, a Meaſure containing $19\frac{4}{50}$ Inches.

Prime of a Gun, the Powder that is put in the Pan, or Touch-hole.

Prime of the Moon, the New Moon at her firſt Appearance, or about three Days after the Change; at which time ſhe is ſaid *to be primed*: See *Golden Number*.

To **Prime**, to put the Prime into a Gun; alſo to lay the firſt Colour in Painting.

Prime-Print or **Privet**, a kind of Shrub.

Primer or **Priming-Iron**, (in *Gunnery*) a long piece of Iron, ſharp at the ſmall end to pierce the Cartridge that holds the Powder, thro' the Touch-hole of a great Gun, in order to put in the Prime-powder or Touch-powder, to fire off the Piece.

Primer or **Primmer**, a little Book, which Children are firſt taught to read, and to pray by: Alſo a ſort of Popiſh Prayer-book; alſo a kind of Printing-letter.

Primero, a Game at Cards formerly much in Uſe.

Primicerius, (*Lat.*) the Maſter, or Chief in any Office, among the ancient *Romans*.

Primicerius Cubiculi, the firſt Groom, or firſt Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber.

Primicerius Notariorum, the Principal Secretary of State, who kept a general Regiſter of the whole Empire.

Primer Seiſin, (*Fr.* Law-Term) a branch of the King's Prerogative, whereby he had the firſt Seiſin or *Poſſeſſion*, i. e. the entire Profits for a Year of all Lands and Tenements, of which his Tenant immediately dy'd poſſeſſed; the Heir being at full Age, or until he were ſo, if under Age: But theſe Charges are now taken away by *Stat.* 12. *Car.* 2.

Primigenious, (*Lat.*) firſt in its kind, Original, Natural.

Priming-Iron, See *Primer*.

Priming-Horn, a great Horn full of Touch-powder, which the Gunner has by his Side, when the Ship is in a Fight, ready to prime the Piece.

Primipilus, (*Lat.*) the Colonel of the firſt Legion among the *Romans*, the firſt Centurion or chief Captain, who had the Charge of the Standard or Banner.

Primitiæ, the firſt Fruits of the Year that are offer'd to God: But in our Law, it is taken for the Profits of every Church-living for one Year, after it is become void, which belong to the Queen; See *Firſt Fruits*.

Primitive, belonging to the firſt Age, ancient; as *The Primitive Church*.

Primitive Cancer, See *Cancer Primitive*.

A **Primitive** or **Primitive Word**, (in *Grammar*) an original Word, from which others of the kind are derived.

Primogeniture, the Title and Privilege of an elder Brother, in right of his Birth.

Primordial, primitive, original.

Primores Dentes or **Inciſivi Dentes**, (*Lat.*) the four foremoſt Teeth in each Jaw.

Primroſe, a little yellow ſweet Flower that over-ſpreads the Fields and Meadows in the very beginning of the Spring.

Primula Veris, (*Lat.*) the Primroſe, or Cowſlip.

Primum Mobile, (*i. e.* the firſt Mover) the Tenth or higheſt Sphere of the Heavens, which according to the *Ptolemaick* Aſtronomy is ſuppos'd to contain all other Spheres within it, and to give them Motion, turning it ſelf and them quite round from Eaſt to Weſt in the ſpace of twenty four Hours.

Prince, one that governs a State in chief, or that is deſcended from ſuch. In *England*, the King's or Queen Regent's eldeſt Son is ſtyl'd *The Prince of Wales*. It is alſo figuratively taken for a principal, Chief, or moſt excellent Perſon; as *Ariſtotle is the Prince of Philoſophers*.

Prince's Feather, a kind of Flower.

Principal, chief, main.

Principal Point, (in *Perſpective*) the Point where the Principal Ray falls on the Table, which ſome Writers call *The Point of Concurrence*, and *the Center of the Picture*.

Principal Ray, the perpendicular Ray, which goes from the Beholder's Eye to the *Vertical Plane*, or Table.

A **Principal**, the Head of a College in an Univerſity: The chief Perſon in ſome of the Inns of *Chancery*, is alſo call'd *Principal of the Houſe*.

Principal, is alſo the main Summ of Money borrowed or let out to Uſe, and diſtinguiſh'd from the Intereſt or Profits that ariſe thereby: In a Law-ſenſe, it is the ſame as *Heir-loom*; which See. At *Urchenfield* in *Hereford*-ſhire certain *Principals*, as the beſt Beaſt, Bed, Table *&c.* paſs to the eldeſt Child, and are not to be divided or ſhar'd with the other Goods.

Principality, the Juriſdiction, or Dominion of a Prince: *Principalities* is alſo taken for one of the Orders of Angels.

Principality of Cheſter, See *County Palatine*.

Principes, (in the *Roman* Military Diſcipline) the main Body of the Forces, or middle Order of the Legionary Soldiers divided into Ten Centuries. See *Triarii*.

Principle, the firſt Cauſe of the Being or Production of any thing; a Motive or Inducement; a Maxim or undoubted Truth; alſo a good practical Rule of Action. Thus a Perſon is ſaid *To be a Man of Principles*, when he acts according to the known Rules of Religion and Morality.

Principle or **Firſt Principle**, is alſo a thing ſelf-evident, and as it were naturally known; as *That the Whole is greater than a Part, that nothing can be and not have a Being at the ſame time, &c.*

In Arts and Sciences, **Principles**, are the firſt Grounds and Rules of them, otherwiſe call'd *Elements* and *Rudiments*; as the Principles of *Geometry, Algebra, Aſtronomy, &c.*

In *Chymiſtry*, there are five **Principles** of mixt natural Bodies, *viz*, *Phlegm* or *Water*, *Mercury* or *Spirit*, *Sulphur* or *Oil*, *Salt* and *Earth*. Of theſe three are *Active*, viz. *Spirit*, *Oil* and *Salt*, and two *Paſſive*, *Water* and *Earth*.

The *Ariſtotolean* or *Peripatetical Principles*, are the four Elements, *Earth*, *Water*, *Fire*, *Air*: The *Epicurean Principles*, are *Magnitude*, *Figure* and *Weight*.

Principled, endued with Principles; as *A Perſon well-principled*.

Princock, a Youngſter too ſoon ripe-headed; a pert and forward Youth.

Printing, or **the Art of Printing**, an ingenious Art which firſt appear'd in the World about the Year 1430 or 1440, and is ſaid to have been invented at *Haerlem* in *Holland* by one *Laurence Coſter*; or as others will have it, at *Mentz* in *Germany*, by *John Fauſt*, or *John Guttemberg* of *Straſburg*: It was alſo brought early into *England* by *Caxton* and *Tourner*, whom King *Henry* VI. employ'd for that purpoſe: One of the firſt printed Books now extant is *Cicero de Officiis*, *A. D.* 1465, kept in [illegible] *lleian* Library at *Oxford*.

Prior, a Governour of a Convent of Monks.

Priors Aliens, were certain Priors born in *France*, that had the Government of Monaſteries founded for outlandiſh Men in *England*, which were ſuppreſs'd by King *Henry* V.

Prioreſs, a Governeſs in a Monaſtery of Nuns, either in chief or under an Abbeſs.

Priority, a being firſt in Order, Rank, or Dignity: In a Law-ſenſe, it is taken for an Antiquity of Tenure, compar'd with another that is not ſo ancient; as *To hold by Priority*, is to hold of one Lord more anciently than of another.

Priory, a Religious Community under the Direction of a Prior or Prioreſs.

Priſage, *(Fr.)* that Cuſtom or Share which belongs to the Queen, out of ſuch Merchandizes as are taken at Sea, by way of lawful Prize.

Priſage, (of Wines,) an old Word found in the Statutes of King *Henry* VIII. being a Cuſtom for the King to challenge two Tun of Wine at his own Rate, which is 20 *s. per* Tun, out of every Veſſel loaded with Wine of leſs Burden than forty Tun: It is now call'd *Butlerage*, becauſe receiv'd by the King's or Queen's chief Butler.

Priſcilla, a proper Name of Women, being a Diminutive of *Priſca*, which in *Latin* ſignifies ancient.

Priſcillianiſts, a ſort of Hereticks whoſe Ringleader was one *Priſcillianus*: They deny'd the Perſons of the Trinity, and held that all Things had their beginning from two Gods, the one Good, and the other Bad.

Priſe, *(Fr.)* the Act of taking, a Prize. In our old Statutes, it ſignifies the things taken of the King's Subjects by Purveyors; alſo a Toll or Cuſtom due to the King.

Priſm, *(Gr. in Geom.)* a Solid bounded by ſeveral Planes, whoſe Baſes are Polygons equal, Parallel, and alike ſituated. Alſo a ſolid Glaſs made in form of a Triangular Priſm, thro' which the Sun's Rays being convey'd are refracted, and ſhew an admirable variety of fine Colours like thoſe of the Rain-bow.

Triangular Priſm, a kind of Priſm whoſe two oppoſite Baſes are Triangles alike, parallel and equal.

Priſmatical, belonging to Priſms; as *Priſmatical Glaſſes*.

Priſmoid, a ſolid Figure contain'd under ſeveral Planes, whoſe Baſes are Right-angled Parallelograms, parallel and alike ſituated.

Priſtine, (*Lat.*) ancient, former, accuſtomed, wonted.

Priſtis, (*Gr.*) a kind of Whale-fiſh of a wonderful length, ſo call'd from its cutting the Water as it goes; alſo a long and narrow Ship or Galley ſhap'd like that Fiſh.

Privacy, (*Lat.*) Familiarity, Retirement, Secrecy.

Privado, (*Span.*) a private Friend, a Favourite.

Privateer, a Veſſel fitted out by one or more private Perſons, with a Licence from the Prince or State, to prey upon the Enemy; alſo the Commander or Captain of ſuch a Ship.

Privation, a depriving, bereaving, or taking away; Want, Lack, or being without. In a Law-ſenſe, it is apply'd to a Biſhop or Parſon of a Church, when by Death or other Act, they are depriv'd of their Biſhoprick or Benefice.

Privative, that implies Privation, or taking away; as *A Privative Particle* in Grammar.

Privet, a ſort of ever-green Shrub us'd much in Gardens for Borders, Knots, *&c.*

Privilege, (*Lat.*) a Prerogative or Advantage above others; a ſpecial Grant or Right whereby a private Perſon, or a particular Corporation is freed from the Rigour of the Common Law; which is either Perſonal or Real.

Perſonal Privilege, that which is allow'd to any Perſon againſt or beyond the Courſe of Common Law; as a Member of Perliament may not be arreſted, nor any of his Servants during the Seſſion of the Parliament.

Real Privilege, that which is granted to a Place, as to the Univerſities, that none may be call'd to *Weſtminſter*-Hall, upon any Contract or Agreement made within their own Precincts, or ſued in other Courts.

Privity, private Knowledge; as, *She did it without her Husband's Privity*. In a Law-ſenſe, private Familiarity, inward Relation. Thus if there be a Lord and Tenant, and the latter holds of the other by certain Services, there is a Privity between them, in reſpect of the Tenure. *Privities* are alſo the Privy or ſecret Parts of the Body.

Privy, ſecret, private, particular, acquainted with, or acceſſory to.

Privy Counſellour. See *Counſellour*.

A **Privy**, a Houſe of Office. In a Law-ſenſe, one that is Partaker, or has an Intereſt in any Action or Thing; as *Privies in Blood*, *i. e.* thoſe that are linked in Conſanguinity: *Privies in Repreſentation*, ſuch as Executors or Adminiſtrators to a deceaſed Party: *Privies in Tenure*, as the Lord of a Manour by Eſcheat, that is, when the Land falls to the Lord for want of Heirs.

Privy Seal, a Seal that the Queen firſt ſets to ſuch Grants as paſs the Great Seal of *England*: altho' ſometimes us'd in things of leſs Conſequence, that never paſs the latter; as for the Payment of Money, *&c.*

The **Lord Privy Seal**, a great Officer who has the charge or keeping of that Seal, and is by his Place, of the Queen's Privy Council, next in Dignity to the Lord Preſident.

Prize, *(Fr.)* that which is taken, any kind of Booty; alſo a Reward propoſed to one that ſhall do a thing beſt; alſo a Match or Tryal of Skill, at Sword-playing.

Prize-Office, an Office appointed for the Sale of Ships taken from an Enemy as lawful Prize.

Probability, *(Lat.)* a being probable or likely, Likelihood, appearance of Truth.

Probate of Teſtaments, the producing and proving of the Wills of Perſons deceaſed before the Eccleſiaſtical Judge, appointed by the Biſhop or Ordinary of the Place, where the Party died.

Probation, Proof, Tryal or Eſſay; eſpecially the Tryal of a Student, who is about to take his Degrees in an Univerſity, or of a Novice before he is admit- to profeſs a Religious Life.

Probationary, belonging to Probation, as *The Probationary Laws.*

Probationer, a Scholar, or Novice that undergoes a Probation.

Probator, (Law-Term) an Approver or Accuſer, one who undertakes to prove a Crime charged upon another; properly an Accomplice in Felony, who having prov'd the Charge againſt another as Principal or Acceſſory, either by Duel or Tryal by the Country, was pardon'd for Life and Members, but puniſh'd with Tranſportation.

Probe, a Surgeon's Inſtrument, with which he ſearches the Depths, Windings, and other Circumſtances of Wounds or Ulcers.

Probity, Honeſty, Goodneſs, Uprightneſs.

Problem, *(Gr.)* a Propoſition with a Queſtion annexed: In *Geometry*, a Propoſition referr'd to Practice, and ſo oppos'd to a *Theorem*, in regard that it always implies ſomething to be done; as *To divide a Line into any number of given Parts, To draw the Circumference of a Circle thro' ſeveral given Points*, &c.

Local Problem. See *Local.*

Solid Problem. See *Solid.*

Problematical, belonging to a Problem; alſo that may be argued *Pro* and *Con*; as *A Problematical Diſcourſe.*

Problematical Reſolution, (in *Algebra*) the Method of ſolving hard Queſtions, by certain Rules call'd *Canons.*

Probole, the Proceſs of a Bone. See *Apophyſis.*

Proboſcis or **Promuſcis**, the Trunk or long Snout of an Elephant.

Procacity, *(Lat.)* Malapertneſs, Saucineſs.

Procatarctick, *(Gr.)* as a *Procatarctick Cauſe*, *i. e.* the firſt or beginning Cauſe of a Diſeaſe, which co-operates with others that follow; as a violent fit of Paſſion, or exceſſive heat in the Air, which may corrupt or breed ill Juice in the Bloud, and cauſe a Feaver.

Procedendo, *(Lat.)* a Writ which lies where a Plea or Cauſe is removed from a Superiour to an Inferiour Court, by Writ of Privilege or *Certiorari*; ſo as to bring it back again to the Court, where the Suit was firſt begun, to be proceeded in there, after it appears that the Defendant has no cauſe of Privilege, or that the Matter in the Bill is not well proved.

Proceeds, that which ariſes from a thing; as The Neat Proceeds among Merchants. See *Neat Weight.*

To **Proceed**, to come from, or be derived, to ſpring or have its riſe from; to act or deal.

Proceleuſmaticus Pes, (in Grammar) a Foot conſiſting of four ſhort Syllables; as *Pelagius.*

Procerity, Length, Heighth, Tallneſs.

Proceſs, a going forward, a Series or Courſe of Things: In a Law-ſenſe, the manner of proceeding in every Cauſe, or the beginning or principal part of it: In *Chymiſtry*, it ſignifies the whole exact courſe of any Operation or Experiment: In *Anatomy* is the ſame with *Proceſſus*; which See.

Proceſſion, a paſſing on, or going forward; a ſolemn walking of the Clergy and People in the Church of *Rome*, in their Ornamental Habits, with Hymns, Muſick, *&c.* There was alſo a cuſtomary Proceſſion of the Pariſh-Prieſt, the Patron of the Church, and the Pariſhioners with the chief Flag or Holy Banner, in Aſcenſion Week, to take a C paſs round the Bounds of the Manour, and pray for a Bleſſing on the Fruits of the Earth: Whence our preſent Cuſtom of *Perambulation*, which is ſtill commonly call'd *Proceſſioning* and *going in Proceſſion.*

Proceſſion, is alſo the Ceremony of a Prince's paſſing on Foot, from one Place to another, with a Train of Noble-men and other Attendants; as at a Coronation, Funeral Solemnity, *&c.*

Proceſſional, belonging to a Proceſſion.

Proceſſum continuando, *(Lat.)* a Writ for the Continuance of a Proceſs, after the Death of the chief Juſtice, or other Juſtices in the Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer.*

Proceſſus, Proceſs, going forward, Proficiency: In *Anatomy*, a Proceſs, or Knob at the end of a Bone.

Proceſſus Chymicus, a Proceſs of Chymical Operations.

Proceſſus Ciliaris, a Term in *Anatomy.* Se *Ciliare Ligamentum.*

Proceſſus Mammillares. See *Papillarum Proceſſus.*

Proceſſus Peritonæi, two Pipes or Channels, one on each ſide the *Os Pubis*, or Share-Bone, which reach to the Skin of the *Scrotum* thro' the Holes of the Tendons of the Oblique and Tranſverſe Muſcles.

Proceſſus Styliformis, or **Styloides**, a kin of outward Proceſs or Knob of the Bones of the Temples, which is ſlender and long, having the Horn of the Bone call'd *Hyoides*, tyed to it.

Proceſſus Zygomaticus, or **Jugalis**, an outward Proceſs of the Bones of the Temples, which runs forward, and is joyn'd with the Bone of the upper Jaw; from which Juncture is formed the Bridge termed *Zygoma*, that reaches from the Eye to the Ear.

Prochein Amy, *(Fr. i. e.* a Friend near at hand a Term us'd in Common-Law, for one who bein next of Kin to a Child in his Nonage, is allow'd to manage his Affairs, and to redreſs any Wron done to him.

Prochroniſm, *(Gr.)* an Errour in Chronology o Computation of Time; a ſetting things down befor the real time they happen'd in.

Procidentia, *(Lat.)* a falling down of a thin out of its Place.

Procidentia Ani, a falling of the *Rectum Inteſti num*, or Strait Gut thro' the Fundament, which i occaſion'd by a too great Looſeneſs, and often happens to Children.

Procidentia Uteri, a looſening of the inner Coa of the *Vagina*, or Neck of the Womb: Some thin the Womb it ſelf may fall down, but the Ligament are ſo ſtrong as to hinder any ſuch Fall.

To **Proclaim**, to publiſh with a loud Voice, o declare with Solemnity.

Proclamation, the Act of proclaiming, a ſolem publiſhing, with ſound of Trumpet, or beat o Drum: Alſo a Declaration or Order iſſued out b the Queen, to give notice of what She thinks fit t Her Subjects.

Proclamation of a Fine, Notice openly and ſolemnly given at all the Aſſizes held in the County, within one Year after the engroſſing of it.

Proclamation of Rebellion, publick Notice given by an Officer, That a Man not appearing upon a Sub-pœna, or an Attachment in the *Chancery*, ſhall be accounted a Rebel, unleſs he ſurrender himſelf by a Day aſſigned in the Writ.

Proclivity, Aptneſs, Diſpoſition, or Inclination to any thing.

Procondyli, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the Bones of the Fingers next the back of the Hand.

Pro Confeſſo, (*Lat.* Law-Term) when after a Bill exhibited in *Chancery*, the Defendant appears upon a *Habeas Corpus* iſſu'd out to bring him to the Bar, and the Court aſſigns him a Day to anſwer; which being expir'd, and no Anſwer put in, a ſecond *Habeas Corpus* is granted, and a farther Day appointed; on which Day if he do not anſwer, the Bill upon the Plaintiff's Motion, ſhall be taken *pro confeſſo, i. e.* as if it had been confeſſed by the Defendant's Anſwer.

Proconſul, a *Roman* Magiſtrate, ſent to govern a Province, with a Conſular and extraordinary Power: His Equipage was provided at the Charge of the Publick, conſiſting in Pavilions, Charging-Horſes, Mules, Clerks, Secretaries, *&c.* but the Office laſted no longer than one Year.

To **Procraſtinate**, to put or drive off from Day to Day.

Procraſtination, a procraſtinating or delaying.

To **Procreate**, to beget; as *To procreate Children.*

Procreation, the Act of Procreating.

Proctor, an Advocate, who for his Fee undertakes to manage another Man's Cauſe in any Court of the Civil or Eccleſiaſtical Law: In the Weſt of *England*, they give the Name of *Proctor* to one that gathers the Fruits of a Benefice for another.

Proctors, are alſo two Perſons choſen from among the Students in an Univerſity; to ſee good Orders and Exerciſes duly performed there.

Proctors of the Clergy, thoſe who are choſen to appear for the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, as alſo for the common Clergy of every Dioceſs at the Parliament, and to ſit in the Lower Houſe of Convocation.

Procuracy, the Deed, or Writing, whereby one is made a Procurator.

Procuration, a Power by which one is intruſted to act for another.

Procuration, or **Procuration-Money**, a Duty which Pariſh-Prieſts pay yearly to the Biſhop or Arch-Deacon, upon account of Viſitation: Alſo that Money which is given to Scriveners, by thoſe that take up any Summ of them at Intereſt.

Procurator, (*Lat.*) a Proctor, a Factor or Sollicitor, that manages another Man's Affair; alſo a Governour of a Country under a Prince, a Steward: In ſome old Statutes, it is taken for one that gathers the Fruits of a Benefice for the Parſon.

Procurator of St. Mark, a Magiſtrate at *Venice*, who is the next Perſon in Dignity to the Dogue or Duke of that Common-wealth.

Procurator Monaſterii, the Advocate of a Religious Houſe, who was to ſollicit the Intereſt, and plead the Cauſes of the Society.

Procuratores Eccleſiæ Parochialis, the Church-wardens, who were to act as Proxies and Repreſentatives of the Church.

Procuratorium, the Procuratory or Inſtrument, by which any Perſon or Community did conſtitute or appoint their Proctor or Proctors to repreſent them in any Judicial Court or Cauſe.

To **Procure**, to get for another, to help to; it is alſo taken in an ill Senſe, for to act as a Pimp or Bawd.

Procyon, a fixed Star of the ſecond Magnitude, going before the Dog-Star; the leſſer Dog-ſtar.

Prodes Homes, (*Fr. i. e.* Wiſe Men,) a Title often given in our old Books to the Barons, or other Military Tenants that were call'd to the King's Council, and were to give their Advice, according to the beſt of their Prudence and Knowledge.

Prodigal, profuſe, laviſh, waſteful, riotous; alſo vain-glorious, fooliſh.

Prodigality, a being Prodigal, Profuſeneſs, Laviſhneſs.

Prodigious, monſtrous, wonderful, extraordinary, exceſſive, vaſt.

Prodigy, an effect beyond Nature, a monſtrous or preternatural Thing.

† **Prodition**, Treaſon, Treachery.

Prodiſſarius Canis, (in old Records) a Setting-Dog, a Lurcher.

Prodromus, (*Gr.*) a Fore-runner or Harbinger; *Prodromus Morbus*, a Diſeaſe that comes before a greater; as Straightneſs of the Breaſt precedes a Conſumption, or the Rickets.

To **Produce**, (*Lat.*) to yield or bring forth, to cauſe, to ſhew or expoſe to View. In *Geometry*, *To produce a Right-line*, is to continue or draw it out farther, till it have any appointed Length.

Product, Fruit, Effect; as *The Products of the* Earth, of one's Wit, *&c.* In *Arithmetick*, it is the Number ſought, or ariſing from the Multiplication of ſeveral Numbers given: So if 5 be given to be multiply'd by 3, or 3 by 5, the Product is 15. It is alſo ſometimes termed the *Rectangle* and the *Fact*. In *Geometry*, when two Lines are multiply'd one by another, the Product is always call'd the *Rectangle*; which See.

Production, Product, or Fruit; alſo a lengthening: *Productions* are alſo Works or Effects either of Nature or Art. In *Anatomy*, the Parts of Bones that bunch a little out.

Productive, apt to produce, or bring forth.

Proecthesis, (*Gr.*) a running out firſt or before: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure wherein the Speaker by his Anſwer (containing a Reaſon of what he or ſome other has ſaid or done) defends himſelf or the other Perſon as unblamable.

Proegumena, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) a fore-going inward Cauſe of a Diſeaſe, occaſioned by another Cauſe; ſo that if it be remov'd, the Diſeaſe may ſtill continue: As a Plethory or ill Juice in the Bloud, produc'd by ill Diet; whence proceed Stoppages of the Veſſels, *&c.*

Proem, (*Gr.*) a Preface, an Ent'rance into a Diſcourſe.

Proepizeuxis, a Grammatical Figure, when a Verb is put between two Nouns, which ought to be plac'd at the end.

Profanation, the Act of profaning.

Profane, ungodly, unholy, irreligious, wicked; alſo unhallowed, common, ordinary: It is often oppoſed to *Sacred*; as *Sacred and Profane Hiſtories.*

To **Profane**, to abuſe Holy Things; to pollute, or unhallow.

Profections, (in *Aſtrol.*) are equal and regular Progreſſions or Courſes of the Sun, and other Significators in the *Zodiack*, according to the Succeſſion of the Signs; allowing to each Profection the whole Circle and one Sign over: As if the Sun in the firſt Year, be in 24 Degrees of *Aries*, next Year it will be in 24 Degrees of *Taurus*.

To **Profeſs**, to declare and make one's ſelf known to be of ſuch a Religion, Sect or Party; to apply one's ſelf to a particular Study or Calling, and to make a publick Exerciſe of it; alſo to proteſt, or declare ſolemnly.

A **Profeſſed Monk or Nun**, one that having made his or her Vow, is admitted to be of a Religious Order.

Profeſſion, a Condition of Life, Calling, Trade, or Art that one makes choice of; publick Confeſſion, Proteſtation.

Profeſſour, one that profeſſes any Religion or Perſwaſion: Alſo a Lecturer or Reader of any Art or Science in the Publick Schools of an Univerſity.

Proffer, Offer, Attempt: In a Law-ſenſe, the time appointed for taking the Accounts of Sheriffs and other Officers in the Exchequer, which is twice in the Year.

Proficiency, the ſtate or quality of a Proficient.

Proficient, one that profits by his Studies, or his Application to any Art; one that is forward in Learning.

Profil, (*Ital.*) a Term in Painting which properly ſignifies a Head or Face ſet ſide-ways, as on Coins or Medals, and ſuch a Face is ſaid to *be in Profil*, or in a Side-view. It is alſo taken for the Draught of any Piece of Architecture or Fortification; wherein is ſet down the Breadth, Depth and Height of the whole Work; but it does not repreſent the Length, which Property belongs to the *Plan* or Ground-plot: So that 'tis much the ſame with a Proſpect of a Place, City, Building, *&c.* view'd ſide-ways, and expreſs'd according to the Rules of Perſpective.

Profil, is alſo ſometimes taken for the Out-lines of any Figure, but that way of Expreſſion is improper.

Profit, (*Fr.*) Gain, Advantage, Intereſt.

To **Profit**, to make a Progreſs, to improve, to get Profit or Advantage, to be uſeful. *To Profit by*, to make a Benefit of.

Profitable, beneficial, advantageous, uſeful.

Profligate, (*Lat.*) wicked, villanous; debauched, or lewd, to the higheſt degree.

To **Profligate one's ſelf**, to give himſelf up to all manner of Vice, Lewdneſs and Debauchery.

Profluence, a flowing plentifully, an Abundance.

Profound, deep, moſt commonly taken in a figurative Senſe, and often joyn'd to other Words to add a greater Weight and Force to them; as *Profound Reverence, profound Learning*, &c.

Profundity, Deepneſs, Depth.

Profundus Muſculus, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle that bends the Fingers.

Profuſe, laviſh, waſteful.

Profuſion or **Profuſeneſs**, (properly a pouring out) a needleſs and laviſh ſpending, exceſſive Liberality.

To **Prog**, to uſe all Endeavours to get or gain; as *To prog for Victuals, Riches*, &c.

Progenitour, (*Lat.*) Anceſtour, or Fore-father.

Progeny, Offspring or Iſſue.

Prognoſis, (*Gr.*) a knowing before, Fore-boding, Fore-knowledge: In the Art of *Phyſick*, it is the ſame as *Prognoſtick Sign*; which See.

To **Prognoſticate**, to fore-tell, conjecture, or gueſs.

Prognoſtication, The Act of prognoſticating.

Prognoſticator, one that prognoſticates, or pretends to fore-tell future Events.

A **Prognoſtick**, a boding Sign or Token of ſomething to come.

Prognoſticks, or **Prognoſtick Signs**, (among *Phyſicians*) are Signs by which they diſcover what is like to become of a ſick Perſon, with reſpect to Recovery, or Death.

Programma, an Edict or Proclamation ſet up in a publick Place; a Bill upon a Door; alſo a Bill poſted up, or deliver'd by Hand, to give publick Notice of ſome Speech or Ceremony to be performed in a College, or School in an Univerſity.

Progreſs, a proceeding or going forward in Buſineſs; alſo a Journey taken by a Prince or Nobleman for Pleaſure.

Progreſſion, a going on; and in Mathematicks, a Series or Train of Quantities which follow one another, and keep a certain Reaſon or Proportion among themſelves.

Arithmetical Progreſſion, or **Continual Proportion Arithmetical**, is a Conſequence or Train of Numbers, or other Quantities in continued Arithmetical Proportion; which is when they proceed by equal Differences, either encreaſing or decreaſing.

Geometrical Progreſſion, is the like Train of Numbers or Quantities in Geometrical Proportion continued, which is when they proceed by equal *Ratio*'s or Reaſons, whether encreaſing or decreaſing. See *Proportion*.

Month of Progreſſion. See *Month.*

Progreſſive, that proceeds or goes on; as *A Progreſſive Motion, Progreſſive Devotion*, &c.

To **Prohibit**, to forbid, to bar or keep from.

Prohibited Commodities, ſuch Goods as are not to be brought in, or convey'd out of the Nation.

Prohibitio de vaſto directa parti, (*Lat.*) a Judicial Writ directed to the Tenant, forbidding him to make Waſte upon the Land in Controverſy, during the Suit.

Prohibition, a forbidding, an Hinderance. In *Aſtrology*, it is when two Planets are applying to an Aſpect, and in the mean while another Planet interpoſes either its Body or Aſpect; ſo that the Matter which ſhould have been brought to Concluſion is delay'd or hinder'd.

Prohibition, is alſo the Name of a Writ, to forbid any Court either Spiritual or Secular to proceed in a Cauſe there depending, upon intimation that the Cognizance of it does not belong to that Court: But it is now moſt uſually taken for that Writ which lies for one impleaded in the Court Chriſtian, for a Cauſe belonging to the Temporal Juriſdiction or Cognizance of the Queen's Court.

Prohibitory, that belongs to a Prohibition, or that forbids; as *A Prohibitory Edict*.

Project, Deſign, Purpoſe, Contrivance.

Projected, deſigned, contrived; in a Mathematical Senſe, drawn upon a Plane.

Projectiles, or **Projected Bodies**, (in *Philoſ.*) ſuch Bodies as being put into a violent Motion by any Force apply'd, are caſt off from the Place, where they receiv'd their Quantity of Motion, and afterwards move at a diſtance from it; as a Stone thrown out of one's Hands, or by a Sling, an Arrow ſhot from a Bow, a Bullet from a Gun, *&c.*

Projection, the Act of projecting: In *Chymiſtry*, it is when any Matter to be calcin'd or fulminated is put into a Crucible Spoonful after Spoonful: The pretended caſting of the Powder of the Philoſopher's Stone into a Crucible of melted Metal, in order to change it into Gold or Silver, is alſo called *Projection*.

Powder of Projection, a ſort of Matter much boaſted of by ſome Alchymiſts that pretend to be Maſters of the Philoſopher's Stone, who affirm it to be the Seed of Gold it ſelf, and to have the Faculty of multiplying or encreaſing Gold, when ſome ſmall Quantity is us'd for that purpoſe.

Projection of the Sphere, (in *Aſtron.*) is a delineating or drawing the Circles of the Sphere, or any parts of them, upon the Plane of ſome one Circle, as on the *Horizon, Meridian, Equator, Tropick*, &c. Thus Aſtrolabes, Quadrants, Sun-dials, Maps, &c. are Projections of the Sphere, which are of three ſorts; viz. Gnomonick, Orthographick and Stereographick.

Gnomonick Projection, is that where the Plane of Projection is parallel to a great Circle of the Sphere, and where the Eye is ſuppos'd to be in the Center of the Earth.

Orthographick Projection, is that wherein the Eye is taken to be at an infinite diſtance from the Circle of Projection, ſo that all the Viſual Rays are parallel among themſelves, and perpendicular to the ſaid Circle.

Stereographick Projection, is that which ſuppoſes the Eye to be in the Pole of the Plane of Projection, 90 Degrees diſtant from, and perpendicular to it.

Projectour, one that projects, or contrives any Deſign.

Projecture, (in *Architect.*) the jutting or leaning out of any part of a Building, the coping of a Wall: All Margents that hang over beyond the Shaft of a Pillar are alſo termed *Projectures*. In *Anatomy*, Projecture is the ſame as *Proceſs* and *Apophyſis*; which See.

Projecturing Table. See *Table*.

Pro Indiviſo, (Law-Term) an Occupation or Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements belonging to two or more Perſons in common, ſo that none knows his reſpective Portion or Share; as it happens to Co-parceners before the partition or dividing of their Inheritance.

Prolabia, (in *Anat.*) the utmoſt prominent, or bunching out parts of the Lips.

Prolapſus Uteri. See *Procidentia Uteri*.

Prolegomena, (*Gr.*) Preparatory Diſcourſes, containing things of which the Reader is to be inform'd, to the end that he may better underſtand the Subject of a Book or particular Science; Prefaces, or Preambles.

Prolepſis, Anticipation, Prevention, Pre-occupation; a conceiving of things in Mind before-hand. In *Grammar*, a Figure of Conſtruction in which the Whole does duly agree with the Verb or Adjective, and then the Parts of the Whole are reduc'd to the ſame Verb or Adjective, with which they do not agree; as *Duæ Aquilæ volaverunt, hæc ab Oriente, illa ab Occidente*; it is call'd *Anticipatio* in *Latin*.

In Rhetorick, **Prolepſis** is a Figure, whereby we prevent what another intends to alledge. It is divided into two Parts, *viz. Hypophora*, in which an Objection being ſtarted, the Speaker makes Anſwer to his own Demand; and *Anthypophora*, which is a contrary Inference, wherein an Objection is refuted by the oppoſing of a contrary Sentence.

Proleptical or **Proleptick**, belonging to the Figure *Prolepſis*.

Proleptick Diſeaſe, a Diſtemper that always anticipates; as if an Ague come to Day at four a Clock, to morrow an Hour ſooner.

Proles, (*Lat.*) the Iſſue of one's Body; an Offſpring, Race, or Stock: In a Law-ſenſe, it is alſo ſometimes taken for the Iſſue of an unlawful Bed.

Prolifical or **Prolifick**, fit for Generation, apt to breed or bring forth, fruitful.

Prolifick Signs, (in *Aſtrol.*) are *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Piſces*. See *Barren Signs*.

Prolix, tedious or large in Speech, &c.

Prolixity, a being prolix, Tediouſneſs in diſcourſing or writing.

Prolocutor, (*i. e.* one that ſpeaks before others) a Chair-Man, or Speaker of the Higher or Lower Houſe of Convocation, or General Aſſemblies of the Clergy; whoſe Office is to cauſe the Names of the Members to be call'd over, to read all things propounded, to gather the Suffrages or Votes, &c.

Prologue, (*Gr.*) a Fore-ſpeech, a Preface, properly a Speech made to recommend a Stage-Play, or Fable to the People.

To **Prolong**, (*Lat.*) to make a thing laſt longer, to lengthen, to ſpin or ſtretch out.

Prolongation, a prolonging, lengthening, &c.

Promenade, (*Fr.*) a Walk in the Fields to take the Air.

Prometheus or **Hercules**, (*Gr.*) the Name of a certain Conſtellation or Cluſter of Stars.

Prominence, (*Lat.*) the jutting of a thing out or over.

Prominent, hanging over, jutting or ſtanding out.

Promiſcuous, mingled together, or one with another; confuſed.

Promiſe, an Aſſurance by Word of Mouth to do any thing: In a Law-ſenſe, it is when upon a valuable Conſideration, a Man binds himſelf by his Word, to perform ſuch an Act, as is agreed on and concluded with another, upon which an Action or Suit may be grounded; whereas if it be without Conſideration, it is call'd a *Nude Contract*, and bears no Action.

To **Promiſe**, to make a Promiſe, to engage or give one's Word.

Promiſſory, belonging to Promiſe.

Promittors or **Promiſſors**, a Term in that part of *Aſtrology*, which relates to Nativities and Treats of *Directions*, which are ſo call'd becauſe they promiſe in the *Radix*, ſomething to be accompliſh'd when the Time of ſuch Direction is fulfilled, and are only the Planets, or their Aſpects, and in ſome Caſes fixed Stars, to whom their *Significators* are directed.

Promontory, (in *Geogr.*) a Mountain, Hill, or any high Ground, running out a great way into the Sea.

To **Promote**, to raiſe, advance, or prefer; to carry on, or farther, to encreaſe.

Promoter, one that promotes or carries on a Buſineſs. In a Law-ſenſe, *Promoters* or *Promooters*, are a ſort of Informers, who for proſecuting ſuch as offend in penal Actions, have part of the Fines for their Reward: They chiefly belong to Spiritual Courts, the Exchequer, and Queen's Bench.

Promotion, Preferment, Advancement, eſpecially a raiſing to Eccleſiaſtical Dignities.

Prompt, ready, quick, nimble, active, *Prompt Payment*, a preſent paying of Money, a Term in Merchandize.

To **Prompt**, to tell or whiſper, to put one upon.

Promptitude or **Promptneſs**, Readineſs, Quickneſs.

Promptuary, a Store-houſe, a Buttery.

Promulgated, publiſhed, ſet abroad, or proclaimed.

Promulgation, the Act of promulging or publiſhing.

To **Promulge**, to proclaim or publiſh; as *To promulge a Law*, properly ſaid of the *Roman* Laws, which were hung up in the Market-Place, and expos'd to publick View, for three Market-days before they were paſſed or allowed.

Promuſcis. See *Proboſcis*.

Pronaos or **Pronaus**, (*Gr.* in *Architect.*) a Church-Porch, a Portico to a Palace, great Hall, or ſpacious Building.

Pronator Radii Quadratus, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Arm, which takes Riſe from the lower and inner part of the Bone call'd *Ulna*, and is inſerted to the upper and outward part of the *Radius*.

Pronator Radii Teres, a Muſcle by ſome call'd *Pronator Superior Rotundus*, which ariſes from the inner Knob of the Shoulder-Bone, and has its Inſertion a little above the middle of the *Radius* on the out-ſide. This Muſcle with the former ſerves to move the *Radius* inwards.

Prone, (*Lat.*) inclined to a thing.

Prong, a Pitch-fork.

Pronominal, (*Lat.*) belonging to a Pronoun; as *A Pronominal Particle.*

Pronotary, See *Protonotary.*

Pronoun, a Part of Speech that is ſet before or ſtands for a Noun, of which there are ſeveral ſorts, *viz.* Perſonal, as *I, Thou, He*: Relative, as *Who, Which*; Poſſeſſive, as *Mine, Thine*; Demonſtrative, as *He, They.*

To **Pronounce**, to utter or ſpeak, to rehearſe, to paſs one's Judgment or Verdict, to declare.

Pronunciation, the manner of pronouncing, a diſtinct uttering of Words, Syllables, Letters, *&c.*

Proof, an Eſſay or Tryal, an Argument or Reaſon to prove a Truth, Teſtimony, Mark: Among Printers, a *Proof* ſignifies a Printed Sheet ſent to the Author or Corrector of the Preſs, in order to be corrected.

To **Propagate**, to cauſe any thing to multiply or encreaſe, to ſpead abroad: It properly ſignifies to cut down an old Vine, that of it many young ones may be planted.

Propagation, the Act of propagating, encreaſing, ſpreading abroad, *&c.*

Pro partibus liberandis, (*Lat.*) a Writ for the partition or dividing of Lands among Co-heirs.

Propenſe, prone, inclinable to.

Propenſion or **Propenſity**, Inclination, Bent; as *Such is our Propenſion to Evil.*

Proper, peculiar, convenient, fitting; alſo that is of a fine or tall Stature.

Proper Fraction, (in *Arithm.*) ſuch a one as is leſs than Unity, having its Numerator leſs than the Denominator; as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, *&c.* See *Fraction.*

Proper Motion, (in *Aſtron.*) the Motion of a particular Planet from Weſt to Eaſt, as it is diſtinguiſh'd from its forced daily Motion from Eaſt to Weſt, cauſ'd by the *Primum Mobile.*

Proper Navigation, is the guiding of a Ship to any propoſed Harbour, where the Voyage is to be perform'd in the vaſt Ocean.

Properneſs, Talneſs of Stature.

Property, natural Quality or Virtue, Right or Due that belongs to every Man, rightful Poſſeſſion of a thing: Alſo a Stalking-Horſe, Tool, or Blind; as *He was but their Property.* In a Law-ſenſe, *Property* or *Propriety* is the higheſt Right that a Man has, or can have to any thing, and in no ways depending on any other Man's Courteſy.

Prophane, See *Profane.*

Prophaſis, (*Gr.*) an Excuſe, a Pretence or Colour; an Occaſion, or fore-going Cauſe: Among Phyſicians, a Fore-knowledge of Diſeaſes.

Prophecy, a Prediction, or Fore-telling.

To **Propheſy**, to fore-tell things to come, to expound Divine Myſteries.

Prophet, one that fore-tells future Events: a Perſon inſpired by God to reveal his Laws, Commands, and Myſteries, and to give Warning of his approaching Judgments: An Expounder of the Holy Scriptures: Among the ancient Heathens, it was taken for the Chief Prieſt of a Temple, or an Interpreter of Oracles.

Propheteſs, a Woman that propheſies.

Prophetical or **Prophetick**, belonging to a Prophet, or to Prophecy.

Prophylactick, that part of Phyſick which prevents or preſerves from Diſeaſes.

Propinquity, (*Lat.*) Nearneſs, Nighneſs.

To **Propitiate**, to make propitious, to atone, to pacify or appeaſe.

Propitiation, the Act of propitiating, an appeaſing of the Divine Anger by Sacrifice, or Prayer; an Atonement.

Propitiatory, that ſerves, or is of force to propitiate or atone: as *A propitiatory Sacrifice.*

The **Propitiatory** or **Mercy-Seat**, (among the ancient *Jews*) a Table or Cover lin'd on both ſides with Gold-plates, and ſet over the Ark of the Covenant, on each ſide of which was a Cherubin of Gold, with Wings ſpread over the Propitiatory, and their Faces looking one towards another: Whence the Word is taken to ſignifie any Place of Atonement.

Propitious, favourable, merciful, kind.

Proplaſm, (*Gr.*) a Mould, wherein any Metal or ſoft Mater that will afterwards harden, is caſt.

Proplaſtice, the Art of making Moulds, in which any thing is caſt or framed.

Propolis, Hive-droſs, or Bee-glue; a kind of thick Subſtance like Wax, with which Bees ſtop Holes and Clefts in their Hives: Alſo the Suburbs of a City.

Propoma, a Drink made of Wine, Honey, or Sugar.

Proportitas, (*Latin* Law-Term) the Declaration, or Deliverance, or Verdict of a Jury.

Proportion, Agreement, Agreeableneſs, Anſwerableneſs; Rule or Meaſure, the Relation that the Parts have among themſelves, and to the Whole. In *Architecture*, the relation that all the Work has to its Parts, and which every one ſeparately has to the Idea of the whole Building.

In *Mathematicks*, when two Quantities or Numbers are compar'd one to another, with reſpect to their Greatneſs or Smallneſs, ſuch a Compariſon is termed *Ratio, Reaſon* or *Rate*: But when more than two are compar'd, the Compariſon is generally call'd the *Proportion*, that they have one to another; altho' the Words *Ratio* and *Proportion* are often us'd promiſcuouſly.

Proportion or **Relation in Quantity**, is either the Reſpect that the Reaſons of Numbers have one to another, or elſe that which their Differences have one to another: This Proportion is Arithmetical, Geometrical, or Harmonical.

Arithmetical Proportion, is when ſeveral Numbers differ according to an equal Difference; as 2, 4, 6, 8; ſo that 2 is the common Difference between 2 and 4, 4 and 6, 6 and 8.

Geometrical Proportion, is when divers Numbers differ according to like Rate or Reaſon; *i. e.* when the Reaſons of Numbers compar'd together are equal: So 1, 2, 4, 8, which differ one from another by double Reaſon, are ſaid to differ by Geometrical Proportion; for as 1 is half 2, ſo 2 is half 4, and 4 half 8.

Harmonical Proportion, is that wherein the firſt Term is to the laſt in a Geometrical Reaſon, equal to that of the Difference of the two firſt to the Difference of the two laſt: Thus 2, 3, 6, are in Harmonick Proportion, because the firſt Number 2 is to the laſt 6, as the Difference of the two firſt, *viz.* 1 is to the Difference of the two laſt, *viz.* 3.

Proportionable, agreeable to the Rules of Proportion.

Proportionality, a Likeneſs of Proportion.

Proportionals, proportional Numbers, or Quantities; *i. e.* ſuch as are in Mathematical Proportion: Thus if when four Numbers are conſider'd, it appears that the Firſt has as much Greatneſs or Smallneſs with reſpect to the Second, as the Third has with reſpect to the Fourth, thoſe four Numbers are call'd *Proportionals.*

Continued Proportionals. See *Diſcrete* or *Diſjunct Proportion.*

Mean Proportionals. See *Mean.*

Propoſitum, (*Lat.*) an old Law-word for Purport, Intention, or Meaning.

Propoſal, Propoſition, or Offer.

To **Propoſe,** to ſpeak, offer, declare, put or ſet forth, to move or make a Motion.

Propoſition, a thing propoſed, a Motion, whatſoever is ſaid of any Subject, whether true or falſe: Alſo a thing propoſed to be demonſtrated, proved, or made out; and in *Mathematicks*, it is either a *Problem* or a *Theorem*, which See.

Propoſitions Conditional. See *Conditional Propoſitions.*

Propotiſma, (*Gr.*) the taking a Doſe of Phyſick.

To **Propound,** to propoſe, to ſet on foot ſome Diſcourſe, with an Offer to maintain it, or ſome Doubt or Queſtion to be reſolved: To make Offers or Propoſals upon a Difference, towards a Reconciliation; or upon any Buſineſs whatever.

Propounder, he that propounds a Matter: In a Law-ſenſe, *Propounders* are Monopolizers or Engroſſers of Commodities.

Pro-Prætor, a Deputy-Prætor, a *Roman* Magiſtrate, who had all the Power of a Prætor conferred upon him, and all the Enſigns of Honour, belonging to that Office. See *Prætor.*

Proprietary or **Proprietor,** one that has a Property in any thing; an Owner: It was heretofore uſ'd for a Perſon having the Fruits of a Benefice to himſelf, and his Heirs or Succeſſours, as Abbots and Priors had to them and their Succeſſours.

Proprietate probanda, a Writ that lies for one, who would prove a Property before the Sheriff.

Propriety, proper Senſe; as In Propriety of Speaking. The *Proprieties of a Speech*, the peculiar Phraſes or Expreſſions in ſuch a Language.

Proptoſis, (*Gr.*) the falling down of ſome part of the Body, as of the Eye, the Caul, *&c.*

Propylæum, (in *Architect.*) the Porch of a Temple or great Hall; a Gate-Houſe.

Pro-Quæſtor, a Deputy or Vice-Treaſurer. See *Quæſtor.*

Pro rata. See *Onerando pro rata portione.*

Prorogation, a proroguing, deferring, or putting off; eſpecially a putting off the Seſſion of Parliament, to a certain time appointed by the Queen; which differs from an *Adjournment* in this reſpect, that when the Parliament is prorogued in open Court, ſuch Bills as paſs'd in either or both Houſes, and had not the Royal Aſſent, muſt begin again at the next Aſſembly; but if it be only adjourned, all things continue in the ſame State they were in before the Adjournment.

To **Prorogue,** to prolong, to put off for ſome time.

Proſaick, being in, or belonging to Proſe.

Proſcenium, (*Gr.*) the fore-part of the Scene, among the Ancients; a Building as high as the laſt Portico of the Theater, whoſe Face or Front was adorn'd with many ranges of Pillars: Alſo a raiſed Place on which the Actors play'd, like that which we call the Stage.

Proſcarabæus, the Oil-Beetle, or Oil-Clock, an Inſect ſo call'd, becauſe it ſends forth a great deal of fat Sweat.

To **Proſcribe,** (*Lat.*) to out-law, to baniſh.

Proſcription, (among the *Romans*) a Confiſcation of Goods, and ſetting them to open Sale; an Outlawry or Baniſhment.

Proſe, the plain uſual way of Expreſſion, oppos'd to Verſe; in regard that it is not ty'd up to thoſe Meaſures or Rhimes, which are requiſite in Poetry. *Proſe* is alſo a part of the Popiſh Maſs in *Latin* Verſe.

To **Proſecute,** to purſue, carry on, or go on with, to ſue at Law.

Proſecution, a proſecuting, Purſuit, Continuance.

Proſecutor, one that follows a Cauſe, or ſues in another's Name. See *Promoters.*

Proſelyte, (*Gr.* i. e. Out-comer or Stranger) a Perſon converted from that Faith or Judgment he was of before, to another; it was heretofore meant only of one converted from Heatheniſm to the *Jewiſh* Religion.

Proſodia or **Proſody,** that part of Grammar, which teaches the right Method of accenting, and of pronouncing Syllables long or ſhort.

Proſodian, one ſkill'd in Proſody.

Proſonomaſia, (*i. e.* a naming over and above) a Rhetorical Figure, when Alluſion is made to the likeneſs of Sound in ſeveral Names or Words; as *Quis locus aut lacus, ab aratore orator.* In *Latin* it is call'd *Agnominatio.*

Proſopopœia, (*i. e.* the feigning of a Perſon) an Ornament in *Rhetorick*, whereby Things that are void of Life are repreſented as living reaſonable Creatures, and brought in to ſpeak or receive an Addreſs; a Figure very often us'd by Poets and Oratours both ancient and modern.

Proſpect, (*Lat.*) a View, or Sight afar off; a View, Deſign, or Aim.

Proſpective, as *A proſpective Glaſs*, *i. e.* a Glaſs ſet in a Frame, to take a View of things at a conſiderable diſtance.

To **Proſper,** to make proſperous, to give Succeſs; to ſucceed or be ſucceſsful; to thrive, to have a fair Gale of Fortune.

Proſperity, the Condition of one that has all things according to his Heart's Deſire, and ſucceeds in all his Undertakings; Happineſs, good Luck, good Fortune, good Succeſs.

Proſperous, favourable, fortunate, lucky, having all things according to Wiſh.

Proſpheromena, (*Gr.* in the Art of *Phyſick*) Meats or Medicines taken inwardly.

Proſphyſis, (in *Surgery*) a Coalition or growing together, when two Fingers are joyn'd to each other.

Proſtatæ, (in *Anat.*) two Glandules or Kernels, otherwiſe call'd *Adſtantes & Corpora Glandoloſa*, that lye under the Seminal Bladders near the common Paſſage of the *Semen* and Urine, which they ſerve to lubricate or make ſlippery; affording alſo a kind of Vehicle to the Seminal Matter.

† **Proſternation,** a caſting, beating, or bearing down.

Proſterhys, the fore-ſide of the Breaſt; alſo a fleſhy part in the Hollows of the Hands and Feet, and betwixt the Fingers.

Proſthaphæreſis, (in *Aſtron.*) is the ſame with the Equation of the Orbit of a Planet, or the Difference between its true and mean Motion: The Angle made by the Lines of the Planet's mean Motion is alſo call'd the *Proſthaphæreſis.* See *Equation Aſtronomical.*

Proſtheſis, a Grammatical Figure, when a Letter or Syllable is added to the beginning of a Word, as *Gnatus* for *natus*, *tetuli* for *tuli*, *&c.* In Surgery, *Proſtheſis* is taken for that which fills up what is wanting, as is to be ſeen in fiſtulous and hollow Ulcers, filled up with Fleſh by that Art: Alſo the making of artificial Legs and Arms, when the natural ones are loſt.

A **Proſtitute,** (*Lat.*) a common Harlot, a ſhameleſs Whore.

To **Proſtitute,** to expoſe or ſet open to every one that comes, to yield up one's Body and Honour to Luſt, to ſenſual Pleaſure, or mercenary Intereſt.

Proſtitution, the Act of Proſtituting, a Harlot's ſetting out the Uſe of her Body for Hire: It is alſo figuratively taken for a ſtooping to any mean or baſe Action or Office.

Proſtomia, the red-tinctured part of the Lips.

Proſtrate, (*Lat.*) laid flat along.

To **Proſtrate one's ſelf**, to caſt one's ſelf at another's Feet.

Proſtration, the Act of proſtrating.

Proſtylos or **Proſtyle**, (*Gr.* in *Architect.*) a Building that has only Pillars in the Front, according to the Model of ſome of the Temples of the Ancients.

Protaſis, a Maxim, or Propoſition; alſo the firſt Part of Comedy or Stage-Play, that explains the Argument of the Piece.

Protatick, belonging to a Protaſis.

To **Protect**, (*Lat.*) to defend, to maintain, to countenance.

Protection, the Act of protecting, Defence, Shelter: In a general Law-ſenſe, it is taken for that Benefit and Safety which every Subject, either Free-born, or a Stranger, has by the Queen's Laws: In a ſpecial Signification, an Exemption or Freedom granted by the Queen to a Perſon from Suits of Law or other Vexations: Alſo a Writing to ſecure one from an Arreſt for Debt.

Protector, a Defender, one that undertakes to defend the Miſerable and Afflicted: One that is made choice of to govern a Kingdom during the Minority of a Prince.

Protectrix, a Patroneſs, or Defendreſs.

Protervity, Waywardneſs, Frowardneſs, Peeviſhneſs.

Proteſt, a Declaration againſt a Party charged with the Payment of a Bill of Exchange, for refuſing to pay the ſaid Bill.

To **Proteſt**, to make ſuch a Proteſt, to declare or affirm, to make a ſolemn Promiſe, to vow or ſwear: In a Law-ſenſe, openly to affirm, That one does not at all, or but conditionally yield his Conſent to any Act, or to the Proceedings of a Judge, *&c.*

Proteſtancy or **Proteſtantiſm**, the Religion or Doctrine and Principles of Proteſtants.

Proteſtants, a Name given to the firſt Reformers in *Germany*, from the publick Proteſtation they made at *Spires*, *A. D.* 1529, to appeal from the Decrees of the Emperour *Charles* V. to a General Council: And ſince apply'd to all thoſe that have forſaken the Doctrine and Superſtitions of the Church of *Rome*.

Proteſtation, a proteſting againſt, an open declaring of one's Mind, a ſolemn Vow or Aſſurance: In a Law-ſenſe, a Defence or Safeguard to the Party that makes it, from being concluded by the Act he is about to do; ſo that Iſſue cannot be joyn'd.

Proteus, a Sea-Deity, who as the Poets feign'd, could change himſelf into what Shape he pleas'd: Whence the Name is apply'd to all crafty and deceitful People, that can be of any Humour, and comply with all Diſpoſitions, either good or bad.

Prothyrides, (*Gr.* in *Architect.*) the Coins or Corners of a Wall, the Croſs-beams or overthwart Rafters.

Prothyrum, a Porch at the outer Door of an Houſe; a Fence of Pales or Rails, to keep off Horſes or Carts from the Door.

Protocol, the firſt Draught of a Deed, Contract, or Inſtrument; a Precedent-Book.

Proto-Foreſtarius, an Officer whom the King heretofore made Chief of *Windſor*-Foreſt, to determine all Cauſes of Death or Mayhem there; a kind of Lord Chief Juſtice in Eyre.

Protomartyr, the firſt Martyr, or Witneſs of the New Teſtament, who ſuffer'd Death in Teſtimony of the Truth of the Goſpel; as St. *Stephen the Protomartyr.*

Protonotary or **Prothonotary**, (*i. e.* chief Notary or Scribe) a principal Clerk, of whom there are three belonging to the Common Pleas, and one to the Queen's Bench: The former enter and inroll all Declarations, Pleadings, Recognizances, *&c.* made in that Court, and draw up all Judicial Writs with ſeveral other ſorts. The Protonotary of the Queen's Bench records all Civil Actions ſued there, as the Clerk of the Crown-Office does all Criminal Cauſes. There is alſo an Officer in the Court of *Rome* call'd *the Protonotary.*

Protopathia, a primary or original Diſeaſe not cauſed by another.

Protoplaſt, (*i. e.* firſt formed or made) a Title given to our firſt Father *Adam*.

Prototype, an original Type, the firſt Model or Pattern of a thing.

Prototypon, (in *Grammar*) a primitive, or original Word.

Protozeugma, a Grammatical Figure. See *Zeugma*.

To **Protract**, (*Lat.*) to prolong, or delay the time; to lay down a Draught of a thing, a Map, *&c.* upon Paper or Parchment.

† **Protraction**, a protracting or putting off, a deferring or delaying.

Protracting-Pin, a taper piece of Braſs with a Silver-Point, and a ſmall Head holding a fine Needle, to draw black Lines on Mathematical Paper, and to prick off any Degrees and Minutes from the Protractor.

Protractor, an Inſtrument made of Braſs or Silver; conſiſting of a thin Semi-circle divided into Degrees and a Parallelogram with Scales. Its Uſe is chiefly to lay down an Angle of any aſſigned Quantity of Degrees; or an Angle being protracted, to find the quantity of Degrees it contains: So that this Inſtrument is very ſerviceable to Surveyors or Engineers in plotting and making of Draughts.

To **Protrude**, a Word us'd by ſome Poets, for to thruſt or puſh forward.

Protuberance, a riſing or ſwelling out; alſo the Proceſs or Knob of a Bone.

Protuberant, bunching, or ſtanding out.

Proveditor, (*Ital. i. e.* Provider,) a great Military Officer in *Italy*, eſpecially at *Venice*; an Overſeer joyn'd to the General of an Army.

Provender, (*Fr.*) Food for Cattel.

Proverb, (*Lat.*) a common or old Saying.

Proverbial, belonging to a Proverb.

To **Provide**, to furniſh with, to prepare, to take care of, to ſee to, to look after.

Providence, Warineſs, Fore-ſight, more eſpecially the Supreme Intelligence of God, and his Government of all created Beings.

Provident, having good Fore-caſt, wary, thrifty, ſaving.

Providentia, Providence, Fore-caſt: In ſome old Records, Proviſion of Meat or Drink.

Providential, belonging to Divine Providence.

Province, (among the *Romans*) a conquer'd Country, without the Bounds of *Italy*, which was govern'd by a Deputy or Lieutenant, and had peculiar Laws and Privileges: It is now taken for a conſiderable part of a Kingdom or Country; alſo the Extent of an Archbiſhop's Juriſdiction: Alſo Office or Buſineſs; as *It is his Province to do it.*

The United Provinces of the Netherlands, the Seven Northern Provinces of the Low-Countries, that made a firm Alliance at *Utrecht*, *A. D.* 1579, by which they united themſelves, ſo as never to be divided; yet reſerv'd to each Province all its former Rights.

Rights, Laws and Cuſtoms. Theſe Provinces are *Guelderland* with *Zutphen*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Friezland*, *Over-yſſel*, and *Groeningen*.

Province-Roſe, a kind of Roſe [illegible]

Provincial, belonging to a Province, or to the Country of *Provence* in *France*; as *A Provincial Synod*, a *Provincial or Country-word*.

Provincial Synod. See *Synod*.

A **Provincial**, a Superiour or Chief Governour of all the Religious Houſes of the ſame Order in a Province.

To **Provine**, (in Husbandry) to propagate the Vine, to lay a Vine-ſtock in the Ground that others may come from it: *Provining* is alſo when a Twig of Oſier, or any other Tree is ſet in the Ground, that it may take Root and grow.

Proviſion, a providing, or taking care of; alſo any thing provided, neceſſaries for Life: In the Canon-Law, the Pope's providing of a Biſhop or other Perſon, a Spiritual Living before the Death of the Incumbent: Alſo the Wages due to a Factor. See *Factorage*.

Proviſional, done by way of, or belonging to a Proviſo.

Proviſo, (*Ital.*) a Clauſe or Condition made in any Deed or Writing, without the Performance of which the Deed becomes void: Alſo if a Plaintiff deſiſts from proſecuting an Action, the Defendant may take forth a Writ call'd *Venire facias*, which has theſe Words in it, *Proviſo quod*, &c. to the end that if the Plaintiff take out any Writ to that purpoſe, the Sheriff ſhall ſummon but one Jury upon both: In this caſe, it is call'd *Going to Tryal by Proviſo*. See *Defeaſance*.

Proviſor, (a Title of Dignity in ſome Colleges) the Patron or chief Governour; alſo one that ſues to the Court of *Rome* for a Proviſion: It is ſometimes alſo taken for one that has the care of providing things neceſſary; a Purveyor.

Proviſor Monaſterii, (in our ancient Hiſtories) the Treaſurer or Steward of a Religious Houſe, who had the keeping of Goods and Money, and the Overſight of all Accounts.

Proviſor Victualium, the Queen's Purveyor.

Provocation, a provoking or urging.

A **Provocative** or **Provocative Medicine**, a Medicine that ſerves to ſtrengthen Nature, in order to Venery.

To **Provoke**, to move or ſtir up, to anger or urge; in a Phyſical Senſe, to diſpoſe to, or cauſe.

Provoſt, (*Fr.*) a Preſident or Governour of a College or Collegiate Church: Alſo a Magiſtrate in *France*, whoſe Buſineſs is to take Cognizance of Enemies, Robbers, and others that commit Outrages; a kind of Sheriff.

The **Great Provoſt**, the ordinary Judge of the *French* King's Houſhold.

Provoſt-Marſhal, an Officer appointed to ſeize and ſecure Deſerters and all other Criminals, as alſo to ſet Rates on Proviſions in the Queen's Army: Alſo an Officer in the Royal Navy, who has charge of the Priſoners taken at Sea.

Provoſt of Merchants, the chief Magiſtrate or Mayor of the City of *Paris* in *France*.

Provoſt of the Mint, an Officer appointed to provide for all the Moneyers, and to overſee them.

Provoſtal, belonging to a Provoſt.

Prow, the fore-part of a Ship, *i. e.* that part of the Fore-caſtle which is aloft, and not in the Hold; properly that between the Chace and the Loof: Alſo an old Word for Honour.

Prowеſs, (*Fr.*) Valour, a valiant or mighty Act or Thing; an Exploit.

To **Prowl**, to go about pilfering or filching; to gape after Gain.

Proximity, (*Lat.*) Nearneſs or Neighbourhood, a high Degree of Kindred.

Proxy, a Deputy, one that acts or does Buſineſs in the Name of another: Alſo a Proctor's Warrant or Commiſſion from his Client, to manage a Cauſe on his behalf. *Proxies* are alſo yearly Payments made by Pariſh-Prieſts to their Biſhop or Arch-Deacon. See *Procurations*.

Prudence, Wiſdom, the firſt of the Cardinal Vertues, that teaches us to govern our Lives, Manners, Words and Actions, according to the Dictates of right Reaſon.

Prudent, wiſe, diſcreet, adviſed.

Pruna, (*Lat.*) a burning or live Coal; alſo a Carbuncle, Plague-ſore, or fiery Botch.

Prune, a Plum, a dried Plum.

To **Prune**, (in Husbandry) to trim Trees by cutting off the ſuperfluous Branches or Roots: Alſo a Term in Falconry: as *the Hawk prunes*, *i. e.* picks her ſelf; but a Hawk is properly ſaid to [illegible] her ſelf, when beginning at her Legs, and fetching Moiſture from her Tail, ſhe embalms her Feet, and ſtrikes the Feathers of her Wings thro' her Beak; and this fetching off the Oil is call'd *the Note*.

Prunel, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Sickle-wort.

Prunella, (*Lat.*) a kind of Fruit ſomewhat like a Prune; alſo the Herb Self-heal, good againſt a Quinſy, and other Diſeaſes of the Mouth and Jaws.

Prunella Cærulea, the Herb Bugle, ſo call'd from its blew Flowers.

Prunellæ Sal. See *Sal Prunellæ*.

Prunello, a ſort of Plum; alſo a kind of Silk.

Pruniferous Trees or **Shrubs**, (among Herbaliſts) are ſuch whoſe Fruit is pretty large and ſoft, with a Stone in the middle, as the Black-Thorn or Slow-Tree, the Bullace-Tree, the Black-Cherry-Tree, &c.

Prunum, (*Lat.*) a Prune or Damſon, a Plum, Sloe, or Bullace.

Prunus, the Plum-Tree; *Prunus Sylveſtris*, the Sloe or Bullace-Tree.

Prurient, itching.

Prurigo, an itching or tickling, an Itch.

Pruritus, the Itch, a Diſeaſe, a dry unevenneſs of the Skin.

Prutenick Tables, certain Aſtronomical Tables for finding out the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies, fram'd by *Eraſmus Rheinoldus*, Profeſſour of the Mathematicks at *Wittenberg*, firſt publiſh'd *A. D.* 1551. and dedicated to *Albert* Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh*, and Duke of *Pruſſia*.

To **Pry into**, to ſearch, enquire, or dive into.

Prytanis, (*Gr.*) the Preſident or Chief of the Council, a Magiſtrate in *Greece*, the ſame with *Curio* among the *Romans*, ſuch as the fifty honourable Perſons at *Athens* that made the Council of State.

Pſalm, (*Gr.*) a Hymn upon ſome Sacred Subject, a Divine Song.

Pſalmiſt, a Title given to King *David* by way of Eminence, upon account of his admirable Skill in compoſing Pſalms or Sacred Hymns.

Pſalmody, a ſinging and playing together on a Muſical Inſtrument; a ſinging of Pſalms.

Pſalmography, a writing of Pſalms.

Pſalter, a Collection of *David's* Pſalms, a Book of Pſalms.

Pſaltery, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument with ten Strings, ſomewhat like a Harp, but more pleaſant.

Pſammiſmus, a Bath of warm Sand, with which the Feet of Dropſical Perſons are dried.

Pſammodea, ſandy and gravelly Matter in the Urine.

Psammodytes, a ſort of Fiſh ſo call'd becauſe it runs under, and hides it ſelf in the Sand.

Psammos, Sand or Gravel; alſo Gravel that breeds in Mens Bodies, and is voided in Fits of the Stone.

Psecades, (among the Ancients) certain Chamber-maids that us'd to dreſs their Miſtreſſes Heads with ſome liquid Perfumes, which they let fall Drop by Drop upon them.

Psecas, a Drop, or miſling Dew, a drizzling Rain.

Pseudacorus, Yellow Flower-de-luce, a Plant.

Pseudanchusa, wild Bugloſs, or Sheeps-tongue.

Pseudisodomum, (in *Architect.*) a kind of Building, the Walls of which are made of Stone of an unequal Thickneſs.

Pseudobunion, Herb St. *Barbara*, or Winter-creſſes.

Pseudodictamnum, Baſtard Dittany, an Herb.

Pseudodipteron, (in *Architect.*) a falſe *Dipteron*, a kind of Temple among the Ancients, which was ſurrounded but with one Row of Pillars; yet the Row from the Wall was ſet at the Diſtance of two Rows.

Pseudography, falſe Writing, a counterfeit Hand.

Pseudology, a falſe ſpeaking or lying.

Pseudomartyr, a counterfeit Martyr, a falſe Witneſs.

Pseudomelanthium, Cockle or Corn-roſe, a Weed.

Pseudomenos, (in *Logick*) a ſophiſtical Argument, a Fallacy in Reaſoning, a captious Concluſion.

Pseudomoly, baſtard Moly, or our Lady's Cuſhion, an Herb.

Pseudonarcissus, the yellow Daffodils, or Crows-bill, a Flower.

Pseudonardus, baſtard Spike, an Herb.

Pseudonymous, that has a counterfeit Name.

Pseudoperipteron, an ancient Form of a Temple, where the Side-Pillars were ſet in the Wall on the in-ſide, which was ſufficiently enlarged to encloſe the Space uſually allow'd for the Portico's of the *Peripteron*; which See.

Pseudoporticus, a falſe Porch.

Pseudopropheta, a falſe Prophet.

Pseudosphex, a kind of Waſp that flies alone.

Pseudostella, (in *Aſtron.*) any ſort of Comet or Meteor, newly appearing in the Heavens like a Star.

Pseudothyrum, a Poſtern-Gate, a Back-door.

Psilothron, the Herb Briony or white Vine, ſo call'd becauſe its Juice is us'd by Curriers, to fetch the Hair off their Hides: Alſo an Ointment to take away Hair from any part of the Body.

Psimmythium, Ceruſs or white Lead.

Psitta, the Fiſh call'd a Plaice.

Psittacus, the Parret, a Bird.

Psoas Magnus or **Lumbalis**, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Loins, which proceeds from all the *Vertebra*'s or Turning-Joynts of the Loins, and their tranſverſe Proceſſes within the lower Belly. Afterwards being joyn'd with the Fibres of the *Iliacus Internus*, it has its Inſertion with them in the lower Part of the leſſer *Trochanter* of the Thigh-bone.

Psoas Parvus, a Muſcle of the Thigh which takes its Riſe from the upper part of the firſt *Vertebra* of the Loins, immediately below the Cavity of the Midriff, and is inſerted with a ſtrong Tendon to that part of the Share-bone which is joyn'd to the *Os Ilium*.

Psora, Scabbineſs, Mangineſs, a wild Scab that makes the Skin ſcaly.

Psoriasis, a dry itching Scab, often accompany'd with an Exulceration.

Psorica, Medicines againſt the Scab.

Psorophthalmy, a Scab and Inflammation of the Eyes, with itching.

Psychotrophon, the Herb Betony.

Psychrica, cooling Medicines againſt the Scab.

Psydracion, a little Ulcer in the Skin of the Head; alſo a ſwelling in the Skin like a Bliſter, with moiſt Matter in it.

Psyllium, the Herb Flea-bane or Flea-wort.

Ptarmica, (*Gr.*) Medicines that cauſe ſneezing; alſo the Herb Sneez-wort.

Pteris, Fern or Brake; the Herb *Oſmund*.

Pterna, the ſecond Bone of the Foot. See *Calx*.

Pteron, (*Gr.*) the Wing of a Bird: In *Architecture*, two Walls raiſ'd up in Height like a Wing, the Wing or Iſle of a Building.

Pterygion, a little Wing, the Fin of a Fiſh; alſo the Pinnacle or Battlement of a Temple, *&c.* In *Anatomy*, the Wing or round riſing of the Noſe or Eye; alſo the Proceſs or Knob of the *Sphenoides*, or Wedge-like Bone, which reſembles a Wing: Alſo a Skin otherwiſe call'd *Unguis* and *Ungula*, that grows from the inner Corner of the Eye, to the Apple, and often darkens the Sight.

Pterygoides, the Wing-like Proceſſes of the *Os Sphenoides*, or Bone that is ſhap'd like a Wedge.

Pterygoideus Externus & Internus, two Muſcles that ariſe from the *Proceſſus Pterygoides* or *Aliformis* of the ſame *Sphenoides*.

Pterygopalatinus or **Sphenopterygopalatinus**, a Muſcle of the *Gargareon*, or Cover of the Wind-pipe, which ariſes from the Proceſs of the Wedge-like Bone, paſſes over the *Proceſſus Pterygoides*, and is let into the fore-part of the *Gargareon*.

Pterygopharyngeus, a Muſcle, that takes Riſe from the *Pterygoidal Proceſſes* of the Wedge-like Bone, as alſo from the Root of the Tongue, and the Ends of the *Os Hyoides*; from whence its Fibres run after the manner of a Semi-circle, and meet in a middle Line, on the upper and back part of the Glandulous Membrane of the Jaws.

Pterygostaphylinus Externus, a Muſcle which moves that piece of Fleſh in the Roof of the Mouth which is call'd *Uvula*: It ſprings from a ſmall Knob on the under ſide of the Wedge-like Bone, and is inſerted into the hinder part of the *Uvula*.

Pterygostaphylinus Internus, a Muſcle that ariſes from a ſmall Knob of the ſame Wedge-like Bone, and marches over part of the *Proceſſus Pterygoideus*; from whence turning back, it has its Inſertion into the fore-part of the *Uvula*.

Ptisana, Ptiſan, a kind of Cooling Drink made of Pearl-Barley with Liquoriſh, Raiſins, *&c.* boil'd in Water: It is proper for thoſe that are in a Feaver, and much us'd by the *French*.

Ptyelismus, a too great Spitting.

Ptyalon, Spittle, or that Matter which is brought up from the Lungs by Coughing.

Ptyas, a kind of Adder, or Aſp of a green Colour.

Ptylosis, a Fault in the Eye-lids, when the Brims grow thick, and the Hairs of the Eye-brows fall off.

Pubes, (*Lat.*) the Privy Parts, or the Hair that grows thereabouts.

Pubis Os, the Share-bone. See *Pectinis Os* and *Coxæ Os*.

Publican, a Farmer of Publick Rents or Revenues.

Publication, a publiſhing or giving open Notice of a thing.

Publick, common, belonging to the People; maniſeſt, known by every Body.

The **Publick**, the generality of People or of Fellow-Citizens.

Publick Notary, See *Notary Publick.*

To **Publiſh**, to make publick, to ſpread abroad.

Pucelage, (*Fr.*) Virginity, Maiden-head.

Puchia, (in old *Latin* Records) a Pouch, a Bag or Purſe.

To **Pucker**, to ſhrink up or lie uneven, as ſome Clothes are apt to do.

Pucker, (Country-word) a Neſt of Caterpillars or ſuch like Vermin.

Pudder, Noiſe, Buſtle: as *To keep a Pudder*, about Trifles.

Pudding, a well known Diſh. In Sea-Affairs, *Puddings* are certain Ropes nailed to the Arms of the Main and Fore-yards near the ends, to keep the Ropes call'd *Robbins*, from galling upon the Yards, when the Top-ſails are haled home.

Pudding of the Anchor, the binding of Ropes about the Anchor-Rings, to preſerve the Clinch of the Cable from galling with the Iron.

Pudding-graſs, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Penny-royal.

Puddock or **Purrock**, a Country-word for a ſmall Incloſure.

Pudenda, the Privy Parts, alſo the Name of an Artery of the *Penis*.

Pudicæ Plantæ, the ſame as *Senſitive Plants*; which See.

† **Pudicity**, Chaſtity, Modeſty.

Puerile, belonging to a Child, Childiſh, Boyiſh.

Puerility, Boyiſhneſs, Childiſhneſs, a Childiſh Trick.

Puerpera, a Woman in Child-bed.

Puffin, a ſort of Coot or Sea-gull, a Bird ſuppos'd to be ſo call'd from its round Belly, as it were ſwelling and puffing out.

Puggered, as the red *puggered* Attire of the Turkey.

Pugil, (*Lat.*) a Fighter at Fiſti-cuffs, a Champion. Among Apothecaries, it is taken for a ſmall Handful of Herbs, Drugs, *&c.* or as others will have it, as much as may be taken up at once with the Thumb and two Fingers.

Pugnax Avis, the Ruff or Reeve, a ſort of fighting Bird.

Puiſne or **Puny**, (*Fr. i. e.* born after) a Law-word for younger. See *Mulier.*

Puiſſance, Power, Force, Might.

Puiſſant, powerful, mighty.

Puke, a ſort of Colour.

To **Puke**, to be ready to vomit or ſpue.

Pulegium, (*Lat.*) an Herb commonly call'd Penny-Royal, Puliol-royal, and Pudding-graſs, which is us'd in Phyſick to provoke the Courſes and help Delivery; it is alſo good for the Stone, Jaundice, Dropſy, *&c.*

Pulex, a Flea; alſo a little Inſect that feeds on Pot-herbs.

Pulicaris Febris or **Petechialis**, a malignant Feaver ſo nam'd, becauſe it makes the Skin look as if it were flea-bitten.

Pulicaria, the Herb Flea-wort, or Flea-bane.

Puling, ſickly, weakly, crazy.

Puliol or **Puliol-Mountain**, a ſort of Herb; *Puliol-Royal*, the ſame as Penny-Royal.

Pulla, (in old *Latin* Records) a Pool or Lake of ſtanding Waters.

Pullet, a young Hen: In Sea-Affairs, a cloſe Room within the Hold of a Ship, in which laying ſome Pigs of Lead or other weighty things, ſhe may be ſufficiently ballaſted, with the Loſs of little of the Hold, and more Room left for the Stowage of Goods.

Pulley, a Wheel that is channell'd quite round, and faſten'd to a piece of Wood or Iron, which by means of a Rope running in the Channel, heaves up great Weights. See *Trochlea.*

Pulleys for Ships. See Blocks.

Pulley-Piece, an Armour for the Knee; alſo that part of a Boot which covers the Knee.

† To **Pullulate**, (*Lat.*) to ſpring or come up young, to bud forth; to encreaſe, to multiply.

Pulmonaria, an Inflammation in the Lungs; alſo the Herb Lung-wort, that cures Diſeaſes of the Lungs.

Pulmonaria Arteria, or **Vena Arterioſa**, (in *Anat.*) a Veſſel in the Breaſt, that ſprings immediately out of the right Ventricle of the Heart, from whence it conveys the Bloud to the Lungs, having a double Coat like that of the Arteries.

Pulmonaria Vena or **Arteria Venoſa**, a Veſſel which after having accompany'd the Wind-pipe and Pulmonary Artery in all their Branchings in the Lungs, and by its ſmall Twigs receiv'd the Bloud out of that Artery, it diſcharges itſelf thro' the left Auricle of the Heart into the Ventricle of the ſame Side.

Pulmonarius, diſeaſed in the Lungs.

Pulmonary, belonging to the Lungs; as The *Pulmonary Veſſels, i. e.* thoſe that carry the Bloud from the Heart to the Lungs, and back again; being two in Number, *viz.* the Pulmonary Artery, and the Pulmonary Vein. See *Pulmonaria Arteria & Vena.*

Pulmones, (*Lat.*) the Lungs, the Inſtruments of Breathing in all Living-Creatures.

Pulp, that part of Fruit which is good to eat, lying between the Rind and the Stone or Kernel. In the Art of *Phyſick*, the ſoft part of Fruits, Roots, or other Bodies which is drawn out by ſoaking or boiling; as The Pulp of Tamarinds, Caſſia, Dates, *&c.*

Pulpitum, (among the *Romans*) a Place raiſed, on which the Actors acted their Plays, and where Victory was repreſented; being that part which we now call the Stage: Alſo a Pulpit or Desk to preach or make an Oration in.

Pulſatilla, a Plant call'd Paſque-Flower, the diſtilled Water of which is excellent for cleanſing and curing Wounds.

Pulſation, a knocking, beating, or ſtriking, particularly the beating of the Pulſe.

Pulſe, a general Name for all thoſe ſorts of Grain that are contain'd in Cods, Husks, or Shells; as Beans, Peas, Vetches, *&c.*

Pulſe, (*Lat.*) the beating of the Arteries, according to the different flowing of the Animal Spirits, by which Phyſicians make a Diſcovery of the Health or Indiſpoſition of the Body. Among Mathematical Naturaliſts, it is taken for that Stroke, with which any *Medium* is affected by the Motion of Light, Sound, *&c.* thro' it.

Pulſion, the driving or forcing of any thing forward.

Pulverization, a pulverizing, or reducing to Powder.

To **Pulverize**, to reduce any Mixt Body into a fine Powder, by pounding it in a Mortar, or by means of ſome other Artifice.

† **Pulverulent**, full of Duſt or Powder, duſty.

Pulvillus, (*Lat.*) a little Pillow, or Cuſhion; alſo a Bolſter us'd by Surgeons in dreſſing Wounds.

Pulvis, Duſt, Powder, the Oar or Sand of Metal. Among Apothecaries, Powder made of ſeveral ſorts of Drugs; as Powder of Crabs-Claws, of *Sena*, &c.

Pulvis de Tribus. See *Cornochine Powder.*

Pulvis Fulminans, (*i.e.* thundering Powder) a Chymical Mixture of three Parts of common Salt-Peter, two Parts of Salt of Tartar, and one of Brimſtone all finely powder'd: A Dram of this Compoſition, being put on a Shovel over a gentle Fire till it melts and changes Colour by degrees, will ſoon go off with a terrible Noiſe like that of a Musket, yet without Danger to any Perſon in the Room, becauſe its Force is chiefly downward.

Pumex, the Pumice-Stone, a ſpungy, light, crumbling Stone caſt forth out of the Burning-Mountains, and ſerviceable in Graving, Poliſhing, and for other Uſes.

Pump, a well known Engine us'd both on Land and at Sea.

Bare-Pump, **Burr-Pump** and **Chain-Pump**. See *Bare*, *Burr* and *Chain*.

The **Pump ſucks**, a Sea-Phraſe us'd, when the Water being out, it draws up nothing but Froth and Wind.

Pump-Brake, the Handle, which the Sea-men pump by.

Pump-Can, a great Can or Bucket, with which Water is pour'd into the Pump, to fetch and make it work, when they are minded to uſe it.

Pump-Dale, the Trough wherein the Water that is pumped out, runs along the Ship-ſides, and ſo out of the Scupper-holes.

Pumpkin. See *Pompion*.

Pumps, a ſort of Shooes without Heels us'd by Rope-dancers, Running Foot-men, &c.

To **Pun**, to quibble or play with Words.

Punch, a ſort of ſtrong Drink made of Brandy, Water, Lime-juice, Sugar, Spice, &c.

Punch or **Punchinello**, a Fellow of a ſhort and thick Size, a Fool in a Play, a Stage-Puppet.

Punch or **Punching-Iron**, a Shoemaker's Tool to make Holes with.

To **Punch**, to bore with a Punch; alſo to thruſt one with the Fiſt.

Punchion, a kind of Chizzel, us'd by Carpenters, Joyners, &c.

Punchion of Wine, the Quantity of 84 Gallons: Of Prunes from 10 to 12 Hundred Weight.

Punctilio, (*Ital.*) a little Point, a Trifle, a Thing of no Value or Moment. *Punctilio of Honour*, a nice Point of Honour.

Punctual, that does a thing as it were to a Point given.

Punctuality, Exactneſs; as *A Man of great Punctuality*.

Punctuation, the Method of Pointing, and making Stops in Writing.

Punctum, (*Lat.*) a Point or Prick.

Punctum or **Foramen Lachrymale**, (in *Anat.*) an Hole in the Noſe, by which the Matter or Liquor of the Tears paſſes to the Noſtrils.

Punctum Saliens, a little Speck or Cloud that appears in a Brood-egg, and ſeems to leap before the Chicken begins to be hatch'd.

Puncture, (in *Surgery*) a Prick or Pricking; as *The Puncture of an Artery*; alſo a Fracture of the Scull-Bone, by a pricking or thruſting Inſtrument.

Pundbrech, (*Sax.* Law-word) an unlawful taking of Cattel out of the Pound.

Pundfold, a Pound, a Pin-fold.

Pundle, as *She is a very Pundle*, *i.e.* an ill-ſhap'd and ill-dreſs'd Creature.

Punese, (*Fr.*) the Bug, an Inſect.

Pungency, the Quality of that which is pungent.

Pungent, pricking, ſharp; as *A pungent Sauce*.

Punger, a kind of Sea-fiſh.

Pungitius, (*Lat.*) the Prickling or Banſtickle, a River-fiſh.

Punick Faith, Perjury, Falſhood, Treachery, from the *Pœni* or *Carthagenians*, who were counted a perfidious ſort of People.

Punicum Malum, the Pomegranate, a kind of Fruit.

To **Puniſh**, to inflict Bodily Pain upon one that has committed an Offence or Crime; to chaſtiſe, to correct.

Puniſhable, fit to be puniſhed.

Puniſhment, Correction, Chaſtiſement.

Punk, an ugly ill-favour'd Strumpet.

Punter, a Term us'd at the Game of Cards call'd *Baſſet*.

Puny, little, ſmall, peaking, weakly; alſo younger; as *A Puny Judge*. See *Puiſne*.

Pupil, an Orphan or Fatherleſs Child, one under Age or Ward; alſo a Tutour's Scholar at the Univerſity.

Pupilla or **Pupula**, (in *Anat.*) the Ball or Apple of the Eye; the opening of the Coat call'd *Uvea* or *Choroides*, which is capable of being ſpread out, or drawn together like a Muſcle, according to the different degree of Light the Eye is expoſed to.

Puppis, the Stern, Poop, or hinder Part of a Ship, ſometimes alſo taken for the whole Ship.

Puppis Vena, (in *Anat.*) that Vein which ſpreads itſelf about the hinder part of the Head.

Pura Eleemoſyna, (*i.e.* pure Alms) a Tenure o Manner of holding Lands in *Scotland* peculiar t Church-men, who pay nothing upon that Account. See *Frank Almoine*.

Purchace, Bargain, Booty.

To **Purchaſe**, to obtain or get: In a Law-ſenſe to buy Lands or Tenements with Money, or by an other Agreement, and it is oppos'd to the getting o them by Deſcent or Right of Inheritance; Amon Sea-men, it is taken in the ſame Senſe with *to draw* thus they ſay, *The Capſtan purchaſes apace*, *i.e.* draw in the Cable a-pace; and when any thing canno be drawn or hal'd in with the Tackle, the uſu Phraſe is, *The Tackle will not purchaſe*.

Pure, (*Lat.*) ſimple, uncompounded; chaſ free from Corruption, Spot or Stain; clean, nea exact; alſo meer or downright; as *Pure Malice*, *pure Knave*, &c.

Purfle, (*Fr.*) a ſort of Trimming formerly u for Womens Gowns, which was made of Tinſel o Gold-Thread, and otherwiſe call'd *Bodkin-work*: A ſo a kind of Ornament about the Edges of Muſi Inſtruments, particularly of Viols, Violins, &c.

Purflew, (in *Heraldry*) a Term made uſe of t expreſs *Ermines*, *Peans*, or any other Furrs, wh they make up a Border round a Coat of Arm Thus 'tis ſaid, *He bears Gules a Bordure purflew Ver* whereby it is meant that the Furr of the Border Verry.

Purgantia, (*Lat.*) purging Medicines.

Purgation, (a Chymical Term) a ſcowring cleanſing: In *Phyſick*, a purging by Stool: In Law-ſenſe, the clearing one's ſelf of a Crime, wh is either Canonical or Vulgar.

Canonical Purgation, is when the Party ſuſpe ed makes Oath in the Spiritual Court, That he is cle of the Offence laid to his Charge, and brings ſeve honeſt Neighbours to ſwear upon their Conſcienc and Belief, that he ſwears truly.

Vulgar Purgation, was either by Combat, Tryal by Fire or Water. See *Combat* and *Ordeal*.

Purgative, that is of a purging Quality, ap purge.

Purgatory, a certain Place, where *Roman C* tholicks believe the Souls of the Faithful are to puri purify'd by Fire from thoſe Blemiſhes they carry with them out of this World, before they are admitted to the State of perfect Bliſs.

To **Purge**, to cleanſe the Body from ill Humours, by proper Medicines; alſo to clear one's ſelf of a Crime or Imputation.

Purification, the Act of purifying or cleanſing.

Purification of a Metal, (among *Chymiſts*) is taken for the purging or cleanſing it from the Mixture of other Metals, with their Droſs and Impurities.

The **Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary**, a Feſtival commonly call'd Candlemas-day; which See.

Purificatory, a Linnen-cloth, with which the Prieſt in the Church of *Rome* wipes the Chalice and his Fingers after the Ablution.

To **Purify**, to make pure or clean. To *purify Gold or Silver*, is to ſeparate the other Metals that are mixed with it.

Purim, a Feaſt among the *Jews*, appointed by *Mordecai*, in memory of their Deliverance from *Haman's* Conſpiracy, and kept *March* 14. It was ſo call'd from the *Perſian* Word *Pur*, *i. e.* Lot, or a Feaſt of Lots.

Puriſt, (*Lat.*) one that affects to ſpeak or write neatly and properly.

Puritans, a Name given to thoſe that diſſent from the Church of *England*, upon account of their pretending to a Purity of Doctrine and Worſhip beyond other Proteſtants.

Puritanical, belonging to the Puritans.

Purity or **Pureneſs**, the being pure, unmixed or clear; Cleanneſs, Neatneſs or Exactneſs of Style, Uprightneſs, Honeſty, Innocence.

Purl, a kind of edging for Bone-lace; alſo a ſort of Drink made of Ale mingled with the Juice of Wormwood.

To **Purl**, to run with a murmuring Noiſe, as a Stream does.

Purlock. See *Puttock*.

To **Purloin**, (*Fr.*) to lurch, to get privily away, to pilfer or filch.

Purlue or **Purlieu**, (*q. d.* pure Ground) all that Ground near any Foreſt which being anciently made Foreſt, is afterwards by Perambulations ſeparated again from the ſame, and freed from that Servitude which was formerly laid upon it.

Purlue-Man, one that has Land within the Purlue, and forty Shillings a Year Free-hold; upon which account he is allow'd to hunt or courſe in his own Purlue, with certain Limitations.

Purpars, (in old *Latin* Deeds) Pour-party, that Part or Share of an Eſtate, which being firſt held in common by Copartners, is by Partition allotted to any of them.

Purport, Meaning, the Tenour or Subſtance of a Writing.

Purpoſe, Deſign, Reſolution, Intent; ſubject Matter of Diſcourſe.

Purpreſture. See *Pourpreſture*.

Purpriſum, (in old *Latin* Records) a Cloſe or Incloſure; alſo the whole Compaſs of a Mannour.

Purpura, (*Lat.*) the Purple, a Shell-fiſh; the Die anciently taken out of that Fiſh; a Purple Garment or Scarlet-Robe; alſo the Dignity of a Magiſtrate, or great Officer.

Purpura Febris, the Purples or ſpotted Feaver.

Purpure or **Purple**, (in *Heraldry*) a Colour conſiſting of much Red and a little Black: In the Coats of Noblemen it is call'd *Amethyſt*, and *Mercury* in thoſe of Soveraign Princes.

Purr, a Bird ſo call'd; alſo a ſort of Drink. See Ciderkin.

Purrel, (in old Statutes) a Liſt ordain'd to be made at the end of Kerſey-Cloaths, to prevent Deceit in leſſening their Length.

Purrock. See *Puddock*.

Purſe, a little Bag to put Money in; Money or Eſtate; alſo a Gratification of 500 Crowns given by the Grand Seignior.

Purſer, an Officer in a Ship, whoſe Buſineſs is to receive Proviſions from the Victualler, and to ſee that they be well laid up and ſtowed: He is alſo to keep a Liſt of the Names of all the Ship's Company, and to ſet down exactly the time of every Man's Admittance into Pay; to the end that the Pay-Maſter or Treaſurer of the Navy may iſſue out his Disburſements, and Pay by the Purſer's Book.

Purſevant or **Pourſuivant**, (*Fr. i. e.* Follower) a Meſſenger attending the King in his Wars, alſo in the King's or Queen's Exchequer, at the Council-Table, in the Court or Chamber, to be ſent upon any ſpecial Occaſion or Meſſage, particularly for the apprehending of a Perſon accuſed or ſuſpected of any Offence.

Purſevants at Arms, the Marſhals that attend the Heralds, and uſually ſucceed them when they die or are preferred, being four in Number; *viz. Blew-Mantle*, *Rouge-Croſs*, *Rouge-Dragon*, and *Portcullis*.

Purſlain or **Purſlane**, an Herb much us'd in Sallets, whoſe Leaves and Seeds are of a very cooling Quality.

Purſuance, what follows, Conſequence; as *In purſuance of the Orders he receiv'd from Court.*

Purſuant, following, according or agreeable to.

To **Purſue**, to follow or run after, to go on with, or carry on.

Purſuit, running after, Diligence or Trouble to get any thing.

Purſy, over-fat, ſhort-winded, broken-winded.

To **Purvey**, to provide; as *He purvey'd all Neceſſaries.*

Purveyance, the providing of Corn, Fuel, Victuals, *&c.* for the Queen's Houſe.

Purveyor, an Officer of the King, Queen, or other great Perſonage, appointed for that purpoſe.

Purview, (*Fr.*) a Law-word, for the Body of an Act of Parliament, beginning with *Be it enacted*: Thus a Statute is ſaid *To ſtand upon a Preamble and upon a Purview.*

Purulent, (*Lat.*) full of corrupt Matter, mattery.

Pus, Corruption, or thick Matter white as Milk, that iſſues out of a Wound or Sore.

Puſillanimity, Faint-heartedneſs, want of Courage or Generoſity.

Puſillanimous, faint-hearted, cowardly.

Puſtes, (*Gr.*) the ſwift Whale, a Fiſh ſo call'd, becauſe it as it were cuts the Water; being often found in the Weſtern Ocean.

Puſtule, (*Lat.*) a Puſh, Bliſter, or little Wheal on the Skin.

To **Put over**, (in *Falconry*) a Hawk is ſaid To put over; when ſhe removes the Meat from her Gorge into her Bowels, by traverſing with her Body, and chiefly with her Neck.

Putage, (*Fr.*) a Law-word for Fornication on the Woman's Side; Whoredom.

Putaniſm, a Whore's Trade or way of Living; Harlotry, Whoring, Wenching.

Putative, (*Lat.*) reputed, ſuppoſed, commonly taken for; in oppoſition to evident, or unqueſtionable.

Putchamines, a kind of Damſins; a Fruit peculiar to *Virginia*, and *Mary-land*.

Putid, (*Lat.*) ſtinking, naſty, ſtale and rank; affected, unpleaſant.

Putlock or Putlog, a Pole or Stake of Wood, to be put in a Scaffolding-hole.

Putrefacientia, See Septica.

Putrefaction, (*Lat.*) Corruption, Rottenneſs: Among Naturaliſts, it is defin'd to be a ſlow kind of Corruption in Bodies wrought generally by the Moiſture of the Air, or ſome other ſurrounding fluid Matter; which quite changes the Texture, and ſometimes the Figure of the Mixt Body from what it was before.

Chymical Putrefaction, is the diſſolving of a Concrete or ſolid Body, with a moiſt Heat, which corrupts the very Subſtance of it, and pierces thro' its moſt inward Parts.

Putrid, corrupt, rotten; as *A putrid Feaver.* See *Synochus.*

To **Putrify**, to corrupt or rot, to rot or grow rotten.

Puttock, a kind of long-winged Kite, a Bird of Prey.

Puttocks or Puttock-Shrowds, (in Sea-affairs) are ſmall Shrowds or Ropes, reaching from the Shrowds of the Fore-maſt, Main-Maſt, and Miſſen-Maſt, for the Men to get into the Tops or Caps of the Maſts; and if there be any Top-gallant-maſts, there are likewiſe Puttocks, to go from the Top-Maſt Shrowds into thoſe.

Putty, Powder of calcin'd Tin us'd by ſeveral Artificers; alſo a kind of Compoſition that Painters make uſe of to ſtop up Holes in Wood, *&c.*

Putura, (in old *Latin* Records) a Cuſtom claimed by Keepers of Foreſts, and ſometimes by Bailiffs of Hundreds, to take Man's-meat, Horſe-meat, and Dog's-meat of the Tenants *gratis* within the Bounds of the Foreſt, or Liberty of the Hundred.

A **Puzzle**, a dirty Slut, alſo a Difficulty or Trouble.

To **Puzzle**, to confound, to put to a Non-plus, to gravel.

Pycar or **Pyker**, a kind of Ship mention'd in *Stat.* 2. *An.* 31. *E.* 3.

Pyce, an Eaſt-*India* Coin, worth ſomewhat above a Farthing *Engliſh* Money. See *Rupee.*

Pycnoſtylos or Pycnoſtyle, (*Gr.* in *Architect.*) a ſort of Building among the Ancients, where the Pillars ſtood ſo cloſe one to another, that the Intercolumniation or Diſtance between them, had but a Diameter and a half of the Pillar.

Pycnotica, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) Medicines that are of a thickening Quality.

Pyebald, a Horſe of two Colours, as ſome Parts White, and the others Bay, Iron-gray, or Dun-colour.

Pyelos, a hollow Veſſel to waſh in, a Bathing-tub. In *Anatomy*, a Cavity or hollow Place in the Brain, thro' which the Phlegm paſſes to the Palate and Noſtrils.

Pygargus, a wild Beaſt like a Fallow Deer, ſo call'd becauſe its back Parts are white; alſo the Puttock or the Ring-tail, a Bird of Prey.

Pygon, a *Greek* Meaſure of 20 Fingers Breadth.

Pygme, the Length from the Elbow to the end of the Hand, when the Fiſt is cloſed.

Pygmæi, certain fabulous People that took Name from their being not above a Cubit high, and ſaid to be at continual War with the Cranes: 'Tis alſo reported that they do not live above eight Years, and that their Women are fit for Marriage at five. Whence any ſhort or inconſiderable Fellow is commonly call'd a *Pygmy.*

Pylorus, the Keeper of a Gate, a Porter. In *Anatomy*, the lower Orifice or Mouth of the Stomach, by which the Meat is let into the Entrails; the Maw-gut: It is alſo call'd *Janitor* in *Latin.*

Pyon or **Pyus**, putrify'd Bloud chang'd into white Matter.

Pyoſis, a gathering together of corrupt Matter, in any part of the Body.

Pyracantha, a prickly Herb call'd Ever-green, whoſe Berries ſhine like Fire.

Pyramid, (in *Geom.*) a ſolid Figure, whoſe Sides are bounded by plain Triangles that end in one Point at the top; but the Baſe may be a Triangle, a Square, a Polygon, *&c.*

Optick Pyramid, the Figure which the Rays of Light drawn out in Length from any Object thro' a tranſparent *Medium*, make to the Eye, where they end in a Point.

Pyramids of Egypt, certain vaſt Piles of Building, anciently counted one of the ſeven Wonders of the World, which were raiſed up Spire-wiſe, with a ſharp Point at top, and ſerv'd as Monuments for the Kings of that Country, who were uſually bury'd under them.

Pyramidal or **Pyramidical**, belonging to, or ſhap'd like a Pyramid.

Pyramidales Muſculi, (in *Anat.*) certain Muſcles of the Noſtrils; as alſo of the lower Belly, which laſt lie upon the loweſt Tendons of the *Recti*; ſo that proceeding from the *Os Pubis*, or Share-bone, the higher they climb, the narrower they grow, and end about the Navel in the White Seam. Theſe Muſcles take Name from their Figure, reſembling that of a Pyramid.

Pyramidalia or Pyramidal Veſſels, certain Veſſels that prepare the *Semen.*

Pyramidalis or Succenturiatus Muſculus, one of the Muſcles of the lower Belly which lies on the *Rectus*, helping with the reſt to preſs the Belly, and to thruſt out what is contain'd in it.

Pyramidoid. *See Parabolick Pyramidoid.*

Pyrauſta or **Pyragonus**, the Fire-fly or Salamander-fly; an Inſect.

Pyrethrum, Bartram, wild or baſtard Pellitory, an Herb the Root of which is very biting and hot.

Pyreticks, Medicines that cure Feavers.

Pyretologia, a Diſcourſe, Deſcription or Treatiſe about Feavers.

Pyriaſis, a precious Stone of a black Colour, which with rubbing burns the Fingers.

Pyriformis or Iliacus Externus, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Thigh, which takes the firſt Name from its Figure reſembling a Pear, and the ſecond from its Situation: It ariſes from the lower and inner part of the *Os Sacrum*, and is inſerted by a round Tendon to the upper part of the Root of the great *Trochanter*: This Muſcle moves the Thigh-bone ſomewhat upwards, and turns it outwards.

Pyrimalum, the Pear-apple, or Pear-main; a ſort of Fruit.

Pyrites, a Marchaſite or Fire-ſtone, of which there are ſeveral ſorts.

Pyritis, a precious Stone which burns the Fingers, if one holds it hard.

Pyroboli, certain Fire-works us'd by the Ancients. See *Malleoli.*

Pyrola, the Herb Winter-green of great Uſe in Wounds, either taken inwardly, or outwardly apply'd.

Pyromancy, a Divination or Soothſaying by means of Fire.

Pyropus, a Carbuncle of a fiery Redneſs, a Ruby.

Pyros, the Grain call'd Wheat.

Pyroſis, a burning Redneſs of the Face.

Pyrotechnick, belonging to Pyrotechny.

Pyrotechny, the Art of making Fire-works: Alſo the Chymical Art, which makes uſe of Fire as the chief Inſtrument in the ſeparating and gathering together of the purer Subſtances of Mixt Bodies.

Pyrotic

Pyrotica or **Urentia**, burning Medicines, ſuch as cauſe Redneſs or Bliſters in the Skin, or that cloſe up and bring Wounds to a Cruſt or Scab.

Pyrrhicha, a kind of Dance invented by *Pyrrhus* the Son of *Achilles*, which was perform'd by Soldiers in Arms, with which they ſtruck certain Shields by the Cadency and Sound of Muſical Inſtruments.

Pyrrhichius, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, which conſiſts of two ſhort Syllables, as *Bonus*.

Pyrrhocorax, the *Corniſh* Cough, a Bird having a red Bill.

Pyrrhoniſm, a doubting the Truth of every thing, a being certain of nothing; which was the Profeſſion of *Pyrrho* a noted *Greek* Philoſopher, the firſt Founder of the *Scepticks*, and of his Followers call'd *Pyrrhonei*.

Pyrrhopœcilos, a kind of Marble with red Spots, whereof the *Egyptians* made Obeliſks, which they dedicated to the Sun.

Pyrrhula, the Woop, or Bul-finch; a Bird.

Pyrum, the Pear, a known Fruit.

Pythagorean or **Pythagorical**, belonging to *Pythagoras* a famous Philoſopher, who was the chief that held Tranſmigration, or the paſſing of Souls out of one Body into another.

Pythagorean Syſtem, (in *Aſtron.*) is the ſame as the *Copernican*, and the moſt ancient of any; as being maintain'd by *Pythagoras* and his Followers: In this Syſtem, the Sun is ſuppos'd to be at reſt in the Center of the World, and the Earth to be carry'd round the Sun by a yearly Courſe, in a Track or Path between *Venus* and *Mars*.

Pythia, the *Pythian* Games in *Greece*, celebrated in Honour of *Apollo*, becauſe he kill'd a monſtrous Serpent call'd *Python*.

Python, a venomous Serpent; alſo a familiar or propheſying Spirit, or one poſſeſſed with it.

Pythoneſs, a Woman ſo poſſeſs'd; a Propheteſs; a Sorcereſs, or Witch.

Pyulcus, a Surgeon's Inſtrument with which corrupt Matter is diſcharged.

Pyx, the Veſſel wherein the Hoſt is kept in Popiſh Churches.

Pyxacantha, the Box-thorn, or Barberry-tree.

Pyxis, a Box, properly made of Box-tree Wood; alſo an Apothecary's Galley-pot: In *Anatomy*, the hollow part of the Hip-bone, otherwiſe call'd *Acetabulum*.

Pyxis Nautica, the Mariners Compaſs.

Q U

Quab, a kind of Fiſh otherwiſe call'd a Water-weeſel, or Eel-powt.

Quack or **Quack-Salver**, (*Dutch*) a Mountebank, a bold and ignorant Pretender to the Art of Phyſick.

Quadraceſſis, (*Lat.*) a *Roman* Coin containing 10 Aſſes, or 2*s.* 6*d.* Sterling.

Quadrageſima, the fortieth Part.

Quadrageſima-Sunday, the firſt Sunday in Lent, ſo call'd from its being about the fortieth Day before *Eaſter*.

Quadrageſimal, belonging to Lent.

Quadran or **Cadran**, (*Fr.*) the Dial-plate of a Watch or Clock; a Sun-dial: In *Poetry*, a Stanza or Staff containing four Verſes.

Quadrangle, (in *Geom.*) a Figure that conſiſts of four Angles, and as many Sides; as a *Square*, *Long Square*, *Rhombus*, &c.

Quadrangular, that belongs to, or is in Form of a Quadrangle.

Quadrans, (among the *Romans*) three Ounces in Weight; the quarter Part of a Pound, or of any whole Thing diviſible into twelve Parts.

Quadrant, (in *Mathem.*) is an Arch that contains the fourth part of a Circle or 90 Degrees: The Space comprehended between a Quadrantal Arch and two Semi-diameters perpendicular one to another in the Center of the Circle, is alſo often call'd a *Quadrant*; from the Figure of which a certain Inſtrument takes its Name, which is of great Uſe in practical Geometry, Aſtronomy, Navigation, &c. Alſo an Inſtrument us'd by Gunners, for levelling, planting, or lowering a Piece of Ordinance.

Quadrant of Altitude, is part of the Furniture of an Artificial Globe, being a thin Braſs-plate divided into 90 Degrees, and marked upwards with 10, 20, 30, &c. which is rivetted to a Braſs-nut fitted to the Meridian, and has a Screw in it to ſcrew upon any Degree of the Meridian; its Uſe is for meaſuring *Altitudes*, to find *Amplitudes* and *Azimuths*, to deſcribe *Almicantar's*, &c.

Quadrant Aſtronomical. See *Aſtronomical Quadrant*.

Quadrant Triangular. See *Triangular Quadrant*.

Quadrantal, (*Lat.*) a Figure that is every way ſquare like a Die; alſo a Veſſel containing eight *Congies* or Gallons; the ſame as *Amphora*.

Quadrantal, belonging to a Quadrant.

Quadrantal Triangle, a Spherick Triangle, that has at leaſt a Quadrant for one of its Sides, and one Angle Right.

Quadrantata Terræ, (in old Records) the fourth part of an Acre of Land.

Quadrate and Line of Shadows, (on a Quadrant) is a Line of natural Tangents, plac'd on the Arks of the Limb, for the more ready meaſuring of Altitudes or Heights. Among *Printers*, *Quadrates* are certain ſquare Pieces of Metal, made uſe of to fill up the Blanks or void Spaces, in compoſing the Lines of a Page.

Quadrate, four-ſquare.

To **Quadrate**, to agree or anſwer; as *The Anſwer does not quadrate with the Queſtion*. In *Gunnery*, To *quadrate* or *ſquare a Piece*, is to ſee whether it be duly plac'd, or well pois'd on the Carriage and Wheels.

Quadratick Equations, (in *Algebra*) are ſuch as retain on the unknown Side, the Square of the Root or Number ſought; and they are either *Simple* or *Adfected*; which See in *Kerſy's Algebra*, *p.* 82.

Quadrature of a Figure, (in *Mathem.*) is the finding of a Square equal to the *Area* or Content of it.

Quadrature of the Circle, is when a Square or any other Right-lined Figure, is found equal to the *Area* of a Circle, or a Right-line equal to its Circumference.

Quadrature of the Parabola. See *Parabolick Space*.

Quadrature of a Surface. See *Cubature*.

Quadratures of the Moon, (in *Aſtron.*) are the middle Points of her Orbit between the Points of Conjunction and Oppoſition, which ſhe comes to, when ſhe is in the firſt and third Quarters: They are ſo call'd becauſe a Line drawn from the Earth to the Moon, is then at Right Angles, with one drawn from the Earth to the Sun.

Quadratus Femoris, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle ſo nam'd from its ſquare Figure; it ariſes from the Proceſs of the Hip-bone call'd *Iſchium*, and is inſerted to the hinder part of the Thigh-bone, partly below the great *Trochanter*; ſo as to aſſiſt the *Marſupialis* in turning the Thigh-bone outwards.

Quadratus Genæ, or **Tetragonus**, is a great ſquare Muſcle that lies under the Skin of the Neck, and is ſpread over the whole lower Region of the Face. It takes its Riſe from the Spines of the *Vertebræ*, alſo from the Skin on the upper part of the *Cucullaris* and Pectoral Muſcle: One part of it is inſerted to the middle of the lower Jaw; but the other broader Portion goes farther to its Implantation in the Cheeks, below the Corner of the Lips.

Quadratus Lumborum, is a ſhort, thick, fleſhy Muſcle, ſituated in the Region of the Loins, or between the laſt Rib and Spine of the *Os Ilium*: It ſprings from the hinder part of the Spine of the ſame Bone, and is let into all the Tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* or Turning-joynts of the Loins, on the in-ſide under the *Pſoas* Muſcle.

Quadriennial, belonging to the Space of four Years.

Quadrigemini, (according to ſome *Anatomiſts*) are four ſmall Muſcles that turn the Thigh toward the out-ſide, and are plac'd upon the Articulation or Joynting of the Thigh, one by another.

Quadrigeſimals. See *Chriſmatis Denarii*.

Quadrilateral Figures, (in *Geom.*) are ſuch Figures, whoſe Sides are four Right-lines, which make as many Angles: Theſe are five in Number, *viz.* the *Rectangle*, *Rhombus*, *Rhomboid*, *Square*, and *Trapezium*; which See under thoſe Articles.

Quadrin, (*Fr.*) a Mite, a ſmall Piece of Money, worth about a Farthing.

Quadrinomial Root, (in *Algebra*) a Root conſiſting of four Names or Parts. See *Binomial*.

Quadripartite, divided into four Parts.

Quadripartition, (in *Mathem.*) a dividing by 4. or a taking the fourth Part of any Number or Quantity.

Quadriremis, a Galley or Sea-Veſſel, with four Banks of Oars.

Quadriſyllable, a Word made up of four Syllables.

Quadrivium, (*Lat.*) a Place where four Ways meet, or that has four Turnings or Partings; as *Carfax* in *Oxford*.

Quadrugata Terræ, (in old Records) a Piece of Land that may be till'd with four Oxen or Horſes.

Quadruped, a four-footed Beaſt.

Quadrupedal, having four Feet.

Quadrupedal or **Quadrupedian Signs**, (in *Aſtrol.*) thoſe Signs that repreſent the Figure of Four-footed Beaſts, *viz.* *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius*, and *Capricorn*.

Quadruple, that is four times as much, four-fold.

Quadruplication, the doubling or folding of a thing four times.

Quæ Plura, was a Writ that lay upon an Inquiſition made by an Eſcheator in any County of ſuch Lands or Tenements as any Man dy'd poſſeſſed of, and all that was in his Poſſeſſion was ſuppos'd not to be found by the Office.

Quæ Servitia. See *Per quæ ſervitia*.

Quæſta, (in ancient Deeds) an Indulgence or Remiſſion of Penance, expos'd to Sale by the Popes; whence the Retailers of them were call'd *Quæſtuarii*.

Quæſtor, an Officer among the old *Romans*, who had the Charge of the Publick Money, as our Treaſurers or Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury have at this Day: Alſo the Pay-Maſter of the Army, in any of the Provinces.

Quæſtores Parricidii, were Quæſtors ſent into the Provinces, by Order of the Senate, to try Criminal Cauſes: Their Power was great, having Lictors and other Officers to attend them; and they were choſen yearly, yet ſometimes they were continued longer.

Quæſtores Urbani, the City-Quæſtors, who receiv'd the Taxes laid upon the People, and went to meet foreign Ambaſſadours, taking care to treat them in their Journey, and to furniſh them an Houſe, at the Charge of the Common-Wealth.

Quæſtus, Gain, Profit, Advantage, a way of getting one's Living or getting Money. In our Law Records, it is taken for that Land which does not deſcend by Hereditary Right, but is gain'd by Labour and Induſtry.

To **Quaff**, to drink large Draughts, to tipple.

Quagmire, a marſhy or boggy Place.

Quail, a ſort of Bird.

To **Quail**, to curdle, as Milk does.

Quaint, neat, fine, accompliſhed.

To **Quake**, to tremble, to ſhake, or ſhiver.

Quakers, a modern Sect of Enthuſiaſts who took Name at firſt from their ſtrange Geſtures and quaking Fits, which came upon them in their Publick Aſſemblies.

Quakeriſm, the Doctrine or Opinion of the Quakers.

Quale Jus, a Judicial Writ that lies where a Religious Perſon has Judgment to recover Land, and is iſſued out to the Eſcheator, between Judgment and Execution, to enquire whether the Party has any Right to recover ſuch Land, or whether Judgment be obtain'd by Colluſion between the Demandant and the Tenant; to the end that the true Lord be not defrauded.

Qualification, Condition of a Thing, particular Quality or Endowment.

To **Qualify**, to give the Quality or Character of; to temper, to appeaſe, to ſoften.

Quality, Condition, Nature; Inclination, Habit; alſo noble Birth, Title of Honour. In a Philoſophical Senſe, it ſignifies the Affections or Properties of any Being; whereby it has an Influence on our Senſes ſo and ſo, or gets ſuch and ſuch a Name.

The **Four firſt Qualities** or **Tactile Qualities**, as ſome count them, are Heat and Cold, Moiſture and Drineſs: The *Four Second Qualities*, or as they may be termed, *Chymical Qualities*, are Volatility and Fixity, Corroſiveneſs and Corroſibility; which See in their Places.

Occult Qualities, certain Qualities ſo named by the Ancients, of which no rational Solution or Account could be given, in their Method, or according to their Principles.

Senſible Qualities, are ſuch as are the more immediate Objects of our Senſes.

Qualm, a fainting Fit, a Scruple of Conſcience.

Qualmiſh, troubled with or ſubject to Qualms.

Quam diu ſe bene geſſerit, (*Lat. i. e.* as long as he ſhall behave himſelf well) a Clauſe often us'd in Letters Patent, for the Grant of Offices, particularly in thoſe of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Quandary, Suſpenſe, a Study or Doubt what to do.

Quantity, Extent, Bigneſs, Number: In *Grammar*, the Meaſure of Syllables, with reſpect to their being pronounced long or ſhort: In *Logick*, Univerſals, Predicaments, and all ſuch Terms: Among Mathematicians and Naturaliſts, it is taken for whatever is capable of being eſtimated, number'd or meaſured in any wiſe; ſo that being compar'd with another thing of the ſame Nature, it may be ſaid to be greater or leſs than, equal or unequal thereto. But *Quantity* may be diſtinguiſh'd into ſeveral ſorts, *viz.*

Moral Quantity, that which depends on the Manners of Men, and the free Determination of their Wills; as Good and Evil, Dignity and Power, Rewards and Puniſhments, the Price and Value of Things, &c.

Natural Quantity, is what Nature furniſhes us with in Matter and its Extenſion, or in the Powers and Forces of Natural Bodies; as Weight, Motion, Heat, Cold, Light, Thickneſs and Thinneſs, &c.

Rational Quantity, ariſes from the Operation of the Underſtanding only, ſuch as the Largeneſs or Narrowneſs of the Mind's Capacity, or of its Conceptions, &c.

Permanent Quantity, as Extenſion into Length, Breadth and Thickneſs.

Succeſſive Quantity, that which is apply'd to Time and Motion.

Tranſcendental Quantity, as Duration or Continuance, the Continuation of any Being's Exiſtence, Time, &c.

Quantity, is alſo divided into *Continued* and *Diſcrete*; which See.

The **Quantity of Matter in any Mixt Body**, is its Meaſure ariſing from the joynt Conſideration of its Bigneſs and Thickneſs: As if a Body be twice as thick, and take up twice as much Space as another, it will be four times as great.

The **Quantity of Motion in any Body**, is its Meaſure that ariſes from the joynt Conſideration of the Quantity of Matter in, and the Swiftneſs of the Motion of that Body.

Quantities Simple and Compound, a Term in *Algebra*. See *Simple and Compound Quantities*.

Quantum Meruit, (*Lat.* i. e. how much he has deſerv'd) an Action upon the Caſe ſo call'd, as being grounded upon a Promiſe, to pay one for doing a thing, as much as he ſhould merit or deſerve.

Quarantaine. See *Quarentine*.

Quardecue, (*Fr.*) the fourth part of a *French* Crown, containing 16 Sols.

Quare ejecit infra Terminum, a Writ that lies for a Leſſee, who is ejected or caſt out of his Farm, before the Term be expired; againſt the Feoffer or Leſſor that ejects, in order to recover the reſidue of the Term.

Quare impedit, a Writ which lies for a Perſon that has purchas'd a Manour, with an Advowſon belonging to it, againſt one that diſturbs him in the Right of his Advowſon by preſenting a Clerk thereto, when the Church is void. It differs from the Writ call'd *Darrein Preſentment*, becauſe that lies where a Man and his Anceſtours formerly preſented, and this for one that is the Purchaſer himſelf.

Quare incumbravit, a Writ that lies againſt a Biſhop, who within ſix Months after the Vacation of a Benefice, beſtows it on his Clerk, while two others are contending at Law for the Right of Preſenting.

Quare intruſit, matrimonio non ſatisfacto, a Writ that lies for a Lord againſt his Tenant being his Ward, who after convenient Marriage offer'd him, marries another, and enters upon his Land without making an Agreement with his Lord and Guardian: But all Wardſhips being taken away by *Act.* 12 *Car.* 2. this Writ is become uſeleſs.

Quare non admiſit, a Writ that lies againſt a Biſhop, refuſing to admit his Clerk, that has recover'd in a Plea of Advowſon.

Quare non permittit, is a Writ which lies for one that has Right to preſent for a Turn, againſt the Proprietary.

Quare obſtruxit, a Writ that lies for him, who having a Liberty to paſs thro' his Neighbour's Ground, cannot enjoy his Right by Reaſon that the Owner has block'd up the Paſſage.

Quarentena, (in old Records) a Furlong, a Quantity of Land, containing 40 Perches.

Quarentina habenda, a Writ that lies for a Widow to enjoy her Quarentine.

Quarentine or **Quarentain**, the Space of forty Days, as the Seaſon of Lent is before *Eaſter*; but more properly a Right allow'd by the Law of *England* to the Widow of a Landed Man, of continuing forty Days after his Deceaſe, in his chief Meſſuage or Manour-Houſe: Alſo a Prohibition of thoſe that come from any infected Place, to enter a Town that is healthful, till forty Days be expir'd.

Quareria, (in ancient Writers) a Quarry of Stone.

Quarrel, Strife, Diſpute, Difference, Brangle; alſo a Pain of Glaſs: In a Law-ſenſe, if a Man releaſe all Quarrels, it ſignifies as much as all Actions Real and Perſonal.

To **Quarrel**, to diſpute or fall out, to find fault with.

Quarrelſome, apt to quarrel, or create Quarrels and Brangles.

Quarril, (*Fr.*) a kind of Coin worth three Half-pence of our Money; the fourth part of a Real.

Quarry, a Place whence Stones are digged out: Among Hunters, the Reward given to Hounds after they have taken the Game: In Falconry, any Fowl that is flown at and kill'd.

To **Quarry**, to feed upon the Quarry.

Quart, an *Engliſh* Meaſure containing two Pints, and being the fourth part of a Gallon; alſo a Sequence of four Cards at the Game call'd *Picket*.

Quartan Ague, is that whoſe Fit returns every fourth Day.

Quartarius, (*Lat.*) the fourth part of a *Roman Congius* or Gallon.

Quartation, a particular manner of purifying Gold us'd by Refiners, who melt three Parts of Silver with one of that noble Metal, and then caſt the Mixture into *Aqua fortis*, which will diſſolve the Silver, and leave the Gold in a black Powder at the bottom.

Quartelois, (*Fr.*) Sur touts or upper Garments, with Coats of Arms quarter'd on them; the old Habit of our *Engliſh* Knights in their Warlike Expeditions.

Quarter, the fourth part of any thing: In Meaſure, the Quantity of eight Buſhels, or the fourth part of a Chaldron: A Quarter in *Aver-du-pois* Weight is 28 Pounds, and in the leſſer Weights the fourth part of a Dram: Among Carpenters, it is a Piece of Timber four Square and four Inches thick: In Heraldry, a Partition of juſt a fourth part of the Field made by two Right-lines; as *He bears Argent a Quarter Gules*.

In Sea-Language, the **Quarter** is that part of the Ship's Hull or main Body, which lies from the Steerage-Room to the Tranſom: A Ship is alſo ſaid to *have a fat* or *broad Quarter*, when the Tuck or Truſſing of it lies deep in the Water.

A **Quarter of Wheat**, is the Quantity of eight Buſhels ſtriked.

Falſe Quarter. See *Falſe*.

In Military Affairs, **Quarter** ſignifies the ſparing of Mens Lives, and giving good Treatment to conquer'd Enemies; as *The Conquerour offer'd good Quarter, the Enemy ask'd Quarter*, &c. Alſo the Ground a Body of Men encamps on, or the Forces themſelves: So 'tis ſaid, *ſuch a Quarter is well fortify'd, the Enemies Quarters were beat up*, &c.

Quarter at a Siege, is an Incampment upon any of the chief Avenues or Paſſages that range about the Place Beſieged, to prevent Relief or Convoys.

vour. This is either commanded by the General of the Army, and then call'd the *King's* or *the General's Quarter*, or else by a Lieutenant-General.

Quarters of Refreshment, the Place or Places, where Troops that have been much harraſs'd are put in, to recover their Strength or Health, during ſome time of the Summer, or Seaſon of the Campaign.

Winter-Quarters, the Place or Places where Troops are lodg'd during the Winter: Alſo ſometimes the Space of Time between two Campaigns; as *The Army is marching into Winter-Quarters, the Winter-Quarters will be but ſhort.*

Quarters in a Clock or Movement, are little Bells which ſound the Quarters, or other Parts of an Hour.

Quarters of Heaven, are the four principal Points, *viz.* Eaſt, Weſt, North and South. Among Aſtrologers, certain Interſections of the Sphere, as well in the World as in the *Zodiack*, of which two are termed Oriental, and counted Maſculine; the other two being Occidental and Feminine.

Quarters of the Moon, when the Moon is diſtant from the Sun a Quarter of the *Zodiack* or three Signs, turning to us juſt half her inlighten'd Body, ſhe is ſaid *To be in the firſt Quarter.* But when ſhe comes to be diametrically oppoſite to the Sun, and ſhews us her whole inlighten'd Body, that Appearance is call'd *Full Moon* or *Oppoſition*: Laſtly, when the Moon goes on towards her Conjunction, ſhe ſhews more than half of her inlighten'd Body, and that Appearance is call'd *The third* or *laſt Quarter.*

To **Quarter**, to break or cut into Quarters.

Quarter-Bullet, a Bullet quarter'd into four or eight Parts.

Quarter-Days, the Days that begin the four Quarters of the Year, *viz.* The Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, commonly call'd Lady-day, *March* 25; The Feſtival of St. *John* Baptiſt, or Midſummer-day, *June* 24; The Feaſt of St. *Michael* the Archangel, or Michaelmas-day, *September* 29; and the Nativity of our Lord God, or Chriſtmas-day, *December* 25.

Quarter-Deck of a Ship, all that part which ranges over the Steerage, to the Maſter's Round-houſe, or Cabbin.

Quarter-Maſter, a Military Officer, whoſe Buſineſs is to look after the Quarters or Lodgings of the Soldiers: Beſides the Quarter-Maſter General of the whole Army, every Regiment of Foot has a Quarter-Maſter, and every Troop of Horſe one, who is to do the ſame for thoſe Bodies.

Quarter-Maſters at Sea, certain Officers, whoſe Duty it is to rummage in the Ship's Hold upon all Occaſions, to overlook the Steward in the Delivery of Victuals to the Cook; as alſo in his pumping and drawing the Beer, *&c.* Theſe Officers are more or fewer according to the Ship's Burden, and are likewiſe employ'd in the loading of it.

Quarter-pierced, (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when there is a Hole of a Square Figure made in the middle of a Croſs.

Quarter-round, See *Echinus.*

Quarter-Seſſions, a Court held by the Juſtices of Peace in every County, once every Quarter of a Year, to determine Civil and Criminal Cauſes.

Quarter-Staff, a kind of Weapon us'd by Foreſters, Park-keepers, *&c.*

Quarter-Waiters, Officers that attend by turns, for a quarter of a Year, at a Prince's Court.

Quarter-Watch, (in Sea-affairs.) See *Watch.*

Quarter-Winds, is when the Wind comes in from the Main-maſt Shrowds even with the Quarter.

Quarterage, a Quarter's Salary or Allowance.

Quartering, (among Sea-men) is when a Ship under Sail goes at large, neither by a Wind, nor before the Wind, but as it were betwixt both. Alſo when a Ship ſails with Quarter-Winds, ſhe is ſaid *To go Quartering*: This Term is alſo us'd when a Piece of Ordinance may be ſo traverſed, as to ſhoot in the ſame Line, or on the ſame Point of the Compaſs as the Ship's Quarter bears.

Quartern, a ſort of Meaſure, the fourth part of a Pint.

Quartile, (in *Aſtrol.*) is an Aſpect of the Planets, when they are 3 Signs, or 90 Degrees diſtant from each other, and it is marked thus □.

Quarto, a Book is ſaid *To be in Quarto*, when 'tis ſo printed that every Sheet of it makes four Leaves.

Quartzum, a kind of Metallick Stone.

To **Quaſh**, to overthrow or make void, to ſpoil or bring to nothing, to diſappoint.

Quaſi modo Sunday, Low-Sunday, or the next after Eaſter, ſo call'd from the firſt Words of the *Latin* Hymn ſung at Maſs on that Day, beginning thus, *Quaſi modo geniti, &c.*

† **Quaſſation**, a ſhaking, or brandiſhing; a ſhattering.

Quater-Couſins, fourth Couſins, the laſt Degree of Kindred; whence 'tis ſaid of Perſons whoſe Friendſhip declines, *That they are not Quater or Cater Couſins.*

Quaternary, belonging to a Quaternion.

Quaternio or **Quaternus**, (in old Records) a Book or Volume; properly in *Quarto*, having each Sheet folded into four Leaves.

Quaternion, the Number of Four, as *A Quaternion of Learned Men*, a *Quaternion* or *File of four Soldiers.*

A **Quatrain**, a Stanza or Staff of four Verſes; alſo a *French* Farthing.

Quaver, a Meaſure of Time in Muſick, being the half of a Crotchet, as a Crotchet is the half of a Minim, a Minim the half of a Semi-brief, *&c.* Alſo a Shake or Trill in Singing.

To **Quaver**, to run a Diviſion with the Voice.

Quaviver, a ſort of Fiſh that delights in *Aqua viva*, (as the Name ſeems to import) *i. e.* Water that flows with a ſtrong and vigorous Stream: It is otherwiſe call'd a *Sea-dragon.*

Quay or **Key**, a broad ſpace of Ground pav'd upon the Shoar of a River or Harbour, for the loading and unloading of Goods.

Queach, a thick buſhy Plot of Ground, a Place full of Shrubs or Brambles.

Quean, a Drab, a Jade, a naſty Slut.

Queaſy, ſickiſh at Stomach, apt to vomit.

Queen, is either a Soveraign Princeſs that holds the Crown by Right of Bloud, or one that is marry'd to a King; which laſt is commonly call'd *Queen Conſort*: *Queen* is alſo a Term us'd at Cards and Cheſs-Play.

Queen Dowager, a King's Widow that lives upon her Dowry.

Queen's College, a College in *Oxford*, which took Name from Queen *Philippa*, Wife of K. *Edward* III. and was founded by her Chaplain *Robert de Eglesfield*, Rector of *Burgh* under *Stanmore* in *Weſtmorland*, A. D. 1340.

Queen-Gold, a Duty or Revenue that belongs to every Queen of *England*, during her Marriage to the King, and ariſes from certain Fines or Offerings, for divers Grants made by the King, upon Contracts, Agreements, Pardons, *&c.*

Queen of Hungary's Water, See *Hungary.*

Queer, (Canting-word) odd, fantaſtical, foppiſh.

Queeſt, a Bird otherwiſe call'd a Ring-dove.

Que Eſtate, (*Fr.* in Common Law) is a Plea whereby a Man intitling another to Land, *&c.*

ſays, That the ſame Eſtate he had, he has from him.

Qui eſt Meſme, (*i. e.* that is the ſame) a Term of Art us'd in an Action of Treſpaſs, or ſuch like, for a poſitive Juſtification of the very Act complained of by the Plaintiff as a Wrong.

Queint, (old Word) quenched, alſo ſtrange.

To **Quell**, to reſtrain, to keep under, to ſtop.

Quem redditum reddit, a Judicial Writ that lies for him to whom a Rent-ſeck or Rent-charge is granted by Fine levy'd in the Queen's Court, againſt the Tenant of the Land that refuſes to attorn to, or own him as Lord, to cauſe ſuch an Attournment.

Queue, a Term corruptly us'd by Heralds for the *French* Word *Queue*, *i. e.* the Tail of a Beaſt, *&c.* Thus if a Lion be repreſented with a forked or double Tail, they ſay, *He is double Queued.*

Quentin, a ſort of Linnen-cloth.

Quercula, (*Lat.*) Oak of *Jeruſalem*; *Quercula Minor*, the Herb Germander.

Quercus, the Oak-tree.

Querela, a Complaint, a bewailing or lamenting, when one finds himſelf grieved with a thing: In old Records, an Action or Suit at Law preferr'd in any Court of Juſtice, where the Plaintiff was *Querens* or Complainant, and the Complaint or Declaration was *Querela*; whence the *Engliſh* Word *Quarrel*.

Querela coram Regina & Conſilio diſcutienda & terminanda, a Writ whereby one is call'd to juſtify a Complaint of a Treſpaſs made to the Queen herſelf, before the Queen and her Council.

Querela freſcæ fortiæ, is a Writ of freſh Force. See *Freſh Force*.

Querens non invenit Plegium, a Return made by the Sheriff, upon a Writ directed to him, with this Condition inſerted, *Si* A *fecerit* B *ſecurum de clamore ſuo proſequendo*.

Querent, an Enquirer, the Perſon that demands a Queſtion of an Aſtrologer.

Querimonious, complaining, making Moan, bewailing.

Queriſta, (in old *Records*) a Queriſter or Boy that ſings in the Quire of a Church.

Querk or **Quirk**, a Cavil, Shift or Fetch; as *The Querks and Tricks of the Law.*

Quern, a Hand-mill: The *Querns* a Shole in the Sea about a Mile broad, lying North-Weſt from the *Brake*.

Querpo. See *Cuerpo*.

Querquedula, (*Lat.*) the Teal, a Water-fowl.

Querries, (from the *French* Word *Ecurie* a Stable) Perſons that are converſant in the Queen's Stables, and have the Charge of her Horſes committed to them.

Querry, alſo ſignifies a Prince's Stables. A *Gentleman of the Querry*, one of thoſe Gentlemen, whoſe Office it is to hold the Queen's Stirrup, when ſhe mounts on Horſe-back.

Querulous, (*Lat.*) apt to complain, full of Complaint, moanful, doleful.

Query, Queſtion, Propoſition, Doubt.

Quæſited, (among *Aſtrologers*) the Perſon or Thing enquired after.

Queſt, Search; as *To go in queſt of new Adventures.*

Queſt. See *Inqueſt*.

Queſt or **Queſt-Men**, Perſons who are choſen yearly in every Ward, and meet about *Chriſtmas*, to enquire into Abuſes and Miſdemeanours committed therein, eſpecially ſuch as relate to Weights and Meaſures.

To **Queſt**, to go in queſt of, or ſeek out, as Hunting-Dogs do; to vent or wind as a Spaniel does.

Queſta, (in ancient Writers) a Queſt, Inqueſt or Inquiry made upon the Oaths of an impannell'd Jury.

Queſtion, a Demand to which an Anſwer is requir'd; a Doubt, an Account: *Queſtions* are alſo Propoſitions made by way of Diſpute; as *Cicero's Tuſculan Queſtions*.

To **Queſtion**, to ask Queſtions, to call into Queſtion, to doubt.

Queſtionable, that may be called in Queſtion, or to an Account; doubtful, uncertain.

Queſtioniſt, a Student in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, that ſtands for the Degree of Batchelour of Arts.

Queſtor, a Publick Treaſurer, the Chamberlain of a City. See *Quæſtor*.

Queſtus. See *Quæſtus*.

Queſtus eſt nobis, is the Form of a Writ of Nuſance, which lies againſt him to whom the Houſe or other thing that breeds the Nuſance is alienated or made over.

To **Quetch**, to budge or ſtir.

Queue d'Hironde, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a Swallow's Tail, a kind of Out-work, whoſe Sides open and ſpread towards the Head or Campaign, and draw cloſe, or grow narrow at the *Gorge*.

Quia improvide, (*Lat.*) is taken for a *Superſedeas* granted in behalf of a Clerk of the *Chancery*, ſued againſt the Privilege of that Court in the Common Pleas, or in many other Caſes where a Writ is falſely ſued out.

To **Quibble.** See *To Pun*.

Quick-Silver, a Prodigy among Metals, which is fluid like Water; and tho' a very heavy Body, yet it eaſily flies away, when ſet over the Fire.

Quiddany or **Quiddeny**, Conſerve of Quinces.

Quiddity, (in School-*Philoſophy*) the Eſſence, Being, or Definition of a Thing; alſo a Quirk or ſubtil Queſtion, a Pun.

Quid Juris clamat, (*Lat.*) a Judicial Writ that lies for the Grantee of a Reverſion or Remainder, when the particular Tenant refuſes to attorn to, or acknowledge the new Lord.

Quid pro quo, (*i. e.* what for what) a Law-Phraſe when there is a mutual Performance of a Contract or Agreement by both Parties, and one thing is given for another of like Value; as Ten Pounds in Money for a Horſe, *&c.* Among *Phyſicians*, it is when a Medicine of one Nature or Quality is put for another.

Quiet, that is at reſt, peaceable, peaceful, calm; alſo Reſt, or Peace.

Quietare, to make Quiet: In our old Deeds, to quit, acquit, diſcharge, or ſave harmleſs.

Quiete clamare, to quit Claim, or renounce all Pretenſion of Right and Title.

Quietiſm, the Doctrine or Opinions of the Quietiſts.

Quietiſts, a Sect of Religious Perſons lately ſprung up among the *Roman* Catholicks, ſo call'd from their profound Study and Contemplation.

Quietus eſt, (*i. e.* he is acquitted) a Phraſe us'd by the Clerk of the Pipe and Auditors in the Exchequer, in their Acquittances and Diſcharges given to Accountants: A *Quietus eſt* granted to the Sheriff likewiſe diſcharges him of all Accounts due to the Queen.

Quietus Redditus, a Quit-Rent, or ſmall Acknowledgment paid in Money to ſome Lords of Manours. See *Quit-Rent*.

Quinarius, the Number of Five; alſo a *Roman* Coin of the Value of five *Aſſes*, or half the *Denarius*, equal to 3 Pence 3 Farthings *Engliſh*.

Quincumpeda, a Perch or Rod of five Foot long.

Quincunx, five Ounces, five Inches, or five Twelfths of any entire thing divided into twelve

Parts; alſo a Meaſure of about half a Pint: In *Aſtrology*, an Aſpect when Planets are diſtant 5 Signs or 150 Degrees, which is marked thus Vc or Q.

Quindecagon, (in *Geom.*) a plain Figure of fifteen Angles and Sides; which if they be all equal one to another, is call'd a *Regular Quindecagon*.

Quinquaceſſis, a *Roman* Coin of 50 Aſſes, Value 2 *s.* 1 *d.* ob. in *Engliſh* Money.

Quinquageſima Sunday, ſo nam'd from its being about the fiftieth Day before *Eaſter*, and commonly call'd *Shrove-Sunday*.

Quinquatria, certain Feaſts kept at *Rome*, in Honour of *Minerva*, for five Days together; whence they had their Name.

Quinqueangled Figure, (in *Geom.*) a Figure conſiſting of five Angles; the ſame as *Pentagon*.

Quinquenervia Plantago, the middle ſort of Plantain, an Herb ſo call'd from its five Fibres or Strings.

Quinquennales Ludi, were Games celebrated every five Years in divers Cities in Honour of ſuch Emperours as had been Deify'd or enroll'd among the Gods.

Quinquennial, belonging to the Space of five Years, or that is of ſo long Continuance.

Quinquepartite, divided into five Parts.

Quinque Portus. See *Cinque Ports*.

Quinqueremis, a Galley with five Oars on a Seat.

Quinque-viri Menſarii, (among the *Romans*) five Men appointed by the Conſuls to diſcharge the Debts of the People that were ruin'd by Uſuries and Exactions.

Quinquina, otherwiſe call'd *The Jeſuits Powder*; a kind of Bark brought from *Peru* in *America*, and counted a great Remedy againſt Agues, Feavers, *&c.*

Quinſieme. See *Quinzieme*.

Quinſy or **Squinſy**, a Diſeaſe in the Throat. See *Squinancy* and *Angina*.

Quint, a Sequence of five Cards of the ſame Colour, at Picket.

Quint-Exact, (old Law-Term) the laſt Call of a Defendant, who is ſued to an Outlawry; ſo that if he does not appear, he is return'd *Outlawed* by the Judgment of the Coroners; and if a Woman, *Waved*. See *Exigent*.

Quintain, (*Fr.*) a Game or Sport ſtill in Uſe at Marriages in *Shrop*-ſhire and elſewhere, which conſiſts in running a tilt on Horſe-back, with Poles againſt a thick Plank or Poſt fixt in the Ground for that purpoſe: He that breaks moſt Poles, and ſhews moſt Activity, wins the Prize, which was formerly a Peacock, and now a Garland.

Quintal or **Kintal**, an hundred Pound-Weight at ſix ſcore *per Cent.* of Lead, Iron, and other Metals. See *Kintal*.

Quinteſſence, (*Lat.*) the pureſt Subſtance drawn out of any Natural Body; a Medicine made of the efficacious active Particles of its Ingredients ſeparated from all *Faces* or Dregs; the Spirit, chief Force, or Virtue of any thing.

Quinteſſential, belonging to Quinteſſence.

Quintile, (in *Aſtrol.*) one of the new Aſpects invented by *Kepler*, and thus noted C. or Q. It happens when Planets are diſtant a fifth Part of the *Zodiack*, or 72 Degrees one from another.

Quintilis, the Month of *July*, at firſt ſo call'd by the ancient *Romans*, as being the fifth Month from *March*.

Quintuple, that is five times as much, five-fold.

Quinzain, a Stanza or Staff of fifteen Verſes.

Quinzieme or **Quinzime**, (*Fr. i. e.* fifteenth) a certain Tax ſo call'd, becauſe it is rais'd upon the fifteenth Part of Mens Lands and Goods. See *Fifteenth*: Alſo the fifteenth Day after any Feſtival; as The *Quinzaine of St. John Baptiſt*.

Quip, a Gibe, Jeer, or Flout.

Quire, that part of a Church, where the Divine Service is ſaid or ſung. See *Choir*; alſo the Quantity of 24 or 25 Sheets of Paper.

A Book in Quires, a Book that is in Sheets or unbound.

Quiriſter, one that ſings in the Quire of a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church.

Quirites, a Name anciently given to the People of *Rome*, from *Cures* a City of the *Sabines*, with whom *Romulus* made an Alliance, and ſhar'd his City with them; ſo that both the ſaid People, being united into one Body, were call'd by one common Name *Quirites*.

Quirk. See *Querk*.

Quirry or **Querry**, the Groom of a Stable.

Quiſtrel, (old Word) a proud, twittering, twatling Goſſip.

Quit, ſafe or free from.

To **Quit**, to leave, forſake, go from, or part with; to leave off, or give over, to free, diſpenſe with, or excuſe.

Quit-claim, (Law-Term) a Releaſe or acquitting of a Perſon from any Action that ſuch a one had, has, or may have againſt him: Alſo a quitting of one's Claim or Title.

Quit-Rent, a certain ſmall Rent or Acknowledgment paid yearly by ſeveral Tenants of Manours; and ſo call'd becauſe ſuch Payment does acquit the Tenant from all other Services or Duties to the Lord. In ſome old Records, 'tis expreſs'd *White Rent*, becauſe paid in Silver.

Quitaſole, a *Spaniſh* Word for an Umbrello.

Quitch-graſs or **Couch-graſs**, a ſort of Herb.

Quitter, the Matter of a Sore or Ulcer.

Quiver, a Caſe for Arrows.

To **Quiver**, to ſhiver or ſhake.

Quo Jure, (*Lat. i. e.* by what Right) a Writ that lies for a Man who has Land, in which another challenges Common of Paſture Time out of Mind; and it is to force him to ſhew by what Title he lays Claim to the Common.

Quo Minus, is a Writ that lies for him that has a Grant of *Houſe-boot* and *Hay-boot* in another Man's Wood, againſt the Grantor making ſuch Waſte, that the Grantee cannot enjoy his Right: Alſo a Writ, which any Man that pays the Queen a Fee-Farm Rent, may have out of the Exchequer againſt any other Perſon for any Debt or Dammage, and brings the Cauſe to Tryal in that Court.

Quo Warranto. (*i. e.* by what Warrant or Authority) a Writ that lies againſt a Corporation or private Perſon, that uſurps any Franchiſe or Liberty upon the Queen; as to have Waif, Stray, Fair, Market, Court-Baron, *&c.* without a good Title: Or elſe againſt one that intrudes himſelf as Heir into Land.

Quod Clerici beneficiati de Cancellaria, a Writ to exempt a Clerk of the *Chancery* from contributing to the Proctors of the Clergy in Parliament.

Quod Clerici non eligantur in Officio Ballivi, *&c.* a Writ which lies for a Clergy-man, who by reaſon of ſome Land he has, is made or about to be made a Bailiff, Beadle, Reeve, or ſome ſuch like Officer.

Quod ei deforceat, a Writ that lies for a Tenant in Tail, in Dower, or for Life, againſt him that enter'd, and took away the Land recovered, or againſt his Heir.

Quod permittat, a Writ lying for the Heir of him that is diſſeiſed, or put out of Poſſeſſion of his Common of Paſture, againſt the Heir of the Diſſeiſor deceaſed.

Quod Perſona nec Prebendarii, *&c.* a Writ that lies for Spiritual Perſons, who are diſtrained

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in their Spiritual Poſſeſſions, for the Payment of a Tax call'd a *Fifteenth*, with the reſt of the Pariſh.

Quodlibet, (*i. e.* what one will) a Quiddity, a Querk or Fetch.

Quodlibets or **Quodlibetical Queſtions**, certain Queſtions ingeniouſly diſputed *pro* and *con*, in the Schools at an Univerſity; where a Man may hold what part of the Controverſy he pleaſes.

Quoil or **Coil**, (Sea-Term) the Ring of a Cable, Hawſer, or other Rope, when the *Fakes* or Turns are laid upon one another. If half the Cable or Rope be cut off, and ſo laid up, it is call'd a *Half-quoil*.

To **Quoil**, is to lay the Turns of a Rope round after ſuch a manner on the Deck or Floor of the Ship, that ſo it may be more readily ſtowed out of the Way, and alſo run out ſmooth and free, without *Knecks* or *Kenks*, *i. e.* without Twiſtings or Doublings.

Quoin or **Coin**, a Wedge faſten'd on the Deck, cloſe to the Breech of the Carriages of the great Guns, to keep them firm up to the Ship's Sides. See *Coins*.

Quorum, (*Lat. i, e.* of whom) a Word often us'd in our Statutes, and in the Commiſſions of Juſtices of the Peace: Thus where a Commiſſion is directed to ſeven Perſons, or to any three of them, among whom A B and C D are to be two; there A B and C D are ſaid *To be of the Quorum*, becauſe the reſt cannot proceed without them. So a *Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum*, is one without whom the reſt of the Juſtices cannot act, in ſome Caſes.

Quota, a Share of Contribution; as *He was obliged to find his Quota*: In old Records, an Impoſition or Tax to be levied in equal manner.

Quotation, a quoting or citing.

To **Quote**, to cite, alledge, or bring in an Author or Paſſage.

Quotidian, that happens every Day, daily.

Quotidian Ague, an Ague whoſe Fits return every Day.

Quotient, (in *Arithm.*) the Number that ſhews quoties or how many times the *Diviſor* or Number dividing is contain'd in the *Dividend*, or Number to be divided: As if 15 were to be divided by 5, which contains it juſt three times; then 3 is the Quotient in that Diviſion.

Quotient Geometrical. See *Diviſion Geometrical*.

Quoyl. See *Quoil*.

Quyke, a Word anciently us'd for a quick or living Beaſt.

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TO **Rabate**, (in *Falconry*) a Hawk is ſaid to Rabate, when by the Motion of the Bearer's Hand, ſhe recovers the Fiſt.

To **Rabbet**, to channel Boards, a Term us'd by Carpenters and Joyners: Among Shipwrights, *Rabbiting* is the letting in of the Planks, to the Ship's Keel which is conveniently hollow'd away, that the Planks may joyn the better and cloſer; and this hollowing is termed *The Rabbet of the Keel*.

Rabbin or **Rabby**, a Doctor or Teacher of the Jewiſh Law.

Rabbinical, belonging to the Rabbies.

Rabbiniſt, one that follows, or is skill'd in their Doctrine or Opinions.

Rabble, the Dregs or Riff-raff of the People.

Rabid, (*Lat.*) mad, furious, outragious.

Rabies, Rage, Fury, Madneſs, as of Dogs; Fierceneſs, Terribleneſs.

Rabies Hydrophobica. See *Hydrophoby*.

Rabinet, the ſmalleſt Piece of Ordinance but one; being 1½ Inch Diameter at the Bore, 5 Foot 6 Inches long, and weighing 300 Pounds: It takes a Charge of 6 Ounces of Powder, and carries a Ball 1¼ Inch Diameter, and 8 Ounces Weight: its Point-blank Shot is 70 Paces.

Race, (*Fr.*) a Lineage or Generation proceeding from Father to Son: Alſo the Courſe or running of Perſons a Foot or on Horſe-back, ſtriving who ſhall get to the Goal or Place appointed before the other.

Racha, an *Hebrew* Word of Reproach or Diſdain, ſignifying ſhallow or empty.

Rachel, (*i. e.* a Sheep) the Daughter of *Laban*, and one of *Jacob*'s Wives.

Rachet, (*Fr.* old Law-Term) the ſame as *Theftbote*, a Recompence or Fine paid for the Redemption of a Thief.

Rack, a Wooden Frame made to hold Hay or other Fodder for Cattel; or to lay Spits on in a Kitchin: Alſo an Engine with Cords and Strings to force a Confeſſion from an Offender, ſuch as was brought into the Tower of *London*, by *John Holland* Duke of *Exeter*: This Engine was then in Deriſion call'd *The Duke's Daughter*, and is now quite out of Uſe in *England*.

Rack of Mutton or **Veal**, the hinder part of the Neck.

To **Rack**, to put upon the Rack, to torture or torment. To *Rack Wine*, to draw it off from the Lees or Dregs.

Rack-Vintage, the ſecond Voyage uſually made by our Merchants into *France* for racked Wines.

Racket, an Inſtrument to throw the Ball with at Tennis-play.

Rackoon, a Creature in New-*England*, which ſleeps all Day in a hollow Tree, and in Moon-ſhine Nights goes out to feed on Clams by the Sea-ſide, when the Tide is low, where it is hunted by Dogs: It has a Tail like a Fox, and in other reſpects much reſembles a Badger, being cloth'd with a thick and deep Furr.

Radegund, (*Sax.* favourable Counſel) a proper Name of Women.

Radiæus Externus & Internus, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) certain Muſcles of the Wriſt; one of which ſerves to bend it, and the other to ſtretch it out.

Radiancy, Brightneſs.

Radiant, bright, ſhining, ſparkling or glittering like the Sun-beams.

Radiation, a darting or caſting forth Rays or Beams of Light. In *Opticks*, it is conſider'd as threefold, *viz.* Direct, Reflected and Refracted. See *Ray*.

Radical, belonging to the Root, inbred.

Radical Moiſture, a Term us'd by ſome Writers to expreſs that fundamental Juice which they will have to be ſpread like a Dew thro' all the Parts of an Animal Body, in order to nouriſh and preſerve the Natural Heat, as the Oil in a Lamp keeps up and feeds the Flame.

Radical Queſtion, (in *Aſtrol.*) is a Queſtion propos'd, when the Lord of the Aſcendant and Lord of the Hour are of one Nature and Triplicity.

Radical Sign, a Term in *Algebra*. See *Surd Root*.

Radicality, a being radical, or a Quality which has Relation to a Root.

Radicated, rooted, or that has taken Root.

Radicula, (*Lat.*) a little Root, a Radiſh-root; alſo the Herb Soap-weed, good to waſh Wooll with.

Radicle, a Word us'd by Herbaliſts, to expreſs that Part of the Seed of a Plant which upon its Growth becomes its Root.

Radius, (*Lat.*) a Ray or Beam of the Sun, or other bright Star. In *Geometry*, it is the ſame with the *Semi-diameter*, or half the *Diameter* of a Circle; See thoſe Terms. In *Opticks*, a ſtraight Line full of Light, or an inlightening made by a Right-Line: See *Ray*. In *Anatomy*, the upper and leſſer Bone of the Arm, between the Elbow and the Wriſt; alſo the greateſt Bone of the Leg.

Among Aſtrologers, **Radius** or **Ray**, is taken for the Configuration or Aſpect of two Stars; So *Saturn* is ſaid *To behold* Venus *with a hoſtile Ray*, when ſhe is ſquare with him.

Radix, the Root of a Tree or Plant, particularly a Radiſh; the Principle or Ground of any thing: In *Grammar*, a primitive or original *Hebrew* Word. In *Anatomy*, the Sole of the Foot.

In *Aſtrology*, **Radix** is us'd for the beginning of Things, or the Ground-work; whence is inferr'd the Reaſon of computing the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies relating to ſuch a Perſon or Thing: So the Figure drawn for the time of any Perſon's Birth is call'd the *Radix*, with reſpect to Directions, Progreſſions, Revolutions, *&c.*

Radknights. See *Rodknights*.

Raffle or **Raffling**, a Game when the ſame Point is thrown with ſeveral Dice.

Raft, a Float-boat of Timber.

Rafter, a Piece of Timber for Building.

Rag, a Tatter or old Piece of Cloth. Among Hunters, *Rag* or *Rake*, is a Company or Herd of young Colts.

Rag-bolts, (in a Ship) a ſort of Iron-Pins full of Jaggs or Barbs on each Side, to keep them from flying out of the Holes, into which they are driven.

Rag-wort, an Herb of a bitter Taſte, and cleanſing Quality.

Rage, (*Fr.*) extreme Paſſion, Fury, Madneſs.

Raggamuffin, a pitiful raſcally Fellow.

Ragged, beſet with Rags, jagged or notched. *Ragged Hawk*, (in *Falconry*) a Hawk that has its Feathers broken.

Ragguled, (in *Heraldry*) a Term us'd when the Out-Lines of an Ordinary are ragged or notch'd after an irregular manner, in which reſpect it differs from *Indented*; as *He bears Sable a Croſs Ragguled Or*.

Ragoo, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) an high-ſeaſon'd Diſh of Meat, after the *French* Way.

Raja, (*Lat.*) the Ray or Scate; a Sea-fiſh. *Raja Clavata* the Thorn-back or Maid.

Rail, a wooden Fence to encloſe a Place: Alſo a ſort of Bird ſo nam'd, as ſome think, by reaſon of the Feathers that hang looſe from its Neck reſembling a gather'd Piece of Cloth, that Women uſually wear about their Necks in their Dreſſing-Rooms, and which is likewiſe call'd a *Rail* or *Night-rail*.

Raillery. See *Rallery*.

Raimund, (*Germ. i. e.* quiet Peace) a proper Name of Men.

Rainbow, a Meteor of divers Colours, *viz.* red, purple, blew, green, yellow, *&c.* produced by the Refraction of the Sun-beams, to a hollow wateriſh Cloud.

Raip, a Rod to meaſure Ground.

To **Raiſe**, to lift or lift up, to ſet higher; to levy or gather, to encreaſe, to prefer or advance; to occaſion or cauſe.

To **Raiſe a Deck**. See *Deck*.

Raiſed in Fleſh, a Term us'd by Falconers, when a Hawk proſpers or grows fat.

Rake, a well known Tool for Husbandry: *Rake* of Colts. See *Rag*.

In Sea-Language, the **Rake of a Ship**, is ſo much of her Hull or Main Body, as hangs over both the ends of her Keel; that part of it which is before, being call'd her *Rake forward on*, as the other Part at the ſetting on of the Stern-poſt is termed her *Rake afterward on*: The hindermoſt part of the Rudder is alſo call'd *The Rake of the Rudder*.

Rake or **Rake-ſhame**, a baſe raſcally Fellow.

Raked Table, a Term in *Architecture*. See *Table*.

Raker, one that is employ'd in cleanſing the Streets. See *Scavenger*.

Rallery, (*Fr.*) pleaſant drolling or playing upon an Diſcourſe; jeſting, jeering.

To **Rally**, to play and droll upon, to banter or jeer: In Military Affairs, to gather together diſperſed Troops.

Ralph, (*Germ.*) a proper Name of Men, contracted from *Rodolph*, *i. e.* helpful counſel.

Ram, a Male Sheep, alſo a Warlike Engine, anciently made uſe of to batter Walls, *&c.*

Ram's Head, an Iron-Leaver to heave up great Stones with: Among Sea-men, a great Block or Pulley, with three Shivers into which the Ropes call'd *Halliards* are put, and at the Head of it other Ropes nam'd Ties are let into a Hole.

To **Ram**, to beat or drive in.

Ramadam, the *Mahometans* Lent, during which they faſt all the Day long with ſo much Superſtition, that they dare not waſh their Mouths, nor ſwallow their Spittle.

Ramage, Boughs or Branches of Trees: A *Ramage-Hawk* or *Falcon*, one that is wild and coy, as having been long amidſt the Boughs, preying for it ſelf.

Ramale, (*Lat.*) a ſeared or dead Bough cut off from a Tree.

To **Ramble**, to go up and down, to go aſtray.

Ramberge, (*Fr.*) a kind of ſwift Galley or Advice-Boat.

Rambooz or **Rambuze**, a ſort of Drink chiefly us'd at *Cambridge*, being made of Wine, Ale, Eggs and Sugar; but in Summer, of Milk, Wine, Sugar and Roſe-Water.

Ramequin, (*Fr.* in Cookery) toaſted Cheeſe and Bread, a Toaſt and Cheeſe. *Ramequins* are alſo ſmall Slices of Bread-crum cover'd with a Farce made of pounded Cheeſe, Eggs and other Ingredients bak'd in a Pie-pan: They are made of a round or ſquare Figure, and ſerve either for Out-works, or to garniſh other Diſhes.

Ramex, (*Lat.*) Rupture or Burſtenneſs.

Ramification, (in *Anat.*) the ſpreading of ſmall Branches of the Veſſels that iſſue out from one large one: Thus the ſeveral Branches of the *Aorta* or great Artery, by which the Arterial Bloud is convey'd to all the outward Parts of the Body are call'd the Ramifications of that Artery.

Ramilia, (in old *Latin* Records) Lopping and Topping; the Branches or Heads of Trees cut off or blown down.

Ramiſt, a Follower of *Peter Ramus*, a modern Writer, noted for reducing many of the Liberal Arts and Sciences into an elegant Method and Abridgment.

Rammer, an Inſtrument to drive Stones or wooden Piles into the Ground: Among Gunners, a Staff with a round Piece of Wood at the end of it, ſomewhat leſs than the Bore of the Ordinance, to drive home the Powder, with the Shot and Wadding to the Breech of the Piece.

Rammiſh, that ſmells rank like a Ram or Goat.

Ramolade, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a kind of Sauce made of Parſley, Chibbol, Anchovies, and Capers all chopt ſmall, and well temper'd in a Diſh with a little Pepper, Salt, Nutmeg, Oil and Vinegar.

To **Ramp**, to [illegible], friſk or jump about, to play Gambols or wanton Tricks.

Rampant, ramping, wanton: In *Heraldry*, it i when a Lion or other Beaſt of Prey is painted in Poſture of climbing or ſtanding upright on th hinder Legs, and rearing up the Fore-feet directl againſt the Dexter or right Point of the Eſcut cheon, as it were ready to combat with an E nemy.

Rampa

Rampart or **Rampier**, (in *Fortif.*) a great maſſy Bank of Earth rais'd about the Body of a Place, conſiſting of ſeveral Baſtions and Courtins, to keep off the Enemies great Shot, and to cover the Buildings; where the Soldiers continually keep Guard, and Cannon is planted for the Defence of the Place.

Rampick, (old Word) a Tree that begins to decay at the top thro' Age.

Rampions, a kind of Root proper for Sallets.

Ramſons or **Buckrams**, a ſort of Herb.

Ramus, (*Lat.*) a Bough, Branch, or Arm of a Tree. In *Anatomy*, any Branch of the greater Veſſels.

Ramus Anterior, (ſc. *Vena ſubcutanea*) a Branch of the Subcutaneous Vein, which paſſes under the Muſcles of the Bone of the Arm call'd *Ulna*, to the little Finger, and there joyns a Branch of the *Cephalica*.

Ramus Poſterior, another Branch of the Subcutaneous Vein of the Arm, running near the Elbow: It ſends out a Branch that goes to the Wriſt, and afterwards uniting with the *Cephalica Interior*, it makes up the *Mediana*.

Ran, an old *Saxon* Word ſignifying an open or publick Theft, and ſtill us'd in this Expreſſion, *He has taken all he could rap and ran.*

Rana, (*Lat.*) the Frog, a Living-Creature; alſo the Frog of a Horſe's Hoof.

Rana Piſcatrix, a Sea-fiſh call'd the Toad-fiſh, or Fiſhing-frog.

Rancour, conceal'd or ſecret Grudge, Spite, Spleen, or inveterate Hatred, which a Man keeps in his Breaſt till he finds an Opportunity of Revenge.

Rand, the Seam of a Shooe: *Rand of Beef*, a long fleſhy piece, cut out from between the Flank and Buttock.

Randal, (*Sax.*) a proper Name of Men, from *Randolph*, i. e. pure Help.

Random, Chance, Hazard; as *To leave all at Random.*

Random or **Random-ſhot**, (in *Gunnery*) is a Shot made, when the Muzzle of a Gun is rais'd above the Horizontal Line, and is not deſign'd to ſhoot Point-blank or directly forward.

Randoze-Ring of a Gun, that which is next before the Touch-hole, between it and the Trunnions.

Range, Row or Rank, Ramble or Jaunt; alſo a Grate for a Kitchin-fire; alſo the Beam that runs between two Horſes in a Coach.

In *Gunnery*, **Range** ſignifies the Line a Shot goes in from the Mouth of the Piece: If the Bullet goes in a Line parallel to the Horizon, it is call'd the *Right* or *Level Range*; but if the Gun be mounted to 45 Degrees, then the Ball will have the *higheſt* or *utmoſt Range*; and ſo proportionably all others between 00 Degr. and 45° are termed *Intermediate Ranges.*

To **Range**, to diſpoſe, put, ſet or place in its Rank or Order; to draw up in Battel-array; to ramble, rove, or ſtray about; alſo to ſift thro' a Sieve.

Ranger, a ſworn Officer of a Foreſt or Park, whoſe Buſineſs is to walk daily thro' his Charge, to drive the Beaſts out of the disforeſted into the foreſted Lands, and to preſent all Treſpaſſes done in his Bailywick at the next Court held for the Foreſt.

Ranges, (in a Ship) two Pieces of Timber, one of which runs a-croſs upon the Fore-caſtle a little behind the Fore-maſt, and the other in the Beak-head before the Bolt-ſprit; their Uſe being to faſten the Sails and Ropes of thoſe Maſts.

Rangifer, (*Lat.*) a kind of Stag, ſo call'd from its lofty Horns reſembling the Branches of Trees.

The Blood of this Beaſt is counted an excellent Remedy againſt the Scurvy, and its Hoofs are good for the Cramp.

Rangle, (in *Falconry*) is when Gravel is given to a Hawk to bring her to her Stomach.

Raninæ Venæ, (*Lat.*) the Frog-veins; certain Veins that appear under the Tongue. See *Ranulares.*

Rank, ſtinking, noiſome; alſo that ſhoots forth too many Branches or Leaves; over-fruitful.

Rank, Diſpoſal or Order of Perſons or Things; Place or Dignity: In Military Diſcipline, the ſtraight Line, the Soldiers of a Battallion or Squadron make as they ſtand Side by Side.

To **Double the Ranks**, is to put two Ranks into one, ſo that the Files become the thinner, and the Ranks the cloſer fill'd.

To **Rankle**, to grow rank, to feſter.

To **Ranſack**, to plunder or rifle.

Ranſom, an Agreement for Redemption, a Summ of Money paid for the redeeming of a Captive, or for the Liberty of a Priſoner of War, or for the pardoning of ſome notorious Offender.

To **Ranſom**, to pay a Ranſom for, to redeem.

Rant, an extravagant Flight or Tranſport in Expreſſions, Poetry, *&c.*

To **Rant**, to rage, rave or ſwagger.

Ranters, certain Hereticks of the Family of Love.

Ranula, a Swelling under the Tongue, in that Part by which it is faſten'd to the Ligament. See *Batrachos* and *Hypogloſſis.*

Ranulares, thoſe Branches of the outward Jugular or Throat-Veins, which run to the Tongue, and are very apparent under it.

Ranunculus, a little or young Frog: Alſo a Plant whoſe Flower reſembles an Emony, and is of an extraordinary lively Colour; Crow-foot, or Golden-knap: Alſo a Swelling, the ſame as *Ranula.*

Ranunculus Bulboſus, Devils Crow-foot, a Plant of ſingular Uſe for aſſwaging and drying up hard Swellings. *Ranunculus repens*, creeping Crow-foot.

Rapa, the Rape-root, a Turnep.

Rapacious, ravenous, greedy, properly ſaid of Birds of Prey; but often apply'd to Uſurers and People gaping after Gain.

Rapacity or **Rapaciouſneſs**, Ravenouſneſs, Extortion, Greedineſs.

Rape, a wild Radiſh; alſo a Tool us'd by Farriers: Alſo the carrying away of a Virgin, with an intent to deflower or to marry her againſt her own Conſent, or that of her Parents: Alſo the Act of Violence itſelf committed upon the Body of a Woman.

Rape of the Foreſt, a Treſpaſs done in the Foreſt.

Rapes, are alſo certain Diviſions of the County of *Suſſex*, as *Kent* is divided into *Wapentakes*: Theſe Rapes are ſix in Number, *viz.* of *Chicheſter*, *Arundel*, *Brembe*, *Lewis*, *Pevenſey* and *Haſtings.*

Rape-Wine, a ſort of ſmall Wine.

Raphael, (*Heb.* the Phyſick of God) the Name of the Angel that appear'd to *Tobit.*

Raphanitis, (*Gr.*) a kind of Flower-de-luce.

Raphanus, the Radiſh-root, which is good for the Stone, and to force Urine. *Raphanus Ruſticus*, Horſe-radiſh, a Root which provokes Appetite, expels Gravel, and is commended for Coughs, *&c.*

Raphe, a Term in *Anatomy*, the ſame as *Suture*; which See.

Rapid, (*Lat.*) ſwift, quick, that has a boiſterous or violent Motion.

Rapidity or **Rapidneſs**, Swiftneſs, Quickneſs.

Rapier, (*Fr.*) a long Sword made only for thruſting.

Rapine, (*Lat.*) Robbery, Pillaging, a taking a thing by open Violence or Force, diſtinguiſh'd in that reſpect from *Theft*, which is the taking of Goods, *&c.* in private againſt the Owner's Will.

Rapiſtrum, wild Muſtard, Carlock, a Weed.

Rapparees, certain *Iriſh* Robbers ſo call'd.

Rapt or **Rapt up**, (*Lat.*) raviſhed or tranſported; as *Rapt into an Eſtaſy, Rapt up with Joy*.

Raptor, a Seizer or Taker away by Force, an Extortioner: In a Law-ſenſe, a Raviſher of Women; ſuch a one in former Times was puniſh'd with the Loſs of his Eyes and Stones.

Raptu Hæredis, a Writ that lies for the taking away of an Heir holding in Socage, of which there are two ſorts, one when the Heir is marry'd, and the other when he is not.

Rapture, a ſnatching or taking away; as *The Rapture of* St. Paul *to the third Heaven*. Alſo a Tranſport of Mind, caus'd by exceſſive Joy, Admiration, *&c.*

Poetical Rapture or **Fury**, the Heat of a Poet's Fancy.

Raptured, raviſhed; as *To be raptured in Bliſs*.

Rapum, (*Lat.*) Rape, a Turnep or Naphew. *Rapum Porcinum* or *Rapum Terræ*, Sow-bread or Swine-bread. *Rapum Sylveſtre*, Rampions.

Rapunculus, wild Rape.

Rare, that happens but ſeldom, uncommon, extraordinary; excellent, ſingular, ſcarce, hard to be got: In *Philoſophy* and *Phyſick*, thin, not compact.

Rare Bodies, ſuch Natural Bodies as have more Space, or take up more Room, in Proportion to their Matter, than other Bodies do.

Rare-Lines or **Rattlings**, (in a Ship) thoſe Lines with which are made the Steps Ladder-wiſe to get up the Shrowds and Puttocks, as alſo the Topmaſt Shrowds in great Ships.

Rarefacientia, (*Lat.* in *Phyſick*) rarifying Medicines, ſuch as by diſperſing the Vapours and Humours, make the Pores of the Body larger.

Rarefaction, rarifying, a making or becoming thin. *Rarefaction of a Natural Body*, (in *Philoſ.*) is when it takes up more Dimenſions, or a larger Space than it did before.

To **Rarify**, to make or to grow thin.

Rarity, a rare Thing, a Thing that is extraordinary for Beauty or Workmanſhip, a Curioſity; alſo Rareneſs or Uncommonneſs: Among Philoſophers, Thinneſs, oppoſed to *Denſity* or Thickneſs.

Raſant Line of Defence, (in *Fortif.*) a Line drawn from the Point of the Baſtion along the Face, and lengthen'd till it come to the Courtin, ſo as to ſhew how much of the Courtin will ſcour or clear the Face: It is alſo call'd the *ſecond Flank*, and *the flanking* or *ſtringent Line*.

Raſberry or **Raſpis-berry**, a Fruit, a kind of Wood-ſtrawberry.

Raſcal, a Rogue, a Villain, a ſorry Rake, or paltry Fellow. *Raſcal Deer*, a lean Deer.

Raſcality, the baſe Rabble, the Riff-raff, Scum, or Dregs of the People.

Raſceta, the ſame as *Carpus*; which See.

Raſion, (*Lat.* in *Surgery*) the ſhaving or ſcraping of Bones.

Raſis, a kind of hard Pitch which is beaten to Powder, and put into Medicines.

Raſkel, (old Word) Traſh, Trumpery.

Raſor or **Razor**, an Inſtrument us'd by Barbers to ſhave with; alſo a ſort of Fiſh.

Raſp, a kind of File.

Raſpatory, a Butler's Tool to chip Bread with; alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument to ſcrape foul and ſcaly Bones.

Raſpis-berry. See *Raſberry*.

Raſure, ſhaving or ſcraping; a daſh thro' Writing.

Rats-tails. See *Cratches*.

Ratafiaz, (*Fr.*) a delicious Liquor made of Apricocks, Cherries, or other Fruit, with their Kernels bruis'd and ſteept in Brandy; adding Sugar, Spice, and ſome other Ingredients.

Ratally, according to a certain Rate, by equal Portions; as *Ratally diſtributed*.

Ratch or **Raſh**, (in Clock-work) a ſort of Wheel with twelve large Fangs, which running in the ſame Center with the Dial-wheel, ſerves to lift up the *Detents* every Hour, and to make the Clock ſtrike.

Ratchet, (in a Watch) are the ſmall Teeth at the bottom of the Fuſee or Barrel that ſtop it in winding up.

Rate, Price, Value, Proportion, Aſſeſſment or Tax, Rank or Order; alſo a Term in *Arithmetick*. See *Reaſon*.

To **Rate**, to ſet a Rate or Value upon, to aſſeſs or tax, to reprove or chide.

Rate-tithe, a certain Duty paid by the Owner of Sheep or other Cattel, when kept in a Pariſh, for leſs time than a Year, which is *pro rata*, according to the Cuſtom of the Place.

Rateen or **Ratteen**, Woollen Stuff, a kind of ſtrong Shalloon.

Rath or **Rathe**, early ripe, as *Rathe Fruit*, a *rath Egg*, &c.

Ratification, (*Lat.*) a ratifying or confirming. In a Law-ſenſe, the eſtabliſhing of a Clerk in a Prebend formerly given him by the Biſhop, *&c.* where the Right of Patronage is doubted to be in the Queen.

To **Ratify**, to confirm, eſtabliſh, or allow, eſpecially by a Publick Act.

Ratio, (*Lat.*) Reaſon, Conſideration, Regard. In *Mathematicks*, the Rate, Reaſon, or Proportion that ſeveral Quantities or Numbers have one to another, with reſpect to their Greatneſs or Smallneſs.

Ratiocination, a rational Way of debating, arguing, or diſputing; the Act of exerciſing the Faculty of reaſoning; the Operation of Reaſon, or Reaſon reduc'd into Diſcourſe.

Ratiocinative, belonging to Ratiocination.

Ration, a Share or Proportion of Proviſions or Forage; the Allowance of Meat, Drink, or Forage for one Day, given to Sea-men and Soldiers for the Subſiſtence of them and their Horſes.

Rationabili parte bonorum, a Writ that lies for a Wife againſt her Husband's Executors, that deny her the third Part of his Goods, after Debts and Funeral Charges defrayed.

Rationabilibus diviſis, a Writ for ſettling the Boundaries between two adjoyning Lordſhips or Manours, for one Lord againſt another, that has encroach'd upon his Waſte.

Rational, endued with Reaſon, reaſonable.

Rational Horizon. See *Horizon*.

Rational Number. See *Number*.

Rational Quantities, (in *Mathem.*) thoſe Quantities between which there is any expreſſible Reaſon or Proportion; all ſuch as are in any wiſe commenſurable to a given Quantity. See *Irrational Quantities*.

Rational Way of erecting a Figure, (in *Aſtrol.*) a particular Method of diſtributing the Spaces of the twelve Houſes, firſt invented by *Abenezra*, and ſo call'd by *Regiomontanus* for its Excellency above thoſe of the Ancients: This Method now generally in Uſe among Aſtrologers, is perform'd by dividing the Equator into twelve equal Parts, by ſix great Circles drawn thro' ſeveral Sections of the Horizon and Meridian, after the ſame manner as *Ptolemy* and his Followers did the Zodiack.

Rationale, (*Lat.*) the Breaſt-plate of the High-Prieſt, among the ancient *Jews*: Alſo a rational Account; as *Biſhop* Sparrow's *Rationale on the Book of Common Prayer*.

Rationis Os, the Bone of the Fore-head, ſo call'd by ſome Anatomiſts.

Ratitus Quadrans, a *Roman* Coin that weigh'd four Ounces, and had the Figure of a Ship ſtamp'd on it.

Ratteen. See *Rateen*.

Rattle, a Child's Toy; alſo an Herb otherwiſe call'd Cocks-comb.

To **Rattle**, to make a Noiſe; to ſcold at, or quarrel with: Among Hunters, a Goat is ſaid *To rattle*, that cries or makes a Noiſe thro' Deſire of Copulation.

Rattle-ſnake, a huge Snake, common in *Virginia*, and other Parts of *America*, having a Rattle in its Tail made of Bones encloſ'd in a dry Husk: The Bite of theſe Snakes is deadly, yet they never meddle with any thing unleſs provoked.

Rattlings, (among Sea-men) the Small Ropes that croſs the Shrowds like Steps. See *Rare-lines*.

Ratton, a kind of Fox in the Weſt-*Indies*, which has this peculiar Property, that if any thing be offer'd that has lain in Water, ſhe wipes and turns it about with her Fore-feet, before ſhe puts it to her Mouth.

Ravage, (*Fr.*) Havock, Waſte, Spoil, Ruin.

To **Ravage**, to make ravage, to ranſack, ſpoil, or lay waſte.

Rauca, (*Lat.*) a Worm that breeds in the Root of an Oak.

Raucedo, Raucity or Hoarſeneſs.

Raucomen, a kind of Fruit like a Gooſe-berry, peculiar to *Virginia* and *Mary-land*.

To **Rave**, to be light-headed, to have a roving or wand'ring Head, to talk idly, to dote.

To **Ravel** or **Ravel out**, to run into Threads, as ſlight Cloth, Silk or Stuff does that is not cloſe wove.

Ravel-Bread. See *Panis vocatus Black-whitlof*.

Ravelin, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a ſmall Work in Form of a Triangle, conſiſting only of two Faces which make a Saliant Angle, and commonly call'd a *Half-moon* by the Soldiers: It is generally rais'd before a Courtin to cover the oppoſite Flanks of the two next Baſtions; and is alſo us'd for the Defence of a Bridge or Gate.

Ravenous, greedy, gluttonous.

To **Ravin**, to devour or eat greedily.

To **Raviſh**, to take or ſnatch away, to rob or take by Force, to wreſt from, to commit a Rape upon a Virgin; alſo to charm or pleaſe exceedingly, to tranſport with Joy, Admiration, *&c.*

Raviſhment, the raviſhing or violent deflowering of a Virgin: In Common Law, it is alſo us'd for the taking away either a Woman or an Heir in Ward; alſo Rapture, or Tranſport of Joy, *&c.*

Raviſhment de Gard, a Writ that formerly lay for the Guardian by Knights-Service, or in Socage, againſt one that took from him the Body of his Ward.

Ray, (*Fr.*) a Beam of the Sun, or any other Star; figuratively the Luſtre or Brightneſs of any thing: Alſo a Fiſh otherwiſe call'd a Thorn-back.

In *Opticks*, **Ray** is a Line ſuppoſed to paſs from the Eye toward the Object, or from the Object toward the Eye, and is termed a *Viſual Ray*: Theſe are of ſeveral ſorts, *viz.* Common, Direct, Convergent, Divergent and Parallel.

Common Ray, is a Right-line drawn from the Point of the Concourſe of the two Optical *Axes*, thro' the middle of the Right-line, which paſſes by the Center of the Apple of the Eye.

Direct Ray, is that which is convey'd from a Point of the Viſible Object directly to the Eye thro' one and the ſame *Medium*.

Convergent Rays, are thoſe which iſſuing from divers Points of the Object, incline towards one and the ſame Point tending to the Eye.

Divergent Rays, are thoſe which going from a Point of the Viſible Object, are diſperſed, and continually depart one from another, accordingly as they are remov'd from the Object.

Parallel Rays, are thoſe that keep an equal Diſtance from the Viſible Object to the Eye, which is ſuppos'd to be infinitely remote from the Object.

Principal Ray, (in *Perſpective*) is the perpendicular Diſtance between the Eye and the Vertical Plane or Table.

Ray of Incidence or **Incident Ray**, (in *Catoptricks*) is a Right-line which falls from ſome Point of an Object upon the Surface of a Looking-glaſs or piece of poliſhed Metal.

Ray of Incidence or **Incident Ray**, (in *Dioptricks*) is a Ray of Light which paſſes in a Right-line, from a certain Point of the Viſible Object in one *Medium*, until it meet with a ſecond *Medium*.

Ray of Reflection, is the Right-line by which the Reflection is made; and *Ray of Refraction* or *broken Ray*, is a Right-line whereby the Ray of Incidence changes its Straightneſs, or is broken in paſſing through the ſecond *Medium*, whether it be thicker or thinner. See *Reflection* and *Refraction*.

Rays Convergent and Divergent. See *Convergent* and *Divergent*.

To **Ray.** See To *Ree*.

Ray-Cloth, Cloth that was never coloured or died.

Razant Line of Defence. See *Raſant*.

To **Raze**, to lay even with the Ground, to pull down.

Razers, the Tuſhes or Teeth of a Boar.

Razor. See *Raſor*.

Reach, the Diſtance as far as a Gun, Bow, *&c.* can carry, or as a Man can come at; whence it is figuratively taken for Capacity or Power: Among Mariners, a *Reach* is the Diſtance of any two Points of Land which bear in a direct Line one towards another.

Reaction, (*Lat.* in *Philoſ.*) as *The Reaction* or *reciprocal Motion of one Part of the Matter against another*.

Read or **Reve**, (old Word) Counſel or Advice, as in the firſt of the ſinging Pſalms:

The Man is bleſt that hath not bent
To wicked Read his Ear.

To **Re-adjourn**, to adjourn again.

Re-admiſſion, the Act of re-admitting.

To **Re-admit**, to admit or receive again.

Reaſan, the Name of the Royal Banner or Standard of the *Danes*, during the time that *England* was ſubject to them, on which the Figure of a Raven was embroider'd.

Re-afforeſted, (Law-word) made Foreſt again; as The Foreſt of *Dean* formerly diſ-afforeſted, was re-afforeſted by *Stat.* 20 *Car.* 2.

Reaks; as *To play Reaks*, *i. e.* to domineer or hector, to ſhew mad Pranks.

Real, that is indeed, true.

Real Chattels. See *Chattels Real*.

Real Conjunction. See *Conjunction*.

Real Horizon. See *Horizon*.

Real, a *Spaniſh* Coin. See *Ryal*.

Realgal, (*Arab.*) a Word us'd by Chymiſts for red Arſenick.

Reality, real Exiſtence, a being indeed, the Truth of a Matter: In a Law-ſenſe, *Reality* or *Realty* is oppos'd to *Perſonalty*; which See.

Realm, Kingdom; as *The Realm of* England.

Ream, the Quantity of twenty Quires of Paper.

To **Reanimate**, (*Lat.*) to revive, to put in heart again.

Rear, (in the Art of War) the hindmoſt Part of an Army or Fleet.

Rear or **Rear-Guard**, the laſt of the three Lines of an Army, drawn up in Battalia; the firſt being the *Van* or *Van-Guard*, and the ſecond the *Main Body*: The Rear-Guard is otherwiſe termed the *Corps de Reſerve* or *Body of Reſerve*.

Rear-Admiral, the Admiral of the third Squadron in a Royal Fleet, who has his Flag in the Ship's Miſen-top, with the Arms of his Country.

Rear Half-Files, the three hindmoſt Ranks, when a Battalion is drawn up ſix deep.

Rear-Rank, the laſt Rank of a Battalion or Squadron.

To **Rear**, to raiſe or ſet up on end, to train or bring up a Child. To *Rear a Boar*, a Term us'd by Hunters for to diſlodge him.

To **Re-aſcend**, to aſcend or get up again.

Reaſon, that Faculty of the Soul whereby we diſcourſe and judge of Things; Argument, Proof, Cauſe, Matter, Account: Among Logicians, *Reaſon* is an Argument, either neceſſary or probable, or a proper Anſwer to the Queſtion, *Why it is ſo?*

In *Arithmetick*, the **Reaſon** or **Rate** betwixt two Numbers, is a certain Proportion, eſpecially the Quotient of the Antecedent divided by the Conſequent: So if it be demanded, What Reaſon or Rate 6 has to 2? the Anſwer is Triple Reaſon; for if the Antecedent *6* be divided by the Conſequent 2, the Quotient is 3.

In *Geometry*, **Reaſon** is the mutual Habit or Compariſon of two Magnitudes of the ſame kind one to another, in reſpect of their Quantity.

To **Reaſon**, to diſcourſe upon or about a thing, to diſpute or argue.

Reaſon-piece. See *Architrave.*

Reaſonable, agreeable to the Rules of Reaſon, juſt, right, conſcionable, convenient, competent, moderate.

Reaſonable Aid, (Law-Term) a Duty that the Lord of the Fee formerly claim'd of his Tenants holding by Knights-Service, or in Socage, in order to marry his Daughter, or make his Son a Knight.

To **Re-aſſemble**, to ſummon or call together again; to aſſemble, meet, or get together again.

To **Re-aſſume**, to retake, to take upon one's ſelf again.

Re-attachment, (Law-Term) a ſecond Attachment of one that was formerly attached and diſmiſs'd the Court, without Day, as by the not coming of the Juſtices, or ſome ſuch Accident.

To **Re-baptize**, to baptize again.

To **Rebate**, to channel, or chamfer; to blunt, to check. Among Merchants, to abate or allow what the Intereſt of any Summ of Money comes to, for the time that it is paid before it becomes due: In *Heraldry*, to ſet a Mark of Diſhonour in an Eſcutcheon.

Rebatement, the Act of rebating, a Deduction or Diſcount upon the Payment of ready Money; the Diminution of Figures in a Coat of Arms. See *Abatement*.

Rebecca, (*Heb.* fat and full) the Wife of *Iſaac*; whence it is taken for a Chriſtian Name of Women.

Rebeck, an old Trot, *Chaucer*; alſo a certain Muſical Inſtrument of three Strings.

Rebel, (*Lat.*) a Perſon that openly rebells againſt the Prince or State; one that is diſobedient to Parents or other Superiours: In a Law-ſenſe, it is us'd for one that wilfully breaks a Law, and ſometimes for a Villain diſobeying his Lord.

To **Rebell**, to riſe up in Arms, or revolt againſt one's Soveraign.

Rebellion, (*q.d.* a renewing the War) properly a ſecond Reſiſtance made by ſuch as being heretofore overcome by the *Romans*, had yielded themſelves to their Subjection: But it is now commonly taken for any tumultuous oppoſing or riſing up in Arms againſt the Authority of the Prince or Supreme Power in a Nation.

Rebellious, apt to rebell, diſobedient, undutiful.

Rebellious Aſſembly, (Law-Term) the gathering together of twelve or more Perſons, with a Deſign to change any Statutes or Laws of the Realm, to ruin the Incloſures of a Park or other Ground, to break down the Banks of a Fiſh-Pond, to deſtroy the Game in a Chace or Warren, to burn Stacks of Corn, *&c.*

Rebellum, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Replication or Rejoynder, an Anſwer in a Court of Equity.

Rebeſk or **Arabeſk Work**, a ſort of fine Flouriſhes or branched Work in Carving, Painting or Embroidery.

Rebinare Terram, (in old *Latin* Records) to give a ſecond Stirring or Ploughing to Land that lies fallow, in order to prepare it for ſowing Wheat, *&c.*

Rebiſola, a Chymical Word ſignifying a Medicine made of Urine, good againſt the Jaundice.

To **Rebound**, to bounce up again, as a Ball does from the Ground.

Rebuff, the Refuſal of a Suit by a Superiour to an Inferiour with Scorn; a rough Denial, a diſdainful or ſnappiſh Anſwer.

To **Rebuke**, to reprove or check, to chide.

Rebus, a kind of Symbol or Device repreſented in a Picture, with a Motto or ſhort Sentence alluding to one's Name, *&c.* Thus one *John Eaglesfield* ha the Picture of an Eagle's Head with this Verſe:

Hoc aquilæ caput eſt, ſignumque figura Johannis.

In *Heraldry*, **Rebus's** are Coats of *Arms* that bear an Alluſion to the Sirname of the Perſon; as Three Caſtles for *Caſtleton*; three Coneys for *Conisby*; three Cups for *Butler*, *&c.* and ſuch Bearings a very ancient.

Rebutter, (Law-Term) is when the Donee, by Virtue of a Warranty made by the Donor, repels or thruſts out his Heir, becauſe tho' the Land was intailed to him, yet he is likewiſe Heir to the Warrantor: And if I allow my Tenant to hold Land without obliging him to make Good any Waſte, and afterwards I ſue him for Waſte made, he may debar me of this Action, by ſhewing my Grant; and this is alſo a Rebutter.

To **Recall**, to call back, or to call home.

To **Recant**, (*Lat.*) to unſay, to recall what one has ſaid or written before.

Recantation, a recanting, revoking, or unſaying.

To **Recapitulate**, to rehearſe briefly, or ſumm up the Heads of a former Diſcourſe.

Recapitulation, the Act of recapitulating.

Recaption, (Law-Term) a ſecond Diſtreſs made on a Perſon formerly diſtrained, for the ſame Cauſe, and even during the Plea grounded on the former Diſtreſs: Alſo the Writ or Remedy the Law affords him that is twice diſtrained for one Thing.

To **Recede**, to go back; as *I am under ſuch Engagements that I cannot recede.*

Receipt, the Act of receiving; an Acquittance or Diſcharge in Writing for Money received; alſo a Medicine preſcribed for the Cure of a Diſeaſe.

Receivable, that may be received.

To **Receive**, to take what is given, paid, or put into one's Hands; to entertain or treat, to lodge

or

lodge or harbour, to admit or allow of, to embrace [illegible], to bear or suffer.

Receiver, a Perſon that receives: It is ſometimes taken in an ill Senſe, for one that takes ſtoln Goods from Thieves and conceals them: Also the [illegible] Chymical Veſſel. See *Recipient*.

Receiver of Fines, an Officer who receives the Money of all ſuch as compound with the Queen, upon an Original Writ in *Chancery*.

Receiver General of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, an Officer belonging to the Dutchy-Court, that gathers in all the Revenues and Fines of the Lands of the ſaid Dutchy; with all Forfeitures, Aſſeſſments, *&c.*

Receiver General of the Court of Wards and Liveries, an Officer formerly belonging to that Court, which being now taken away by Act of Parliament, the Officer is alſo out of Doors.

Receiver of Rents, *&c.* an Officer of great Account, belonging to the Queen, or ſome other Perſon of Honour.

Recent, new, freſh, lately done or happned.

Receptacle, a Place fit to receive or hold any thing; a Ware-houſe or Store-houſe, an Harbour or Shelter, a Neſt or Lurking-hole.

Receptaculum Chyli, (in *Anat.*) a Cavity or hollow Part, into which all the Lacteal Veins empty themſelves, which was firſt found out by *Pecquet*, [illegible]. See *Ductus Thoracicus*.

Reception, the Act of kindly receiving or entertaining any Perſon, or of accepting any thing; ſaid alſo of the Solemnities of a Publick Audience or Admittance; as *The Reception of the Ambaſſadours was ſplendid and magnificent.*

In Aſtrology, **Reception** is a ſort of accidental Dignity or Fortitude happening to two Planets, eſpecially if agreeable in Nature, when they are poſited in each other's Houſes, Exaltation, Triplicity, *&c.*

Receptive, apt or fit to receive or hold.

Receſs, a retreating, or withdrawing; alſo a Place of Retreat or Retirement.

Receſſion of the Equinoxes, (in the new *Aſtron.*) the going back of the Equinoctial Points every Year about 50 Seconds; which happens by reaſon that the Earth's *Axis* after many Revolutions round the Sun, actually ſwerves from that Paralleliſm which it ſeems to keep with itſelf all the time of its yearly Revolution.

To **Rechace**, (among *Hunters*) to make homewards, to drive back towards the Place where the Game was firſt rouzed or ſtarted.

Recheat, a certain Leſſon, which Huntſmen wind upon the Horn, when the Hounds have loſt their Game, to call them back from purſuing a Counter-ſcent.

Recidivation, a relapſing or falling back into ſickneſs again.

Recidivus Morbus, (*Lat.*) a Relapſe, which happens when the Original Matter that was left in the firſt Diſtemper, begins to ferment and work again.

Recipe, a Phyſician's Bill, in which he directs the Apothecary what Medicine he ſhould prepare or compound for the Patient: It is ſo call'd as beginning with the Word *Recipe*, *i.e.* Take ſo and ſo.

Recipient or **Receiver**, (among *Chymiſts*) a Veſſel which in Diſtillation is luted or made faſt to the Beak or Noſe of the Alembick, Retort, *&c.* to receive the Matter which is raiſed or forced over the Head by the Fire: That Glaſs out of which the Air is drawn by Mr. *Boyle*'s Air-pump, and within which any Living-Creatures or other Bodies are ſhut up to make Experiments upon, is alſo uſually call'd the *Receiver* by that noble Writer.

Reciprocal, mutual, interchangeable, that is returned on both Sides; as *Reciprocal Kindneſſes*. In *Logick*, it is ſaid of Terms that have the ſame Signification, and may be turned either way; as *A Reaſonable Creature is a Man, a Man is a Reaſonable Creature.*

Reciprocal Figures, (in *Geom.*) are ſuch as have the Antecedents and Conſequents of the *Ratio* in both Figures.

Reciprocal Proportion, is when in four Numbers the Fourth is leſſer than the Second, by ſo much as the Third is greater than the Firſt; and on the contrary: Thus 4 : 10 :: 8 : 5, are Reciprocal Proportionals.

To **Reciprocate**, a Term in *Grammar*; as Reciprocal Verbs reciprocate or reflect the Action upon the Agent.

Reciprocation, a reciprocating, interchanging, or returning like for like; as *A Reciprocation of Love.*

Reciſion, a cutting or paring off, a diſannulling, undoing, or making void.

Recital, Relation, Account, Report.

Recitative Muſick or **A Recitative**, a kind of Singing that comes near plain Pronunciation, after ſuch a manner as Dramatick Poems are rehearſed upon the Stage.

Recitative Style, a Style or Way of Writing fitted for that purpoſe.

To **Recite**, to relate or rehearſe, to ſay by Heart or without Book.

To **Reck**, (old Word) to care.

To **Reckon**, to caſt up or count, to eſteem, to believe or think, to deſign.

To **Reclaim**, to recall or turn back from ill Courſes, to take up and leave off one's Vices; to contradict or gainſay a thing.

In *Falconry*, a Partridge is ſaid To **Reclaim**, when ſhe calls back her young One's; and to *reclaim a Hawk*, is to tame or make it gentle.

Reclination of a Plane, (in *Mathem.*) is the Quantity of Degrees that any Plane on which a Dial is ſuppos'd to be drawn, lies or falls backwards, from the truly vertical or upright Plane.

Reclining, bending or leaning back; ſo the Plane of a Dial that leans from you, when you ſtand before it is ſaid *To be a Reclining Plane.* See *Dial-Plane*.

Recluſe, a Monk or Nun that is ſhut up, and may not ſtir out of the Religious Houſe or Cloiſter.

Recogniſance or **Recognizance**, (*Fr. i.e.* Acknowledgment) a Bond or Obligation acknowledged for a Debt or Duty in ſome Court of Record, or before ſome Judge, Maſter of the *Chancery*, or Juſtice of the Peace.

Recogniſance of Aſſize, the Verdict of Twelve Men impannelled upon an Aſſize or Jury, when a Man is attainted of Diſſeiſin, with Robbery of any manner of Goods or Moveables; and the Jurymen ſo impannell'd are call'd, *Recognitors of the Aſſize.*

Recogniſee, the Perſon to whom one is bound in a Recogniſance.

Recogniſor, one that enters into ſuch a Bond or Obligation.

Recognition, Acknowledgment, Review or Examination.

Recognitione per vim & duritiem facta, a Writ to the Juſtices of the Common Bench, to ſend for a Record touching a Recogniſance, which the Recogniſor affirms to have been acknowledged by Hardſhip and Force; that if it be ſo, it may be made void.

Recognitors. See *Recogniſance of Aſſize.*

Recoil of a Cannon, the Motion or Run it takes backward when fir'd.

To **Recoil**, to give ground, to come back, as a Gun does.

To **Recoin Money**, to coin it a-new.

To **Recollect**, to reflect upon one's ſelf, to call a thing to Mind, or think of it.

Recollection, the Act of recollecting, Reflection of the Mind; alſo the ſame with Recapitulation.

Recollects, a Branch of the Order of *Franciſcan Friers*, that go bare-foot, and wear high Sandals.

To **Recommence**, to commence or begin again or a-new; as *To recommence a Law-ſuit*.

To **Recommend**, to commit to one's Favour, Protection or Care.

Recommendable, that deſerves to be recommended or eſteemed, Praiſe-worthy.

Recommendation, the Act of recommending.

Recommendatory, that ſerves to recommend; as *A recommendatory Letter*.

Recompence, Requital, Reward, Amends, a Gift or Advantage made or ariſing to one upon account of ſome Service done, or good Action perform'd.

To **Recompence**, to requite, to make amends.

Reconcileable, that may be reconciled.

To **Reconcile**, to make thoſe Friends again that were at Variance, to make up Differences, to make agree what ſeems contrary.

Reconciliation or **Reconcilement**, a reconciling, a renewing of Friendſhip.

Recondite, ſecret, hidden; as *Recondite Myſteries*.

To **Reconduct**, to conduct or lead back again.

Record, Teſtimony, Evidence, Witneſs, a Publick Act enrolled: In a Law-ſenſe, it is defined to be an authentick and uncontrollable Teſtimony in Writing, contain'd in Parchment-Rolls, and preſerv'd in Courts of Record.

To **Record**, to regiſter or enroll; alſo to begin to ſing or tune Notes, as a Bird does.

Recordare facias or **Recordari facias**, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for removing a Cauſe from an Inferiour Court to the Queen's Bench or Common Pleas; ſo call'd becauſe it enjoyns the Sheriff to make a Record of the Proceedings, and then to ſend up the Cauſe.

Recorder, a Perſon for the moſt part well skill'd in the Law, whom the Mayor or chief Magiſtrate of a City or Town Corporate, or of a Court of Record, aſſociates to him for his better Direction in Matters of Juſtice, and Proceedings according to Law.

Recordo & Proceſſu mittendis, a Writ to call a Record, together with the whole Proceeding in the Cauſe, out of an Inferiour Court into the Queen's Court.

To **Recover**, (*Fr.*) to get again, to reſtore to Health, to be on the mending Hand, to repair or retrieve.

Recoverable, that may be recovered.

Recovery, a regaining, or getting again, *&c.* Remedy, Help: In a Legal Senſe, the obtaining any thing by Judgment or Tryal of Law, which is of two ſorts, *viz.* True and Feigned.

True Recovery, is an actual or real Recovery of any thing, or the Value of it by Judgment: as if a Man ſhould ſue for any Land or other Thing moveable or immoveable, and have a Verdict and Judgment for him.

Feigned Recovery, is a certain Form or Courſe ſet down by Law, for the better aſſuring one's Title to Lands or Tenements, the effect of it being to diſcontinue and deſtroy Eſtates-Tail, Remainders and Reverſions, and to bar or cut off the Intails of them. It is alſo call'd a *Common Recovery*, from its being a beaten and common Path to that End for which it is appointed.

To **Recount**, to relate.

To **Recoupe**, (*Fr.*) to cut again, to reply quickly and ſharply to a preceding Demand: Among Lawyers, it is taken for to defalk or diſcount; as *The Defendant ſhall recoupe the Rent in the Damages*.

Recourſe, Refuge, Application, Addreſs: *To have Recourſe to God*, i. e. to fly to him for Succour: Alſo Paſſage, Return; as *The Recourſe of Blood or Spirits*.

Recreant, (old Word) a faint-hearted or coward-ly Fellow.

To **Recreate**, (*Lat. q. d.* to create a-new) to re-freſh, to divert or delight, to make merry.

Recreation, a pleaſing Divertiſement after Labour, Refreſhment, Paſtime, Sport.

Recreative, that ſerves to recreate, diverting, pleaſant, delightful, entertaining.

Recredentials, an Anſwer to the Credential Letters of an Ambaſſadour.

Recrement, any ſuperfluous Matter in the Blood, or in any part of the Body: In *Chymiſtry*, the Word is us'd when any Liquor is diſtilled over again ſeve-ral times.

Among Phyſicians and Anatomiſts, Recrements are alſo taken for ſuch Juices as are ſeparated in the ſeveral Glands of the Body for certain particular Uſes; as the Spirits, the *Lympha*, the Gall, the pro-per Ferments of the Stomach, Guts, *&c.* Theſe are diſtinguiſh'd from *Excrements* which are thruſt out of the Body, as being of no farther Uſe to it.

To **Recriminate**, to return an Accuſation or Re-proach.

Recrimination, the Act of recriminating, where-by the Party accuſed charges his Accuſer with the ſame Fact.

Recrudeſcentia, a growing freſh, raw or ſo again; a rankling or feſtering: Among Phyſicians it is us'd when a Diſeaſe being about to end, begin to invade and grow worſe again.

Recruit, (*Fr.*) new or freſh Supply: In the Ar of War, *Recruits* are new Men raiſed to ſtrengthe the Forces on Foot; either to make the Troops an Companies more numerous than they were at fir or to fill up the Places of Men kill'd or deſerted.

To **Recruit**, to ſupply or fill up, to re-enforce.

Rectangle, (in *Geom.*) a right or ſtraight Angl made by the falling of one Line perpendicular upo another: Alſo a Right-lined Figure conſiſting o four Sides, and as many Right Angles; but it i moſt commonly taken for a Parallelogram, that ha Right Angles but unequal Sides; eſpecially the *Ob-long* or Long Square.

In *Arithmetick*, **Rectangle** is the ſame with th *Fact* or *Product*; which See.

Rectangled or **Right-angled Triangle**, a Triangle that has one Right Angle.

Rectangular, A plain Figure is ſaid *To be rectan-gular* or *Right-angled*, when one or more of its An-gles are Right: 'Tis alſo apply'd to Solids in reſpe of their Situation; ſo that if their *Axis* be perpen-dicular to the *Horizon*, they are accounted *Rectan-gular* or *Right Cones*, *Cylinders*, &c.

Recta priſa Regis, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) th King's Right to a Priſe or taking of one Butt or Pip of Wine before the Maſt, and another behind th Maſt, as Cuſtom for every Ship loaded wi Wines.

Rectatio, a Claim of Right, or appeal to La for Recovery of it.

Rectification, a rectifying, making right, o correcting: In *Chymiſtry*, it is either the drawing o the Dregs, or the refining of any Liquor by repeat Diſtillations.

Rectifier, a Perſon that rectifies: In *Navigatio* an Inſtrument conſiſting of two Circles either lai one upon, or ſet into the other, and ſo faſten'd i thei their Centers that they repreſent two Compaſſes, one fixed the other moveable, each of them divided into the 32 Points of the Compaſs, and 360 Degrees: Its Uſe is to find the Variation of the Compaſs, and to rectifie the Ship's Courſe, having the Amplitude or Azimuth given.

To Rectify, to ſet to rights again, to redreſs, correct, mend, or better: Among Chymiſts, to diſtill any Spirit over again, in order to bring it to a more pure State, by ſeparating the Parts of a different Kind that might be drawn along with it.

To Rectify the Globe, is to bring the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick on the Globe, to the ſide of the Braſs-Meridian, that is marked with Degrees; to raiſe the Pole above the Horizon, as much as the Latitude of the Place; to fit the Hour-Circle exactly to the Point of Twelve at Noon; and (if there be occaſion) to ſcrew the Quadrant of Altitude to the Zenith: All this is to be done before any Problem can be wrought on the Globe.

To Rectify a Nativity, (in *Aſtrol.*) is to bring the eſtimated and ſuppoſed Time of a Perſon's Birth, to the real and true one.

Rectifying of Curves, (in *Mathem.*) is the finding a ſtraight Line equal to a curved or crooked one, or a Plane equal to a curved Surface.

Rectilineal Angle, (in *Geom.*) an Angle, that conſiſts of Right Lines.

Rectilineal, or **Right-lined Figures,** ſuch as have their Extremities or ends all Right-lines,

Recti Minores, (in *Anat.*) two ſmall Muſcles of the Head, which appear both in ſight at once: They ariſe from the hinder part of the firſt *Vertebræ* of the Neck, and are let into the middle of the *Os Occipitis*, in two ſhallow Depreſſures or ſinking Parts of the ſaid Bone.

Recti Interni Minores. See *Annuates Muſculi.*

Rectitude, Rightneſs, Straightneſs; as *The Rectitude of a Line*; alſo Uprightneſs, Juſtice, Honeſty.

Rectitudo, (*Lat.*) Rightneſs, Uprightneſs, Evenneſs: In old Law-Records. *Rectitudines* is taken for Rights or legal Dues, belonging either to God or Man.

Recto, the Name of a Writ of Right, not only to recover the Poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements, which a Man had, or ſome of his Anceſtours, but alſo the Property, whereof the Anceſtour was not ſeized or poſſeſſed, as of Fee, at his Death.

Recto de Advocatione Eccleſiæ, a Writ of Right lying where a Man has Right of Advowſon, but the Parſon of the Church dying, a Stranger preſents his Clerk, and the former not having brought his Action of *Quare Impedit* or *Darrein Preſentment* within ſix Months, ſuffer'd the Stranger to uſurp upon him.

Recto de Cuſtodia Terræ & Hæredis, was a Writ that lay for one whole Tenant holding of him in Chivalry died under Age, againſt a Stranger that enter'd upon the Land, and took the Body of the Heir. 'Tis now become uſeleſs as to Lands holden in *Capite*, or by Knights-Service, but not where there is a Guardian in Socage, or appointed by the laſt Will and Teſtament of the Anceſtour.

Recto de Dote, a Writ of Right of Dower, which lies for a Woman that has receiv'd a part of her Dower, and deſigns to demand the Remainder in the ſame Town againſt the Heir or his Guardian, if he be a Ward.

Recto de Dote unde nihil habet, a Writ that lies where the Husband having divers Lands and Tenements has ſettled no Dower on his Wife, and ſhe is forc'd to ſue for her Thirds againſt the Heir.

Recto quando Dominus remiſit, a Writ that lies for the Demandant or Tenant, where Lands or Tenements belonging to the Seigniory or Juriſdiction of any Lord, are in demand by a Writ of Right; and the Lord holding no Court, or otherwiſe at the Requeſt of either of the Parties, has ſent the Writ to the Queen's Court to have the Cauſe try'd there for that time, ſaving to himſelf at other times the Right of his Seigniory.

Recto de rationabili parte, a Writ that lies between Privies of Blood, as Brothers or Siſters in *Gavelkind*, or other Coparceners, and for Land in Fee Simple; ſo that when one Party enters upon all the Land and Deforces or forceably keeps out the other, the Party ſo deforced ſhall have this Writ to recover part.

Recto ſur Diſclaimer, a Writ that lies where a Lord in the Queen's Court of Common Pleas avows upon his Tenant, and the Tenant diſclaims or diſowns to hold of him; upon which Diſclaimer the Lord ſhall have this Writ, and if he prove that the Land is holden of him, he ſhall recover the ſaid Land for ever.

Rector, a Governour or Ruler; the chief of a Foreign Univerſity, or of a Convent of Jeſuits: Alſo the Principal or Head of a College in *England*: Alſo a Parſon that has the Charge of a Pariſh-Church, whoſe Office is to take care of the Pariſhioner's Souls, to preach, to adminiſter the Holy Sacraments, to viſit the Sick, *&c.*

Rectorial, belonging to a Rector or Rectory.

Rectory, a Spiritual Living or Parſonage, with all its Rights, Tithes, Glebes, and other Profits.

Rectum or **Commune Rectum,** (in old *Latin* Writers,) a Tryal at Law, or in common Courſe of Law.

Rectum Inteſtinum, (in *Anat.*) the ſtraight Gut, which begins at the firſt *Vertebra* or a Turning-Joynt of the *Os Sacrum*, and goes directly downward to the end of the Rump, or the utmoſt end of the Back-bone.

Rectus Femoris, a Muſcle of the Leg ſo nam'd from its ſtraight Situation and Progreſs: It ariſes from a little Knob of the *Os Ilium*, and at the *Patella* or Knee-pan, is united with the Tendons of the *Vaſtus Externus* and *Internus*, and *Cruræus*; with which it is inſerted to the upper part of the Bone call'd *Tibia*.

Rectus Internus Major, a Muſcle of the Head, which takes Riſe from the fore-part of all the Tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck, except the firſt and ſecond; but has its Inſertion to the Fore-*Appendix* of the *Os Occipitis*, near the Hole that ſends forth the oblongated Marrow.

Rectus Internus Minor, a Muſcle of the Head, which with its Partner appears on the fore-part of the firſt *Vertebræ*, as the *Recti Minores* do on the back-part, and ſprings near its Tranſverſe Proceſſes; from whence aſcending directly, it is let into the Fore-*Appendix* of the *Os Occipitis*, immediately under the former.

Rectus Lateralis, a ſhort thick fleſhy Muſcle of the Head, ariſing from the upper part of the end of the Tranſverſe Proceſs of the firſt *Vertebra* of the Neck, between the former and the *Obliquus Superior*; whence it aſcends directly, and is implanted to the *Os Occipitis*, in the Space made by the *Proceſſus Mammillaris* and *Styloides*.

Rectus Major, a Muſcle of the Head, which taking riſe from the upper Part of the double Spines of the ſecond *Vertebræ* of the Neck, becomes broader in its Aſcent, and is inſerted to the hinder part of the *Os Occipitis*.

Rectus Muſculus, is alſo one of the Muſcles of the *Abdomen* or lower Belly, ſo call'd from the Uprightneſs of its Poſition: Its uſe in common with the other Muſcles of this Part, is to help drive out the Ordure and Urine, by preſſing the Belly.

Rectus Palpebræ Superioris, a Muſcle that lifts up the upper Eye-lid.

Rectus in Curia, (*i. e.* Right in Court) a Law-Phraſe, as when one ſtands at the Bar, and no Man objects any thing againſt him: Alſo when an Outlawry is reverſed, ſo that the outlawed Perſon may again partake of the Benefit of the Law, he is ſaid *To be rectus in Curia*.

Recumbency, a relying or depending upon; as *He had a great Recumbency upon his Promiſe*.

† **Recuperation**, a Recovering.

Recuperator, (among the *Romans*) a Commiſſioner or Judge appointed by the *Prætor* to examine private Matters; a Judge Delegate.

To **Recur**, to run back, or return.

Recurrent Nerves, certain Nerves which Dr. *Willis* takes to be a diſtinct Pair by it ſelf; but it is uſually reckon'd a Branch of the *Par vagum* or eighth Pair, ſpringing out of their Trunks, and ſo nam'd, becauſe firſt they deſcend, and then aſcend again to ſupply the Muſcles of the *Larynx*: Theſe Nerves are alſo call'd *Vocal* by ſome, becauſe they are ſpent upon the Organs or Inſtruments of Speech.

Recurrents, or **Recurrent Verſes**, ſuch Verſes as are read the ſame backward and forward; as *Roma tibi ſubito motibus ibit amor*.

Recurſion, a running back.

Recuſancy, the State of Recuſants or Non-Conformiſts.

A **Recuſant**, a *Roman* Catholick ſo call'd from refuſing to ſubmit to the Diſcipline of the reformed Church: But the Law comprehends under this Name all that ſeparate from the eſtabliſh'd Church of *England* of whatever Sect or Opinion.

Red, a lively Colour repreſenting the Quality of Fire, which is expreſs'd in Heraldry by *Gules*, Ruby and *Mars*.

Red Book of the Exchequer, an ancient Manuſcript Volume, that contains ſeveral Treatiſes on divers Subjects, and is in the keeping of the Queen's Remembrancer in the Office of Exchequer.

Red-Gums, certain red Spots, to which new-born Infants are ſubject.

Red-ſhank, a Bird that has red Legs and Feet.

Red-ſtart, another Bird ſo call'd from its red Tail; the word *Stert* in *Saxon* ſignifying a Tail.

Red-ſtreak, a ſort of Apple, of which the beſt Cider is made.

Redan or **Redent**, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) an indented Work made in Form of the Teeth of a Saw with *Salient* and *Re-entring* Angles that flank or defend one another. Theſe Works are uſually raiſ'd on the ſides of a Place that lie next a Marſh or River. See *Indented Line*.

Reddendum, (*Lat. i. e.* to be yielded, to be paid) a Law-word us'd for the Clauſe in a Leaſe, *&c.* whereby the Rent is reſerved to the Leſſor.

Redditarium, a Rental, a Book or Roll, in which the Rent and Services of a Manour or other Eſtate are ſet down.

Redditarius, a Renter, a Tenant.

Reddition, a giving again or reſtoring; the Surrender or ſurrendring of a Place. In a Law-ſenſe, a Judicial Confeſſion and Acknowledgment, that the Land or Thing in Queſtion belongs to the Demandant, or at leaſt not to the Perſon ſo ſurrendring.

Redditus, (*Lat.*) Revenue, Rent.

Redditus Albi & Nigri. See *Rents of Aſſize*.

Redditus Aſſiſus, a ſet or ſtanding Rent.

To **Redeem**, to buy off, to purchaſe again, to recover.

Redeemable, that may be redeemed.

Redeemer, Ranſomer, Deliverer, Saviour; as *Chriſt the Redeemer of Mankind*.

To **Redeliver**, to deliver or give up again.

To **Re-demand**, to demand, aſk or require again.

Redemption, a redeeming or ranſoming, a purchaſing the Freedom of another from Bondage.

† **Redevable**, (*Fr.*) indebted, obliged or beholding to.

Redintegrated, (*Lat.*) begun a-freſh, renewed, ſet on foot a-new.

Redintegration, a making whole again, a renewing; as *A redintegration of Kindneſs*. In *Chymiſtry*, a reſtoring any Mixt Body, whoſe Form is deſtroyed, to its former Nature and Conſtitution, and ſo as that it may have the Properties it had before.

Rediſſeiſin, (Law-Term) a Diſſeiſin made by one, who once before was adjudged to have diſſeiſed, or unlawfully put the ſame Perſon out of the Poſſeſſion of his Lands or Tenements; for which there lies a ſpecial Writ, call'd a *Writ of Rediſſeiſin*.

Redituaries, (*Lat.*) a certain Order of Friers, being a Branch of the *Franciſcans*.

Redolent, yielding a ſweet Smell or Scent, perfumed.

† **Redonation**, a giving back, or reſtoring that which was taken away.

To **Redouble**, to double again, to encreaſe, to repeat; to come again with greater Force; to grow more violent.

Redoubt or **Redoute**, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a ſmall Fort of a ſquare Figure, that has no Defence but in the Front; its uſe being to ſecure the Lines of Circumvallation, Contravallation and Approach: In marſhy Grounds, theſe Redoubts are often made of Maſon's Work, and are alſo ſet before the Counterſcarp to keep off the Enemy, and cover the Sallies of the Garriſon.

† **Redoubted**, much feared, dreadful.

To **Redound**, to abound over and above, to be ſuperfluous, to turn to, or light upon.

To **Redreſs**, to ſet to rights again, to reform Abuſes, to remove Grievances.

To **Redreſs a Stag**, (a Term in Hunting) to put him off his Changes.

Redubbers, (Law-Word) thoſe that buy Cloath which they know to be ſtollen, and change it into ſome other Form or Colour.

To **Reduce**, (*Lat.*) to bring back, to reſtore, to bring or turn into, to bring under one's Dominion, to ſubdue or bring to ſubjection.

Reducible, that may be reduced.

Reducing Scale, a Mathematical Inſtrument us'd by Surveyors, to reduce any Map or Draught, being a thin broad Piece of Box, with ſeveral different Scales of equal Parts, to turn Chains and Links into Acres and Roods upon Sight.

Reduct, a Chymical Term ſignifying a Powder, by which calcin'd Metals and Minerals are diſſolved and reduc'd again to their *Regulus* or pure Subſtance: Alſo a Term in *Fortification*. See *Reduit*.

Reductio ad Impoſſibile. See *Apagogical Demonſtrations*.

Reduction, a reducing or bringing back. In Arithmetick, *Reduction* is a particular way of reducing Money, Weights, Meaſures or the like into their leaſt or greater Parts, which are in common uſe, in order to find how many Pieces of one kind are equal in Value, to a given Number in another; and this Rule is either Deſcending or Aſcending.

Reduction Deſcending, performed by Multiplication, is when ſome Integers of a Number of a greater Denomination being given, it is requir'd to find how many Integers of a leſſer Denomination are equal in Value to that given Number of the greater: As when it is propos'd to find how many *Shillings* are contain'd in 20 *Pounds*, likewiſe how many *Pence* in 220 *Shillings*, or how many *Hours* in 365 Days, *&c.*

Reduction Aſcending, is when ſome Integers of a leſſer Demonination being given, it is demanded to find how many Integers of a greater Denomination are equal in Value, to that given Number of the leſſer: As when it is requir'd to find how many *Pence* are contain'd in 500 *Farthings*, how many *Shillings* in 348 *Pence*, or how many *Days* in 864 *Hours*, &c. and this is perform'd by Diviſion.

In *Aſtronomy*, **Reduction**, is the Difference between the Argument of Inclination, and the Eccentrical Longitude, that is to ſay, the Difference of the two Arches of the Orbit, and the Ecliptick, comprehended between the Node, and the Circle of Inclination.

Reduction of Equations, (in *Algebra*) is the reducing them into a proper Diſpoſition, in Order to their Solution; by clearing them from all ſuperfluous Quantities, and ſeparating the known Quantities from the unknown, to the end that at length every reſpective Equation may remain in the feweſt and ſimpleſt Terms; the known Quantity or Quantities poſſeſſing one part of it, and the unknown the other.

Reductive, that ſerves to reduce, as, *A reductive Salt*, made uſe of by Chymiſts.

Reduit, (*Fr.*) a By-place, Nook or Corner in an Apartment. In Fortification, *Reduit* or *Reduct*, is an advantageous piece of Ground, intrenched and ſeparated from the reſt of the Place, to retire to in caſe of Surprize.

Redundancy, (*Lat.*) a being redundant, Exceſſiveneſs, Superfluity.

Redundant, overflowing, abounding, very plentiful, exceeding, ſuperfluous.

Redundant Nouns, (in *Grammar*) are thoſe that have a Number or particular Caſe more than is uſual.

Reduplication, a redoubling: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure when one part of a Verſe or Sentence ends in the ſame Word, with which the following begins; as, *The World counts nothing ſo deſpicable as Poverty; Poverty, a lingering ſort of Death.*

Reduplicative, that ſerves to expreſs, a Redoubling or Repetition.

Reduplicate Pronouns, (in *Grammar*) are ſuch as *I my ſelf, Thou thy ſelf, He himſelf*, &c.

Reduplicative Propoſitions, (in *Logick*) are thoſe in which the Subject is repeated, Thus *Men as Men* are rational, *Kings as Kings* are ſubject to none but God.

Reduvia, (*Lat.*) the looſeneſs and cleft of the Skin about the root of the Nails; alſo the Slough or a caſt Skin of a Serpent.

Reduvius, the Sheep's Teck, an Inſect, which lives a whole Year in a ſhorn Fleece, and lays Eggs of a red Colour.

Ree, a *Portugueſe* Coin, of which 40 make 1 Ryal or 6 Pence in *Engliſh* Money.

To **Ree** or **Ray**, (Country-Word) to handle Corn in a Sieve, ſo as the chaffy or lighter part may gather to one Place.

Reed, the long Graſs that grows in Fens or watery Places; among Husbandmen, it is Straw bound up for thatching, and by ſome call'd *Helm*: Alſo a *Jewiſh* Meaſure of three Yards and three Inches.

To **Re-edify**, to rebuild, or build up again.

Reef, (Sea-Term) When there is a great Gale of Wind, the Mariners commonly roll up part of the Sail below, to the end that it may become the narrower, and not draw ſo much Wind: And this tucking up the Sail they call a *Reef*, or *Reefing the Sail*; and when it is done, the Sail is ſaid *To be reefed*.

Reefed Top-maſt, is when a Top-maſt being ſprung, i.e. crackt or almoſt broken in the Cap, they cut off the lower piece that was near broken off, and ſet the other part, now much ſhorter, in the Step again.

Reek, Steam, or Vapour: In Country-Affairs, a Mow, or Heap of Corn, Hay, &c. laid up for its Preſervation.

Reek-Stavel, a Frame of Wood ſet on Stones, upon which ſuch a Mow is raiſed.

To **Reek**, to caſt a Steam or Smoak.

To **Re-enforce**, See to *Re-inforce*.

To **Re-enter**, to enter upon, or take Poſſeſſion of again.

Re-ent'ring Angle, a Term in Fortification. See *Angle*.

Re-entry, (in Common Law) the reſuming, or taking Poſſeſſion again of what one had lately forgone.

To **Re-eſtabliſh**, to eſtabliſh, or ſettle again; to reſtore to its former State or Condition; to repair.

Re-eſtabliſhment, a re-eſtabliſhing, or repairing; Reſtauration, Recovery.

Reeve or **Reve**, (*Sax.*) the Bailiff of a Franchiſe or Manour.

To **Reeve**, a Sea-Term, ſignifying to put in, or pull thro'; as, *A Rope reeved thro' a Block or Pulley.*

Re-examination, (*Lat.*) a ſecond Examination.

To **Re-examine**, to examine again, or anew.

Re-extent, (Law-Term,) a ſecond Extent on Lands, or Tenements, upon Complaint made that the former was partially performed. See *Extent*.

Refection, a refreſhing, a Repaſt, or Meal.

Refectives, Medecines that refreſh and renew Strength.

Refectory, or **Refectuary**, a Room in a Monaſtery, where the Friers, or Nuns eat together.

To **Refel**, to diſprove by Arguments, to confute, or prove falſe.

To **Refer**, to ſend back, to direct to a Paſſage in a Book, to leave to one's Judgment, or Determination; to put a Buſineſs into the Hands of another, in order to be conſidered, or managed.

Referee, a Perſon to whom a Buſineſs is referred in Law.

Reference, a certain Mark in a Book, referring the Reader to another Place: Alſo the making up of a Difference by Referees, or Arbitrators.

Referendary, (among the *Romans*) an Officer that made Report of Petitions, or Requeſts, preſented to the Emperour, and of his Anſwer, or Pleaſure therein: The like Officer belong'd to the Court of our ancient *Saxon* Kings, and is now under the Maſter of Requeſts at the *German* Emperour's and Pope's Courts; as alſo at the Courts and Parliaments of *France*.

Referrible, that may be referred to.

To **Refine**, to make finer, to purge and purify, eſpecially Metals by melting, or Liquors by drawing them off from the Lees.

To **Refine upon**, to grow nice, to handle nicely, to make Critical Remarks.

To **Refit a Ship**, to fit it out again; to make it fit for farther Service.

To **Reflect**, to beat, or ſend back Light or Heat, to return, or redound.

To **Reflect upon a Perſon**, to be ſharp upon him, or to abuſe him. *To Reflect upon a Thing*, to make a Remark upon it, to think of it ſeriouſly.

Reflected Ray or **Ray of Reflection**, is that by which the Reflection is made upon the Surface of a reflecting Body.

Reflected Viſion. See *Viſion*.

Reflection, or **Reflexion**, a beating, or returning back; Conſideration, Meditation; alſo Cenſure, Reproach, or Abuſe.

In *Metaphyſicks*, (according to Mr. *Lock*'s Definition,) **Reflection**, is that Notice which the Mind takes of its own Operations, and the manner of them, by reaſon whereof there come to be *Ideas* of thoſe Operations in the Underſtanding.

In Natural *Philoſophy*, **Reflection**, is the regreſs, or return that happens to a moving Body, occaſion'd by the meeting of another Body, which it cannot penetrate, or pierce. Thus the material Rays of Light are variouſly reflected from ſuch Bodies as they cannot paſs through.

Reflection, (in *Catoptricks*) is when a Ray of Light falling on a hard or poliſhed Body, is reflected or turned back into the Air, in an Angle equal to that of its Incidence: So the Beams of the Sun falling upon a Looking-glaſs are reflected back. See *Angle of Reflection*.

Reflection of the Moon, (according to *Bullialdus*) is her third inequality of Motion, which *Tycho Brahe* calls by the Name of her *Variation*.

Reflecting, or Reflexive Dials, are made by a little piece of Looking-glaſs Plate, duly placed, ſo as to reflect the Sun's Rays on the top of a Cieling, *&c.* where the Dial is drawn.

Reflecting Teleſcope. See *Teleſcope*.

Reflexive, capable of reflecting, apt to beat, or return back.

Reflexivity, a being reflexive, the Quality of that which reflects, as *The Reflexivity of the Clouds*.

To **Reflow**, to flow, or run back.

Reflux of the Sea, the flowing back, or ebbing of the Water off from Shore; as its flowing, or coming on upon it is called the *Flux of the Sea*. See *Tide*.

† **Refocillation**, a comforting, reviving, or cheriſhing.

Reform, Reforming, Reformation; alſo a diſbanding ſome part of an Army.

To **Reform**, to put in the old, or in a better Form, to mend, to reſtore the ancient Diſcipline in the Church or State, or in a private Family: Alſo to take up, or return from ill Courſes, to an orderly Way of Living.

In Military Affairs, to **Reform**, is to reduce a Body of Men, either diſbanding the Whole, and putting the Officers and Soldiers into other Bodies, or only breaking a Part, and retaining the reſt.

In *Falconry*, a Hawk is ſaid *To Reform*, when ſhe prunes or picks her Feathers. See *To Prune*.

Reformado, or **Reformed Officer**, an Officer whoſe Company or Troop is diſbanded, and yet he continu'd in whole or half Pay; ſtill being in the way of Preferment, and keeping his Right of Seniority: Alſo a Gentleman, who ſerves as a Volunteer in a Man of War, in Order to learn Experience, and ſucceed the Principal Officers.

Reformation, the Art of Reforming, an amendment of Manners, Errours, or Abuſes; alſo the Time when the Reformed, or Proteſtant Religion was firſt eſtabliſh'd.

Reformer, a Perſon that reforms.

Reformists, Monks, whoſe Diſcipline, or Rules have been reformed.

Refractary, or **Refractory**, Obſtinate, Unruly, Headſtrong, Wilful.

Refracted, broken back again, as *A refracted Beam*: Thus a Ray of *Light*, paſſing out of the Air into the Water, is ſaid *To be refracted*. See *Refraction*.

Refracted Angle, (in *Opticks*) is the Angle contained between the Refracted Ray, and the Perpendicular.

Refracted Dial, a kind of Dial drawn in a concave, or hollow Bowl, ſo that the Hour-Lines may ſhew the true Hour, when the Bowl is fill'd with Water, or ſome other Liquor.

Refracted Viſion. See *Viſion*.

Refraction, (in *Philoſ.*) is the bowing, and bending, or change of Determination in the Body moved; which happens to it, whilſt it enters or pierces thro' any *Medium*.

In *Dioptricks*, **Refraction**, is the variation of a Ray of Light, from that Right-line in which its Motion would have continu'd, were it not for the reſiſtances made by the thickneſs of the *Medium*, thro' which it paſſes, ſo as to hinder its ſtraight Courſe, and turn it aſide.

Refraction from the Perpendicular, is when a Ray falling inclined from a thicker *Medium* into a thinner, as from Glaſs into Air; in breaking, departs farther from that Perpendicular.

Refraction to the Perpendicular, is when a Ray falling inclined from a thinner or more tranſparent *Medium*, upon a thicker or leſs tranſparent, as from Air upon Water; in breaking, comes nearer the Perpendicular, drawn from the Point of Incidence, at Right Angles on the Surface of the Water, in which the Refraction is made.

Aſtronomical Refraction, is a Refraction caus'd by the Atmoſphere, or Body of the Air; ſo that a Star ſeems riſen higher above the Horizon, than really it is.

Horizontal Refraction, is that which makes the Sun or Moon appear juſt on the Edge of the Horizon, when they are as yet ſomewhat below it.

Angle of Refraction. See *Angle*.

To **Refrain**, to bridle, to forbear, to keep one's ſelf from.

Refrane, a *Spaniſh* Proverb.

Refrangibility, (in *Philoſ.*) the Quality of that which is refrangible.

Refrangible, capable of being refracted.

Refrenation, properly a bridling, a checking, curbing, or holding in: The Word is us'd among *Aſtrologers*, when a Planet applying to another, by Conjunction, or Aſpect, before it draws near, becomes retrograde; by which means it is, as it were, pull'd back, and weaken'd.

To **Refreſh**, *(Fr.)* to recruit one's ſelf, to renew, or revive.

Refreſhment, that which ſerves to refreſh, as Proviſions, Victuals, *&c.*

Refret, the Burden of a Ballad, or Song.

Refrigerant. See *Refrigeratory*.

To **Refrigerate**, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) is to cool; as *To refrigerate the Bowels*.

Refrigeration, a refrigerating, refreſhing, or cooling.

Refrigerative, that ſerves to refrigerate, or that is of a cooling Quality.

A **Refrigerative**, a cooling Medicine, a Cooler.

Refrigeratory, or **Refrigerant**, (among *Chymiſts*) that part of an Alembick, or Diſtilling-Veſſel, which is plac'd about the Head of the Still, and fill'd with Water to cool it, that the ſpirituous Vapours may the more eaſily thicken into Drops, and deſcend thro' the Neck of the Veſſel.

Refuge, a Place of Safety to fly to, a Shelter.

Refugee, a *French* Proteſtant, fled from the late Perſecution in *France*.

Refulgency, Brightneſs, as of precious Stones.

Refulgent, ſhining, bright, glittering.

Refuſus Aquæ, (in ancient Writers) high Water, the return of a Stream when it is damm'd or ſtopt for the uſe of a Mill,

To **Refund**, to pay, or give back Money that was wrongfully paid; to pay back the Coſts, or Charges of a Law-Suit.

Refuſal, a refuſing, a Denial.

Refuſe, that droſſy Stuff which comes away from Oar or Metal, in the melting or trying of it; whence it is generally taken for the worſt of any thing, after the beſt has been culled out.

To **Refuſe**, to deny the granting of a Suit, or the acceptance of a thing offer'd in Payment, or by way of Preſent; to deny the doing of any thing.

Refutantia, (in old *Latin* Records) an Acquittance or Acknowledgment for renouncing all future Claim.

Refutatio Feudi, (in Civil Law) the loſs of a Feudal Tenure, by forfeiture; which is of two kinds; either by not performing the Service required, or by committing ſome villainous Act againſt the Lord or Sovereign.

Refutation, a refuting, a contrary Argument which deſtroys what the other alledg'd.

To **Refute**, to confute, to diſprove; to convince, or confound by Reaſon.

To **Regain**, to gain a ſecond time, to get again, to recover what one has loſt.

Regal, belonging to a King, or Queen; Royal, Kingly, Princely.

Regal Fiſhes, ſuch Fiſhes as belong to the Queen by her Prerogative, *viz.* Whales and Sturgeons, to which ſome add Porpoiſes.

Regal or **Regalio**, a noble Treat, or ſumptuous Entertainment.

To **Regal** or **Regale**, to treat Royally, to entertain with Princely Fare.

Regale, the *French* King's Prerogative to diſpoſe of Benefices during the Vacancy of a Biſhop's See. Among Chymiſts, *Regale* is taken for a kind of Cement with which Gold is purify'd.

Regale Epiſcoporum, (in old *Records*) the Temporal Rights and Legal Privileges of Biſhops.

Regalia, the Rights of a King or Queen; or the Enſigns of the Royal Dignity. See *Royalty*.

Regard, (*Fr.*) Conſideration, Reſpect, Account.

Regard of the Foreſt, the overſeeing and viewing of the Foreſt; alſo the Compaſs of it, *i. e.* all that Ground which is a part or Parcel of it.

To **Regard**, to look upon with Concern, to heed or conſider, to have reſpect to.

Regardant, (in *Heraldry*) a Lion or other Beaſt of Prey repreſented looking back behind him.

Regarder of the Foreſt, an Officer of the Queen's Foreſt, who is ſworn to make the Regard of it, as alſo to view and enquire of all Offences or Defaults committed by the Foreſters and all other Officers, concerning the Execution of their reſpective Offices.

Regel or **Rigel**, a fixed Star of the firſt Magnitude or Light in *Orion*'s left Foot.

Regency, (*Lat.*) the Government of a Kingdom by one or more Subjects, during the King's or Queen's Minority or Abſence.

Regenerate, (a Term in *Divinity*) born a ſecond time, new-born: Thus we are ſaid to be regenerate by Baptiſm, and to become the Children of God thro' Jeſus Chriſt our Lord.

To **Regenerate**, to beget again, to cauſe to be born again.

Regeneration, a being born again, a new and Spiritual Birth.

Regicide, a King-killer, or the Murder of a King.

Regifugium, a Feaſt celebrated every Year by the ancient *Romans Feb.* 24, in remembrance of the driving out of *Tarquin* the Proud, and the Overthrow of Kingly Government.

Regimen or **Regiment**, Government, Rule: In *Grammar*, the Caſes of a Noun govern'd by a Verb: Among Phyſicians, the Method to be obſerv'd by a Patient, with reſpect to his Diet, Bodily Exerciſe, *&c.*

Regiment, (in Military Affairs) a Body of ſeveral Troops of Horſe or Companies of Foot, commanded by a Colonel, which commonly conſiſts of ſeven or eight Troops of Horſe or Ten Companies of Foot, tho' ſometimes more, ſometimes fewer: So that the Number is as uncertain, as that of the Men in a particular Troop or Company.

Regiments of Guards. See *Guards*.

Regina Prati, (*Lat. i. e.* Queen of the Meadow) an Herb commonly call'd Meadow-ſweet.

Regio Aſſenſu, a Writ by which the King or Queen gives the Royal Aſſent to the Election of a Biſhop.

Region, a Country, Coaſt or Quarter. In *Geography*, a large extent of Land, inhabited by many People of the ſame Nation, and encloſed within certain Limits or Bounds: It is alſo taken for our Hemiſphere, or the ſpace within the four Cardinal Points of the Heavens or of the Air, *&c.*

Elementary Region, (according to *Ariſtotle*) is a Sphere bounded by the Moon's Orb, comprehending the Earth's Atmoſphere.

Ethereal or **Celeſtial Region**, (in *Coſmogr.*) is that vaſt Extent of the Univerſe which contains the Heavens with all their Hoſt; as The Sun, Moon and Stars, *&c.*

Planetary Region, that part of the Heaven, where the Neighbouring Planets move.

Regions, are alſo certain particular Diviſions of the Air, which are reckon'd to be three in Number, *viz.* the Upper, Middle and Lower.

The **Upper Region of the Air**, is that Part of it, which is above the tops of the higheſt Mountains on Earth: It is more pure, thin and Light, than the lower ones, as alſo free from Meteors and Exhalations.

The **Middle Region**, is that which reaches from the Tops of the higheſt Mountains down to the lower Air, in which we breath.

The **Loweſt Region**, is that Part of the Air which we live in, and which is bounded by the Reflection of the Sun-beams, or is ſuppoſed to reach as far as they are reflected or beat back again.

Some Anatomiſts divide the *Cavities* or hollow Spaces in an Animal Body into ſeveral Regions or Parts, which they diſtinguiſh into *Publick* and *Private*; but their Method is not much receiv'd: However the *Abdomen*, or lower Belly, is uſually diſtinguiſh'd into three Regions, *viz.* the Uppermoſt, Middle, and Lower.

Regiſter, a Memorial, a Book of publick Acts or Records; particularly one of our moſt ancient Law-Books, containing moſt of the Forms of the Writs us'd at Common Law; alſo an Officer that keeps Regiſters.

In the Art of Printing, **Regiſter** is a Rule for the equal Diſtribution of the Lines and Pages. Among Chymiſts, *Regiſters* are Holes left in the ſides of a Furnace, with Stopples to them, to let in or keep out the Air accordingly as the Fire is requir'd to be greater or leſs.

Regiſter of a Pariſh-Church, a Book wherein Baptiſms, Marriages and Burials are orderly regiſter'd in every Pariſh; which laudable Cuſtom was firſt eſtabliſh'd by *Tho. Cromwell* Earl of *Eſſex*, and Vicar General to King *Henry* VIII. A. D. 1538.

To **Regiſter**, to enter in a Regiſter, to record.

Regiſtry, properly a Place where any thing is laid up; the Office, Books and Rolls of a Regiſter, eſpecially thoſe in which the Proceedings of the Chancery, or any Spiritual Court are recorded.

Regius Morbus, (*i. e.* the Royal Diſeaſe) the Jaundice ſo call'd by the *Latins*, becauſe it is eaſily cur'd in King's Courts with the Paſtimes and Divertiſements there, which cheer the Mind.

Regius Profeſſor, (*i. e.* the King's or Queen's Profeſſour) a Title given in the Univerſity-Statutes to every Reader of thoſe five Lectures, *viz.* of *Divinity*, *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Law* and *Phyſick*, which were founded by King *Henry* VIII. in each Univerſity.

To **Regorge**, to bring or caſt up, to vomit.

Regrate, (old Word) Courteſie, Eſteem.

Regrater or **Regrator**, a Law-word formerly us'd for one that bought by the Great, and ſold by Retail; but it now ſignifies one that buys and ſells again any Wares or Victuals in the ſame Market or Fair, or within five Miles of it: Alſo one that trims up old Wares for Sale; a Broker, or Huckſter.

Regrateria, (in old *Records*) Regatery or ſelling out by Retail.

Regreſs, returning or coming back; as *To have free Egreſs and Regreſs*.

Regret, (*Fr.*) Grief, Sorrow, Concern for the loſs or wanting of a thing; Reluctancy, or Unwillingneſs to do a thing.

To **Regret**, to lament, bewail, [illegible].

Regula, (*Lat.*) a Rule, a Pattern; In our old Records, it is often uſ'd for the Book of Rules, Statutes or Orders of a Monaſtery or religious Houſe, and ſometimes for the Martyrology or Obituary.

Regula Rei & Cenſus. See *Coffe* or *Coffet*.

Regular, that is according to a certain Rule, orderly, exact or punctual.

Regulars or **Regular Clergy**, ſuch as live under ſome certain Rule of Obedience, and lead a Monaſtick Life; as Abbots, Monks, Regular Canons, &c. in which reſpect they are diſtinguiſh'd from the *Secular*, that have ordinary Converſation with the People of the World, and take upon them the Cure of Souls, but are not ſubject to any Rule of Religious Orders; as Biſhops, Pariſh-Prieſts, &c.

Regular Attack. See *Attack*.

Regular Baſtion. See *Baſtion*.

Regular Bodies, a Term in Geometry. See *Body*.

Regular Curves. See *Curves*.

Regular Decagon. See *Decagon*.

Regular Figures, ſuch Figures as have their Sides and Angles all equal one to another: Whence all Regular many-ſided Planes are *Regular Polygons*.

Regular Fortification. See *Fortification*.

Regularity, agreeableneſs to the Rules; Exactneſs, ſtrict Order.

To **Regulate**, to govern, order, direct or guide; to frame or ſquare, to determine or decide; to maintain good Diſcipline in an Army or Family.

Regulation, the Act of regulating.

Regulator, a Perſon that regulates or directs: In *Mechanicks*, a ſmall Spring belonging to the Ballance of new Pocket-Watches.

Regulus, (*Lat.*) a petty King, Prince, or Duke, alſo the Baſilisk or Cockatrice, a Serpent; alſo a little Bird call'd a Wren. Alſo the Name of a fixed Star, the ſame as *Baſilicus*; which See.

Regulus or **Regule**, (among Chymiſts) is the moſt fixed and hardeſt Matter of a Metal or Mineral, found after Tryal, at the bottom of the Crucible, and clear'd from the *Faces* or Dregs; ſo termed, as being the Royal or noble part of the Mixt Body; as *Regulus of Gold*, *Antimony*, *Arſenick*, &c.

Rehabilitation, a re-enabling or reſtoring to a former Ability; as the Pope's Bull for re-enabling a Clergy-man, to exerciſe his Function, who was formerly diſabled.

Rehearſal, Relation, Report; alſo private practiſing; as *The Rehearſal of a Play*.

To **Rehearſe**, to relate or tell, to repeat, to practiſe in private in order to publick Performance.

Rehoboam, (*Heb.* the Breach of the People) King *Solomon*'s Son and Succeſſour.

To **Reject**, (*Lat.*) to caſt off, to refuſe; to ſlight, or deſpiſe.

Rejectable, that may be rejected.

Rejection, a rejecting or caſting off.

To **Reign**, to rule as a King or Soveraign Prince, to have the Sway, to be in vogue.

To **Re-imbark**, to go a ſecond time on Shipboard, to take Shipping again. To *Re-imbark in new Troubles*, to engage one's ſelf again in freſh Diſorders.

To **Re-imburſe**, to repay or pay back again.

Re-imburſement, the Act of repaying, &c.

Re-impreſſion, a ſecond Impreſſion or Edition of a Book.

Reinard, (*Fr.*) a Word uſ'd in burleſque Poetry for a Fox; morally taken for a Man of Sleight and Cunning to ſurprize or inſnare others.

To **Re-infect**, to infect or corrupt again.

Re infecta, (*Lat.* i. e. without doing any thing) as *The Ambaſſadors return'd re infecta*, i. e. without Succeſs or ſpeeding in their Affairs.

To **Re-inforce**, to add new Force or Strength, to ſtrengthen again, to recruit.

Re-inforced Ring, (in *Gunnery*) the next Ring above the Touch-hole.

Re-inforcement, a re-inforcing; Recruit, Supply.

To **Re-ingratiate one's ſelf with one**, to get into his Favour again.

Reins or **Kidneys**, certain Bowels of a fleſhy Subſtance, whoſe Office is to ſtrain the Urine into the *Pelves* or Baſons in the middle of their Body, and to cauſe it to run thro' the Veſſels call'd Ureters into the Bladder.

Reins, are alſo two long Slips of Leather faſten'd on each ſide of a Curb or Snaffle, which the Rider holds in his Hand, to keep a Horſe in ſubjection.

To **Re-inſtate**, to reſtore to the former State, or Condition; to re-eſtabliſh or ſettle again.

To **Rejoyce**, to fill with Joy, to Delight; to be merry or glad.

To **Rejoyn**, to joyn again, or to get together again; to reply, or make a ſecond Anſwer.

Rejoynder, a Law-word, eſpecially uſ'd in Chancery, for a ſecond Anſwer made by the Defendant; or an Exception to a Replication; the *Civilians* call it *Duplicatio*.

Reiſters, a Name given to the *German* Horſe, that came into *France*, during the Regency of Queen *Catharine de Medicis*.

Reit, (old Word) Sedge, or Sea-weed.

To **Re-iterate**, (*Lat.*) to repeat, to do or ſay the ſame thing over again.

Re-iteration, the Act of re-iterating.

Reke, (old Word) to care for; as *I reke not ſuch a thing*.

Relais, a *French* Term in Fortification, the ſame as *Berme* and *Foreland*; which See.

Relapſe, a falling or ſliding back again; but it is moſt commonly taken for a falling back into any Diſeaſe or Sickneſs: Or elſe in a Theological Senſe, for a falling back into the ſame Hereſie which one has before abjur'd.

To **Relapſe**, to fall ſick again; to commit the ſame Fault.

To **Relate**, to tell or give an Account of; to belong to, to be agreable or anſwerable. In a Law-ſenſe, Bills of Parliament, to which the Queen Aſſents on the laſt Day of the Seſſion, are ſaid *to relate and be of force* from the firſt Day of the beginning of the Parliament. See *Relation*.

Relation, Rehearſal, an Account of ſome Adventure, Hiſtory, &c. alſo Reſpect, Regard, Agreeableneſs; alſo Kindred or being of Kin, a Kinſman or Kinſwoman; as *ſuch a one is my Relation*. In *Logick*, it is one of the ten Predicaments or Accidents belonging to Subſtance.

In Common Law, **Relation** is when two Times, or other Things are conſider'd, as if they were all one; ſo that the following thing, is ſaid *To take effect by Relation* at the time preceding: Thus if A give a Writing to B to be deliver'd to C, as the Deed of A, when C has paid a Summ of Money; as ſoon as the Money is paid, and the Writing deliver'd, this ſhall be taken as the Deed of A, at the time when it was firſt deliver'd.

Relation Inharmonical, (in Muſical Compoſition) a harſh Reflection of Flat againſt Sharp in a croſs Form; *viz.* when ſome harſh and diſplea-

ſing

ſing Diſcord is produc'd in comparing the preſent Note of another Part.

Relative, having Relation, or Nearneſs to ſome other thing.

Relative Gravity, the ſame as *Specifick*; which ſee.

Relative Propoſitions, (in *Logick*) thoſe that include ſome Relation and Compariſon; thus, *Where the Treaſure is, there is the Heart*; *As much as thou haſt, ſo much art thou worth.*

Relative Space. See *Space.*

Relative Terms, are when there is a kind of Oppoſition, yet ſuch, as that the one cannot be without the other; as *Father and Son*, *Husband and Wife*, *Maſter and Servant.*

A **Relative**, (in *Grammar*) is a Word (commonly a Pronoun) that in Concord, or Agreement anſwers to ſome fore-going Word (generally a Noun Subſtantive) which is therefore call'd an *Antecedent*; as, *Gemma quam mihi dediſti*, the Jewel which thou gaveſt to me.

To **Relax**, to looſen, or ſlacken; to yield, or give way; to grow remiſs, or ſlack.

Relaxantia, looſening Medicines, the ſame as *Chalaſtica.*

Relaxation, looſening, ſlackening, a giving one's ſelf ſome Reſt from Labour, Reſpit, Breathing-time: In a Law-ſenſe, a Releaſe or Diſcharge, an Abatement, or releaſing of Canonical Puniſhments. In *Anatomy*, a dilatation, or widening of the Parts, or Veſſels of the Body.

Relay, (a Term in Hunting) the Place where the Dogs are put in readineſs, to be caſt off when the Game comes that Way; alſo the Cry, or Kennel of Relay-Hounds.

Relays, is alſo ſometimes taken for freſh Horſes, or the Stage where they are kept.

Releaſe, a Diſcharge, a ſetting at Liberty; a general Acquittance. In Common Law, an Inſtrument, or Deed, by which Eſtates, Rights, Titles, Entries, Actions, &c. are ſometimes extinguiſhed, ſometimes transferred, ſometimes inlarged, and ſometimes abridged; and it is either in Fact, or in Law.

Releaſe in Fact, is that which the very Words expreſly declare. *Releaſe in Law*, is that which does acquit, by way of Conſequence or Intendment of Law.

To **Releaſe**, to ſet at Liberty, to let go, to free from.

Releaſement, a releaſing, or diſcharging; as *Orders are come for the releaſement of Ships.*

Relegation, a ſending away, and confining to ſome far Country; a Baniſhment for a time only.

To **Relent**, to abate, as the Extremity of Heat or Cold does; to ſweat, or give like Marble, or other Stone; to yield or give way, to be ſorry for, to grow pitiful or compaſſionate.

Relevation, a raiſing, or lifting up again.

Relicks, or **Reliques**, certain Remains of the Bodies, or Cloaths of Saints, preſerved by *Roman* Catholicks with great Veneration, but forbidden to be us'd, or brought into *England*, by ſeveral Statutes.

Relict, a Law-word for a Widow.

Relictâ Verificatione, (Law-Phraſe) as when a Defendant having pleaded, and the Iſſue being entred of Record, afterwards the Defendant *relictâ Verificatione*, i. e. relinquiſhing his Proof, or Plea, acknowledges the Action, and thereupon Judgment is enter'd for the Plaintiff.

Relief, charitable Aſſiſtance, afforded to one in Want, or Diſtreſs; Comfort, Succour, Supply, Redreſs at Law: Alſo a certain Fine, or Summ of Money, that in old Time the Tenant holding by Knight-ſervice, Grand-ſergeanty, or otherwiſe, and being at full Age at his Anceſtour's Death, was oblig'd to pay to his Lord upon his Entrance.

Relief, is alſo a Term in Carving, &c. See *Relievo.*

Relief of a Hare, (among Hunters) the Place where the Hare goes to feed in the Evening.

To **Relieve**, to ſupply the Wants and Neceſſities of another; to aid or aſſiſt, to ſuccour.

To **Relieve the Guard** or **Trenches**, (in Military Affairs) is to bring forth Men upon the Guard, or into the Trenches, and ſend thoſe to reſt that have been doing Duty there before.

Relievo or **Relief**, (*Ital.*) imboſſed Work, in *Maſonry*, Carving, Caſting, &c. which is of two ſorts, *viz.* Alto & Baſſo.

Alto Relievo, or **High Relief**, is when the Figures are made at length, according to the Life; or when the Images, or Repreſentations are cut, ſtamped, or otherwiſe wrought after ſuch a manner, that a conſiderable part of the Body is rais'd above the Plain on which they are formed.

Baſſo Relievo, **Baſs** or **low Relief**, is when only half a Body is repreſented, or when the Work is low, flat, or but a little raiſed: Thus when a Coin, or Medal has its Figure low, thin, and hardly diſtinguiſhable from the Plain, we ſay, *Its Relief is low, and weak*; but when 'tis much raiſed, it is ſaid *To be bold, and its Relief ſtrong.*

Religion, the Worſhip of a Deity, Piety, Godlineſs, Devotion; alſo the Sacredneſs of an Oath.

Religioniſt, one that profeſſes a Religion.

Religious, belonging to Religion, or to a Regular Order; Devout, Pious, Godly; alſo exact, ſtrict, or punctual in doing one's Duty, keeping Promiſes, &c.

Religious Houſes, are Houſes ſet a-part for Pious Uſes; as Churches, Monaſteries, Hoſpitals, and all other Places where Charity is extended to the relief of the Poor, and Orphans, or for the Exerciſe of Religion.

The **Religious**, or **Religious Perſons**, ſuch as enter into a Monaſtery, or Nunnery, to live there after a devout, and regular manner.

To **Relinquiſh**, to forſake, to yield up, or part with.

Reliquary, a Shrine, or Casket, in which the Relicks of deceaſed Saints are kept.

Reliquator, one that is in Arrears, or behind hand in his Accounts, or in making Payments.

Reliques. See *Relicks.*

Reliquiæ, (*Lat.*) Relicks, Remains, or Remainders: Alſo the Aſhes and Bones of the Dead, that remain'd after the burning of their Bodies, and which the ancient *Romans* kept very religiouſly in Urns, or Earthen Pots, and afterwards laid them up in Tombs.

To **Reliſh**, to give a Reliſh or Taſte, to have a good Savour; to approve or like, to be agreeable.

Reliſhable, that reliſhes, or taſtes well, that may be approved of.

Relloleum, a Word apply'd by ſome Chymiſts, to ſignifie a certain peculiar Virtue; as in the Herb *St. John's Wort*, the firſt Virtue is Heat, and ſerves to heal; the other being accidental, and occult, or hidden, is a Preſervative againſt Worms and Corruption.

Reluctancy, (properly a wreſtling, ſtruggling, or ſtriving againſt,) Averſeneſs, Unwillingneſs.

To **Rely**, to truſt, or intruſt, to depend upon.

To **Remain**, to be left, to ſtay or be behind, to be over and above.

The **Remains**, all that is left of a Perſon or Thing.

Remainder, that which remains, or is left: In a Law-ſenſe, an Eſtate limited in Lands, Tenements, or Rents, to be enjoy'd after the Expiration of another particular Eſtate. The Difference between a Remainder and a Reverſion is, that by the latter, after the appointed Term, the Eſtate returns to the Donor, or his Heirs, as the proper Fountain; whereas by a Remainder, it goes to ſome third Perſon, or a Stranger. In *Mathematicks*, *Remainder* is the Difference, or that which is left after the taking of a leſſer Quantity or Number from a greater.

To **Remancipate**, to ſell, or return a Commodity to him that firſt ſold it.

To **Remand**, to ſend for home, or to ſend back again.

Remanentes, or **Remanſi**, certain Words us'd in Doomſday-Record for appertaining, or belonging to; as, *De hominibus qui huic manerio remanſi ſunt*, i.e. Of the Men, or Tenants, belonging to the Manour.

Remark, *(Fr.)* Note, Obſervation, taking notice of; Note, or Worth.

Remarkable, worthy Remark, obſervable, notable.

Remedileſs, *(Lat.)* that is not to be remedied, paſs'd Remedy.

Remedy, Phyſick, Medicine; Cure, Help, Eaſe, Comfort; means for the redreſs of Diſorders, or Miſchiefs; ſhift in Misfortunes.

Remeligo. See *Remora*.

To **Remember**, to have in one's Memory, to call to Mind; to mind, or be mindful of.

Remembrance, Rememb'ring, Memory, as when the Idea of ſomething formerly known, preſents it ſelf again to the Mind, without the Operation of the like Object on the outward *Senſory*, or Inſtrument of Senſe.

Remembrancer, one that puts in Mind.

Remembrancers of the Exchequer, are three Officers, or Clerks there, *viz.* I. The **Queen's Remembrancer**, who enters into his Office all Recognizances taken before the Barons, for any of the Queen's Debts: He alſo takes all Bonds on the ſame account, or for Appearance, or for the obſerving of Orders, and makes out Proceſs for the breach of them.

II. The **Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer**, whoſe Charge is to put the Lord Treaſurer, and the reſt of the Judges of that Court, in remembrance of ſuch Things as are to be called on and dealt in for the Queen's Benefit: He alſo makes Proceſs againſt all Sheriffs, Eſcheators, Receivers, and Bailiffs, for their Accounts, *&c.*

III. The **Remembrancer of the Firſt Fruits**, who takes all Compoſitions and Bonds, for Firſt Fruits, and Tenths, and makes Proceſs againſt ſuch as do not pay the ſame.

Reminiſcence, the Faculty, or Power of remembring, whereby ſuch Ideas, or Notions, as were once percieved, or imprinted on the Mind, but afterwards forgotten, are call'd again and brought freſh to its Remembrance.

Remiſs, negligent, ſlack, careleſs.

Remiſſible, that is to be remitted, pardoned, or forgiven; pardonable.

Remiſſion, Pardon, Forgiveneſs. Among Phyſical Writers, the abatement of the Efficacy, or Power of any Quality; and it is uſually oppos'd to *Intenſion*; which See.

To **Remit**, to ſend back, to return, to make a return of Money, *&c.* to forgive an Offence, or Debt; to yield, to abate, or grow leſs.

Remitment or **Remittance**, a return of Money, *&c.*

Remitter, (Law-Term) a reſtitution of one that has two Titles to Lands, or Tenements, and is poſſeſs'd of them by the latter; which proving defective, he is reſtor'd to the former, and more ancient Title; ſo that he may continue in quiet Poſſeſſion.

Remnant, that which remains, or is left of any thing.

Remonſtrance, a Complaint backed with Reaſons, an expoſtulary Declaration, more eſpecially made to a Prince or Superiour, ſhewing the Inconveniences, or ill Conſequences of a thing enjoyn'd, or propos'd to be done, *&c.* Alſo a Cloath, in which the Hoſt, or Sacrament is expos'd on a Popiſh Altar.

Remonſtrant, one that makes a Remonſtrance.

Remonſtrants, a Sect of *Arminians* in *Holland*, ſo call'd from their Remonſtrances in the Synod of *Dort*, &c.

To **Remonſtrate**, to ſhew by Reaſon and Inſtances, to make appear, to lay before.

Remora or **Remeligo**, the Ship-halter, a little Fiſh call'd a Sea-Lamprey, or Suck-ſtone, which was anciently thought to ſtick to the Keel of a Ship, and ſtop its Courſe: Whence *Remora* is taken for any Delay, Stop, Lett, or Hinderance; alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument to ſet a broken Bone.

Remora aratri, the Herb Reſt-harrow, or Cammock.

Remorſe, (*q. d.* a biting, or gnawing again) check, or ſting of Conſcience; Trouble of Mind, for the committing of evil Actions.

Remote, far diſtant.

Removable, that may be removed.

Removal, removing, change of Place or Abode.

To **Remove**, to Set or take away, to carry from one Place to another, to ſhift Lodgings.

To **Remount**, *(Fr.)* to mount again, to ſet or to get up again.

To **Remount the Cavalry**, (in Military Affairs,) to furniſh the Troopers with new Horſes, for thoſe that have been kill'd or diſabled.

Remulus, *(Lat.)* a little Oar: It is taken by ſome Anatomical Writers, for the narrow part of the Ribs, which joyns the *Vertebræ*, or Turning-joynts of the Back-bone.

To **Remunerate**, to recompence, reward, or requite.

Remuneration, the Act of Remunerating, or Rewarding.

Renal Artery, (in *Anat.*) an Artery, which is ſaid by ſome, to riſe out of the *Aorta*, and to enter the Kidneys, bringing to them the ſerous part of the Arterial Blood.

Renal Glandules, two flat and ſoft Glands, or Kernels, of the thickneſs of a Nut, above the Reins on each Side: They are otherwiſe called *Renes Succenturiati*, and *Capſulæ Atrabiliariæ*, becauſe they contain a blackiſh Liquor, which, as ſome think, ſerves, as it were Leaven for the Blood, to ſet it a working.

Renalis. See *Adipoſa Vena*.

Renard. See *Reinard*.

Rencounter, *(Fr.)* an accidental Meeting, an unexpected Adventure, a chance Fight, or Scuffle.

To **Rencounter**, to meet, or meet with.

Rends, (in a Ship) are the ſame as the Seams between her Planks.

To **Rend**, to tear, or pull in pieces; to divide by Factions, or Hereſies.

To **Render**, to return, to give, to yield, or give up; to turn, or tranſlate out of one Language into another: Alſo a Law-word, us'd in the levying of a Fine, which is either *Single*, whereby nothing is granted, or render'd back again by the Cogniſor to the Cogniſee; or *Double*, which contains a Grant, or Render back again, of ſome Rent, Common, or other thing out of the Land itſelf, to the Cogniſor.

In a *Manour*, ſome things are ſaid *To lie in Render*, i.e. ſuch as muſt be deliver'd and anſwer'd by the Tenants, as Rents, Reliefs, Heriots, and other Services; which are oppos'd to things which *lye in Prender*, i.e. that muſt be taken by the Lord, or his Officer, when they happen, as Eſcheats, Waifs, *&c.* See *Prender*.

Rendezvous or **Rendevous**, (*Fr.* i. e. render your ſelves) a Place appointed for the drawing up of a Company of Soldiers; alſo any Meeting-place, or an Appointment to meet.

Renegado, or **Renegade**, (*Span.*) one that has deny'd or renounced the Faith, or that has revolted from the Chriſtian Religion; a Chriſtian turned *Turk*, [illegible]

Renes, (*Lat.*) [illegible] or Kidneys, which [illegible] the Channels or [illegible] ariſing from the [illegible] or Vеnels that [illegible]

Renes Succenturiati, a ſort of Glandulous Bodies plac'd above the Kidneys, [illegible] is [illegible] They are otherwiſe call'd *Glandulæ* [illegible] *Capſulæ* [illegible] and *Glandulæ* [illegible] *ſis*, by [illegible]

To **Renew**, to make new or a-freſh.

Renewal, the Act of Renewing.

Renimed, or **Running-mead**, a famous Meadow in the County of *Surrey*, where the Barons of *England* aſſembled in great Numbers to claim their Liberties of King *John*, A. D. 1215.

Renitency, (*Lat.*) a reſiſting, or ſtriving againſt; In a Philoſophical Senſe, it is taken for that Reſiſtance which there is in ſolid Bodies, when they preſs upon, or are driven one againſt another; or the Reſiſtance that any heavy Body makes, by reaſon of its Weight, to a Man's Arm or Hand, when he is about to lift it up.

Rennet, a kind of Pippin, an Apple ſo call'd from *Rennes* a Town of *Normandy* in *France*.

Rennet, or **Runnet**, the Maw of a Calf, commonly uſed to turn Milk for Cheeſe-curds.

Renovation, (*Lat.*) a making new or freſh, a Renewal; the reſtoring of a Thing to the Condition in which it was before.

To **Renounce**, to forſake, to quit Claim, to give over; to deny abſolutely, or diſown, to revoke at Cards.

Renown, Fame, great Reputation or Note.

Rent, (in Common Law) ſignifies a Summ of Money, or other Conſideration iſſuing Yearly out of Lands or Tenements, of which there are three Sorts, *viz.* Rent-charge, Rent-ſeck, and Rent-ſervice.

Rent-charge, is where a Man makes over his Eſtate to another by Deed indented in Fee, Fee-tail, or for Term of Life; yet reſerves to himſelf by the ſame Indenture, a Summ of Money to be paid him Yearly, with a Clauſe of Diſtreſs for Non-payment.

Rent-ſeck, (*i. e.* a dry Rent) is that which a Man making over his Eſtate by Deed Indented, reſerves Yearly to be paid him, without any Clauſe of Diſtreſs contained in the Indenture.

Rent-ſervice, is where a Man holds Lands, &c. of his Lord by Fealty, and a certain Rent, or by Fealty, Service and Rent; or that which a Man making Leaſe to another for Term of Years, reſerves to be paid him Yearly upon that Account.

Rents of Aſſiſe, fixed or determined Rents, anciently paid by Tenants in a ſet Quantity of Money or Proviſions, and ſo call'd, becauſe they were aſſiſed, or made certain. Theſe were call'd *Redditus Aſſiſæ de Aſſiſa*, or *Redditus Aſſiſus*, and ſo diſtinguiſh'd from *Redditus mobilis*, or variable Rent, that did riſe and fall like the Corn-rent now reſerv'd to Colleges.

Rents Reſolute, ſuch Rents or Tenths as were payable to the Crown, from the Lands of Abbies, and Religious Houſes, and which after their Diſſolution were ſtill reſerved to the Crown.

Fee-farm Rent, and **Quit-rent**. See *Fee-farm* and *Quit*.

Renter-Warden, an Officer that receives the Rents and Profits belonging to a particular Company or Corporation.

To **Renter**, to ſow Cloth after a particular manner, to fine-draw.

Renunciation, a renouncing or diſclaiming of a Thing: Alſo a Term in the Canon-Law. See *Reſignation*.

Renunculus, (*Lat.*) a little Kidney; alſo the Flower commonly called Crow-foot.

To **Reobtain**, to obtain or get again.

Repaire, [illegible] reſorting; Among Hunters, [illegible] are the Haunts, or Places that the Hare repairs, or runs to.

To **Repair**, to mend a Building, to refit a Ship; to furbiſh a Sword, [illegible] recover; to give Satisfaction, or make Amends for; alſo to go, or betake one's ſelf.

Repairer, a Reſtorer, a maker new of a Thing; particularly an Artificer, that chaſes Figures in, and beautifies Sword-hilts, Buckles, Plate, &c.

Reparation, the Act of repairing, a mending, or making up again of things fallen to Decay; a making good of Damages, Satisfaction or Amends for Injuries, &c.

Reparatione facienda, a Writ that lies in divers Caſes, particularly, where three Perſons are Tenants in Common, or Joint Tenants of a Mill or Houſe which is fallen to Decay, and one is willing to repair it, but the other two will not conſent: In this Caſe, the Party willing ſhall have this Writ againſt the other two.

Repartee, (*Fr.*) a quick and witty Reply, a ſmart and ready Anſwer.

Repartition, (*Lat.*) a dividing or ſharing again; the regulating or adjuſting of a Tax laid upon ſeveral Perſons, ſo that none be over-burden'd.

To **Repaſs**, to paſs over again.

Repaſt, Food taken at certain Hours of the Day, eſpecially Dinner and Supper; a Meal.

Repaſtum, (In old *Latin* Records) one Meal's Meat given to Servile Tenants, when they were at work for their Lord.

To **Repeal**, to revoke, diſannual, or make void a Statute or Law.

Repeek or **Peek & Repeek**, a Term us'd in the Game at Cards call'd *Picket*, when the Player has a Fifteenth, fourteen by Kings, &c. and the Ruff, before he plays a Card.

To **Repel**, (*Lat.*) to beat, force, or drive back.

Repellentia, repellent Medicines, ſuch as allay the Swelling of a Part, and drive the Humours another Way.

To **Repeople**, to People, or Stock with People again.

Repercuſſion, a ſtriking or beating back; Reflection.

Repercuſſive, that ſerves to drive or beat back; as *A repercuſſive Medicine*, *i. e.* a Medicine that drives back any Humour or Flux by its cold and binding Quality.

Repertory, a Book in which things are methodically ſet down, for the ready finding of the ſame.

Repetition, a repeating, a ſaying the ſame thing over again; a Rehearſal: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, when the Oratour thinking his firſt Expreſſion not ſufficiently underſtood, and being impatient to make his Hearers ſenſible of his Meaning, repeats or explains the Matter another Way.

Repetundarum Crimen or **De Repetundis**, a Crime ſometimes committed by the Magiſtrates among the ancient *Romans*, when they took Bribes, or exacted any thing contrary to Law from their Allies, or Subjects, or from the Citizens of *Rome*; Extortion, Bribery.

To **Repine**, to grieve, or grudge at.

To **Replant**, to plant, or ſet again.

Repleader, (*Fr.* Law-Term) to plead again to that which was once pleaded before.

Replegiare, (*Lat.*) to redeem a thing taken or detain'd by another by putting in Legal Sureties.

Replegiare de Averiis, a Writ brought by one, whoſe Cattel are diſtrained, or put in the Pound on any account, by another, upon Surety given to the Sheriff, to proſecute or anſwer the Action in Law.

To **Repleniſh**, a Term in Divinity, ſignifying to fill; as *Repleniſh them with the Grace of thy Holy Spirit.*

Replete, full; as A Foreſt replete with wild Beaſts.

Repletion, a being ſtuffed or filled up, ſaid of the Body over-charged with Humours, or of the Stomach over-loaded with Meat; a Surfeit.

Replevin or **Replevy**, the bringing of a Writ call'd *Replegiari facias*, by one that has his Cattel or other Goods diſtrained, and putting in Surety to the Sheriff, that upon Delivery of the thing diſtrained, he will purſue the Action againſt the Diſtrainer. *Replevy* is alſo us'd for the bailing of a Man.

To **Replevin**, to let one to Mainprize, or Bail upon Surety.

To **Replevy**, to recover by a Replevin; as *To replevy a Diſtreſs*, i. e. to recover Goods diſtrained.

Replication, a making a Reply, a ſecond anſwering; an Anſwer to an Objection, Diſcourſe, or Treatiſe: In a Law-ſenſe, an Exception of the ſecond Degree made by the Plaintiff upon the Defendant's firſt Anſwer: It is alſo that which the Plaintiff replies to the Defendant's Anſwer in *Chancery*.

To **Reply**, to anſwer, to make a Reply, Anſwer, or Repartee.

Reponces, (*Fr.*) a ſort of ſmall wild Radiſhes, that grow naturally in the Fields, and are eaten in Sallets.

Report, Talk, Tale, Story; Relation, Account, or Information; Reputation, Name; alſo the Noiſe of a Gun that is diſcharged: In a Law-ſenſe, a Relation of Caſes argued, debated or adjudged in any of the Queen's Courts of Juſtice, with the Cauſes and Reaſons of the ſame delivered by the Judges.

Alſo when the Chancery, or other Court refers the ſtating of ſome Caſe, or comparing an Account, to a Maſter in Chancery, or other Referree, ſuch a Certificate is call'd *a Report*.

Repoſe, Reſt, a ceaſing from Motion or Labour; Sleep, Quiet, Peace, Quietneſs of Mind.

To **Repoſe**, to put, or lay upon; to commit, or leave a thing to one's Care.

To **Repoſe** or **Repoſe one's ſelf**, to reſt, or take one's Reſt; to ſleep, or ſlumber.

Repoſition, a ſettling again: In *Surgery*, the reducing or ſetting of a Member put out of Joynt.

Repoſition of the Foreſt, an Act whereby certain Foreſt-Grounds made Purlieu, upon a ſecond View were laid to the Foreſt again.

Repoſitory, a Place where things are laid up and kept; eſpecially a Building, or Room ſet a-part for keeping a Collection of natural and artificial Rarities; as The Repoſitory in *Greſham* College, *&c.*

Repoſſeſſed, put in Poſſeſſion again.

To **Reprehend**, to reprove or rebuke, to blame, to find fault with.

Reprehenſible, that may be reprehended, reproveable.

Reprehenſion, a reprehending, controlling, or blaming; Reproof.

To **Repreſent**, to make appear, to ſhew, or lay before; to be in the Room of one, or ſupply his Place; to figurate, or be like to; as in Painting, carved Work, *&c.* to deſcribe, or expreſs.

Repreſentation, the Act of repreſenting, a Portraiture, Figure, Deſcription, *&c.*

Repreſentative, that ſerves to repreſent.

A **Repreſentative**, one who repreſents another's Perſon; thus the Members of the Houſe of Commons in Parliament, are the Repreſentatives of the People of *England*.

Repreſentment, a repreſenting, Repreſentation.

To **Repreſs**, to reſtrain, to keep back, or under, to curb or quell, to ſtop or ſtay.

Reprieve, to take back, ſuſpend, or reſpit a Malefactor, from the Execution and proceeding of the Law, for ſome time.

Reprimand, Reproof, Rebuke, Check.

To **Reprimand**, to reprove ſharply, and with Authority; to rebuke, check, or chide.

To **Reprint**, to print again.

Reprizal, or **Reprizals**, (*Fr.*) a taking again, a ſeizing upon an Equivalent for a Loſs ſuſtained upon another's Account. See *Law of Mark*.

Reprizalia, a Term us'd by the Civilians in the ſame Senſe. See *Clarigatio*.

Repriſe, a retaking; alſo the Repetition, upholding, or Burden of a Ballad, or Song.

In a Law-ſenſe **Repriſes** are certain Allowances, and Duties paid Yearly out of a Manour, and Lands; as Rent-charges, Penſions, Annuities, Fees of Stewards or Bailiffs, *&c.* Therefore in mentioning the clear Yearly Value of a Manour, we ſay, *It is ſo much per annum ultra repriſas*, i. e. beſides all Repriſes.

Reproach, upbraiding, Diſgrace, Shame, Injury, Offence.

To **Reproach**, to upbraid, or twit, to tax, charge, or lay to one's Charge; to hit in the Teeth, to caſt, throw, or fling in one's Diſh.

Reproachable, that deſerves Reproach; as *A reproachable Action.*

Reproachful, ſhameful, diſhoneſt; outragious, injurious, abuſive.

Reprobate, (*Lat.*) one whom, as ſome believe, God has predeſtinated to Damnation; a very wicked, or lewd Perſon.

To **Reprobate**, to reject, or caſt off utterly.

Reprobation, a reprobating, or caſting out of Favour; the Eternal Decree, by which God is ſaid to reject ſome Perſons.

Reproof, Rebuke, Check.

Reprovable, worthy to be reproved.

To **Reprove**, to take up, to check, blame, or chide.

Repſilver, (*Sax.*) Money anciently paid by Servile Tenants, to be freed from the cuſtomary Duty of Reaping for their Lord.

Reptile, a creeping thing, any Creature that crawls upon its Belly, or that reſts upon one part of its Body, while it advances the other forward; as an Adder, Snake, Earth-Worm, *&c.*

Republican, a Common-wealth's Man, a great Admirer of, or Stickler for Government, after the manner of a Common-wealth.

Republick, a Common-wealth, a free State; a ſort of Government in which many bear Rule.

To **Repudiate**, to divorce, or put away one's Wife.

Repudiation, the Act of repudiating, or divorcing.

To **Repugn**, to be contrary or againſt, to claſh with.

Repugnancy, a being contrary, Contrariety, Contradiction, Averſeneſs.

Repugnant, that claſhes with, contrary; as *This is clearly repugnant to the Word of God.*

Repullulation, a budding forth, a ſpringing up again.

Repulſe, Denial, Refuſal; as *To meet with, or ſuffer a Repulſe.*

To **Repulſe**, to thruſt, or turn away; to reject, to deny.

Reputable, that is of good Repute.

Reputation or **Repute**, Fame, Report; Credit, Eſteem.

To **Repute**, to think, count, or look upon.

Requeſt, (*Fr.*) Supplication, Petition.

The Court of Requeſts, a Court of the ſame Nature with the Chancery, formerly appointed for the redreſſing of Wrongs by Equity, but now quite laid aſide. See *Court.*

To **Be in Requeſt**, to be in vogue, to be much ſought after, or highly eſteem'd.

To **Requeſt**, to entreat, pray, or humbly deſire.

Requiem, as To *ſing a requiem, i. e.* to ſing a Maſs for the Souls of deceaſed Perſons, ſo call'd from theſe *Latin* Words contained therein, *Requiem æternam dona eis Domine*, Lord give them everlaſting Reſt, *&c.*

To **Require**, to ask, or demand peremptorily, or with Authority.

Requiſite, neceſſary, convenient.

Requital, Reward, Acknowledgment.

To **Requite**, to reward, or make Amends for.

Rere-County, a Word us'd in the Statute of *Weſtminſter*, and ſignifying ſome publick Place appointed by the Sheriff, for the Receipt of the King's Money, after his County-Court is done.

Res, (*Lat.*) Thing, Matter, Affair, Buſineſs.

Res Naturales, natural Things, which according to ſome Phyſical Writers, are three in Number, *viz.* Health, the Cauſes of Health, and its Effects.

Res non Naturales, Things not natural, which are ſix, *viz.* Air, Meat and Drink, Sleeping and Watching, Motion and Reſt, Things that are let out of and retained in the Body, and the Affections, or Paſſions of the Mind: Theſe are ſo termed, becauſe when they exceed their due Bounds, they often occaſion Diſeaſes.

Res præter Naturam, Things beſide Nature, which are Diſeaſes, with their Cauſes, Symptoms and Effects.

Reſalutation, a ſaluting again.

Reſceit, (in Common Law) a receiving, or admitting of a third Perſon to plead his Right, in a Cauſe already begun between two others: It is alſo apply'd to an Admittance of Plea, tho' the Controverſy be only between Two.

Reſceit of Homage, the Lord's receiving Homage of his Tenant, at his admiſſion to the Land.

To **Reſcind**, (*Lat.*) to cut off, or cancel; to diſannul, repeal, or make void.

Reſciſſion, or **Reciſion**, a cutting off, diſannulling, aboliſhing.

Reſciſſory, that ſerves to reſcind; as *A reſciſſory Act, i. e.* an Act that makes void a former Act, or Law.

Reſcous, a Law-word for Reſcue, a Reſiſtance againſt lawful Authority, as by violently taking away, or procuring the Eſcape of one that is arreſted, which is call'd a *Reſcous in Fact:* So if a Man diſtraining Cattel for Dammage done in his Ground, drives them in the High Way towards the Pound, but they get into the Owner's Houſe, where he withholds them, and refuſes to deliver them upon Demand; this Detainer is a *Reſcous in Law.*

Reſcuſſor, he that commits a Reſcous.

Reſcuſſu, or **Breve de Reſcuſſu**, a Writ that lies for ſuch a Fact.

Reſcribendary, a certain Officer belonging to the Court of *Rome*, who ſets a value upon Indulgences and Supplications.

Reſcript, a Writing which is in anſwer to a Letter, Petition, Writ, *&c.*

Reſcue, (*Fr.*) Help, Deliverance.

To **Reſcue**, to ſave or deliver, to ſet at Liberty, to free from an Oppreſſour.

Reſearch, ſtrict Inquiry, diligent ſeeking after.

Reſemblance, Likeneſs, Agreeableneſs.

To **Reſemble**, to favour, or be like.

To **Reſent**, to be ſenſible of, or to ſtomach an Affront.

Reſentment, a ſenſible Apprehenſion, or revengeful Remembrance of an Injury.

Reſervation, (*Lat.*) a reſerving, or keeping in Store, a Reſtriction, or Reſerve: In Romances, it is us'd for Reſervedneſs, *i. e.* that Diſtance and State, which Ladies obſerve towards thoſe that court them. In Common Law, it is taken for that Rent, or Service which the Grantor in any Deed obliges the Grantee to perform to him.

Reſerve, ſomething kept to be us'd, as there ſhall be occaſion; alſo Exception, or Limitation.

Reſerve, or **Body of Reſerve**, (in the Art of War) the laſt of the three Lines of an Army drawn up for Battel. See *Rear.*

To **Reſerve**, to keep in ſtore, to lay up, to ſave: In a Law-ſenſe, to keep, or provide; as when a Man lets his Land, and reſerves a Rent to be paid to himſelf for his Maintenance. Sometimes it is taken for to except, as when a Man lets a Houſe, and reſerves to himſelf one Room, that Room is excepted out of the Demiſe.

Reſerved, laid up, kept; alſo cloſe, wary, ſhy.

Reſet, the receiving, entertaining, or harbouring of a proſcribed, or out-lawed Perſon.

Reſetter, he that ſo receives ſuch a Perſon.

Reſettled, ſettled again, re-eſtabliſhed.

Reſiance, a Law-word for Reſidence; a Man's Continuance, or abode in one Place.

Reſiant, a Perſon that reſides, or dwells in a certain Place.

To **Reſide**, (*Lat.*) to ſtay, continue, or abide; alſo to lie, to be lodged or placed in; as *The Supreme Power reſides in the Queen.*

Reſidence, continual dwelling, Stay, or ſojourning in a Place; more eſpecially taken in the Canon and Common, Law for the Continuance, or Abode of a Parſon, or Vicar upon his Benefice: Alſo the Place where one uſually reſides, Abode, or Dwelling-place; alſo the Office, or Employ of a Reſident.

Reſident, reſiding, dwelling.

A **Reſident**, a Miniſter that is ſent to continue for ſome time in the Court of a Foreign Prince, or State, for the diſpatch of publick Buſineſs.

Reſidentiary, belonging to a Reſident.

A **Reſidentiary**, a Parſon that is reſident; as *He was a conſtant Reſidentiary in his Benefice.* See *Stagionarius.*

Reſidual, a Term us'd by Mathematicians for Reſidue, or Remainder.

Reſidual Figure, (in *Geom.*) the remaining Figure after Subtraction of a Leſſer from a Greater.

Reſidual Root, (in *Algebra*) a Root compoſed of two Parts, or Members only joyn'd together by the Sign —: Thus $a - b$, or $6 - 4$ is a Reſidual Root; and ſo call'd becauſe its true Value is no more than the Reſidue, or Difference between the Parts *a* and *b*.

Reſidue, that which is left remaining of a Summ of Money, or of an Eſtate; the reſt, the Remainder.

To **Reſign**, to ſurrender, to yield or give up, to make over.

Reſignation, a voluntary reſigning, or giving up: In a *Theological* Senſe, an entire Submiſſion to the Will of God: In Common Law, the giving up of a Bea Benefice into the Hands of the Ordinary, which by the Canoniſts is alſo termed *Reſignation*.

Reſignee, the Party to whom a thing is reſigned.

Reſigner, the Perſon that reſigns.

Reſignment, the Act of reſigning, or giving up.

Reſiliency, or **Reſilition**, the State or Quality of that which is reſilient.

Reſilient, leaping back, rebounding, or recoiling.

Reſina, (*Lat.*) Roſin: Among Phyſicians and Herbaliſts, it is taken for a Fat, and Oily Liquor, iſſuing either of its own accord, or elſe let out by cutting, from any Tree or Plant.

Reſina Auri, (among Chymiſts) is a *Gum*, or Extract drawn from Gold.

Reſina Terræ, Sulphur, or Brimſtone; [illegible] *Terræ potabilis*, Sulphur [illegible] and [illegible] to a Liquor, Balſam, or Oil.

Reſine, or **Roſin**, is alſo an artificial Roſin Chymically prepar'd and drawn from any Plant or Drug that abounds with reſinous Particles; as *Reſine of Jalap, Benjamin, Scammony, Turbith, &c.*

Reſinous, or **Reſinaceous**, roſiny, that yields Roſin, or partakes of its Nature.

Reſipiſcence, (*q. d.* a being wiſe again) a changing one's Mind from doing amiſs; the reflection that a Man makes upon his bad Conduct, which obliges him to Reformation; Repentance, amendment of Life.

To **Reſiſt**, to withſtand, oppoſe, or be againſt.

Reſiſtance, the Act of reſiſting or withſtanding, or of defending one's ſelf againſt any Force that is offer'd: In a Philoſophical Senſe, it is taken for the Property of ſolid Bodies, which reſiſt and oppoſe whatever comes againſt them.

Reſiſtance of the Medium, is the Oppoſition againſt, or hind'rance of the Motion of any Natural Body, moving in a Fluid, as in the Air, Sky, Water, *&c.*

Reſolvable, that may be reſolved.

Reſolve, Intention, Deſign, Purpoſe; alſo Deliberation, Debate, Deciſion; as *The Reſolves of the Houſe of Commons.*

To **Reſolve**, (properly to looſe, or untie) to determine, ſolve, or clear a hard Queſtion, Difficulty, *&c.* to ſoften, or melt; to reduce or turn into, to be reduced, or changed; to deſign, or purpoſe.

Reſolvedneſs, firm Diſpoſition.

Reſolvend, a Term in the Extraction of the Square, and Cube Roots, *&c.* ſignifying that Number which ariſes from encreaſing the Remainder after Subſtraction, by drawing down the next Square or Cube, *&c.* and placing it after the ſaid Remainder.

Reſolvents, Medicines that ſerve to diſſolve and diſperſe. In *Chymiſtry*, certain Liquors that are us'd for the diſſolving of Metals, or Minerals; as *Aqua Fortis, Spirit of Nitre*, &c.

Reſolute, fully reſolved, ſtout, bold.

Reſolution, Reſolve, Mind, full Purpoſe or Intention; Reſoluteneſs, Courage, Stoutneſs, Determination, or Deciſion; the ſolving, or clearing of a Matter; the reducing of a Subſtance to its firſt Principles. In *Chymiſtry*, it is a violent ſeparating of the Parts of Mixt Bodies, by means of a *Reſolvent*, or diſſolving Ingredient.

In *Mathematicks*, **Reſolution**, is a Method of Invention, by which the Truth or Falſhood of a Propoſition, or its poſſibility or impoſſibility, is diſcover'd in an Order contrary to that of *Syntheſis*, or *Compoſition*: It is alſo call'd *Analyſis* and the *Analytical Method*. See *Algebra* and *Analyſis*.

Reſolutive, that is of a diſſolving Quality.

† **Reſonant**, ſounding, or ringing again with an Ecchoe; reſounding.

Reſorts, a meeting together of People, a Refuge, as *An Oath is the laſt reſort of Truth.*

To **Reſort**, to repair, or betake one's ſelf to.

Reſort or **Reſſort**, (*Fr.*) Juriſdiction, the diſtrict, or extent of a Juriſdiction; the Authority of a Court of Juſtice: The Word is properly uſed in a Writ of Tail, or Couſenage, as *Deſcent* is in a Writ of Right.

To **Reſound**, to ring, or ecchoe again.

Reſpect, Eſteem, Honour, Reverence; Conſideration, Regard, Relation.

To **Reſpect**, to ſhew Reſpect, to honour, to conſider or regard, to concern.

Reſpectful, full of Reſpect, ſubmiſſive, humble.

Reſpective, mutual, particular; relative, or having Relation.

Reſpectu Computi Vicecomitis habendo, a Writ for the reſpiting of a Sheriff's Account, upon juſt Occaſion directed to the Treaſurer, and Barons of the Exchequer.

Reſpiration, the Act of Breathing, the taking in, and letting out of Air thro' the Wind-pipe, in order to fan, and purify the Blood in the Lungs, and to preſerve Life.

To **Reſpire**, to take, or fetch Breath, to breathe.

Reſpit or **Reſpite**, Breathing-time, Delay, Forbearance, continuance of Time.

Reſpite of Homage, the forbearing of Homage for a time; upon which account, ſuch as held by Knight-Service in *Capite*, us'd to pay a ſmall Summ of Money into the Exchequer, every fifth Term.

To **Reſpite**, to give ſome Reſpite, to put off.

Reſplendency, great Luſtre, or Brightneſs.

Reſplendent, ſhining, gliſtering or glittering, bright.

Reſpondeat Superior, (*i. e.* let the Superiour Magiſtrate anſwer or account for the Matter) a Form of Speech us'd in Law, as where the Sheriffs of *London* are removeable for Inſufficiency, 'tis ſaid *reſpondeat Superior*, *i. e.* the Mayor, and Commonalty of that Honourable City: And upon the inſufficiency of the Bailiff of a Franchiſe or Liberty, *reſpondeat Dominus Libertatis*, *i. e.* the Lord of the ſame Liberty.

Reſpondent, a Student in an Univerſity, who anſwers the *Opponent*, or Adverſary in a Diſputation: In the Civil Law, he that makes Anſwer to ſuch Interrogatories, or Queſtions as are demanded of him.

Reſponſal, or **Reſponſe**, an Anſwer made by the Pariſh-Clerk and People, during the time of Divine Service.

Reſponſalis, (Law-Term) one that gives an Anſwer, or appears for another in Court at a Day appointed: In the Canon-Law, an Attorney, or other Perſon, that excuſes or declares the cauſe of the Parties Abſence.

Reſponſible, able to anſwer for a Matter, or to pay Money; anſwerable, accountable.

Reſponſions, a Word us'd among the Knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, for certain Accounts made to them, by ſuch as held their Lands, or Stocks.

Reſponſory Song, an Anthem, in which the Quiriſters ſing by turns, as it were one anſwering another.

Reſt, Quiet, Peace; alſo a Term in Muſick. See *Pauſe*.

Reſt-harrow or Cammock, a ſort of Herb.

Reſtagnation, (*Lat.*) an over-flowing, or running over; a being all in a Plaſh.

Reſtauration, a Reſtoring or Re-eſtabliſhing, Re-eſtabliſhment.

Reſtinction, properly a quenching, or putting out; a ſtifling: Among Chymiſts, it is taken for the quenching of any Metal, or Mineral in ſome exalting Liquor, to bring it to greater Perfection.

Reſtipulatio, (in the *Roman* Law) a putting in a Pledge to anſwer an Action; an ent'ring into Covenant, upon Articles or Terms; a mutual Engagement between Parties; a Counter-bond.

Reſtitution, a reſtoring, returning, or giving back again, a refunding, or making good. In *Philoſophy*, the returning of Elaſtick, or Springing Bodies, to their natural State, is call'd *The Motion of Reſtitution.*

In Common Law, **Reſtitution**, is taken for the ſetting one in Poſſeſſion of Lands, or Tenements that has been unlawfully diſpoſſeſſed of them.

Reſtitutione extracti ab Eccleſia, a Writ to reſtore a Man to the Church, which he had taken for his Sanctuary, being ſuſpected of Felony.

Reſtitutione Temporalium, a Writ that lies where a Man being choſen, and confirmed Biſhop of any Dioceſs, has the Queen's Royal Aſſent thereto, for the Recovery of the Temporalities, or Barony of the ſaid Biſhoprick.

Reſtive, or **Reſty**, drawing back inſtead of going forward, as ſome Horſes do; ſtubborn, headſtrong, froward.

Reſtorative, that is of a reſtoring, or ſtengthening Quality.

A **Reſtorative**, a Medicine proper to reſtore Strength.

To **Reſtore**, to give up again, to re-eſtabliſh, or ſettle again; to ſet again in its firſt State, or Condition.

To **Reſtrain**, to keep in, to bridle or curb; to limit, confine, or ſtint.

Reſtraint, is when any Action is hinder'd or ſtopped, contrary to the Inclination, or Choice of the Mind.

Reſtrict Line, (in *Palmeſtry*) is that which diſtinguiſhes, and ſeparates the Hand from the Arm, either by a ſingle or double croſſing: This Line determines the Subject of the Art, and is otherwiſe call'd the *Diſcriminal Line*, as alſo the *Dragon's Tail*.

Reſtriction, a reſtraining or holding back, a curbing within narrower Bounds; Limitation, Stint.

Reſtrictive or **Reſtringent**, that is of a binding Quality.

To **Reſtringe**, to bind hard, to make coſtive; as *Quinces reſtringe thoſe Parts which they are apply'd to.*

Reſty. See *Reſtive.*

Reſul Allah, a Title which the *Turks* give to *Mahomet* their falſe Prophet, ſignifying the Meſſenger of God.

Reſult, Concluſion, upſhot or iſſue of a Buſineſs; Effect, or Fruits.

To **Reſult**, to follow, to accrue, or ariſe from.

To **Reſume**, to take up again, in ſpeaking of a Buſineſs, Argument, or Diſcourſe.

Reſummons, a ſecond Summons for a Man to anſwer an Action, where the firſt Summons is defeated, by the Death of the Party, or ſome other Cauſe of the like Nature.

Reſumption, a reſuming, or taking back again. In a Law-ſenſe, the taking again into the Queen's Hands ſuch Lands or Tenements, as before upon Surprize, or other Errour, She had deliver'd to the Heir, or granted by Letters Patent to any Man.

Reſumption of Grants, a recalling by Act of Parliament of ſuch Grants of Lands, *&c.* as were made to private Perſons in former Reigns, in order to apply them to the Publick Uſe.

Reſumptives, Medicines that ſerve to reſtore decayed Nature.

Reſurrection, a riſing up again to Life.

Reſuſcitation, a raiſing up again, properly from Sleep, or Death; a Reviving.

To **Reſuſcitate**, to revive, or renew; as *To reſuſcitate one's Anger, To reſuſcitate a Diſpute*, &c.

To **Retail**, or **Sell by Retail**, to buy by the Great and ſell again by Parcels.

To **Retain**, to keep, or hold back a thing once deliver'd and afterwards demanded again; to preſerve ſuch good or bad Qualities as one had formerly; to keep in Mind, or to remember.

Retainable, that may be retained.

Retainer, a Servant that does not belong to the Houſehold, but only wears a particular Livery, or Badge, given by his Maſter, and attends ſometimes upon ſpecial Occaſions.

Retaining-Fee, the firſt Fee given to a Serjeant or Counſellour at Law, to engage or keep him from pleading, or acting for the adverſe Party.

To **Retaliate**, to do like for like, to return; as *To retaliate a Kindneſs, or Injury.*

Retaliation, the Art of Retaliating.

To **Retard**, to delay, to hinder or ſtop, to keep or put off.

Retare, (in old *Latin* Records) to implead, or proſecute at Law,

Retatio, the retting, or ritting of Flax or Hemp, *i. e.* expoſing it to the Sun, or ſoaking it in Water, till it be ripen'd, and made fit to run.

Retchleſs, ſloathful, lazy, careleſs.

Rete, *(Lat.)* a Net, a Snare, or Trap. In *Anatomy*, the ſame as *Omentum*, or the Caul.

Rete Mirabile, a fine *Plexus*, or Weaving together of many ſmall Arteries in the Brain, eſpecially of brute Beaſts; ſo call'd by reaſon of its admirable Structure.

Rete-Penny, (in ancient Deeds) a Rate-Penny, or cuſtomary due of one Penny for every Perſon, paid to the Pariſh-Prieſt.

Retenementum, *(Lat.* Law-word) Reſtraint, Detainment, With-holding: A full and abſolute Conveyance was anciently made in this Phraſe, *Sine ullo retenemento, i. e.* without any Reſtraint, or Limitation.

Retention, the Act of retaining, or holding back; alſo a Faculty of the Mind, whereby it makes a farther Progreſs in Knowledge.

Retention of Urine, the ſtay of Urine in the Bladder, caus'd by ſome ſtoppage of the Paſſages.

Retentive, that ſerves to retain, or hold in; as *The retentive Faculty*, *i. e.* the retaining Power of Nature, which keeps the Nouriſhment, or Food within the Body of a Living-Creature, ſo long as it is convenient.

Retiarii, (among the *Romans)* a ſort of Sword-players, who fought with a Trident, or three forked Inſtrument in one Hand, and a Net in the other, in which they endeavour'd to intangle their Adverſary.

Reticence, a Rhetorical Figure, when ſomething is conceal'd that ought to be declar'd; Concealment, or paſſing over in Silence.

Reticularis Plexus, *(Lat.* in *Anat.)* the folding of the Carotidal Artery in the Brain, reſembling a Net. See *Choroides.*

Reticulum, a little Net; alſo the Caul, or inner Skin that covers the Bowels; alſo a Caul of Net-work for a Woman's Head. Alſo one of the Stomachs of Animals that chew the Cud. See *Abomaſum.*

Retiformis Plexus. See *Plexus Choroides.*

Retiformis Tunica, or **Retina**, one of the Tunicles, or Coats of the Eye, which reſembles the Figure of a Net, and is the principal Inſtrument of Sight.

Retinentia, (in old *Records*) Retinue, or Perſons that are Retainers to a Prince, or Nobleman.

Retirade, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a Retrenchment conſiſting of two Faces that make a Re-ent'ring Angle, and uſually rais'd in the Body of a Work that is deſign'd to be diſputed Foot by Foot, after the firſt Defences are broke down.

Retiration, (a Term in *Printing*) the out-ſide of a Sheet, as it lies on the Preſs.

To **Retire**, to withdraw, depart, or go away; to be gone.

Retired, withdrawn, departed; alſo ſolitary, or lonely.

Retired Flank. See *Flank Retired.*

Retirement, retiring from Company, or Worldly Converſation, Privacy, private Life.

Retort, a Chymical Veſſel of a round Figure, with a hollow Beak, or Noſe retorted, or wreathed backwards: It is made of Glaſs, or Earth, and ſometimes of Iron, and us'd for the diſtilling of Oils, Volatile Salts and Acid Spirits.

To **Retort**, to turn, or throw back, to return; as *I retorted the Argument upon himſelf.*

Retorted, returned; alſo bended, bowing in and out, wreathed back.

To **Retract**, to recant, or unſay.

Retractation, a retracting, a revoking of one's Opinion, *&c.* Alſo a *Rhetorical* Figure otherwiſe call'd *Ploce* in *Greek.*

Retractores Alarum Naſi & Elevatores Labii Superioris, certain Muſcles that ariſe from the fourth Bone of the upper Jaw, and are let into the *Alæ Naſi* and the upper Lip; their Uſe being to lift up the Noſe and upper Lip; as their Name imports.

Retractus Aquæ, (in old *Records*) the Retreat of the Tide; Ebb, or low Water.

Retrahens Auriculam, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Ear, which ſome call *Triceps Auris*, becauſe it has ſometimes three Beginnings: It takes Riſe from the upper and fore-part of the *Apophyſis Maſtoides*, and is inſerted to the middle of the *Concha Auriculæ.*

Retraite, (*Fr.*) retiring, Retreat, Shelter: Alſo a Term in Fortification, the ſame as *Berme* and *Fore-land.*

Retraxit, (*Lat. i. e.* he has withdrawn) a Law-Term us'd when the Plaintiff, or Demandant comes in Perſon into the Court, and ſays *He will proceed no farther*; which is a Bar of all other Actions of the like Nature.

Retreat, a retiring, or going away; a Retiring-place: In *Architecture*, a diminiſhing, or making ſmall: Alſo a beat of Drum ſo call'd. See *Tat-too.*

To **Retreat**, to make one's Retreat, to retire from a Place.

To **Retrench**, (*Fr.*) to cut off, or abridge; to diminiſh, or leſſen; alſo to caſt up a Work call'd a a Retrenchment.

Retrenchment, a retrenching, cutting off, or paring away, eſpecially of ſuperfluous Expences: In *Fortification*; any kind of Defence, conſiſting of a Ditch and Breaſt-work ſecur'd with *Gabions*, or Bavins loaded with Earth; moſt properly that which is behind another, as when Men are beaten from one Poſt, and throw up another Retrenchment.

Particular Retrenchment, that which is made in Baſtions after ſome part of them is won, the Enemy being ſo far advanc'd, that he is no longer to be reſiſted, or beaten from the firſt Poſt.

Retribution, (*Lat.*) a giving back, a making Recompence, or Requital.

To **Retrieve**, (*Fr.* from *retrouver* to find again) to recover, get again, or repair; as *To retrieve one's Honour*: It is properly a Term in Hawking; for when Partridges have been once ſprung, the ſpringing or finding them again is call'd *Retrieving.*

Retroactive, (*Lat.* in *Philoſ.*) driving back; as *A retroactive Motion.*

Retroceſſion, a going back.

Retroceſſion of the Equinoxes, is the going backward of the Equinoctial Points, or firſt Points of the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*, about 50 Seconds every Year.

Retroduction, a leading, or bringing back.

Retrogradation, (in *Aſtron.*) a going backward; as The *Retrogradation of a Planet.*

Retrograde, that retrogrades, or goes backward. A Planet is ſaid to be retrograde, when by its proper Motion in the Zodiack, it goes backward, or contrary to the Succeſſion of the Signs; as from the ſecond Degree of *Aries* to the firſt, *&c.* But this *Retrogradation* is only apparent, and only occaſion'd by the Obſerver's Eye being plac'd on the Earth.

To **Retrograde**, to turn back, to go backwards, as *Mars retrogrades more than Jupiter.*

Retrogreſſion, the ſame as *Retrogradation.*

Retromingent, that ſtales, or piſſes backwards, as *All Female four-footed Beaſts are retromingent.*

Retropannagium, (in ancient Deeds) After-Pannage, or the running of Hogs in a Foreſt, or Park, when the Maſt, or Acorns are eaten, and little left but Hips, Haws, *&c.*

Retroſpect, or **Retroſpection**, a looking back.

Retruſe, hidden, as *Things of a retruſe Nature.*

Return, coming back, Anſwer, Acknowlegment.

Return of a Fore-right Side, a Term in Perſpective. See *Orthography.*

Return of Writs by Sheriffs and Bailiffs, is their Certificate made to the Court of what they have done about the ſerving of the Writs directed to them.

Returns, **Return-Days**, or **Days in Bank**, certain Days in each of the four Terms peculiarly ſet a-part for the ſeveral ſorts of Proceedings in any Cauſe to be determined; every Term having four, five, or ſix Returns, which are of ſix Kinds, ſo that one of them is repeated in moſt Terms with the Name of this or that Feſtival, whereto they are appropriated; *viz. Craſtino*, which is the Morrow after the *Baſis*, or Day nominated; *Octabis*, the eighth Day after incluſively; *Quindeno*, the fifteenth Day after, *Tres*, that Day three Weeks; *Menſe*, that Day Month; and *Quinque*, that Day five Weeks. Thus *Hilary*-Term has four *Returns*, viz. *Octabis Hilarii*, Jan. 20. *Quindeno Hilarii*, Jan. 27. *Craſtino Purificationis*, Feb. 3. and *Octabis Purificationis*, Feb. 10; *Eaſter*-Term five, *viz. Quindeno Paſchæ*, *Tres Paſchæ*, *Menſe Paſchæ*, *Quinque Paſchæ*, and *Craſtino Aſcenſionis Domini*: *Trinity*-Term four, *viz. Craſtino Trinitatis*, *Octabis Trinitatis*, *Quindeno Trinitatis*, *& Tres Trinitatis*: And *Michaelmas*-Term ſix, *viz. Tres Michaelis*, *Menſe Michaelis*, *Craſtino Animarum*, *Craſtino Martini*, *Octabis Martini*, and *Quindeno Martini.*

Theſe *Returns* likewiſe conſiſt of four ſeveral Days, *viz.* the Day of Return, or of Eſſoin, for the Defendant in a Perſonal Action, or the Tenant in a Real one to be eſſoined; 2. the Day of Exception for the Plaintiff, or Demandant to lay an Exception if no Eſſoin be caſt, that the Defendant ſhall not be Eſſoined. 3. *Returna Brevium*, the Day on which the Sheriff muſt return the Writ; 4. the Day of Appearance for the Parties and Jurors in the Court of Common Pleas. Whenever any one of theſe Days falls upon a Holy-day, or Sunday, the next Day executes a double Office, as if the Day of Eſſoin ſo happens, the next Day ſerves both for the Day of Eſſoin, and the Day of Exception.

Returns of a Mine. See *Gallery.*

Returns of the Trenches, the ſeveral Windings and crooked Lines of the Trenches, drawn in ſome meaſure parallel to the Sides of the Place attacked, to prevent being enfiladed, or having the Enemy's Shot ſcour along the length of the Line.

To **Return**, to ſend, or come back, to reſtore, or render; to requite, or repay, to give an Anſwer.

Returnable, that may be returned.

Returno habendo, a Writ that lies for one who has avowed a Diſtreſs made of Cattel, and prov'd his Diſtreſs to be lawfully taken, for returning to him the Cattel diſtrained, which before were replevied by the Party diſtrained, upon Surety given to proſecute the Action.

Returnum Averiorum, is a Judicial Writ granted to one that is impleaded, for the taking and unjuſt detaining of another Man's Cattel, and who appearing upon Summons is diſmiſſed without Day, becauſe the Plaintiff makes Default, and it lies for the return of the Cattel to the Defendant.

Returnum irreplegiabile, a Judicial Writ ſent out of the Common-Pleas Court to the Sheriff, for the final Return, or Reſtitution of Cattel to the Owner, unjuſtly taken by another as committing a Treſpaſs; and ſo found by the Jury before the Juſtices of Aſſize in the County; or otherwiſe by Default of Proſecution.

Reuben, (*Heb.* the Son of Viſion) *Jacob*'s eldeſt Son by *Leah*; from whom deſcended the *Reubenites*, one of the twelve Tribes of *Iſrael*.

Reve. See *Reeve.*

To **Reveal**, (*Lat.*) to lay open, diſcloſe, or diſcover a Myſtery, or Secret.

Reveiller, (*Fr. i. e.* to awake) the Beat of Drum in a Morning, that ſummons the Soldiers from their Beds, and is commonly call'd the *Travelly*.

Revels, Sports of Dancing, Maſking, Dice-playing, acting Comedies, or Farces, *&c.* us'd in Prince's Courts, Noble-mens Houſes, or Inns of Court, and commonly perform'd by Night; their Name in *French*, being derived from *Reveiller* to awake.

Maſter of the Revels, an Officer that has the ordering, or chief Command in thoſe Paſtimes; and who in the Inns of Court is ſome young Student choſen for that Purpoſe.

Revel-Rout, a riotous Concourſe or Aſſembly of People.

To **Revel**, to make merry, eſpecially in the Night-time; to riot.

Revelation, a revealing, laying open, or diſcovering.

Revenge, the Act of taking full Satisfaction, for an Affront, or Injury done.

Revenue, the Yearly Profits of Land, Money at Intereſt, or Offices; Income, Rent.

To **Reverberate**, to reflect, ſtrike, or beat back again: Among Chymiſts, it is either to cauſe the Flame of a Wood, or Coal-fire to be ſo blown with the Bellows, as that it may be beaten back down on the Metal; or elſe to make the Flame beat back on a Veſſel plac'd in a Reverberatory Furnace, by ſtopping up its Sides cloſe, and fixing a Dome, or arched Cover over it.

Reverberation, the Act of reverberating.

Reverberatory, that ſerves to reverberate.

A **Reverberatory**, a kind of ſtrong Chymical Furnace of two Bricks thickneſs, with an arched Cover on the top, us'd for the calcining of Minerals, diſtilling of acid Spirits, *&c.* by a reverberated Flame.

To **Revere**, to ſtand in Reverence, to honour with awful Reſpect.

Reverence, ſubmiſſive Carriage towards Superiours, or honourable Perſons; alſo a Congee, or Bow in token of Reſpect ſhewn to thoſe we meet, or are acquainted with.

To **Reverence**, to honour, or reſpect.

Reverend, worthy to be rever'd, or honour'd; a Title uſually given to Clergy-men; as alſo *Right Reverend* to Biſhops, and *Moſt Reverend* to Arch-biſhops.

Reverent or **Reverential**, reſpectful, awful.

Reverſe, (in the Art of War) that is on the back, or behind; as *A reverſe View*, *a reverſe commanding Ground*, *a reverſe Battery*, &c.

A **Reverſe**, a back-ſtroke in Fencing.

The **Reverſe of a Medal** or **Coin**, the oppoſite Side to that, on which the Effigies is ſtampt.

To **Reverſe**, to repeal, aboliſh, or make void.

Reverſed, repealed, aboliſhed. In *Heraldry*, turned backward, or upſide down; *viz.* 1. when a Man bears in his Eſcutcheon another reverſed; which is peculiar to one that raviſhes a Maid, or Widow, or runs away from his Soveraign's Banner; 2. when a Man's own Eſcutcheon is entirely reverſed, which is due to a Traytor.

Reverſible, that may be reverſed.

Reverſion, a returning, or coming back again. In *Rhetorick*, *Reverſio* is the ſame Figure with that which is call'd *Epiſtrophe* in *Greek*.

In Common Law **Reverſion**, ſignifies 1. a Poſſibility reſerved to a Man's ſelf and his Heirs, to have again Lands, or Tenements, made over conditionally to others, upon the failing of ſuch Conditions; 2. when the Poſſeſſion and Eſtate, which was parted with for a time, ceaſes, and is determined in the Perſons to whom they were alienated, aſſigned, or granted, and their Heirs; or effectually returns to the Donour, his Heirs or Aſſigns whence it was derived. Alſo the Right a Perſon has to any Inheritance, or Place of Profit after another's Deceaſe.

Reverſus Indicus, (*Lat.*) the *Indian* Jagg-fiſh, with reverſed Prickles.

To **Revert**, to return, as an Eſtate, or Honour does to the Crown, *&c.*

Reveſtiary or **Reveſtry**, and by Contraction, *Veſtry*, the Place where Church-Veſtments are kept.

To **Revictual a Ship**, to furniſh it with freſh Victuals, or Proviſions.

Review, a ſecond looking over, or Re-examination: In Military Affairs, the Appearance of a Body of Troops under Arms to be view'd, in order to know, whether they be compleat as to Numbers and well-conditioned.

Bill of Review, (in *Chancery*) a Bill taken out by Licence of that Court, where a Cauſe has been heard, and the Decree ſigned and enrolled; but ſome Errour in Law appears upon the Decree, or ſome new Matter is diſcover'd after the making of the ſaid Decree.

To **Revile**, to reproach, to abuſe, to taunt, or rail at.

Reviſal, a ſecond Examination.

Reviſe, (among Printers) a ſecond Proof of a printed Sheet drawn off, to ſee whether the Faults markt in the firſt be duly corrected.

To **Reviſe**, to review, to read over a Printer's Reviſe: To *Reviſe a piece of Work*, to look over it again, in order to mend what is amiſs, or make it more correct; to lick it over again.

Reviſer, one that reviſes, or reviews; alſo a certain Officer in the Court of *Rome*.

To **Reviſit**, to give a ſecond Viſit, to viſit again.

To **Revive**, to bring to Life again, to recreate, or refreſh; to renew, or ſet on foot again; to come to Life again, to recover; to flouriſh again.

In *Chymiſtry*, to **Revive**, is to reſtore a Mixt Body that lies diſguiſed by Salts, Sulphurs, or other things mingled with it, to its natural Form and Condition: Thus *Cinnabar* and the other Preparations of *Mercury*, are revived into Quick-ſilver.

Bill of Reviver, (in *Chancery*) is when a Bill has been preferred againſt one in that Court, and before the Cauſe is heard, or the Decree inrolled, either Party dies; ſo that this Bill muſt be brought to revive the Proceedings, and finally determine the Cauſe.

Reviving, (in a Law-ſenſe) ſignifies a renewing of Rents and Actions, after they are extinguiſhed.

Re-union, the Act of re-uniting, rejoyning, or cloſing together again; the Reconciliation of interrupted Friendſhip.

To **Re-unite**, to unite, or joyn together again things that were ſeparated, or diſmembred; to reconcile thoſe that have been at Variance.

Revocable, that may be revoked, reverſed, or repealed.

Revocation, as revoking, or repealing; in a Law-ſenſe, the calling back of a thing granted.

To **Revoke**, to call back again, to repeal a Law, to make void, or deſtroy an Act or Deed, to take away a Commiſſion or Truſt; to renounce an Errour.

Revolt, Rebellion, Riſing.

To **Revolt**, to rebel, or riſe againſt a Soveraign Prince or State, *&c.* to renounce, or forſake one's Religion.

To **Revolve**, to caſt about in one's Mind.

Revolution, properly a rolling back, or whirling round; a notable change of Government, or great Turn of Affairs.

In *Aſtronomy*, **Revolution**, is the turning round of any Heavenly Body, till it return to the ſame Point in which it was, when it firſt began to move, and ſo finiſhes its circular Courſe: But the *Revolution*, or (as ſome call it) the *Reſtitution of the Anomaly*, is the return of a Planet, to any one Point of its *Eccentrick*, after it has parted from it.

Mean Revolution of a Planet, (in the *Zodiack*) is the return of the Line of the mean Motion of a Planet, from any one Point of the Zodiack to the ſame Point again: And the *True Revolution of a Planet* in the Zodiack, is the Return of the Line of the true Motion of that Planet, from any one Point of the ſaid Circle, to the ſame Point again.

Revulſion, (*i. e.* plucking away, or back) a Term in the Art of Phyſick, which ſignifies the forcing of Humours to contrary Parts.

Revulſoria, is when the Courſe of the Bloud, that guſhes out of one Part, is turn'd another Way, by the opening of a Vein in a remote, or convenient Place: Among our Surgeons, this is often call'd *Bleeding for a Revulſion*.

To **Revy**, a Term us'd in a Game at Cards.

Rew, Rank, Row; as *A Rew of Muck*, or *Dung*.

Rewet, the Lock of a Harquebuſs, or other Gun.

Rewey, as *Rewey Cloaths*, *i. e.* ſuch as are full of Rews, and unevenly wrought.

Rewiſh, (*Dutch*) lecherous, a Word apply'd to the Copulation of Doves.

Reyneting, an excellent Apple that keeps all the Winter. See *Rennet*.

Rha or Rha Ponticum, (*Lat.*) a kind of purging Root of a yellow Colour, and longer than Rhubarb, ſo call'd from *Rha*, a River of *Pontus* in *Aſia*, about which it grows.

Rhabarbarum, Rhubarb, a Root brought from *China*, but taking Name from *Barbary* in *Africa*, where it has grown in abundance: It gently purges Choler and Phlegm, cures the Jaundice, looſeneſs of the Belly, bloudy Flux, *&c.*

Rhabdoides, (Gr. in *Anat.*) a Suture or Seam in the Scull-bone, the ſame with *Sagittal Suture*.

Rhabdology, the Art of counting, or numbering by certain Rods call'd *Napier's Bones*; which See.

Rhabdomancy, a kind of Divination or Soothſaying by a Wand, Rod, or Staff.

Rhabdos, a Rod, or Wand; alſo a Meteor like a ſtraight Wand.

Rhachis, the Spine, or Chine-bone of the Back.

Rachiſagra, the Gout in that Part.

Rachitæ or **Rachiæi**, certain Muſcles that li over the Back-bone.

Rhachitis, the Rickets, a Diſeaſe in Children which proceeds from an unequal Nouriſhmen of the Parts of the Body, being accompanied wit a Looſeneſs of them, crookedneſs of Bones, ſtraightneſs of the Breaſt, a great ſwelling Head, Knobs about the Joynts, Weakneſs, Faintneſs, a Cough, *&c*

Rhagades, Chaps, or Clefts in the Hands Feet, Lips, *&c.* Alſo certain Sores, or little Ulcers in the Fundament, like thoſe which are ſometimes occaſion'd by great Cold in the Hands.

Rhagion, a ſmall Grape-ſtone; alſo a litt venomous Spider with very ſhort Feet, reſemblin the Stone of a black Grape.

Rhagoides, the third Coat, or thin Skin, tha encompaſſes the Eye, wherein is the Hole b which we See; it is otherwiſe call'd the *Uve* *Tunicle*.

Rhamnus, the white Bramble call'd Rhamn or Chriſt's-thorn; the Rhein-berry Buſh.

Rhamnus Catharticus, Buck-thorn, a Shrub the Berries of which are a ſtrong Purge, and th Syrup much in Uſe.

Rhandir, a part in the Diviſion of a Countr in *Wales*, before the Conqueſt, that contain'd fou *Tenements*; as every *Gavel* comprehended fou Rhandix's, every *Townſhip* four Gavels, and ever *Manour* four Townſhips.

Rhanteres, (in *Anat.*) the inward Corners of the Eyes, from whence the Tears drop.

Rhaphanus. See *Raphanus*.

Rhaphe, a Suture, or Seam of the Scull-bon

Rhaphius, a Beaſt ſhap'd like a Wolf, an ſpeckled like a Leopard.

Rhapſody, a Contexture, or a Repetition of great Number of Heroick Verſes, eſpecially *H* *mer*'s Poems, which being ſcatter'd up and dow were gather'd together, and digeſted into Books b *Piſiſtratus*: Whence the Word is commonly tak for a confuſed Collection of divers Paſſages, N tions, *&c.* muſter'd up for the compoſing of ſo Work; alſo for a tedious impertinent ſpinnin out of a Diſcourſe, to little or no purpoſe.

Rhegma or **Rheris**, that which is broken, Rupture or Breaking: In *Surgery*, the breakin or burſting of any Part as of a Bone, the inn Rim of the Belly, the Eye, *&c.*

Rhetorical, belonging to Rhetorick, eloquen well-ſpoken.

† To **Rhetoricate**, to uſe Rhetorical Figur to play the Rhetorican, to ſpeak like an Or tour.

Rhetorications, turns of Rhetorick, unſoun or empty Reaſonings.

Rhetorician, one ſkill'd in, or a Profeſſour of Rhetorick; a Rhetorick-Maſter, an Oratour.

Rhetorick, the Art of ſpeaking well and eloquently; a Science that teaches to find out things moſt proper to perſwade.

Rheuma, Rheum, a flowing down of Humours from the Head upon the lower Parts.

Rheumatick, troubled with Rheum; alſo belonging to the Rheumatiſm.

Rheumatiſm, a wand'ring Pain in the Body, often accompany'd with a ſmall Feaver, Swelling, Inflammation, *&c.*

Rhexis. See *Rhegma*.

Rhine-Grave, a Title belonging to the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine* in *Germany*; like thoſe of *Landigrave* and *Burgrave*, with which the Emperour formerly ſent his Judges or Governours into the Provinces, who in Proceſs of Time became abſolute Proprietors of them; and Soveraign Princes.

Rhine-Land Rod, a Meaſure of two Fathom, or twelve Foot, us'd in Fortification by *Dutch* Engineers.

Rhinenchytes, (*Gr.*) a ſmall Syringe to ſquirt Medicinal Liquors into the Noſtrils.

Rhinoceros, a huge wild Beaſt, ſo called from the Horn that ſhoots out of its Noſe or Snout: Its Skin is full of wrinkles like the Elephant's, with deep Furrows, and ſo hard that it cannot be pierc'd with a Sword. Alſo a Bird bigger than an Eagle, call'd *The horned Pie of Ethiopia.* Alſo the Horn-noſed Chafer, an Inſect of the Beetle-kind.

Rhizagra, a Surgeon's Inſtrument to draw out a Splinter, Bone, or Tooth.

Rhizotomum, a Medicine that roots out a Diſeaſe.

Rhodelæum, Oil of Roſes.

Rhodi Radix, Roſe-wort, a kind of Herb.

Rhodinum, Roſe-Vinegar, or any Compoſition made of Roſes.

Rhodites, a precious Stone of a Roſe-colour; alſo Wine with Roſes infus'd.

Rhodium Lignum, a ſort of Wood that ſmells like Roſes, growing in the Iſle of *Rhodes*, and in the Canary-Iſlands.

Rhododaphne, a Shrub, having a Flower like a Roſe; and a Leaf like the Laurel, or Bay-leaf.

Rhododendros or **Rhododendron**, a Shrub, with Leaves like an Almond-Tree, but greater, otherwiſe call'd *Oleander*, or Roſe-bay. Alſo a Plant in *Switzerland*, that grows to a Man's Height, with Purple Flowers like Roſes; the ſame as *Rhododaphne*.

Rhodomel, Honey of Roſes.

Rhodon, the Roſe, a Flower.

Rhodoza, an Herb that bears a Leaf like a Nettle, and a Flower like a Roſe.

Rhodoſaccharum, Sugar of Roſes.

Rhodoſtagma, Roſe-water.

Rhoe. See *Rhus*.

Rhoeas, red Poppey, a ſort of Flower.

Rhomboidal, belonging to a *Rhomboides*.

Rhomboides, a kind of Muſcle-fiſh: In *Geometry*, a Quadrilateral, or four-ſided Figure, that has only its oppoſite Sides and Angles equal.

In *Anatomy*, **Rhomboides**, is a pair of Muſcles of the Shoulder-Blade, ſo nam'd from its Figure: They ariſe from the two lowermoſt *Vertebræ* of the Neck, as alſo from the four upper Spinal Proceſſes of the *Vertebra's* of the Back, and go as far as the Baſis, or Root of the Shoulder-blade; which they move backward, and obliquely upward.

Rhombus, a Fiſh call'd a Turbot, Bret-cock, or Birt; alſo a Spinning-wheel, Reel, or Whirl; alſo the Rhumbs, or Points of the Mariners Compaſs. In *Geometry*, a four-ſquare Figure, having all its Sides equal, and its oppoſite Angles alſo equal; two of them being Acute, and the other two Obtuſe; it is commonly call'd a Diamond-cut, like the Glaſs of old Windows. *Rhombus* is alſo a Surgeon's Bandage, reſembling that Figure.

Rhonchus, a ſnorting, or ſnoring; alſo a ſneering at, or mocking; a Scoff, Flout, or Jeer.

Rhopalon, the Water-lilly, a Flower ſo call'd from its Root's being like a Club.

Rhubarb, the Root of a certain Plant. See *Rhabarbarum*.

Rhumbs. See *Rumbs*.

Rhus, a buſhy Shrub call'd Sumach, Leather-Sumach, or Curriers-Sumach, with the Leaves of which, Hides are dreſſed and tanned; it grows in *Spain*, and elſewhere.

Rhyas, a Diſeaſe in the Eyes, that cauſes continual watering, or weeping: It is occaſion'd by a conſuming of the *Caruncle*, or ſmall piece of Fleſh in the great Corner of the Eye, ſo that it can no longer hold its Liquor.

Rhyme, Meeter, or Verſe. See *Rime*.

Rhyptica, ſcouring Medicines, that ſerve to cleanſe away Filth.

Rhythmical, belonging to, or made in Rhyme.

Rhythmus, Rhyme, or Meeter, Number, or Harmony in ſpeaking. Among Phyſicians, it is taken for a certain Proportion of Pulſes, Time, Life, Age, *&c.*

Rhytidoſis, a Wrinkling, of any Part of the Body.

Rial. See *Ryal*.

Rialto, the Name of a ſtately Marble-Bridge, in the City of *Venice*, where the Merchants meet, as in our Royal Exchange.

Rib, a Side-bone of the Body: In *Archery*, a hard Gooſe-quill, that lies between the Feathers.

Ribbs of a Ship, are the Timbers of the Futtocks, when the Planks are off; ſo call'd in general, becauſe they are bending like the Ribbs of a Carcaſs: So that if a Ship by lying aboard another, in a Sea-gate, or Wave, have thereby any of thoſe Timbers broken, the uſual Phraſe is, *That ſhe has ſome of her Ribbs broken.*

Ribbs of the Parrels, certain little long pieces of Wood, which are made with Holes like the Comb under the Beak-head, and belong to the Parrels of the Yards.

To **Rib-roaſt**, to beat, or bang one ſoundly.

Ribaldry, or **Ribaudry**, (*Fr.*) Whoredom, Whoring, Debauchery, lewd or licentious Talking.

Ribaud, (in old Statutes) a Vagabond, a luxurious Spend-thrift; a Whoremonger, or Leacher, a Perſon given to all manner of Lewdneſs.

Ribbon, a narrow piece of Silk, *&c.* In *Heraldry*, the eighth part of a Bend, which is born a little cut off from the Out-lines of the Eſcutcheon: Thus *He bears Or a Ribbon Gules.*

Ribes, (*Lat.*) the Curran-buſh, Baſtard Currans, or Common Ribes.

Ribibble, (old Word) a Cittern, or Fiddle.

Ribolla, a kind of ſtrong Wine ſo call'd.

Ric, a *Saxon* Word, ſignifying a Kingdom. Among Falconers, a Diſeaſe in a Hawk's Head that cauſes it to ſwell.

Rica, (*Lat.*) a kind of Vail, with which the *Roman* Ladies us'd to cover their Faces.

Rice, a ſort of Pulſe, or Grain, much us'd in *Turkey*, and other Eaſtern Countries: The *Chine-*

ſes make a kind of Wine of it, coloured, and taſting much like Sack: Among Country Huſband-men, *Rice* is taken for the Shrouds, or tops of Trees, the fellings of Coppices, or Underwood.

Rich, that has great Incomes, abounding with, plentiful, very precious, noble.

Richard, (*Sax.*) a proper Name of Men, ſignifying powerful Diſpoſition: Of this Name there were three Kings of *England*, and one of *Cyprus*.

Riches, vaſt, or great Eſtate, Wealth: Alſo a Term in Hunting, for a Company of Marterns, or Sables.

Ricinus, (*Lat.*) the Wood-teek or Dogs-teek, an Inſect that annoys Dogs, Sheep, *&c.* alſo a kind of Vermin, that gets under a Man's Skin: Alſo an Herb in *Egypt*, otherwiſe call'd *Palma Chriſti*, the Seed of which reſembles a Teek.

Rick or **Reek**, a Heap of Corn or Hay.

Rickets, a Diſeaſe very riſe among Children, in *England*. See *Rhachitis*.

To **Rid**, to free from, or diſengage.

Riddance, ridding or clearing; Diſpatch.

Ridder. See *Rudder*.

Ridder-Roll. See *Roll*.

Riddle, a hard Queſtion, a dark Saying; alſo a kind of Sieve, to riddle or ſift Coals.

Ride of Hazle, or other Wood, a whole plump of Sprigs growing out of the ſame Root.

To **Ride**, to go on Horſe-back, or in a Coach, Waggon, Cart, *&c.* to manage a Horſe.

In Sea-Affairs, a Ship **Rides**, when ſhe is held in ſo faſt by her Anchors that ſhe does not drive away by the Tide or Wind: But a Ship is ſaid *To ride well*, when ſhe is made faſt to her Anchors in a good Road, and does not ſtrain or ſtretch her Anchors over-hard: Alſo when the Ship is ſo built, that in Riding, ſhe does not over-beat her ſelf into a Head-Sea, as that the Waves over-rake or waſh her over from Stem to Stern.

To **Ride a-croſs**, is to ride with the Main-yards and Fore-yards hoiſed up to the Hounds; both Yards and Arms being topped alike.

To **Ride a-peek**, to ride with one end of the Yards peeked up, and the other end hanging down: Alſo when a Ship in weighing Anchor, is brought directly over it, 'tis termed *Riding a-peek*.

To **Ride a-ſhot**, or **by a ſhot**, is when a Ship rides with two Cables ſpliced or faſten'd together, that it may be double in length, which is called *A Shot*.

To **Ride a-thwart**, to ride with the Ship's Side upon the Tide.

To **Ride betwixt Wind and Tide**, is when the Wind has equal Force over her one Way, and the Tide the other Way.

To **Ride Hawſe-full**, is when the Ship in ſtreſs of Weather, falls ſo deep into the Sea with her Head, that the Water breaks in to her Hawſes.

To **Ride Portoiſe**, is when the Yards are down *a Port laſt*, or ſtruck upon the Deck.

To **Ride Wind-road**, is when the Wind has more Power over a Ship in her Riding, than the Tide has.

Rideau, (*Fr.*) a Curtain, a Bed-Curtain. In *Fortification*, a Ditch, the Earth whereof is raiſed on its Side: Alſo a ſmall riſing Ground that runs along a Plain, and ſometimes almoſt parallel to the Front of the Place, to which it is very prejudicial; as being a Work ready thrown up by Nature, to cover the Beſiegers, and ſecure their Approach.

Riders, (in Sea-Affairs) great pieces of Timber, ſome in the Hold, and others Aloft, bolted upon the other Timbers to ſtrengthen them, when the Ship is but weakly built.

Ridge, the top of a Hill, Houſe, *&c.* the upper Edge of a Bank or Riſing-ground; a piece of Land between two Furrows. In *Architecture*, *Ridges* are the ſpaces between the Channels of Timber or Stone wrought.

Ridge-Band, that part of a Draught-Horſe's Harneſs, which runs over a-croſs his Back.

Ridged, raiſed, that has many Ridges and Channels.

Ridgeling or **Ridgel**, the Male of any Beaſt, that has been but half gelt.

Ridicule, (*Lat.*) that which is ridiculous; as *To turn into Ridicule*, *i. e.* to turn off with a Droll, to make Sport with.

To **Ridicule**, to render ridiculous, to make a May-game of.

Ridiculous, fit to be laughed at; impertinent, foppiſh.

Riding, a Diviſion of *York-ſhire* of which there are three; *viz.* The *Eaſt-Riding*, *Weſt-Riding*, and *North-Riding*.

Riding-Clerk, one of the ſix Clerks in Chancery, who in his turn for one Year, keeps the Controllment Books of all Grants that paſs the Great Seal.

Riens arreare, (*Fr.* Law-Phraſe) a kind of Plea, put in to an Action of Debt upon arrearages of Account, whereby the Defendant alledges, *There is nothing in Arrear*.

Riens deins le Gard, was a Challenge to a Jury or Inqueſt of *London*, for that four ſufficient Men, *&c.* were not impanelled; but it is repeal'd by Stat. 7. *H.* 7.

Riens paſſe per le fait, is the Form of an Exception taken to an Action in ſome Caſes.

Riens per Diſcent, a Form of Pleading, when an Heir is ſued for a Debt of his Anceſtour, and he has not *Aſſets* in his Hand, nor any Lands liable to be extended.

Rier County. See *Rere-County*.

Rife, frequent, common; as *The ſmall Pox is very rife this Year*.

To **Rifle**, to pillage, rob, or take away by Force.

Rifletum, (in old *Latin* Records) a Coppice or Thicket; a Place full of Buſhes or Thorns.

Rifling or **Raffling**, a particular Way of Chaffering, when a Company of Men ſtake down a piece of Money againſt a Commodity, and he that throws moſt upon the Dice takes it.

Rift, Cleft, or Chink.

Rifts, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, when Corruption is lodg'd in the Palate of the Mouth.

Rig, a Horſe that has had one of his Stones cut, and yet has got a Colt; alſo a ramping, or wanton Girl.

To **Rig a Ship**, to fit out a Ship, to furniſh her with Tackling; as Cordage, Ropes, *&c.*

A Ship is ſaid in general, *To be well Rigged*, when her Ropes are of a fit Size, in proportion to her Burden; as alſo when her Univerſary Ropes, as the two Main Shrowds, Tackles, Crow-feet, *&c.* are put up: A Ship is alſo ſaid *To be over-rigged*, when her Ropes are too big for her; which is a great Prejudice to her Sailing, and is apt to make her *Heel*, or lie on one Side.

Rigging, all Ropes whatever that belong to any part of a Ship; eſpecially thoſe which are peculiar to the Maſts and Yards.

Right, Juſtice, Equity, Reaſon; Authority, Power, Prerogative or Privilege: In a Law-ſenſe, any Title or Claim, by virtue of a Condition, Mortgage, &c.

Right, ſtraight, honeſt or juſt, true, proper, natural, perfect.

Right Angle, (in *Geom.*) is when one of its Legs ſtands exactly upright, or perpendicularly on the other, and inclines or leans no more one way than it does the other. See *Angle*.

Right-angled Figure, a Figure whoſe Sides are at Right Angles, or ſtand perpendicularly one on another.

Right-angled Triangle, is that which has one Right Angle.

Right Aſcenſion & Deſcenſion, Terms in *Aſtronomy*. See *Aſcenſion* and *Deſcenſion*.

Right Attack. See *Attack*.

Right Cone. See *Cone*.

Right Line, a Line that lies equally between its Points, without turning or bending any way, and conſequently the ſhorteſt.

Right Muſcles. See *Recti & Rectus*.

Right Sailing, is when a Voyage is perform'd on ſome one of the four Cardinal Points.

Right Sine, the ſame as *Sine*; which See.

Right Sphere. See *Sphere*.

Right the Helm, a Sea-Phraſe, us'd when the Steer-man is bid to keep the Helm even with the middle of the Ship.

To **Right one**, to do him Right, or Juſtice.

Righteous, Juſt, Upright; Equitable, Reaſonable.

Rightful, that is grounded on juſt Right, lawful.

Rigid, exact in the obſerving of Rules and Diſcipline; ſevere, ſtrict, ſtiff, ſtern.

Rigidity, Severity, Strictneſs, Sternneſs.

Riglet, (among Printers) a ſmall Rule, that ſerves for the dividing of Chapters, &c.

Rigols, a ſort of Muſical Inſtrument, by ſome ſuppos'd to be the ſame with *Clarichord* or *Clavichord*.

Rigor, (*Lat.*) a great ſtiff Cold, Roughneſs, Stiffneſs, Rigour, Extremity: Among *Phyſicians*, it is taken for a ſhaking of the Skin and Muſcles of the whole Body, accompany'd with Chilneſs; the cold Fit of an Ague, &c.

Rigour, Severity of Manners and Diſpoſition, Harſhneſs, Sternneſs, Cruelty, utmoſt Extremity.

Rigorous, full of Rigour, over-harſh.

†**Rill**, a Rivulet, or little Brook.

Rim, the Border, or Edge of any thing: In a Watch or Clock, it is the circular part of its Ballance.

Rima, a Rift, Cleft, or Chap in Wood or Stone, where it is not cloſe joyned; a Chink, or Cranny: In *Surgery*, a Fiſſure, or cleft of a Bone.

Rime, a falling Miſt that diſſolves by Degrees.

Rime or **Rhyme**, the likeneſs of ſound at the end of Words; a *Time*, *Chime*, &c. alſo a mean kind of riming Verſe, made by ſome unſkilful Perſon.

Rime-Doggrel, paltry, pitiful Rimes.

Rimy, hazy, foggy; in ſpeaking of the Weather.

Ring, an Ornament for the Finger.

Ring of an Anchor, that part to which the Cable is faſten'd.

There are alſo four **Rings**, or Circles of Metal, about a great Gun; *viz.* the Baſe-ring, Re-enforced Ring, Trunnion-ring, Cornice-ring and Muzzle-ring; which See in their proper Places.

Ring of Saturn, a ſolid Circular Arch and Plane, like the Horizon of an Artificial Globe; which entirely encompaſſes that Planet, but does not touch it in any Part. 'Tis this Ring, and its different Poſitions in reſpect of the Sun and of the Beholder's Eye, that occaſions all the various Appearances of *Saturn*, with his *Anſæ* or Handles, (as ſome *Aſtronomers* call them) or with none, with broad, or narrow ones, &c.

Ring-Bolts, (in a Ship) certain Iron-Pins, which ſerve for the bringing to of the Planks, and thoſe Parts, to which the Breeches and Tackles of the Ordinance are faſten'd.

Ring-Dove, a kind of Wood-Pigeon; a Bird.

Ring-Head, an Engine to ſtretch Woollen Cloath.

Ring-Leader, the Head, or chief Abetter of a Faction or Party.

Ring-ſtraked, marked with Streaks; a Word us'd *Gen.* 30. 39.

Ring-tail, a kind of Puttock or Kite, having whitiſh Feathers about the Tail.

Ring-Walk, a round Walk made by Hunters.

Ring-Worm or **Tetter**, an impure Humour that removes from one Part to another, with Redneſs and Itching.

To **Rinſe**, to waſh lightly, to waſh the Soap out of Linnen, after the firſt Lather; to waſh, or cleanſe a Drinking-glaſs, &c.

Riot, Exceſs, Luxury, Debauchery, Revel-rout, Tumult, Rabble: In a Law-ſenſe, it ſignifies the forcible doing of an unlawful Act, by three or more Perſons aſſembled together for that Purpoſe.

Riotous, given to Luxury, lewd, diſorderly; that commits a Riot, tumultuous.

Riotouſneſs, riotous or extravagant Proceeding, irregular courſe of Life.

Ripariæ, (in old *Latin* Records) any Waters either Salt or Freſh that run between Banks.

Ripator or **Riparius**, a Ripper or Fiſherman.

Ripiers, Men that bring Fiſh from the Sea-Coaſts to the inner parts of the Land; ſo nam'd from the *Latin* Word *Ripa* a Bank or Shore, or from the Engliſh *Ripp*, a kind of Basket or Frail for the carrying of Fiſh, &c. Theſe Fiſher-men are otherwiſe call'd *Tranters*.

To **Ripple Flax**, to rub or wipe off the Seed-Veſſels.

Riſagallum, (*Lat.*) white Arſenick or Rats-bane.

Riſe, the Head, or Spring of a River; Occaſion or Cauſe, Preferment.

To **Riſe**, to ſpring up, to proceed or come from, to get up from Bed or from one's Seat.

To **Riſe the Tacks**, (in Sea-Language) is to ſlacken the Ropes call'd Tacks.

Riſible, capable of laughing.

Riſing of the Sun or **Stars**, is their appearing above the Horizon.

Riſing-Anvil. See *Anvil*.

Riſing-Timbers, (in Sea-Affairs) the Hooks plac'd on the Keel of a Ship, ſo call'd becauſe according to their riſing by Degrees, ſo her *Rake* and *Run*, likewiſe riſe from the flat Floor.

Riſing, a Country-Word for Barm or Yeſt.

Riſings, (in a Ship) thoſe thick Planks which go before and behind on both Sides, under the ends of the Beams and Timbers of the ſecond Deck, to the third Deck, half Deck, and quarter Deck; ſo that the Timbers of the Deck bear on them at both Ends by the Ship's Side.

Riſk, Hazard, Venture, Peril, Danger.

Riſſole, (*Fr.*) a ſort of minced Pie made of Capons-Breaſts, Calves-Udder, Marrow, Bacon, fine Herbs, *&c.* and fry'd in Lard to give it a brown Colour. *Riſſoles* for Days of Abſtinence are made of a delicious Fiſh-farce, or elſe with white Muſhrooms and Spinage.

Riſus Sardonius, a forced Laughter; alſo a kind of convulſive Grinning, caus'd by a Contraction, or drawing together of the Muſcles on both Sides of the Mouth.

Rite, an Order, or Rule, to be obſerved on ſolemn Occaſions; a Church-Ceremony.

Ritornello (*Ital.*) the repeating of a Couplet of Verſes at the end of a Stanza, or Staff; or of ſix Notes at the end of a Song.

Ritual, a Book containing the particular Rites and Ceremonies of a Church; eſpecially of the *Roman*, or *Greek*.

Ritualiſt, one that ſtickles, or ſtands up for Rituals or Ceremonies in Religious Worſhip.

Rivage, (*Fr.*) Bank, Shore, or Water-ſide: Alſo a certain Toll, or Duty anciently paid to the King, in ſome Rivers, for the Paſſage of Boats, or Veſſels.

Rival, (*Lat.*) one that ſtands in Competition with another, eſpecially in Love-Affairs, one that courts the ſame Miſtreſs: The Word properly ſignifies one that has Water from the ſame River with another.

To **Rive,** to cleave aſunder, or in Pieces.

River, (in *Geog.*) a great Quantity of Water, continually running from its Source, or Spring-head, till it falls into the Sea.

Rivulet, a little River, or Brook, a ſmall Current of Water, which ariſes for the moſt part from Springs; but its Courſe is not very long, and its Bed is ſtraight and ſhallow.

Rix-Dollar, a *German* Coin worth four Shillings, five Pence and three Farthings of our *Engliſh* Money.

Roach or **Rochet,** a ſort of Fiſh.

Road, a High-way to travel in; alſo an open Place near the Land, for Ships to ride at Anchor in: *A good Road*, is a Place where neither the Sea nor Wind has much Power over the Ship.

Roader, a Ship that rides at Anchor in a Road.

To **Roam about,** to rove, range, or ramble up and down.

Roan, a ſort of Colour; as *A roan Horſe*, *i. e.* a Horſe of a bay, black, or ſorrel Colour intermixt all over with gray or white Hairs.

To **Roar,** to cry out like a Lion; to make a Noiſe as the Sea does; to cry out hideouſly.

Rob. See *Apochyliſma.*

Robbery, (according to the Law-Definition) is a felonious taking away of another Man's Goods openly againſt his Will, and putting him in Bodily Fear: This Offence was at firſt ſo call'd, either becauſe the true Man was depriv'd of ſome of his Robes, or Garments, or becauſe his Money, or Goods were taken out of ſome part of his Robe about his Perſon.

Robbins, (in Sea-affairs) certain ſmall Ropes that are reeved, or put thro' the Eyelet-holes of the Sail, under the Head-ropes, and ſerve to make faſt, or tie the Sails to the Yards.

Robe, a long Veſt, or Gown that covers the whole Body; whence Divines and Lawyers are uſually ſtyl'd *Men of the long Robe.*

Roberdſmen or **Robertſmen,** a ſort of mighty Thieves, mention'd in ſeveral old Statutes, and ſaid to take Name from *Robin Hood,* a famous Robber on the Borders of *England* and *Scotland*, in the time of King *Richard* I.

Robert, a proper Name of Men, which in the *German* Tongue, ſignifies famous in Counſel: There were of this Name one Emperour of *Germany*, one King of *France*, and four Kings of *Scotland.*

Robert-Sauce, (in *Cookery*) a kind of Sauce made of Onions, Muſtard, Butter, Pepper, Salt and Vinegar.

Robins. See *Robbins.*

Roborantia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that ſtrengthen and Comfort the Heart.

Robuſt, ſtrong like Oak, ſtrong-limbed, luſty, hardy, ſturdy.

Rocambole, (*Fr.*) a kind of ſmall mild Garlick of the bigneſs of a Shallot; otherwiſe call'd *Spaniſh Garlick.*

Roche, an old Word for a Rock.

Roche Allum, a Mineral Salt of a very binding Quality found in the Veins of the Earth, in many Places of *Europe.*

Rochet, a kind of Surplice, or Ornament worn by Biſhops, *&c.* alſo the Roach-fiſh.

Rock, a Maſs of Stone rooted in the Ground: Alſo an Inſtrument us'd in ſome Parts for the ſpinning of Flax or Hemp.

Rockadillio, a kind of Sweat-meat made in *Spain*, and ſo call'd from its Figure reſembling a Rock.

Rocket, a Creature in *America*, whoſe Skin is of the Colour of a faded Leaf marked with yellow or blewiſh Spots: They leap up and down continually, and take great delight in looking upon Men. Alſo a Sallet-herb much of the ſame Nature as Creſſes: Alſo a ſort of Fire-work, that runs up very high into the Air.

Rod, a Wand, or ſmall Stick: Alſo a Land-Meaſure of 16 Foot and a half, and in *Stafford*ſhire of 20 Foot; the ſame as *Pearch* and *Pole*; which See. This muſt always be diſtinguiſh'd from *Rood*, which is a ſquare Meaſure containing the fourth part of an Acre.

Rod-Knights or **Rad-Knights,** (*Sax.*) were certain Servitours, that held Land by ſerving their Lord on Horſe-back.

Rod-Net, a kind of Net to catch Black-birds, or Wood-cocks in.

Rodge, a ſort of Water-fowl ſomewhat like a Duck, but of a leſſer Size.

Rodolphus. See *Ralph.*

Rodomontado, (*Ital.*) a vain-glorious bragging, or boaſting; from *Rodomonte* the vapouring Hector in the Poem call'd *Orlando furioſo.*

Roundellus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Roundle, an old Riding-cloak.

Roe, a kind of Deer; alſo the Milt of a Fiſh.

Rogatio, (*Lat.*) a Queſtion, a Demand; a Deſire, or Requeſt: Whence *Rogatio Legis*, among the *Romans*, was the propoſing of a Law to the People, for their Approbation.

Rogation-Week, the next Week but one before *Whitſunday*; ſo call'd from the Duty of making Supplications and Faſting, enjoyn'd at that time by the Church, as a Preparative to the Feſtival of *Chriſt's Aſcenſion.* It is alſo call'd *Gang-week*, and by ſome *Graſs-week*; which See under thoſe Articles.

Roger, a proper Name of Men from the High-*Dutch* Word *Ruger*, *i. e.* Reſt, or Quiet; or from *Rodgar*, *i. e.* ſtrong Counſel.

Rogue, Villain, Knave, Cheat; alſo an idle ſturdy Begger, that wanders up and down from Place to Place, without a Licence. It is alſo ſometimes us'd in a familiar Way, for a Word of Kindneſs, as *He* or *She is a pretty Rogue.*

Roguery, Villany, Malice, Knavery; alſo Rallery, Drolling, or Banter.

Roguiſh, wicked, malicious, knaviſh; pleaſant, wanton.

Rohob. See *Apochyliſma.*

To **Roiſt**, to ſwagger, boaſt, or vaunt.

Roke, as *To make one's ſelf all in a roke, i. e.* to put one's ſelf into a great Sweat.

Roll, a Bundle of any thing rolled up; a ſtrickle to ſtrike a Meaſure even, a Book-binder's Tool to gild the Edges of a Cover, *&c.* Alſo a Liſt of the Names of the Inhabitants of a Pariſh, which Collectors carry about for the gathering of publick Duties and Taxes.

Among Lawyers, **Roll** is taken for a Sheet of Paper, or Skin of Parchment, which may be turned or wound up in Shape of a Pipe, of which there are ſeveral ſorts in the Exchequer; as the great Wardrobe-Roll, the Cofferer's Roll, the Subſidy-Roll, *&c.*

Roll of Court, the Court-Roll in a Manour in which the Names, Rents and Services of the Tenants are copied and inrolled.

Roll of Parchment, (in Merchandize) is the Quantity of ſixty Skins.

Roll or Rowle, (in a Ship) a round piece of Wood or Iron, into which the Whip-ſtaff is let; being made to turn about, that it may carry over the Whip the eaſier from Side to Side.

Ridder-Roll, a Schedule, or ſmall Piece of Parchment added to ſome Part of a Roll, or Record.

The **Rolls** or **the Office of the Rolls**, (in *Chancery-Lane*) an Houſe firſt built by King *Henry* III. for Converted *Jews*, and call'd *Domus Converſorum*; but King *Edward* III. having expell'd them for their Lewdneſs, caus'd the Place to be ſet a-part for keeping the Rolls, or Records of Chancery, the Maſter of which is the ſecond in Chancery, and ſits as Judge in the Abſence of the Lord Chancellour, or Lord Keeper. See *Maſter of the Rolls.*

Rolls of Parliament, the Manuſcript Regiſters, or Rolls of the Proceedings of our old Parliaments: For before the Invention of the Art of Printing, all Statutes were engroſs'd on Parchment, and publickly proclaim'd in every County; which Cuſtom continu'd till the Reign of King *Henry* VII.

Roll-rich Stones, certain huge Stones in the Weſtern Part of *Oxford*-ſhire ſet in a Circle; which ſome have thought to be the Monuments of a ſignal Victory, others a Burying-Place, and others a Place for the Coronation of the *Daniſh* Kings.

Roller, a Swathing-band for young Children; alſo a round piece of Wood to remove great Stones or Timber with a Leaver; alſo an Inſtrument to roll Barly, or other Grain.

Rolling-Preſs, a ſort of Preſs to print Pictures engrav'd on Copper-plates, Callicoes, *&c.*

Roman, belonging to the City, People, or Church of *Rome.*

Roman Beam, a ſort of Ballance, otherwiſe call'd a *Stelleer*, conſiſting of an Iron-beam with Notches, a Hook at one end, and a Poiſe of Lead; it is much us'd by Butchers and others that keep Markets.

Roman Catholicks, Papiſts that follow the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of *Rome*; ſo call'd from their pretending to be the only true Members of the Catholick, or Univerſal Church.

Roman Letter, a particular Character us'd in Writing and Printing.

Engliſh Roman, a ſort of large Printing-letter.

Roman Indiction, a Circle, or Revolution of Fifteen Years, within which ſpace of Time, the *Romans* us'd to exact ſeveral ſorts of Tributes of the conquer'd Nations; ſo that at the end of the firſt five Years, Gold was demanded in token of the *Roman* Dominion; the next five Years, Silver for the Soldiers Pay; the laſt five Years, Braſs and Iron for other Uſes. See *Indiction* and *Cycle of Indiction.*

Roman Order of Architecture, is the ſame as the Compoſite, being made up of the *Corinthian* and *Ionick* Orders, but ſet off with more Ornaments than either: It was invented by the *Romans* under *Auguſtus*, and ſet above all the others, to ſhew (as ſome ſay) that they were Lords over all other Nations.

Romance, a feigned Story about amorous Adventures, or Warlike Atchievements expreſs'd in fine Language; alſo a Tale of a Tub, a meer Fiction, or Lye.

To **Romance**, to tell a magnificent Lye, to bounce, crack, or vapour.

Romancer, a Teller of Lie, Tales, or falſe Stories.

Romanciſt, a Writer of Romances.

Romaniſt, one that belongs to the Church of *Rome*, a *Roman* Catholick, or Papiſt.

To **Romanize**, to bring over to the *Roman* Cuſtoms, or Faſhions; as *He has Romaniz'd his Grecian Ladies.*

Romantick, belonging to, or that ſavours of a Romance; fabulous, feigned.

Rome, the chief City of *Italy*, heretofore the Seat of the *Roman* Empire, and now of the Popes.

Rome-ſcot, or **Rome-feoh**, (*Sax.*) a certain Tribute formerly paid to *Rome*, and commonly call'd *Peter-pence*; which See.

Romiſh, belonging to the Church of *Rome.*

Rompee, (*Fr. i. e.* broken) a Term us'd among Heralds, when a Chevron is drawn in an Eſcutcheon, broken, or with an opening in the middle; as *He bears a Chevron Rompee between three Mullets.*

Rondel, (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a round Tower ſometimes raiſed at the Foot of the Baſtions.

Rood, the fourth Part of an Acre, containing forty ſquare Perches, or Poles; alſo an old Word for a Croſs.

Rood-Loft, a Shrine on which a Crucifix was plac'd, or the Image, or Relicks of a Saint; which Shrine was uſually ſet up juſt over the Paſſage out of the Body of the Church into the Chancel.

Roof, the top of a Houſe, or Coach; the Palate of the Mouth.

Roof-Tiles, or **Creſt-Tiles**, Tiles made on purpoſe to be laid on the Roof, or Ridge of a Houſe.

Roof-Trees, or **Ruff-Trees**, (in a Ship) thoſe Timbers which go from the Half-deck, to the Fore-caſtle; ſerving to bear up the Gratings and Ledges, where the Nettings are faſten'd: That piece of Timber is alſo call'd a *Roof-Tree*, which is us'd upon occaſion, to be ſet over the Half-deck, for Nettings, Sails, or Pieces of Canvas to be laid over it.

Rook, a Bird that preys upon Carrion, *&c.* whence the Word is figuratively taken for a notorious Cheat, or ſharping Fellow.

Roomer, (among Sea-men) a Ship is ſaid *To be roomer*, when ſhe has more Room, or is larger than ordinary.

Root, that part of a Tree, or Herb, which grows downwards; the Principle, Riſe, or beginning of a Thing: In *Grammar*, a primitive or original Word. In *Mathematicks*, it is a Number, or Quantity conſider'd in Order to be multiply'd once, or more times by it ſelf to make Products call'd *Powers*.

Square-Root, is a Quantity or Number, which being multiply'd once by it ſelf, produces the Power call'd a Square; ſo 4 is the ſquare-Root of 16.

Cube-Root or **Cubick Root**, is ſo termed with reſpect to a triple Multiplication of it ſelf to make a Cube: Thus 4 is the Cubick Root of 64, and ſo onward to the *Biquadratick Root*, *Surſolid Root*, &c.

Rove, or **Arrobas**, a Foreign Weight of 10, 20, 25, 30, and 40 Pounds.

Rope of Pleaſure, a Rope of maſſy Gold made by the ancient Inhabitants of *Peru* in *America*, which is ſaid to have been of ſo prodigious a Thickneſs and Length, that 600 luſty Men were not able to lift it up from the Ground; but it was caſt into a Lake, leſt the *Spaniards* ſhould get Poſſeſſion of it.

Ropes of a Ship, are in general all her Cordage; but the following are more particularly ſo call'd, *viz.* the *Boat-rope*, *Bolt-rope*, *Breſt-rope*, *Bucket-rope*, *Buoy-rope*, *Gueſt-rope*, *Guy-rope*, *Keel-rope*, *Paſſaredo-rope*, *Preventer-rope*, *Rudder-rope*, and *Top-rope*: all which See in their proper Places.

Rope-yarns, the Yarns of any Rope untwiſted, but moſt commonly made of the ends of Cables half worn out: They are taken to ſerve, or wind about ſmall Ropes, to make Sinnet, Mats, Caburns, *&c.* as alſo to make up the Sails to the Yard-arms, and for ſeveral other Uſes.

Ropy, clammy, or ſlimy.

Rorid, (*Lat.*) dewy, moiſt; as *A rorid Cloud.*

Roriferus Ductus. See *Ductus Roriferus*.

Ros, Dew that falls on the Ground: Among the ancient Phyſicians, it is taken for a kind of Moiſture, whereby all the Parts of a Living-creature are nouriſhed, and which is found as it were a Dew ſprinkled on them.

Ros Vitrioli, (according to *Angelus Sala*) the firſt Phlegm, or Water that is diſtilled from Vitriol in *Balneo Mariæ*.

Roſa, the Roſe, a Flower, of which there are ſeveral ſorts; alſo a Diſeaſe the ſame with *Eryſipelas*, or St. *Anthony's Fire*. Alſo a kind of Comet. See *Diſcens*.

Roſa Solis, a kind of Herb; alſo a pleaſant Liquor made of Brandy, Sugar, Cinnamon and other Ingredients agreeable to the Taſte, and comfortable to the Heart.

Roſary, a Maſs with Prayers to the Virgin *Mary*; alſo a pair of Beads call'd Fifteens, containing 15 *Paternoſters* and 150 *Ave-Maries*; both much in uſe among the Confraternity of the Roſary founded by St. *Dominick*.

Roſatum, (*Lat.*) Wine made of Roſes infuſed.

Roſe, a well known ſweet-ſcented Flower, much uſ'd in Phyſick for cooling and comforting the principal Parts of the Body: Alſo a proper Name of ſeveral Women.

The Golden Roſe, a Roſe which the Pope uſually bleſſes at Maſs, upon a Sunday in Lent, which is afterwards carry'd in Proceſſion, and convey'd as a Preſent to ſome Soveraign Prince.

Roſe-Copper. See *Copper*.

Roſe-Noble, an *Engliſh* Coin valu'd at 16*s.* 8*d.*

Roſe-Ryal, an ancient Gold-coin worth one Pound and Ten Shillings.

Roſe-Wood, a kind of Shrub.

Roſe-wort, a Sort of Herb.

Roſemary, a well-known moſt fragrant and wholeſome Plant; the Flowers of which are more eſpecially good for the Head and Brain.

Roſetum, (*Lat.*) a Garden of Roſes, or a Place planted with Roſes: In our ancient Deeds, a low watery Place full of Reeds and Ruſhes; alſo Thatch made of Reeds for the covering of Houſes.

Roſin, an oily Juice, or Moiſture that runs out of ſome Trees, particularly the Turpentine-tree, Pine, Firr, *&c.*

Roſin of Amber, a kind of Subſtance that ariſes from the Tincture of Amber diſtilled, and ſticks to the bottom of the Veſſel.

Roſin of Jalap. See *Jalap* and *Reſine*.

Roſined, rubbed, or done over with Roſin:

Roſtra, (*Lat.*) a Place adorned with the Prows of Ships taken by the *Romans*, from the *Antiatæ*, where Orations were uſually made to the People.

Roſtra Leporina. See *Labia Leporina*.

Roſtriformis Proceſſus, (in *Anat.*) a Proceſs of the Shoulder-blade, and of the lower Jaw-bone. See *Coracoides* and *Corone*.

Roſtrum, the Beak, or Bill of a Bird; the Snout of a Beaſt, or Fiſh; the Beak, or Prow of a Ship: Among Chymiſts, the Noſe of an Alembick, or Still, the Pipe that conveys Liquor deſtilling into the Receiver.

Rota, a Wheel; alſo the Name of the firſt Juriſdiction of the Court of *Rome*.

Rota Ariſtotelica, (*i. e.* *Ariſtotle*'s Wheel) a Wheel conſider'd as moving along a Plane till it has made one entire Revolution; ſo that then its Center will have deſcrib'd a Line equal to that of the Wheel's Circumference.

Rotation, a wheeling, or moving about like a Wheel.

Rotator Femoris Extrorſum. See *Obturator Externus*.

Rotator Major & Minor, two Proceſſes in the upper part of the Thigh-bone, otherwiſe call'd *Trochanteres*; in which the Tendons of many Muſcles are terminated.

Rote, as *To ſay a Leſſon by rote*, *i. e.* to ſay it as roundly, as the Wheel runs in its Rote, or Track.

Rother-Beaſts, a Word uſ'd in old Statutes, and ſtill in the Northern Parts of *England* for horned Beaſts; as Cows, Oxen, Steers, Heifers, *&c.* whence *Roſoth*, or *Rother-ſoil* is taken in *Hereford-ſhire* for the Soil, or dung of ſuch Cattel.

Rottello, (*Ital.*) a Weight uſ'd at *Aleppo*, of which there are ſeveral ſorts, *viz.* the Rottello of 720 *Aleppo*-Drams equal to 4 Pounds 14 Ounces and 12 Drams; the Rottello of 700 Drams 4*l.* 12 *ou.* 11 *dr.* and that of 680 Drams, or 4*l.* 10 *ou.* 10. *dr.*

Rotula, a little Wheel; a Roll, or Bill: In *Anatomy*, the Whirl-bone, or round broad Bone of the Knee.

Rotuli Placitorum, (in ancient Writers) Court-Rolls, or Records upon Roll; the Regiſter of Tryals, Judgments, and Decrees in a Court of Juſtice.

Rotulus Wintoniæ, Doomſday-Book, ſo call'd, becauſe it was formerly kept at *Wincheſter*.

Rotundity, Roundneſs; as the *Rotundity of a Sphere*, *of a Period*, &c.

Rotundus Muſculus; (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Bone of the Arm nam'd *Radius*, which ſerves to turn the Palm of the Hand downwards.

Rou, (old Word) ugly, froward.

To **Rove**, to ramble about, to have rambling Thoughts.

Rouge-Croſs & Rouge-Dragon, the Names of two of the Marſhals or Purſevants at Arms. See *Purſevants*.

Rough, uneven, rugged, ſevere, harſh, grim; hairy or briſtly, homely, proud.

Rough Sea, a Term us'd by Sailers when the Waves grow high.

Roughings, (Country-Word) latter Paſture, or Graſs that comes after Mowing.

To **Roul**, (in Military Affairs) Officers of equal Quality, who mount the ſame Guards, and take their turns in relieving one another, are ſaid *To Roul*.

Roulade, (*Fr.*) a Trill, Trilling, or Quavering: In Cookery, *Roulades* are Veal-ſtakes, thin ſlices of Bacon, with other ſlices of Calves or Sheeps-Tongues, all cover'd with a particular *Farce*, roll'd up together and boil'd in a Pot.

Rounce, the handle of a Printing-Preſs with which it is turn'd.

Rouncevals, a kind of large and ſweet Peaſe, ſo call'd from *Ronce-Valles*, a Place on the Borders of *Spain*, at the Foot of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, famous for the encreaſe of them.

A **Round**, a Ring or Circle: In Military Affairs, a Watch commanded by an Officer that goes in the Night about the Ramparts of a fortify'd Place, to ſee that the Sentinels do their Duty; or in the Streets of a Garriſon-Town to keep good Order. Among Stone-cutters, *Rounds* are the Fragments or broken pieces of Statues.

Round-Heads, a Name given to the Parliament's Party in the Civil Wars, in the time of King *Charles* I. from their affecting to wear ſhort Hair.

Round-Houſe, a Pariſh-Priſon, to ſecure thoſe that commit Diſorders in the Night: Alſo the uppermoſt Room or Cabbin in the Stern of a Ship, where the Maſter lies.

Round-Shot, (in *Gunnery*) any round Ball, or Bullet made for a Piece.

To **Round in** or **Round aft**, a Sea-Term, belonging to the Main and Fore-Sail: For when the Wind larges, *i. e.* grows fairer upon them, the Sailers let riſe the Main-Tacks or Fore-Tacks, and hale aft the Fore-ſheat to the Catt-Head, as alſo the Main-ſheat to the Cubbridge-Head; and this Work is call'd *Rounding aft*, or *Rounding in the Sail*. Afterwards the Sheats being thus haled down, they keep them from flying up with a Rope call'd the *Paſſarado*; which See.

Round-Shot, (in *Gunnery*) round Bullets fitted in Proportion to the Bore of the Piece.

Round Figures. See *Article* in *Arithmetick*.

Roundel. See *Rundle*.

Roundelay, a Shepherd's Song, as it were a Song ſung in a Round, by a Company where each takes his Turn.

Rount, (in Horſes) a kind of Fleſh-colour, or a Bay intermixt with White and Gray.

Roupie. See *Rupee*.

To **Rouſe** or **Rowze**, to awake, to raiſe or ſtir up: In *Falconry*, it is when a Hawk lifts up and ſhakes her ſelf.

To **Rouſe a Hart** (among Hunters) is to raiſe him from his Harbour.

To **Rouſe in the Cable** or **Hawſer**, a Word of Command us'd at Sea, when it is requiſite to hale in part of the Cable or Hawſer that lies ſlack in the Water, and is in Danger of being foul about the Anchor, on the turning of the Tide.

Rouſing Lie, a whiſking great one.

Rouſſelet, (*Fr.*) a kind of delicate ſmall Pear.

Rouſſerolle, a ſort of King's-Fiſher; a Bird.

Rout, Multitude or Throng of People, Squabble, Noiſe; alſo the defeat, or overthrow of an Army.

Rout of Wolves, (among Huntſmen and Foreſters) a Company, or Herd of thoſe wild Beaſts.

To **Rout**, to put to Rout, or Flight; to put one out of his Meaſures; to ſnore, or ſnort; to root up the Ground, as Swine do.

Route, (*Fr.*) Road, Way; eſpecially that which Military Forces are to march thro'; as *Such a Body of Soldiers took the ſame Route*.

Rowel, the goad or pricks of a Spur, ſhap'd like the Figure of a Star: In *Surgery*, a kind of Iſſue made by drawing a ſkain of Thread or Silk thro' the nape of the Neck.

Rowen, (Country-Word) rough Paſture full of Stubble, or Weeds: *Rowen-Hay*, *i. e.* latter Hay.

Rowing of Clothes, is the ſmoothing of them with a Roller, *&c.*

Rowl. See *Roll*.

Rowland, (*Germ.* Counſel for the Land) a proper Name of Men.

Rouncy, a Word us'd in *Chaucer* for a Cart-Horſe.

To **Rowze**. See *To Rouſe*.

Royal, (*Fr.*) belonging to a King or Queen, Kingly, Princely, Noble, Magnificent: Among Hunters, one of the Starts of a Stag's Head. See *Torch Royal*.

Royal Aſſent, is the Approbation which the Queen gives to an Act already done by others; as to the Election of a Biſhop by Dean and Chapter; and to a Bill paſſed in both Houſes of Parliament; which Aſſent being given, the Bill is indorſed with theſe Words, *La Reine le veut*, *i. e.* it pleaſes the Queen; but if ſhe refuſes to agree to it, thus, *La Reine s'aviſera*, *i. e.* the Queen will adviſe or conſider.

Royal Exchange, a ſtately Pile of Building in the City of *London*, which was at firſt founded by Sir *Thomas Greſham*, a worthy Merchant, *A. D.* 1566. juſt a hundred Years before it was burnt: But it is now built of excellent Stone, with ſuch curious and admirable Architecture, eſpecially for a Front, a high Tower or Steeple, in which is an harmonious Chime of twelve Bells; and for Arch-work, that it is the nobleſt Structure of that Uſe in the World.

Royal Fort. See *Fort*.

Royal Obſervatory. See *Obſervatory*.

Royal Parapet or **Parapet of the Rampart**, (in *Fortif.*) a Bank or Breaſt-work about three Fathom broad, and ſix Foot high, rais'd on the edge of the Rampart towards the Country, to cover the Men who defend that Poſt.

Royal Society. See *Society*.

Royaliſt, one that is of the King's or Queen's Party, or maintains his or her Intereſt; a loyal Perſon.

Royalty, Royal Dignity, Kingſhip.

Royalties, the Royal Rights or Prerogatives of a King or Queen; which according to the Civilians, are ſix in Number, *viz.* The Power of Judicature, Power of Life and Death, Power of War and Peace, Power of levying Taxes; Goods that have no Owners, as Waifs, Eſtrays, &c. and Coining of Money.

The Enſigns of Royalty, (in *England*) are the Crown, the Scepter and Croſs, the Scepter and Dove, St. *Edward*'s Staff, four ſeveral Swords, the Globe, the Orb and Croſs, and other ſuch like things us'd at the Coronation of our Kings and Queens.

Roynes, (in old Records) Currents, Streams, or other uſual Paſſages of Rivers or running Waters.

Rubace or **Rubacel**, a kind of precious Stone, the ends of which are of a yellowiſh Colour.

Rubarb. See *Rhubarb* and *Rhabarbarum.*

Rubecula, (*Lat.*) the Robin-red-breaſt, or Ruddock; a Bird.

Rubellio or **Rubellus**, the Rochet or Roach, a Fiſh.

Rubeola, a ſort of ſmall Pox, or Meazles.

Rubet, the Toad-ſtone, a Stone ſaid to be found in the Head of a Toad.

Rubeta, (*Lat.*) a Toad that is ſomewhat red, a Land-toad that keeps about Buſhes; a Ruddock.

Rubetaria Natrix, the croaking Water-ſnake.

Rubetarius, a kind of Hawk call'd a Hen-harrier.

Rubetra, the Stone-chatter, Blackberry-eater, Mortetter or Black-cap; a ſort of Bird.

Rubetum, a Cloſe full of Ruſhes and Brambles; a Place where many Buſhes grow.

Rubia, an Herb call'd Goſlin-Weed or Clivers; Madder, with which Skins are colour'd, or Wooll died. *Rubia Sylveſtris*, the Herb Wood-roof.

Rubican; as *A rubican Horſe*, *i. e.* a true mixt roan Horſe.

Rubicellus, (*Lat.*) a pale Ruby, a precious Stone.

Rubicilla, the Woop or Bulfinch, a Bird.

† **Rubicund**, Bloud-red, ruddy.

Rubiginous, ruſty, foul.

Rubigo, (*Lat.*) Ruſt, ruſtineſs of Iron or Braſs, Foulneſs, blaſting of Corn or Vines: Among Herbaliſts, it is taken for Mildew, a Diſeaſe that happens to Plants, caus'd by a dewey Moiſture, which falling upon them, and continuing for want of the Sun's Heat to draw it up, by its ſharpneſs gnaws and corrupts the inmoſt Subſtance of the Plant.

Rubinus, the Ruby, a precious Stone.

Rubrica, Marking-ſtone, Ruddle or red Oaker; alſo a kind of Ring-worm, or red Tetter.

Rubrick, a ſpecial Title or Sentence of the Civil and Canon Law, or of any Book written or printed in red Letters: Alſo the Title-Rules or Directions for due performing the Service of the Common Prayer.

Rubus, a Bramble, a Buſh, the Blackberry-Buſh: *Rubus Caninus*, the wild Eglantine or Dog-brier: *Rubus Idæus*, the Hind-berry or Raſp-berry Buſh.

Ruby, a tranſparent Gem of a Blood-red Colour, which if it be large, and has a ſparkling Luſtre, is call'd a Carbuncle or a great and radiant Ruby: Among Heralds, *Ruby* is taken for the red Colour in the Arms of Noble-men, the ſame with *Mars* in the Coats of Soveraign Princes, and *Gules* in thoſe of inferiour Gentlemen.

Ruck, a Bird of prodigious Strength and Bigneſs; ſo that ſome Writers have reported things paſs'd Belief; as that it is able to truſs up a Lion with its Talon or Claws, &c.

Ructation, belching or breaking of Wind; a Motion of the Stomach, by which Vapours and windy Matters are ſent forth at the Mouth.

Rudder or **Ridder**, (in *Husbandry*) the wideſt ſort of Sieves for ſeparating Corn from the Chaff.

Rudder, (of a Ship) that piece of Timber which is hanged on the Stern-Poſts by four, five, and ſometimes ſix Iron-hooks, call'd *Pintles*; being as it were a Bridle to direct the Ship's Courſe, and turn her about at the Pleaſure of the Steersman.

Rudder-Irons, the Cheeks of that Iron whereof the Pintle is part, which is faſten'd and nail'd down about the Rake of the Rudder.

Rudder-Rope, a Rope let thro' the Stern-poſt and the Head of the Rudder; ſo as both ends may be ſpliced or faſten'd together; its Uſe being to ſave the Rudder, if by any Accident it ſhould be ſtruck off from the Irons.

Ruddle a ſort of red Chalk. See *Sinoper.*

Ruddock, a kind of Bird; alſo a Land-toad.

Rude, (*Lat.*) rough, courſe, unpoliſhed; unskilful, ignorant, clowniſh; uncivil, ſaucy, malapert; roguiſh, arch, unlucky.

Rudge-waſhed Kerſey, a ſort of Kerſey-Cloath made of Fleece-wooll, only waſh'd on the Sheep's Back.

Rudiments, (*Lat.*) the firſt Elements, Principles, or Grounds of any Art or Faculty, in regard thoſe that come firſt to be inſtructed, are to be ſuppos'd altogether rude or ignorant.

Rudis, a knotty rough Stick, which the *Prætor*, among the *Romans*, us'd to give the Gladiators or Sword-players, as a Mark of their Freedom and Diſcharge from that Exerciſe.

Rudus, Rubble or Rubbiſh of old ruinous Houſes, ſhards or pieces of Stone broken and ſhatter'd: Alſo a ſort of groſs Morter which the ancient *Roman* Builders made uſe of, for ſmoothing, equally filling, and levelling the Surface of Walls, before the fine Plaiſter was laid on. It was alſo us'd for the ſecond Bed, or Lay of the Flooring.

Rue, an Herb of ſingular Virtue againſt Poiſon or Infection., and the Vapours of the Mother: It is otherwiſe call'd *Herb-Grace* and *Serving-man's Joy.*

Rueful, ſad, woeful.

Ruff, an Ornament for the Neck, made of ſeveral Rows of fine Linnen, ſtiffen'd and plaited, formerly worn inſtead of a Band or Crevatt: Alſo a ſort of Bird ſo call'd, becauſe in fighting they raiſe up their Feathers like a double Ruff: Alſo a Fiſh that is ſomewhat ſmaller than a Perch, and takes the ſame Bait: Alſo a beating, or gettting the better at a Game of Cards.

To **Ruff**, to trump at Cards: In *Falconry*, a Hawk is ſaid *To ruff*, when ſhe hits the Prey, but does not truſs it.

Ruff-tree. See *Roof-tree.*

Ruffian, a wicked, raſcally Fellow, an Aſſaſin, a deſperate Villain; a Deboſhee.

Ruffianly, like a Ruffian, boiſterous, rude, or ill-bred.

To **Ruffle**, to fold into Ruffles, to rumple or towze; to diſcompoſe, or diſorder.

Rufter-Hood, (in *Falconry*) a plain Leather-hood, which is large and open behind, to be worn by a Hawk, when ſhe's is firſt drawn.

Rugged, rough, uneven, ſevere, croſs, skittiſh.

Rugitus, (*Lat.*) a roaring of Lions, a great crying out; alſo a rumbling, or Croaking of the Guts.

Rugoſity, a being rough, full of Wrinkles, Plaits, or Furrows; Ruggedneſs.

Ruin, Fall, Decay, Undoing, Deſtruction, Overthrow.

To **Ruin**, to bring to Ruin, to deſtroy, to undo; to Spoil, or lay waſte.

Ruinant Battery. See *Battery Sunk.*

Ruinous, falling to decay, ready to fall, going to wrack.

Rule, Law, or Principle to go by, Statute, or Decree of a Religious Order; Sway or Command: In *Arithmetick*, a Method of reſolving Queſtions relating to that Art, of which there are ſeveral Kinds.

Rule of Falſe or **Falſehood.** See *Poſition.*

Rule of Three or **Rule of Proportion**, ſo call'd becauſe by Means of three Numbers given, it finds out a fourth unknown, which ſhall have the ſame Proportion to one of thoſe given Numbers, as they have one to another; upon account of its great Uſefulneſs, it is alſo ſtyl'd *The Golden Rule*; which See.

Carpenter's Rule, an Inſtrument to meaſure Timber, or Boards with.

Rum, a ſort of Liquor us'd in *Barbadoes*, much ſtronger than Brandy.

Rumb or **Rhumb**, (in *Navigat.*) the *Courſe of a Ship*; that is to ſay the Angle which ſhe makes in her Sailing, with the Meridian of the Place where ſhe is: Alſo one Point of the Mariners Compaſs, or eleven Degrees and a quarter, *viz.* the $\frac{1}{32}$ part of the Circumference of the *Horizon*, or of the Compaſs-card, which repreſents that Circle.

Rumb or **Rumb-Line**, is a Line deſcribed by the Ship's Motion on the Surface of the Sea, ſteered by the Compaſs; ſo as to make the ſame, or equal Angles with every Meridian.

Theſe **Rumbs**, are Spiral Lines proceeding from the Point where we ſtand, and winding about the Globe of the Earth, till they come to the Pole, where at laſt they loſe themſelves; but in *Mercator*'s Charts, and the Plain ones, they are repreſented by ſtraight Lines. Their Uſe is to ſhew the bearing of any two Places one from another; *i. e.* upon what Point of the Compaſs any Land, or Shore lies from another.

Complement of the Rumb, is the Angle made with any Circle parallel to the *Equator*, by the Line of the Ships Run, or Courſe.

Rumbeg, (*i. e.* Lord, or Prince of *Rome*) a Title given to the Pope by the *Turks*.

To **Rumble**, to make a hollow Noiſe.

Rumen, (*Lat.*) the Cud of Beaſts; the Dewlap, or looſe Skin of the Throat; the Paunch, or Belly; alſo a Teat, or Dug.

Rumex, the Herb Sorrel, or ſowr Dock; alſo a kind of Weapon like a Spear.

† **Rumigeration**, a ſpreading a Rumour, or Report abroad.

Ruminant Animals, Living-Creatures that chew the Cud; as Oxen, Sheep, Deer, Goats, Hares, *&c.*

Ruminant Signs, (in *Aſtrol.*) thoſe Signs of the Zodiack, which are repreſented by Creatures endu'd with that Quality; *viz. Aries*, *Taurus* and *Capricornus*.

To **Ruminate**, to chew the Cud: In a figurative Senſe, to ponder ſeriouſly, to weigh in Mind; to conſider, muſe, or think upon.

Rumination, the Act of ruminating, or chewing the Cud; which ſome define to be a natural Motion of the Stomach, Mouth and other Parts, mutually relieving one another; by which means the Meat eaten haſtily at firſt, is convey'd back to the Mouth again, there chew'd, and then ſwallow'd down a ſecond time, to the great Advantage of the Creature.

Ruminar, (*Lat.*) the Cud, or Chewing-fiſh; a Sea-fiſh, the only one that chews the Cud; having broad Teeth in each Jaw, for that purpoſe.

To **Rummage**, (Sea-Term) to remove any Goods, or Luggage from one Place to another; eſpecially to clear the Ship's Hold of any Goods, or Lading, in order to their being handſomely ſtowed and placed: Whence the Word is us'd upon other Occaſions, for to rake into, or to ſearch narrowly.

Rummer, a ſort of Drinking-glaſs, ſuch as *Rheniſh* Wine is uſually drunk in; alſo a Brimmer, or Glaſs of any Liquor fill'd to the top.

Rumour, (*Lat.*) Report, Bruit, Fame, or common Talk.

Rumoured, generally talked of; as *It is a thing rumoured about*, or *abroad*.

Rumple, a Fold made by tumbling, or touzing.

Rumſchah, (*i. e.* King of *Rome*,) a Name, or Title for the Pope, among the *Perſians*.

Run of a Ship, is that Part of her Hull, which is always under Water; growing thinner and lanker by Degrees from the Floor-Timbers to the Stern-poſt: Thus the Sea-men ſay, *A Ship has a good Run*, when it is long, and the Water paſſes cleverly to the Rudder; which is of great Importance to her Sailing.

To **Run the Gantlet.** See *Gantlet.*

Runagate, a rambling, or roving Fellow.

Runaway, one that runs away from his Maſter's Service, or his Prince's Colours in a Fight:

Runcilus or **Runcinus**, (in Doomſday-book) a Sumpter-horſe, or Load-horſe; it is alſo ſometimes taken for a Cart-horſe.

Rundle or **Roundel**, (in *Heraldry*) the Figure of a round Ball, or Bullet. See *Balls.*

Rundlet or **Runlet**, a ſmall Veſſel containing an uncertain Quantity of any Liquor from 3 to 20 Gallons: A Runlet of Wine is to hold 18 Gallons.

Rune, (*Sax.*) a Water-courſe, ſo call'd in the Marſhes of *Somerſet*-ſhire.

Rungs, (Sea-Term) the Ground-timbers, or Timbers that give the Floor of a Ship, and are bolted to the Keel.

Rung-Heads, the ends of thoſe Rungs, which are made ſomewhat compaſſing, and direct the Sweep, or Mould of the Futtocks.

Runner, a Perſon that runs; alſo the upper Stone of a Mill: In Sea-affairs, a Rope, which belongs to the Garnet and Bolt-tackles; having a double Block, or Pulley at one end, and a Hook at the other end, to hitch into any thing for the hoiſing of Goods into the Ship.

To **Over-hale the Runner**, is to pull down that end which has the Hook in it, that it may be hitched into the *Slings*, &c.

Runnet. See *Rennet.*

Runt, a *Scotch*, or *Welch* Neat or Cow of a ſmall Size; whence it is taken for a Dwarf, or ſhort Fellow.

Rupee or **Roupie**, an Eaſt-*India* Coin worth 2*s.* 3*d.* Sterling; one ſixteenthth part of which is an *Ana*, and one Quarter of an *Ana* is a *Pyce*; in which Coin-Accounts are kept at *Surat*.

Rupicapra, (*Lat.*) the Rock-goat; a wild Beaſt.

Rupta, (in old Writers) a Troop, or Company of Soldiers.

Ruption, (in *Surgery*) a breaking, or burſting of any Part of the Body.

Ruptory, a corroſive Medicine, or Cauſtick.

Ruptura, (*Lat.*) a Rupture, a burſting: In ſome old Writers, it is taken for Ground that is broken, or plough'd Land.

Rupture, Breaking, Rent; breach of Treaty, or Friendſhip, falling out; alſo Burſtenneſs, or burſt Belly.

Rupture-wort, an Herb ſo call'd as being excellent for Ruptures and inward Bruiſes.

Rural, belonging to the Country.

Rural Dean, a Church-Officer under the Arch-Deacon: Every Dioceſs has in it one or more Arch-Deaconries for diſpatch of Eccleſiaſtical Buſineſs, and every Arch-Deaconry is ſubdivided into fewer, or more Rural Deanries: The Office of theſe Deans is upon Orders, to ſummon the Clergy; to ſignifie to them ſometimes by Letter the Biſhop's Pleaſure, and to give Induction for the Arch-Deacon living a-far off.

Ruſca Apum, (in old *Latin* Records) a Hive of Bees.

Ruſca Butyri, a Tub, or Barrel of Butter ſalted up; which in *Ireland*, is ſtill call'd a *Ruſkin*.

Ruſcum or **Ruſcus**, a rough prickly Shrub, of which Bruſhes, or Brooms were anciently made; Butchers-broom, Knee-holm, or petty Whin.

Ruſh-grown, a Term in Archery. See *Bobtail*.

Ruſſet, a dark brown Colour.

Ruſſetin, a ſort of Apple.

Ruſtical or **Ruſtick**, (*Lat.*) Country-like, Clowniſh, Booriſh; rude, unmannerly, homely.

Ruſticated, infected with the Manners of the Country-People; made clowniſh.

Ruſtici, (*Lat.*) Husband-men, Yeomen, Peaſants: In our ancient Writers, the Churls, Clowns, or inferiour Tenants, who held Lands and Cottages by the Service of Plowing, and other Labours of Husbandry for the Lord.

Ruſticity, Clowniſhneſs, Churliſhneſs, Rudeneſs.

Ruſticula, (*Lat.*) the Rail, or the Woodcock; a Bird: *Ruſticula Minor*, the Snipe, or Snite.

Ruſtick. See *Ruſtical*.

Ruſtick Coins, a Term in Architecture. See *Coins*.

To **Ruſtle**, to make a Noiſe, as Armour, or new Garments do.

Ruſy, (*Fr.*) full of Strategems and Devices, ſubtil, crafty; as *A Ruſy General, i. e.* a politick Commander of an Army.

Rut, the Copulation of Deer, wild Boars, *&c.* alſo the Track, or Mark of a Wheel in the Road.

Rut of the Sea, a Phraſe us'd by Sailers, where the Sea, or Waves daſh againſt any thing.

Ruta, (*Lat.*) Rue, or Herb-grace, good to diſſolve clammy and groſs Humours, and to drive out Wind: *Ruta Sylveſtris* great *St. Johns-wort*.

Rutarii, (in old *Records*) mercenary Forces, or hired Solders, in the Service of our old *Engliſh* Kings, who came from Foreign Parts, eſpecially from *Germany*.

Ruth, (*Heb.* watered, or filled) the Wife of *Boaz*, from whom King *David* was deſcended; thence taken for a Chriſtian Name.

Ruthful, Compaſſionate, Pitiful; as *A ruthful Countenance*.

Ruticilla, the Red-ſtart; or Red-tail, a Bird.

Rutilus, the Roach, or Rochet; a Fiſh.

Ruttier, (*Fr.*) a Book, giving Directions for the Courſe a Ship is to take; alſo an old experienced weather-beaten Soldier.

Ryal or **Rial**, a Piece of Gold, which in the Time of King *Henry* VI. was current for Ten Shillings; under *Henry* VIII. for Eleven Shillings, Three Pence; and under Queen *Elizabeth*, for Fifteen Shillings.

Ryal, is alſo a *Spaniſh* Coin, worth Six Pence Three Farthings of our *Engliſh* Money: The *Italian Rial* is current for Seven Pence; and eight Ryals amount to the Value of a Coin call'd a Piece of Eight.

Ryas. See *Rhyas*.

Rymmers about, (in ancient Deeds) Vagabonds; or idle, roaming Fellows.

S A.

Sabbatarian, one that keeps the *Jewiſh*, or Seventh Day Sabbath; alſo a ſtrict Obſerver of the Sabbath.

Sabbatarians, a Sect of Hereticks, who kept the *Jewiſh* Sabbath inſtead of the Lord's Day.

Sabbath, (*Heb.* from *Shabath*, *i. e.* Reſt) a Celebration of the Seventh Day of the Week, as a Day of Reſt among the *Jews*, in Remembrance of God's reſting from the Work of the Creation on that Day; which anſwers to our Saturday: Inſtead of which, the Firſt Day of the Week, called the *Lord's-Day* or *Sunday*, is obſerved by Chriſtians in Memory of our Bleſſed Saviour's Reſurrection.

Sabbath-Day's-Journey, a *Jewiſh* Meaſure of 2000 Cubits or 3648 Foot.

Sabbatical or **Sabbatick,** belonging to the Sabbath.

Sabbatick Year, (among the ancient *Jews*) every Seventh Year, wherein it was not lawful for them to Till the Ground, and their Slaves were then made free.

Sabbatine, a Theſis or Diſputation upon any part of *Logick* or Moral *Philoſophy* in the Colleges of *Paris* in *France*.

Sabbatism, the keeping of the Sabbath.

Sabbatum, the Sabbath, the *Jews* Sabbath-Day, the Day of Reſt: In *Doom's Day* Record, it is us'd for Peace or Quiet.

Sabellians, a ſort of Hereticks, ſo call'd from *Sabellius*, their Firſt Ring-Leader: They affirm'd the Father, Son and Holy Ghoſt, to be one only Perſon having Three Names.

Sabina, (*Lat.*) the Herb *Savin*, ſo call'd from the *Sabines*, an ancient People of *Italy*.

Sable, a rich Fur, of Colour between Black and Brown, being the Skin of a wild Beaſt of the ſame Name, like a Pole-Cat, but ſomewhat Bigger, which is bred in *Muſcovy*, but the moſt and beſt in *Tartary*. Among Heralds, **Sable** is taken for a black Colour in the Arms of Gentle-men; but in thoſe of the Nobility, they call it *Diamond*, and in the Coats of Soveraign Princes 'tis termed *Saturn*.

Sable or **Sabre,** (*Fr.*) a kind of Simetar, Hanger, or broad Sword.

Sabliere, a Sand-Pit or Gravel-Pit: In *Architecture* a piece of Timber, as long as a Beam, but not ſo thick.

Sabulonarium, (in old *Latin* Records) a Liberty to dig Gravel or Sand, within a certain Precinct.

Saccharum, (*Greek*) Sugar, a kind of Honey of a Gummy Subſtance formerly found in Reeds; but now the Juice of certain *Indian* Canes or Reeds, refin'd and harden'd by boiling and baking.

Saccharum Saturni, Sugar of Lead, a Chymical Medicine. See *Salt* of *Saturn*.

Sacculi or **Ductus Adiposi,** (in *Anat.*) certain Bladders of Fat about the Skin, and in the Spaces between the Muſcles: They are otherwiſe call'd *Veſſiculæ adipoſæ* and *Lobuli*.

Sacculi Medicinales, ſeveral Simples, which being compounded and beaten together, are ty'd up in little Bags, to be apply'd to the diſeaſed Part.

Sacculus, a little Sack, Bag or Purſe, a Satchel.

Sacculus Chyliferus, or **Roriferus,** (in *Anat.*) a certain Paſſage which is the beginning of the *Ductus Thoracicus*, and otherwiſe call'd the *Common Receptacle*, becauſe it promiſcuouſly receives the Humours call'd *Chyle* and *Lympha*: It is ſeated under the *Cœliack Artery* and Emulgent Veins, between the Kidneys and *Capſulæ Atrabiliariæ*, upon the *Vertebra's* of the Loins.

Sacculus Cordis, the Skin or Bag that encompaſſes the Heart; the ſame with *Pericardium*.

Saccus, a Sack, Bag or Pouch: By ſome Anatomical Writers it is taken for the Gut call'd *Rectum*.

Saccus cum Brochia, an old Tenure or Cuſtom of holding Land by the Service of finding a Sack and a Broach to the King, for the Uſe of his Army.

Sacer Ignis, (*i. e.* Holy Fire) a kind of Inflammation; otherwiſe call'd *Herpes Exedens*.

Sacer Morbus, (*i. e.* Holy Diſeaſe) the Falling-Sickneſs.

Sacer Musculus (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle which may be alſo call'd *Tranſverſalis Lumborum*, and lies under the Tendinous part of the *Longiſſimus Dorſi*: It ariſes from the *Os Sacrum*, as alſo from all the Tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Loins, and is inſerted to their Upper Spines.

Sacerdotal, belonging to a Prieſt, Prieſtly.

Sachem, a general Name for any great Prince or Ruler among the People of the *Weſt-Indies*.

Sack of Cotton-Wooll, a Quantity from One hundred Weight and a half, to Four hundred Weight: Of **Sheeps-Wooll** 26 Stone, every Stone containing 14 Pounds; but in *Scotland* 24 Stone, and each Stone 16 Pounds.

Sacks of Earth, (in *Fortif.*) are made of courſe Cloth, the largeſt of them being about a Cubick Foot wide, and the leſſer ſomewhat more than half a Foot: They ſerve for ſeveral Uſes, as to make Retrenchments in haſte, to Place on Breaſt-Works, or at the Head of Breaches, &c. or to repair them when beaten down.

To **Sack,** to Plunder or Pillage, to lay waſte or deſtroy.

Sackbut or **Sagbut,** an Inſtrument of Wind-Muſick, ſomewhat like a Trumpet.

Sacrafield Rents, certain ſmall Rents paid by ſome Tenants of the Manour of *Chuton* in *Somerſetſhire*, to the Lord of that Manour.

Sacrament, (*Lat.*) a Term in Divinity, for a great and ſacred Myſtery, or as it is defin'd in the Catechiſm of the Church of *England*, *An outward and viſible Sign of an inward and ſpiritual Grace*; ſuch are the Sacraments of *Baptiſm* and the *Lord's-Supper*: For the Original Signification of the Word, See *Sacramentum*.

Sacramental, belonging to a Sacrament.

Sacramentalia, (in ancient Deeds) certain Sacrament-Offerings, or accuſtomed Dues, heretofore paid to the Pariſh-Prieſt at *Eaſter*, &c. Alſo thoſe that were in Uſe in the Vicaridge of *Burceſter*, *A. D.* 1212, as one Penny for a Marriage, one for Churching a Woman, and one for a Burial. See *Oblations of the Altar*.

Sacramentarians, they that hold Errours about the Sacrament of the *Lord's-Supper*; a Name falſely given by Papiſts to the Proteſtants, and chiefly to the *Calviniſts*.

Sacramento *recipiendo quod Vidua Regis ſe non maritabit ſine licentia Regis*, was a Writ or Commiſſion to one, for the taking an Oath of the King's Widow, that ſhe ſhall not marry without his Majeſty's Licence.

Sacramentum, an Oath given to Soldiers to be true and faithful to their General and Country; any thing done by virtue of an Oath. In our *Law-Records*, an Oath, the Common Form of all Inquiſitions, made by a Free and Legal Jury.

Sacramentum Altaris, the Sacrifice of the Maſs, or what we now call the *Sacrament* of the *Lord's-Supper*.

Sacre. See *Saker*.

Sacred, holy, hallowed, that deſerves Veneration; that is not to be injured, or broken.

Sacred Writ, the Book of Holy Scripture.

Sacrifice, an Offering made to God.

To **Sacrifice,** to offer up in Sacrifice, to devote or give one's ſelf up to; to quit or leave a thing upon ſome Conſideration.

Sacrificial, belonging to Sacrifices; as *Sacrificial Meats*.

Sacrilege, the ſtealing of Sacred Things, Church-robbing: Alſo an alienating to Lay-men, and to profane or common Purpoſes of what was given to Religious Perſons and to Pious Uſes.

Sacrilegious, belonging to, or guilty of *Sacrilege*.

Sacriſtan, a Sexton or Veſtry-Keeper.

Sacrolumbalis. See *Dorſi Longiſſimus*.

Sacros, an *Arabian* Weight, conſiſting of an Ounce, and worth Seven *Denarii*.

Sacrum Os, (in *Anat.*) the broadeſt of all the Bones of the Back, which bears up all the other *Vertebræ* or Turning-joints, and in ſhape ſomewhat reſembles a Triangle: It conſiſts of Five or Six Bones, which are plainly diſtinguiſhable in Infants, but cannot be ſo well diſcern'd in grown Perſons.

Sadduces, an Heretical Sect among the ancient *Jews*, ſo call'd from *Sadoc* their Firſt Founder, or as others ſay, from the *Hebrew* Word *Sadoc*, *i. e.* Juſtice, by reaſon of their Pretenſions to the greateſt Strictneſs in that Point: They deny'd the Being of Angels and Spirits, as alſo the Reſurrection of the Body, yet were ſo Religious as to ſpend a Third part of the Day in reading the Law and the Prophets.

Sadduciſm, the Principles and Doctrine of the *Sadduces*.

Safe, that is out of danger, ſecure, truſty.

A Safe, a ſort of Cup-board, to keep Victuals contrived with Holes to let in the Air.

Safe-Conduct, a Security or Protection given by the Queen under the Broad Seal, or by ſome other Perſon in Authority, for a Stranger's quiet coming in and paſſing out of the Realm.

Safe-Guard, the Protection which a Prince, Juſtice, or other Magiſtrate gives to thoſe that implore Aid againſt Oppreſſion: In *Military Affairs*, a Protection given by a Prince or his General, to ſome of the Enemies Country, to be ſecur'd from being ravag'd by his Men or quartering them; alſo Soldiers left in ſuch Places for that purpoſe.

There is alſo a kind of Duſt-gown, or upper Garment, worn by Women, commonly call'd a **Safe-Guard**; alſo a coloured Stuff-Apron, and a ſort of Swathing-Band for a young Child.

Safe-Pledge, (*Law Term*) Surety given for one's Appearance at a Day appointed.

Saffron, a Plant that bears a yellowiſh and ſweet-ſcented Flower of the ſame Name; which is much eſteem'd for its Virtue, and is more eſpecially counted a great Chearer of the Heart.

Saffron of Gold, a Chymical Preparation of *Gold*, the ſame as *Aurum Fulminans*; which See

Saffron of Mars, or of Steel. See *Crocus Martis*.

To **Sag**, to hang down on one ſide.

Sagacious, (*Lat.*) that is of quick Parts, apprehenſive, ſubtil, ſhrew'd.

Sagacity, quickneſs of Apprehenſion or Underſtanding; ſharpneſs of Judgment or Wit.

Sagamore, a King or Supreme Ruler among the *Indians*.

Sagani, (in the Language of the Chymical Philoſophers) are Spirits, as they imagine them, of the Four Elements.

Sagapenum, the Gum of Fennel-Giant, a Plant that grows chiefly in *Media*.

Sagbut. See *Sackbut*.

Sagda or **Sagdo**, a ſort of Gem about the bigneſs of a Bean, and of a Leek-green Colour, which draws Wood to it ſelf as the Load-ſtone do's Iron, and the Agate Straws.

Sage, (*Lat.*) prudent, wiſe, diſcreet, conſidering.

A Sage, a Wiſe Man or Great Philoſopher; as *The Seven Sages of* Greece.

Sage is alſo the Name of a ſweet-ſmelling wholeſome Herb, comfortable to the Brain and Nerves, purifying the Blood, good for Wounds, *&c.*

Sage-Roſe, or **Holly-Roſe**, a ſort of Flower.

Sagibaro, or **Sachbaro**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Judge or Juſtice.

Sagitta, an Arrow, Shaft, or Dart; alſo the Herb Adder's-Tongue, that grows in marſhy Grounds: Among Herbaliſts, the upper part of any ſmall Cyon, Graft, or Twig of a Tree: It is alſo taken by ſome Mathematical Writers for the Verſed Sine of any Arch, becauſe it reſembles a Dart or Arrow ſtanding on the Chord of the Arch. See *Verſed* Sine: **Sagitta** is alſo a Conſtellation in the Northern Hemiſphere, conſiſting of Eight Stars.

Sagitta barbata, a bearded or broad Arrow.

Sagittalis Sutura, or **Veruculata**, (in *Anat.*) a Suture or Seam in the Scull, ſo call'd from its Arrow-like ſhape, which begins at the Coronal, or Crown-Suture, and ends at the *Lambdoidal*.

Sagittaria, an Herb call'd Water-Archer or Arrow-Head.

Sagittarius, or **Sagittary**, (*i. e.* Archer or Bowman) the Ninth Celeſtial Sign in the Order of the *Zodiack*, that is thus marked (♐) and which the Sun enters in the Month of *November*.

Sagmen, the Herb *Vervain*.

Sagum, a ſort of Woollen Coat or Caſſock for Soldiers, which the *Greeks* and *Romans* us'd, and was peculiar to the *Gauls*.

Saick or **Saique**, a kind of Sea-Veſſel, built on purpoſe to carry Merchandize, and us'd chiefly on the *Mediterranean* Sea, as alſo among the *Turks*.

To **Saigner a Moat**, (in *Military Affairs*) to empty the Water of a Moat or Trench, by Conveyances under Ground, that it may be paſs'd over more eaſily, after having laid Hurdles or Bulruſhes upon the Mud that remains.

Sails, (in a Ship) thoſe large pieces of doubled Canvas which catch the Wind, and ſerve to give way to the Ship; ſo that every Yard has its proper Sail, which takes its Name from the Yard: Thus the *Main-ſail* is that which belongs to the Main-yard, the *Fore-top-ſail* that which is peculiar to the Fore-top-maſt-Yard, *&c.*

Theſe Sails are alſo diſtinguiſh'd into *Head-ſails* and *After-ſails*: The former being ſuch as belong to the Fore-maſt and Bolt-ſprit, are us'd to keep a Ship from the Wind, and to flat her; but the After-Sails as thoſe of the Main-maſts and Miſſen-maſts, ſerve to keep a Ship to the Wind. In *Falconry*, the Wings of a Hawk are termed *Sails*.

Sailers, the elder Men employ'd in hoiſing the Sails, getting the Tacks a-board, haling the Bowlings and ſteering the Ship.

Sailing. See *Mercator's Sailing* and *Plain-Sailing*.

Sainfoin, a kind of Graſs, otherwiſe call'd Holy Graſs, Medick-fodder, *Spaniſh Trefoil*, and Snail or horned Clover-Graſs; much cry'd up of late for improving barren Land.

Saingaraz, (*Fr. in Cookery*) as Rabbets dreſs'd *à la Saingaraz*, *i. e.* larded, roaſted, and put into a Ragoo of Gammon: Fat Pullets, Pigeons, and Chickens may alſo be dreſſed after the ſame manner.

Saint, a Holy or Godly Perſon. *The Saints in Heaven*, thoſe bleſſed Spirits whom God has admitted to partake of his Everlaſting Glory: In the *Roman* Church they are call'd *Saints* whom the Pope has canonized or appointed as ſuch.

Saker, or **Sacre**, a kind of Hawk, being the Third in Eſteem, next the Falcon and Gyrfalcon, but difficult to be manag'd; alſo a ſort of great Gun of which there are Three Sizes, *viz.*

Saker Extraordinary, a Cannon of Four Inches Diameter at the Bore, Ten Foot long, and weighing 1800 Pounds: Its Charge is 5 Pounds of Powder; the Diameter of its Ball $3\frac{3}{4}$ Inches, and the Weight of it 7 Pounds 5 Ounces; the Point-blank Shot of the Piece 163 Paces.

Saker Ordinary, is 3¾ Inches Diameter, at the Bore 9 Foot long, and Weighs 1500 Pounds: It takes 4 Pounds of Powder for its Charge, and carries a Ball of 3½ Inches Diameter, and 6 Pounds Weight; its Point-Blank Shot being 160 Paces.

Saker of the leaſt Size, is 3½ Inches Diameter at the Bore, 8 Foot long, and of 1400 Pounds Weight: It bears 3 Pounds and Six Ounces of Powder for its Load, carries a Bullet of 3¼ Inches Diameter, and of 4 Pounds and 12 Ounces Weight; and the Point-Blank Shot is 150 Paces.

Sal, *(Lat.)* Salt, to which Chymiſts attribute three Qualities; *viz.* Fixed, Volatile and Eſſential. See *Salt.*

Sal Alkali, Salt made of an Herb call'd *Kali* in *Arabick*; which is brought from *Spain* in great hard Clods, of an aſh or blackiſh Colour, and is chiefly us'd in the making of Glaſs.

Sal Ammoniack, or **Armoniack,** a kind of Salt, ſo call'd from the *Greek* Word *Ammos, i. e.* Sand, becauſe it was heretofore digged up in Lumps under the Sands in *Cyreniaca,* a Country of *Africa*; but that which is now us'd, is taken from the Sulphur-Pits of *Pozzuolo* in *Italy.* There is alſo an Artificial ſort of *Sal Armoniack,* made by Chymiſts, of Five Parts of Humane Urine, one of Sea-Salt, or *Sal Gemmæ,* and half a one of Wood-Soot, boil'd together, into a Maſs; which Maſs is afterwards ſublimed into the Form of that Salt.

Sal Circulatus Paracelſi, the ſame with the *Alkaheſt.*

Sal Gemmæ, a Salt digged up, for the moſt part, in *Poland,* as alſo in *Hungary, Calabria,* and elſewhere; and ſo Named, from its Tranſparent and Cryſtalline Brightneſs.

Sal Lambrot, or **Saiebrot,** (among Chymiſts) a ſort of very ſharp and eager Salt.

Sal Nitrum, See *Nitre.*

Sal Petræ, Salt-Peter, a Salt fill'd with abundance of Spirits out of the Air, which make it Volatile: It is taken from amidſt Stones and Earth of Old ruined Buildings; ſome of it is alſo to be found in Cellars and other moiſt Places.

Sal Polychreſtum, a Preparation of Salt-Peter, made by burning equal Parts of it with Sulphur or Brimſtone in a Crucible, by which means it is depriv'd of its Volatile Parts: It is ſo called, as being good for many Uſes, and is given for a Purge from half a Dram to Six Drams.

Sal Prunellæ, Salt-Peter that has ſome of its moſt Volatile Parts ſeparated from it, by burning upon it, when melted in a Crucible, about a Thirtieth Part of its Weight of Flower of Brimſtone: It is ſometimes called *Lapis Prunellæ,* and *Cryſtal Mineral*; being uſually given to cool and provoke Urine in Feavers and Quinſies.

Sal Volatile Oleoſum, an aromatick Volatile Salt, made of Volatile Salt of Sal Armoniack diſtill'd with Salt of Tartar, and dulcify'd or ſweeten'd with Spirit of Wine; to every Ounce of which is added a Dram and half of ſome Aromatick Oil or Eſſence drawn from one or more ſweet-ſcented Plants; as Balm, Cinnamon, Cloves, Roſemary, *&c.* It is a noble Medicine, good for the Head, and a great Cordial.

Salacious, luſtful, leacherous, wanton.

Salacity, Inclination to Venery, Leachery, Wantonneſs.

Salad, *(Fr.)* a kind of Head-piece or Helmet worn by Light Horſemen.

Salamander, *(Gr.)* a ſpotted Creature like a Lizard, commonly, but falſly, ſuppos'd to ſubſiſt in the hotteſt Fire, and to quench it: Whence perhaps a ſort of Spirits, which the Hermetical, or Chymical Philoſophers, imagine to be the Inhabitants of the Element of Fire; are call'd *Salandri* and *Saldini.*

Salamander's Blood, a Name given to the more fixed and ſtrongeſt Part of Spirit of Nitre, which ſends forth Red Vapours as it is Diſtilling.

Salary, *(Lat.)* Wages given to Servants, a Yearly Penſion, or Allowance; in a Law-Senſe, a Conſideration, or Recompence made to a Man for his Pains and Induſtry in another's Buſineſs.

Salebrot, See *Sal Lambrot.*

Sali, *(Lat.)* a kind of Birds that are great Breeders; Heath-Cocks.

Saliant Angle, *(in Fortif.)* an Angle that carries its Point outward from the Body of the Work. See *Angle.*

Salicaſtrum, a kind of Wild Vine running upon Willow-Trees; an Oſier or Withy.

Salick, See *Salique.*

Salient, (*i. e.* Leaping.) a Term in *Heraldry,* to expreſs a Lion leaping and ſtanding upright, with his Right Fore-Foot in the Dexter chief Point, and his hinder Left Foot in the Siniſter baſe Point of the Eſcutcheon; in which reſpect it is diſtinguiſh'd from *Rampant.*

Saligot, or **Salligot,** a Plant, otherwiſe call'd Water-Nut, and Water-Caltrop.

Salii, (among the *Romans*) the Prieſts of *Mars,* who went Dancing along the Streets in their Proceſſions, and had round Bonnets on their Heads, with two Corners ſtanding up, and Party-colour'd Coats.

Salina, a Salt-Pit, a Houſe or Place, where Salt is made.

Saline, Salt, Briniſh; as *Saline Particles, Saline Blood,* &c.

Salique, or **Salick Law,** a Law made, as ſome ſay, by King *Pharamond,* or, according to others, by *Philip the Long*; by virtue of which, the Crown of *France* cannot fall from the Lance to the Diſtaff *i. e.* cannot be Inherited by Women: It is ſo call'd from theſe Words, *Si aliqua,* often mention'd therein, or elſe from the River *Sala,* near which the *Franks* anciently Inhabited.

Saliva, *(Lat.)* Spittle, an inſipid Liquor, which being ſeparated in the Glandules or Kernels of the Jaws, ſerves to moiſten the Mouth and Throat: It alſo helps the chewing and ſwallowing of Meat, and furthers the Fermentation of it in the Stomach.

Salivares Ductus, See *Ductus Salivares.*

To **Salivate,** to gather or make Spittle, to cauſe Rheum to flow into the Mouth; to Flux.

Salivation, a Fluxing, or Drawing Humours out of the Mouth by Salivating Medicines, eſpecially ſuch as are made of Mercury or Quick-ſilver: It is alſo ſometimes taken for a Preternatural encreaſe of Spittle.

Saliunca, *(Lat.)* a kind of Spike or Lavender; an Herb.

Salix, the Sallow or Willow-Tree; the Withy or Oſier.

Sallena, (among Chymiſts) a kind of Salt-Peter.

Sallet, a Diſh of raw Herbs dreſs'd with Salt, Oil and Vinegar: In Old Statutes, a Salad or Old-faſhion'd Head-Piece.

Salligot, See *Saligot.*

Sallow, pale; as *A Sallow Countenance.*

Sallow-Tree, a Tree otherwiſe call'd Goats-Willow.

Sally, (in the Art of War) the iſſuing out of the Beſieged from their Town or Fort, and falling upon the Beſiegers, to cut them off and deſtroy their Works; as, *To make a Sally, to repulſe a Sally,* &c.

Sally is alſo taken for a Tranſport, or ſudden Fit of Paſſion, Brunt, Heat; alſo a flaſh of Wit, Rant or Flight: Alſo a particular Way of Ringing a Bell.

To **Cut off a Sally,** is to get between thoſe that made it and home.

Sally-Port, a Door in the Body of the Place, thro' which a Sally is made.

Salmagundi, or **Salmigund,** (in Cookery) an *Italian* Diſh made of cold Turkey, Anchovies, Lemmons,

Lemmons, Oil, and other Ingredients: Alſo a kind of Hotch-Potch, or Ragoo of ſeveral ſorts of cold Meats, cut into Pieces and ſtew'd on a Chafing-Diſh, with Wine, Verjuice, Vinegar, *&c.*

Salmerinus, or **Salmero,** *(Lat.)* the Salmon-Peel, a kind of Fiſh.

Salmo, the Salmon, a large Fiſh that breeds in the Sea, but runs up a great way into freſh-Water Rivers; ſo that conſiderable quantities of them are taken every Year in all the Rivers of *England.*

Salmon-Peel, a Fiſh that agrees with the Salmon, in the Red Colour of its Fleſh, and perhaps alſo in kind: Theſe are ſo plentiful in ſome Rivers of *Wales*, that they become almoſt of no value; ſo that the Fiſhermen ſometimes fling them to the Hogs.

Salmon-Pipe, an Engine to catch Salmons or ſuch like Fiſh.

Salmon-Sewſe, the young Fry of Salmons.

Salmoneta, *(Lat.)* the Salmon-Trout, or young Salmon.

Salomonis Sigillum, See *Sigillum Solomonis.*

Salpa, the Goldlin; a ſort of Fiſh.

Salpiçon, (*Fr.* in Cookery) a kind of Ragoo or Farce made of Gammon, Capons-Livers, Fat Pullets, Muſhrooms, Truffles, *&c.* proper for large roaſted Joints of Beef, Veal, or Mutton, eſpecially Legs; making a Hole in them, taking away the Meat, and putting this Ragoo in its room.

Salpuga. *(Lat.)* a ſort of venomous Ant, an Inſect.

Saſſaparilla, See *Sarſaparilla.*

Salſifie, *(Fr.)* Goats-bread, an eatable Root.

Spaniſh Salſifie, or **Scorzonera,** a Root that is admirable good boil'd, both for the Pleaſure of the Taſte, and the Health of the Body.

Salt, the third of the Five Chymical Principles, and the Firſt of thoſe termed *Hypoſtatical*; being an active Subſtance, ſaid to give all Bodies their Conſiſtence, and to preſerve them from Corruption; as alſo to occaſion all the Variety of Taſtes. Theſe Salts are of three kinds, *viz.* Eſſential, Fixed and Volatile.

Eſſential Salt, is drawn from the Juice of Plants, by Cryſtallization.

Fixed Salt, is made by calcining or reducing the matter to Aſhes, and boiling them in a good deal of Water; afterwards the Liquor being ſtrain'd, and all the Moiſture evaporated, the Salt remains in a dry form at the bottom of the Veſſel.

Volatile Salt, is that which is chiefly drawn from the Bodies or Parts of living Creatures, and from ſome fermented or putrified Parts of Plants. Mr. *Boyle* alſo reckons three other ſorts of Salt; *viz.* Acid, Urinous and Lixivious; which, ſee under thoſe Articles.

Salt of Glaſs, the Scum that is ſeparated from the Matter, before it be vitrify'd or chang'd into Glaſs.

Salt of Saturn, otherwiſe call'd *Saccharum Saturni*, or Sugar of Lead, is the Body of that Metal, open'd and reduc'd to the form of a Salt, by Diſtilled Vinegar.

Salt of Steel, See *Vitriol of Mars.*

Salt of Sulphur, is the Salt call'd, *Sal Polychreſtum* ſoak'd with Spirit of Sulphur, and then reduc'd to an Acid Salt, by evaporating or drawing off all the Moiſture.

Salt of Tartar, is made either by Powdering what remains in the Retort, after the Diſtillation of Tartar: or elſe by Calcining bruiſed Tartar, wrapped up in a Paper, till it turn White. Either of theſe muſt have a great deal of hot Water poured on it, to make a Lie; then the Liquor is ſtrain'd and evaporated in a Sand-heat, till the fix'd Salt remain at the bottom of the Veſſel.

Salt-Peter, a kind of Mineral Salt, the main Ingredient of Gun-powder, and that which makes it take Fire.

Salt-Silver, an ancient Cuſtomary Payment of one Penny at the Feſtival of S. *Martin*, made by ſervile Tenants to their Lord, to be excus'd from the Service of carrying their Lord's Salt from Market to his Larder.

Saltatorium, (in old *Latin* Records) a Dear-leap or Place to keep Deer in.

Saltier, or **Salteer,** (in *Heraldry*) the Name of one of the Ordinaries, drawn in form of S. *Andrew's* Croſs: As *Pearl, a Saltier Ruby*; the Coat of the Lord *Macklesfield*,

Saltus, *(Lat.)* a Leap, Friſk, or Skip; alſo a Foreſt, a thick Wood, a Lawn in a Park: In our Law-Records, it is taken for High-Wood, in oppoſition to Coppice or Under-Wood.

Saltz, or **Sultz,** a Word us'd by ſome Chymiſts for a Pickle, made of Salt diſſolv'd by the Coldneſs, or Moiſture of a Cellar.

Salva Gardia, (*Lat.* Law-Term) Security given by the King to a Stranger, that is afraid of being us'd in a violent manner, by ſome of his Subjects, for ſeeking his Right by Courſe of Law.

Salvage-Money, a Recompence allow'd both by the Statute and Civil Laws for Dammages ſuſtain'd by a Ship, that has ſav'd or reſcu'd another, which was ſet upon by Pirates or Enemies.

Salvagius, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) Savage, Wild; as *Salvagius Catus*, the wild Cat.

Salvatella, (in *Anat.*) a Vein which takes its riſe from the Liver, and runs thro' the Arm and Wriſt into the Little Finger.

Salvation, (*i. e.* a Saving, a Term in *Divinity*) a being ſav'd or reſcu'd from endleſs Miſery, and admitted to a State of everlaſting Happineſs.

Salvatory, a Surgeon's Box, with Partitions, to hold ſeveral ſorts of Salves, Ointments, and Balſams.

† **Salubrious,** wholeſome, healthful.

Salubrity, wholeſomneſs, healthfulneſs, clearneſs; as *The Salubrity of the Air.*

To **Salve,** to ſave or preſerve; as *To Salve a Ship or the Goods of it.* *To* **Salve the Matter,** to make up a Buſineſs, ſo as to come off well.

Salver, one that has ſav'd a Ship or its Merchandizes: Alſo a Piece of Wrought Plate, broad and flat, with an Edge round about, and a Foot underneath, made uſe of to hold a Glaſs, or Cup of Liquor, ſo as to ſave the Carpet, or the Cloaths of thoſe that Drink, from Drops.

Salvia, *(Lat.)* the Herb Sage, ſo call'd because it is eſteem'd good for many Diſeaſes.

Salvo, an Exception, a Come-off; as *To find a Salvo for every Objection.*

Salutary, ſound, wholeſome, good, comfortable, profitable, uſeful.

Salutation, ſaluting or greeting, the formal Act of ſhewing Reſpect, or Civility, either in Words, or by the Carriage of the Body.

Salute, an outward Mark of Civility; as a Bow or Conge, a Kiſs. In Military Affairs, a Diſcharge of Cannon or ſmall Shot, or both, in Honour of ſome Perſon of extraordinary Quality: The Colours alſo ſalute Princes and Generals, which is done by Bowing them down to the Ground.

Salute, a Gold-Coin, worth about Five Shillings Sterling, made by King *Henry* V. (in *France*) after his Conqueſt there, on which the Arms of *England* and *France* were Stamp'd quarterly.

Salutiferous, bringing Health or ſafety.

Samarr, or **Simarr,** a ſort of long Robe or Gown.

Sambenito, *(Span.)* a Coat of Coarſe Sack-Cloth, in which, among *Roman* Catholicks, Penitents are reconcil'd to the Church.

Sambuca, *(Gr.)* a Triangular Inſtrument of Muſick, taken for a Dulcimer, an Harp, or a Sackbut: Alſo a warlike Engine, or kind of portable Bridge which Beſiegers anciently made uſe of for paſſing over from their Wooden Turrets, to the Walls of the Place Beſieged.

Sambucus, the Elder-Tree; a Shrub of very great uſe in Phyſick.

Samech, the Name of the *Hebrew* Letter S; alſo a Chymical Word for Tartar, or the Salt of it.

Samphire, or **Sampier**, a Plant which generally grows upon rocky Cliffs in the Sea: It is uſually pickled and eaten for a dainty Sallet.

Samplar, (corrupted from the *Latin* Word *Exemplar*) a Pattern or Model.

Sample, ſome part of a Commodity, given as a Pattern, to ſhew the Quality or Condition of it.

Sampſon, or **Shimſon**, (*Heb.* i. e. there the ſecond time) one of the Judges of *Iſrael*, who was endu'd from Heaven with prodigious Strength, and perform'd wonderful Exploits againſt the *Philiſtines*.

Sampſuchus, *(Gr.)* the Herb call'd Sweet-Marjoram.

Samuel, or **Shemuel**, (*Heb.* heard of God) a great Prophet and Prieſt, and, at firſt, Judge of *Iſrael*, till *Saul* was made King, whom he Anointed, as alſo *David*, his Succeſſour.

Sanamunda, *(Lat.)* the Herb Avens, or Herb Bennet.

Sanative, that ſerves to heal, or is endu'd with a healing Quality; as *Sanative Waters*, *i. e.* the Mineral Waters of any kind; ſuch are thoſe of *Dulwich*, *Epſom*, *Tunbridge*, &c.

Sanballat, (*Heb.* a Bramble hid in Secret) a violent oppoſer of *Nehemiah*, and the *Jews* that were about to rebuild the City and Temple of *Jeruſalem*.

Sance-Bell, or **The Sanctus Bell**, a little Bell, formerly us'd in every Church, and rung when the Prieſt ſaid, *Sanctus, Sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth*, *i. e.* Holy, Holy Lord God of Sabaoth.

Sanchia, a proper Name of Women, from the *Latin* Word *Sancta*, *i. e.* Holy.

Sanctification, a Sanctifying, Hallowing, or making Holy.

To **Sanctify**, to make Holy.

Sanctimony, or **Sanctity**, Holineſs, Devoutneſs.

Sanction, Decree, Ordinance, eſpecially ſuch as relate to Eccleſiaſtical Affairs; as the Conſtitution made at the Council of *Baſil*, for the Reformation of the Church: Alſo Confirmation. Settlement; as *The Laws of Chriſtianity have the greateſt Sanction of any Laws in the World*.

Pragmatick Sanction. See *Pragmatick*.

Sancti Viti Chorea. See *Chorea Sancti Viti*.

Sanctuary, a ſanctified or Holy Place; a Church or Chappel: Among the Ancient *Jews*, the moſt holy Place of the Tabernacle, wherein God gave viſible Tokens of his Preſence: Alſo a Place of Refuge, or Place privileged by a Prince for the Safeguard of Offenders Lives.

Sanctum Sanctorum, (*i. e.* the Holy of Holies) the innermoſt and holieſt Place of the *Jews* Temple, where the Ark was kept.

Sand-Bag, a kind of Bag or Cuſhion, us'd by Gravers to turn their Plate on.

Sand-Blind, purblind, or ſhort-ſighted.

Sand-Eel, a kind of Sea-Fiſh, which at certain Seaſons of the Year, lies hid under the Sands, and is often taken on the Coaſts of *England*.

Sand-Fire, See *Aſh-Fire*.

Sand-Gavel, a certain Duty paid to the Lord of the Manour of *Redeley*, in *Glouceſterſhire*, by his Tenants, for Liberty granted them to dig up Sand for their Uſe.

Sandalis, *(Gr.)* a kind of Palm or Date-Tree.

Sandalium, a Sandal, a rich ſort of Wear for the Feet, made of Gold, Silk, or ſome valuable Stuff, and particularly us'd by the *Roman* Ladies; conſiſting of a Sole and hollow above the Foot. Whence the Slippers, which the Pope, and Biſhops of the Church of *Rome* wear, when they Officiate, are call'd *Sandals*. *Sandal*, is alſo a kind of Flat-Shooe; the upper-part of which is open, and faſten'd with Latchets, worn by *Capuchin* Friers, and ſome other Monks.

Sandalum, Red Bearded *French* Wheat, which our *Norfolk*-men call *Brank*.

Sandarack, Red Arſenick, a Mineral us'd by Painters, and others, for a bright Red Colour; which is of two ſorts; *viz.* one Natural, found in Mines of Gold and Silver; and the other Artificial, made of Orpiment, put into an Earthen Pot cloſe ſtopt and bak'd for Five Hours in a Furnace. *Sandarack*, is alſo the Gum of Juniper reſembling Maſtick, of which Varniſh is made.

Sanders, a precious ſort of *Indian* Wood, of which there are three kinds; *viz.* Red, Yellow, and White: They are all of a cooling Quality, eſpecially the Red, which is often us'd in Phyſick againſt hot Diſeaſes.

Sandever, the Droſs of Glaſs, or the Scum that ariſes from the Aſhes of the Herb *Kali*, or Glaſswort, us'd in the making of Glaſs.

Sandling, a Sea-Fiſh like a Plaice.

Sandyx, a kind of Red or Purple Colour, made of Ceruſs and Ruddle burnt together; Patiſe, or Red Arſenick: Alſo a Shrub, that bears a Flower of a Scarlet-Colour.

Sangiack, a *Turkiſh* Governour of a City, or Country, next in Dignity to a *Beglerbeg*.

Sanglier, (*Fr.* among Hunters) a Wild-Boor of Five Years old.

Sanguification, (*Lat.* in the Art of *Phyſick*) the making of Blood, the changing of the Humour call'd *Chyle* into Blood; which is perform'd in all the Parts of the Body, and not as the Ancients imagin'd, in ſome peculiar Part, as the Heart, Liver, *&c.*

Sanguinalis Herba, or **Sanguinaria**, ſtraight or upright Vervain; alſo Male Knot-Graſs or Swines-Graſs; Bloud-wort or Wall-wort, an Herb good to ſtanch Blood.

Sanguinary, that delights in ſhedding Blood, bloody, blood-thirſty, cruel.

Sanguine, full, or abounding with Blood, being of a Complexion, wherein that Humour is Predominant, or of a blood-red Colour: In *Heraldry*, it is taken for the Murrey-Colour, which is chiefly us'd in the Coats of Knights of the Bath: When born by Noble-men, it is termed *Sardonyx*, and *Dragons-Tail* in the Coats of Soveraign Princes.

Sanguinem Redimere, (*Lat. i. e.* to redeem the Blood) a Phraſe us'd in old Records, to pay the Merchet, or accuſtom'd Fine, for leave given to ſervile Tenants, to diſpoſe of their Daughters in Marriage.

Sanguis, Blood, a red florid Humour, contain'd in the Veins and Arteries, ſo as to give nouriſhment, life and ſtrength to all the Parts of the Body.

Sanguis Calcetus, (among Chymiſts) whatever is of as quick and ſharp a Taſte as *Calx*.

Sanguis Draconis, the Gum of the Dragon-Tree, ſo call'd from its red Colour: It is us'd in Painting, as alſo in Phyſick, for its Virtue in ſtopping Fluxes.

Sanguiſorba, a blood-ſucking Fly, an Inſect; alſo the Herb Burnet or Pimpernel.

Sanguiſuga, the Blood-ſucker, or Horſe-leech; an Inſect.

Sanhedrim, *(Heb.)* the Supreme Council, or Court of Judicature among the ancient *Jews*; conſiſting of the High-Prieſt and Seventy Seniors or Elders, who were to conſult about the greateſt Matters of the Common-wealth, both Eccleſiaſtical and Civil.

Sanicle, or **Self-heal**, an Herb very effectual for the healing of Green-Wounds, and the ſtopping Lasks, *Gonorrhea's*, and other Fluxes.

Sanies, (*Lat.*) corrupt and filthy Blood, Matter iſſuing out of a Wound; but it is more eſpecially taken by Surgeons, for a Wat'ry Matter that riſes up in Ulcers, almoſt after the ſame manner as the Sap in Trees.

Sanity, Health, Soundneſs.

Santalum, (*Lat.*) Sanders, the Wood of a Tree that grows in the Eaſt and Weſt-*Indies*, in large and thick Foreſts: It is much us'd in Phyſick, and particularly good to open Stoppages of the Spleen and Liver.

Santalum Cæruleum. See *Nephriticum Lignum.*

Santerna, Artificial *Borax*, or Gold-ſoder.

Santonica, a kind of Wormwood, an Herb, ſo call'd from the *Santones*, or Inhabitants of *Guienne*, a Province of *France*.

Santons, certain pretended *Mahometan* Prophets, in great Veneration among the *Turks*.

Sap, the Juice of Trees, which riſing up from the Root, runs to the ends of the Branches, and ſerves for their Nouriſhment; alſo the whiteſt and ſofteſt part of Timber.

Green Sap, the thicken'd Juice of the *Rhamnus*, or Buck-thorn Berry, us'd among Diers and Painters Colours.

Sap or **Sappe,** (*Fr.* in *Fortif.*) a digging with Pick-Ax and Shovel, at the Foot of a Work, to undermine, or overthrow it: But it is moſt commonly taken for a deep Trench, carry'd far into the Ground and deſcending by Steps from top to bottom, in order to make a Paſſage into the *Covert-Way*, &c. See *Deſcent*.

To **Sap,** to undermine, to dig into, to cut open.

Sap-Green, a ſort of Green Colour, us'd by Painters. See *Verditure*.

Saphæna, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) the Crural Vein, a Vein that goes down under the Skin of the Thigh and Leg, and turns towards the upper part of the Foot, where it ſends forth ſeveral Branches, ſome of which go to the great Toe.

Saphatum, a dry Scurf in the Head.

Saphire. See *Sapphirus*.

† **Sapience,** Prudence, Wiſdom.

Sapina, (*Lat.*) a kind of Pine-nut.

Sapinus, a ſort of Pine Firr-Tree, good for Shipping.

Sapling, a young Tree.

Saponaria, (*Lat.*) the Herb Soap-wort, good for ſhortneſs of Breath, to provoke the Courſes, *&c.*

Sapo Sapientiæ, (*i. e.* Soap of Wiſdom) common Salt, ſo call'd in the Language of ſome Chymiſts.

Sapor, Taſte, Savour, Reliſh.

Saporifick Particles, (in *Philoſ.*) ſuch as by their Action on the Tongue, occaſion that Senſe which we call Sapor or Taſte.

Saporous Bodies, ſuch Bodies as are capable of yielding ſome kind of Taſte, when touch'd with the Tongue; in which reſpect they are diſtinguiſh'd from *Inſipid*, that afford no Taſte.

Sapphick Verſe, a Verſe in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry, conſiſting of a Trochee, Spondee, Dactyle, and two Trochees; as *Sedibus gaudens variis doliſque*; and having at the end of every Three Verſes, an *Adonick*, which conſiſts of a Dactyle and a Spondee; as *Diva dolore*. This kind of Verſe is ſo call'd, as being firſt invented, or chiefly us'd by *Sappho*, a famous Poeteſs of *Mitylene*.

Sapphirus, (*Gr.*) the Sapphire, a Gem or precious Stone, of a blew Colour, tranſparent and glittering with golden Sparkles: Among Heralds, *Sapphire* is taken for the blew Colour in the Coats of the Nobility anſwering to *Jupiter*, in the Eſcutcheons of Soveraign Princes, and *Azure* in thoſe of the Gentry.

Saraband, a kind of Muſical Compoſition in Triple Time; alſo a Dance to the ſame Meaſure.

Saracenica, a ſort of Birth-wort, an Herb.

Sarah, (*Heb.* Dame or Miſtreſs) the Wife of the Patriarch *Abraham*, and Mother of *Iſaac*; whence it is commonly taken for a Chriſtian Name of Women.

Sarcaſm, (*Gr.*) a biting or nipping Jeſt, when one is jeer'd as it were out of his Skin; a bitter Scoff or Taunt: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, wherein ſuch Scoffs are us'd.

Sarcaſtical, or **Sarcaſtick,** belonging to, or done by way of Sarcaſm.

Sarcel, or **Sercil,** the Pinnion of a Hawk's Wing.

Sarcites, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone that looks like Beef; alſo a ſort of Dropſy, the ſame with *Anaſarca*.

Sarcling, (*Lat.*) as *Sarcling-time*, *i. e.* the Seaſon that the Husbandman weeds his Corn in.

Sarcocele, (*Gr.*) a Rupture, which conſiſts in a fleſhy ſwelling of the Teſticles.

Sarcocolla, a Gum that drops from a Tree of the ſame Name, growing in *Perſia*, which is like the Powder of Frankincenſe, and ſo call'd, by reaſon of its admirable Virtue in healing Sores, and filling them up with Fleſh; a kind of Balſam good for the cloſing of Wounds.

Sarcoepiplocele, a fleſhy Rupture, or bunching out of the Caul, either about the Navel, or in the Cods.

Sarcoma, a lump of Fleſh, growing in any part of the Body, eſpecially in the Noſtrils or loweſt part of the Noſe, where it ſticks out like the proud Fleſh of an Ulcer.

Sarcomphalum, a fleſhy Excreſcence or bunching out in the Navel.

Sarcophagus, or **Sarcophagum,** (*i. e.* Eat-fleſh) a ſort of Stone ſo call'd, becauſe Coffins were anciently made of it, which quickly conſum'd the dead Bodies; for they had the virtue to waſte away a Corps to nothing, ſave the Teeth, in Forty Days: Whence the Word is us'd in general for any Stone-Tomb, Monument, or Sepulchre.

Sarcoſis, a breeding of Fleſh; alſo a lump of Fleſh; the ſame as *Sarcoma*.

Sarcoticks, Medicines that fill up Wounds with Fleſh.

† **Sarculation,** (*Lat.*) a Weeding or plucking up of Weeds.

Sarculatura, (in ancient Writers) Weeding of Corn: *Una Sarculatura*, was the Tenant's Service of one Day's Weeding for the Lord.

Sarda, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone, half tranſparent, and of the colour of bloody Fleſh, a Cornelian: Alſo the Name of a certain Fiſh; the Sprat or Pilchard.

Sardachates, a kind of Agate, of a Cornelian Colour.

Sardel, or **Sardine,** the Pilchard, a Sea-Fiſh, perhaps ſo nam'd, as being often found on the Coaſts of the Iſland of *Sardinia*.

Sardius Lapis, a ſort of Onyx-ſtone, of a black Colour; call'd a Carneol.

Sardonian, or **Sardonick Laughter,** an immoderate and deadly Laughter, ſaid to be caus'd by eating a certain venomous Herb in *Sardinia*: Alſo an involuntary ſhew of Laughter occaſion'd by a convulſive wreſting of the Muſcles of the Mouth.

Sardonyx, a Gem or precious Stone, partly of the Colour of the Nail of a Man's Finger, and partly of a Cornelian Colour: Among Heralds it is taken for the Murrey Colour, born in the Coats of Noble-Men.

Sargus, the Baſe, a Sea-Fiſh.

Sarkellus, (in old *Latin* Records) a kind of unlawful Net or Engine, for deſtroying Fiſh.

Sarplar of Wool, a quantity of Wool, otherwiſe call'd a Pocket, or a Half-Sack; a Sack containing 80 Tod, a Tod 2 Stone, and a Stone 14 Pounds: In *Scotland*, it is termed *Serpliath*, and contains 80 Stone.

Sarpliar, or **Sarp-Cloth**, a piece of Canvas to wrap Wares in; a Packing-Cloth.

Sarraſine, (*Fr.*) the Herb Heart-wort or Birth-wort: In *Fortification* a kind of Portcullice, otherwiſe call'd *Herſe*, which is hung with a Cord over the Gate of a Town, *&c.* to be let fall upon any Surprize.

Sarſaparilla, a Plant growing in *Peru* and *Virginia*, of great uſe in the Gout and Venereal Diſtempers: It is commonly call'd Prickly Bind-weed, and is alſo very effectual againſt Agues.

Sarſe. See *Searce.*

Sarſenet, a ſlight ſort of Silk.

Sart, a piece of Wood-Land turn'd into Arable. See *Aſſart.*

Sartorius, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Leg, which takes Name from the uſe Taylors make of it in ſitting Croſs-Legg'd: It is alſo call'd *Longiſſimus Femoris*, upon account of its exceeding the reſt of the Muſcles of that part in length, and *Faſcialis* from its paſſing over the Muſcles of the Thigh and Leg like a Swathing-Band: It ariſes from the Fore-part of the Spine of the *Os Ilium*, cloſe by the *Membranoſus*, and is inſerted Four Fingers breadth below the upper part of the Bone nam'd *Tibia* on the in-ſide.

Saruck, a Name which the *Turks* give to their *Turbant*; which See

Saſh, a ſort of Girdle.

Saſh, or **Saſh-Window**, a kind of Window fram'd with large Squares, and corruptly ſo call'd from the *French* Word *Chaſſis*, *i. e.* a Frame.

Saſhoons, Leather put under a Boot about the Small of the Leg.

Saſſafras, a Tree of great Virtue, growing in *Florida*, and other Parts of *America*, the Bark of which has a ſweet Smell like Cinnamon: A Decoction of the Wood, Root, and Bark, is much uſ'd in *Phyſick*; being good for the Hip-Gout, Stoppages, Ague, Venereal and Hydropical Diſtempers.

Saſſe, a Lock or Sluce, eſpecially in a Cut-River, with Flood-Gates to ſhut up or let out the Water, for the more ready Paſſage of Boats and Barges.

Saſſons, (corrupted from *Saxons*) a Name formerly given in contempt to the *Engliſh*, who rather affected that of *Angles*, but are ſtill call'd *Saſſons* by the *Welſh*.

Satan, the Devil, properly, an Adverſary, an Enemy to God and all Goodneſs; the Word is of an *Hebrew* Original, and deriv'd from *Sitnah*, *i. e.* Hatred or Spitefulneſs.

Satanical, belonging to *Satan*, Deviliſh.

Satchel, a little Sack or Bag.

It **Sate me Sore**, (old Expreſſion) it touch'd me greatly.

Satellite-Inſtrument, an Inſtrument which was invented by M. *Romer*, Mathematician to the *French* King, and may be added to a Watch: Its Uſe is to aſſiſt in finding the Longitude both at Sea and Land by *Jupiter*'s *Satellites*, to give Notice of an approaching Eclipſe, to ſhew which *Satellite* is eclipſed, when an Eclipſe happens, *&c.*

Satellites, (*Lat.*) Life-Guards or Officers attending upon a Prince: Among Aſtronomers it is taken for thoſe Planets which are continually, as it were, waiting upon or rolled about other Planets: Thus the Moon may be call'd the *Satellite* of the Earth, and the reſt of the Planets the *Satellites* of the Sun; but the Word is chiefly uſ'd for thoſe newly diſcover'd ſmall Planets that make their Revolution about *Saturn* and *Jupiter*.

Satellites of Jupiter, are Four ſmall Moons or wand'ring Stars, that move round about the Body of *Jupiter*, as the Moon does round the Earth: *Galilæus* firſt diſcover'd theſe by the help of the Teleſcope.

Satellites of Saturn, are Five little Stars, that in like manner roll about *Saturn*, and were accurately diſcover'd by M. *Caſſini*, *A. D.* 1684. as alſo by M. *Hugens*, by means of certain excellent Object-Glaſſes.

To **Satiate**, to ſatisfie, to cloy or glut.

Satiety, Fulneſs, Glut, Surfeit.

Satira, a Word uſ'd by our old *Latin* Writers, for a broad Diſh or Platter.

Satire. See *Satyre.*

Satiſfaction, a being Satisfied, Content, Pleaſure, Payment, making Amends, Recompence; Atonement; Reparation of Dammage.

Satiſfactory, ſufficient to ſatisfie or give Satisfaction.

To **Satiſfy**, to fill with Meat; to humour, pleaſe, or content; to pay, to diſcharge a Debt; to convince.

Satten, or **Sattin**, a ſort of Silk.

Satrapa, (*Perſ.*) a Title anciently given to the Chief Governour of a Province under the King of *Perſia*; a great Ruler, or Peer of the Realm; a Lord Lieutenant or Preſident of a Country.

Satrapy, the Government or Juriſdiction of a *Satrapa*; a Lieutenancy, a Dutchy.

Saturday, the Seventh and laſt Day of the Week, on which our *Saxon* Anceſtours uſ'd to worſhip the Idol *Saturn* or *Seater*.

Saturdays-Stop, the ſpace of Time, in which of old, it was not lawful to take Salmons in *Scotland*, and the North of *England*; that is, from Even-Song on *Saturday* till Sun-riſing on *Monday*.

Saturantia, (*Lat.*) Medicines that qualifie ſharp Humours.

Satureia, the Herb Savoury, good to ſeaſon Meats and Broths, and to procure Appetite.

Saturity, Fulneſs, Exceſs, Glut; as To *feed to Saturity*.

Saturn, the moſt ancient of the Heathen Gods: Alſo the Name of the higheſt of the Planets, but ſloweſt in Motion; by Aſtrologers counted an Enemy to the Nature of Man, and all Living-Creatures, and therefore termed the *Greater Infortune*: Among Chymiſts, *Saturn* is taken for Lead, and among Heralds, for the black Colour in the Coats of Soveraign Princes; anſwering to *Diamond* in the Eſcutcheons of Noble-men, and *Sable* in thoſe of Gentle-men.

Saturnalia, certain ſolemn Feaſts and Sacrifices appointed in Honour of *Saturn*, which were kept Yearly by the ancient *Romans* on *December* 17th. continuing Five, and ſometimes Seven Days: It was a time of great Revelling and Liberty; ſo that the Rich ſent Preſents to the Poor, Servants ſat at Table with their Maſters, and were allowed even to ridicule them.

Saturnia, a Name heretofore given to the Country of *Italy*: In *Chiromancy*, the Line of *Saturn*, which goes thro' the middle of the Palm of the Hand to the Root of the middle Finger: This Line, if it be cut and parted, is call'd *Via Combuſta*, *i. e.* the Burnt Way.

Saturnine, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of the Planet *Saturn*; heavy, dull, melancholy.

Satyr, or **Satire**, a Word that ſignifies all manner of Diſcourſe, wherein any Perſon is reprov'd; but commonly taken for a Poem, that ſharply and wittily rebukes Vice, and reflects upon the Vicious; a Lampoon.

Satyriaſis, or **Satyriaſmus**, an immoderate deſire of Venery; it is alſo ſometimes taken for the Leproſy, becauſe that Diſeaſe makes the Skin rough like that of a *Satyr*: Alſo the Swelling of the Glandules or Kernels behind the Ears.

Satyrical, belonging to *Satyr*, ſharp, biting, nipping, cutting, abuſive, cenſorious, critical.

Satyrion, Stander-Graſs, Rag-Wort, or Prieſts-Pintle, an Herb.

Satyriſt, a Writer of *Satyrs*.

To **Satyrize**, to rally after a Satyrical manner, to criticize upon, to lampoon.

Satyrs, certain Fabulous Demi-Gods among the ancient Heathens, ſaid to preſide over Foreſts. They were repreſented with Horns on their Heads, long pricked up Ears, whisking Tails, Goats-feet, their Bodies all over hairy, and the Hair ſtanding an end on their Foreheads; being the proper Emblems of Inſolence and Laſciviouſneſs: Whence boiſterous, deformed, and luſtful Men are commonly call'd *Satyrs.*

Savage, (*Fr.*) wild, fierce, barbarous.

The **Savages**, the wild People in the *Indies.*

Savanna's, (*Span.*) Paſture-Grounds in *America*, for the feeding of Deer and other Cattel.

Sauce-alone, a kind of Herb.

Saucidge. See *Sauſage.*

Sauciſſe, (*Fr.*) a Sauſage: Alſo a Pudding us'd in *Sieges, i. e.* a long piece of Cloth having its Sides ſow'd together in ſhape of a Gut, and as wide as to hold a Tennis-Ball; which being dipt in Pitch or Tar, and fill'd with Powder, is laid ſo as to reach from the Mine, Fougade or Bomb-Cheſt, to the Place where the Engineer ſtands to ſet it on Fire.

Sauciſſon, a thick and ſhort Sauſage: In the Art of War, *Sauciſſons* are Faggots made of the Bodies of Under-wood, or of the Branches of great Trees, bound together in the middle and at both ends, in which reſpect they differ from *Faſcines* that are made of ſmall Wood: Theſe *Sauciſſons* ſerve to make Shoulder-works, Traverſes or Breaſt-works in Ditches full of Water, to render the Way firm for Carriages, and for other Uſes.

To **Save**, to deliver, to keep or preſerve, to ſpare.

Saver Default, (*Fr. i. e.* to excuſe a Default) a Law-Expreſſion us'd when a Man having made a Default in Court, comes afterwards and ſhews a good Cauſe why he did it, as Impriſonment at the ſame time, or ſuch like.

Savine, a Plant, good to cure Ulcers, running Sores, and Childrens ſcabby Heads; it is alſo too well known to be efficacious for forcing the Courſes, and cauſing Miſcarriage.

Saviour, a Perſon that ſaves or delivers.

Saul, (*Heb.* asked or lent, alſo a Grave) the firſt King of *Iſrael*, who being overcome in a great Battel againſt the *Philiſtines*, fell upon his own Sword.

Saunders. See *Sanders.*

Saunkeſine, (*Fr.* old Law-Word) the Determination or final Race of a Deſcent of Kindred.

To **Saunter-about**, to go idling up and down.

Savonet, (*Fr.*) a Waſh-ball or other ſort of Compound, to waſh the Face or Hands with.

Savour, Taſte or Reliſh, Scent or Smell.

Savoury, that has a good Savour, that taſtes or reliſhes well.

Savoury, or **Winter-Savoury**, an wholeſome Pot-Herb that is alſo of good uſe in *Phyſick* for Diſeaſes of the Breaſt and Womb, *&c.*

Savoys, a ſort of fine Cabbage, firſt brought from the Territories of the Dukedom of *Savoy.*

Saurites, (*Gr.*) a Stone found in the Belly of a Lizard.

Saurus, the Lizard; alſo the Lizard-Fiſh or Haydeck.

Sauſage or **Saucidge**, a kind of Pudding made of Pork chopt ſmall with Spice and other Ingredients.

Sauſage or **Warlike-Sauſage.** See *Sauciſſe.*

Bolonia-Sauſages, thick and ſhort Sauſages made at *Bolonia*, a City of *Italy.*

Saw, (old Word) a Proverb or grave Saying: Alſo a well known Iron-Tool us'd by Carpenters, Stone-cutters, *&c.*

Saw-fiſh, a kind of Sea-fiſh, ſo nam'd as having a ſharp-toothed Bone like a Saw in its Forehead, about three Foot long.

Saw-wort, an Herb having Leaves notched about like the Teeth of a Saw.

Saxatilis, (*Lat.*) the Grounding, a kind of Gudgeon; a Sea-fiſh.

Saxifraga, Medicines that break or diſſolve the Stone in Humane Bodies; alſo the Herb Saxifrage.

Saxifrage, a ſort of Herb ſo call'd becauſe it breaks the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder.

Saxons, a warlike People, who with the *Angles* and *Jutes* their Neighbours, came hither from *Jutland*, a Province of *Denmark*, and are ſaid to have taken Name from their crooked Swords, call'd *Seaxes* in their Language: They got Footing in *Great Britain*, *A. C.* 440, ſubdu'd moſt part of the Iſland, and divided it into Seven petty Kingdoms, which were all united under King *Egbert* in 819, by the Name of *England, i. e.* the Land of the *Angles.*

Saxon-lage, or **Weſt-Saxonlage**, the Law of the *Weſt-Saxons*, which was of Force in Nine Counties, *viz. Kent, Surrey, Suſſex, Barkſhire, Hamſhire, Wiltſhire, Somerſetſhire, Dorſetſhire,* and *Devonſhire.* See *Danelage* and *Merchenlage.*

Saxum, (*Lat.*) Stone or Rock-ſtone. *Saxum arenarium*, Sand-ſtone or Free-ſtone.

Say, a thin ſort of Stuff.

Scabinus, (*Lat.*) a Sheriff, an Alderman, a Clerk of a Market, a Surveyor of Buildings, a Scavenger: In ſome old Charters, the Wardens of the Corporation of *Linn* in *Norfolk*, are ſtyled *Scabini.*

Scabies, the Itch or Mange, a Diſeaſe; a Scab or Gall.

Scabioſa, the Herb *Scabious*, ſo call'd from its Virtue in curing the Itch; it is alſo good for Impoſtumes, Coughs, Pleuriſy, Quinſey, *&c.*

Scabrous, rough, rugged, uneven, unpoliſhed; as *A ſcabrous Verſe.*

Scacurcule, a Word us'd by ſome Chymiſts for a Spirit drawn out of the Bone of a Hart's Heart.

Scala, (*Lat.*) a Ladder, a pair of Stairs.

Scalado, (in a *Siege*) a furious Attack upon the Wall or Rampart of a fortify'd Town or Caſtle, made with Scaling-Ladders to mount immediately, without carrying on any Works in Form.

Scalæ Gemoniæ. See *Gemoniæ Scalæ.*

Ad Scalam, (*i. e.* for the Scale) a Phraſe us'd in the old Way of Paying Money into the Exchequer, where the Summ of Twenty Shillings and Six Pence was told out for a Pound Sterling; the odd Six Pence being allow'd to make up the full Weight.

Scale, (in *Mathem.*) ſignifies any Meaſures or Numbers that are commonly us'd, or the Degrees of any Arch of a Circle or of Right Lines divided from thence; as *Sines, Tangents, Secants*, &c. drawn or engrav'd upon a Ruler for ready uſe and practice in particular Operations. Of theſe *Scales* there are ſeveral ſorts, *viz.*

The **Plain Scale**, and the *Diagonal*, which ſerve to repreſent any Numbers or Meaſures whatever, whoſe Parts are equal one to another: Thus Engineers have a Scale or Rule to make a Draught of Fortifications on Paper; and Gunners make uſe of another ſort, to take the Dimenſions of a Piece of Ord'nance: In Maps there is a Scale of Miles, to ſhew the Diſtance of one Place from another.

Scale of Muſick, commonly call'd the *Gam-ut* or *Scale of the Gam-ut*, is a kind of Scheme or Rule, conſiſting of certain Lines and Spaces on which the Figures of the Muſical Notes are ſet down in their natural Order, ſo as to ſhew the ſeveral Degrees, whereby a Voice or Sound may either aſcend or deſcend. The Name of it is taken from the *Greek* Letter *Gamma*, which *Guido Aretinus*, (who reduc'd the Muſical Scale of the ancient *Greeks* into this Form) ſet at the bottom, to ſignifie from whence it was deriv'd; and this Scale or *Gam-ut* has been taken ever ſince for the Firſt Foundation or Ground-work of all Muſick both Vocal and Inſtrumental.

Scalenous Cone. See *Cone.*

Scalenum, or **Scalenous Triangle,** *(Gr.)* a Triangle that has all its Three Sides unequal: In Anatomy, *Scaleni* are Three Muſcles of the Cheſt, ſo nam'd from their Figure, having Three unequal ſides.

Scalenus Primus, a Muſcle that ariſes from the Fore-part of the Second, Third, and Fourth Tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ*, or Turning-joynts of the Neck, and is let into the Firſt Rib; its Uſe being to draw the upper Rib together with the reſt upwards, in fetching one's Breath.

Scalenus Secundus, a Muſcle, which taking riſe from the ſecond, third, fourth and fifth Tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck, ſide-ways, paſſes over the firſt Rib to its Inſertion in the ſecond, and ſometimes to the third.

Scalenus Tertius, a Muſcle, that has its beginning near the former, from the ſame Tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ*, of the Neck, as alſo from the ſixth of thoſe Proceſſes, and is ſoon inſerted to the firſt Rib.

Scallaga, (in ancient Writers) a Quarry or Pit of Stones, or rather of Scales or Slates for covering Houſes.

Scall, Scurf on the Head.

Scallion, a kind of Shalot or ſmall Onion.

Scallop. See *Scollop.*

Scalp, or **Hairy Scalp,** the Skin that covers the Scull-bone.

Scalper, or **Scalping-Iron,** a Surgeon's Inſtrument, to ſcrape or take away corrupt Fleſh from the Bones.

Scalprum, *(Lat.)* an Inſtrument with which any thing is ſcraped, pared, graved, or cut; a Graving-Tool. *Scalprum Chirurgicum*, a Surgeon's Scalper or Lancet.

Scalprum Raſorium. See *Raſpatory.*

To **Scamble,** to rove or wander up and down. *Scambling Town*, a Town wherein the Houſes ſtand at a great diſtance one from another.

Scamillus, *(Lat.)* a Foot-Stool or little Bench. In Architecture *Scamilli Impares* are certain *Zocco's*, or Blocks, which ſerve to raiſe the reſt of the Members of any Pillar or Statue; they were plac'd beneath the Projectures of the *Stylobatæ-Cornices*, and are well repreſented by the Pedeſtals of our Statues.

Scammonia, *(Gr.)* the Herb Scammony, otherwiſe call'd purging Bind-weed, which is of great uſe in Phyſick.

Scammonium, the Juice of Scammony; which is very purgative. See *Diagridium.*

Scammozzi's Rule, a two Foot Joynt-Rule, fitted for the uſe of Builders, and firſt invented by the famous Architect of that Name.

Scannum, or **Scannum Caducum,** (*Lat. i. e.* a falling Bench) a Word us'd in ſome old Records for a Ducking-ſtool.

Scannum Hippocratis, or **Hippocrates's** *Bench*, the Name of a certain Inſtrument that is Six Ells long, and us'd in the Setting of Bones.

To **Scan,** to ſift or canvas a Buſineſs, to examine a thing thoroughly, to conſider it well.

To **Scan a Verſe,** to meaſure or prove a Verſe, according to the number of its Feet.

Scandal, *(Gr.)* Stumbling-Block or Offence, ill Name, bad Example, Shame.

To **Scandal,** to defame, or ſlander.

To **Scandalize,** to give Offence, to raiſe a Scandal upon one.

Scandalous, giving Offence, Defaming; Abuſive, Shameful, Diſgraceful.

Scandalum Magnatum, an Offence, or Wrong done to the Perſon of any Peer, or great Officer of the Realm, by ſcandalous Reports, falſe News, &c. Alſo the Writ that lies for their recovering Dammages thereupon.

Scanderbeg, a Name given to *George Caſtriot*; Prince of *Epirus*, who caus'd that Country, and *Macedonia*, to revolt againſt *Amurath* II. Emperour of the *Turks.*

Scanſion, *(Lat.* in *Grammar)* the ſcanning of a Verſe.

Scant, that is leſs than requiſite, ſcarce.

Scantling, Size or Meaſure.

Scanty, ſhort or ſcarce, as Proviſions ſometimes are; alſo that has not Stuff enough allow'd, or too ſtraight, in ſpeaking of a Garment.

Scapha, *(Gr.)* a Skiff or Cock-Boat, properly a Boat made of a whole Tree cut hollow. Among ſome Anatomiſts, it is taken for the inner rim of the Ear.

Scaphoides, the third *Os Tarſi* in the Foot, which is joyn'd to the Ancle-Bone and the three hinder-Bones: It is otherwiſe call'd *Os Naviculare* in *Latin*, and takes both Names from ſome reſemblance it has to a Boat.

Scapula, *(Lat.)* the hinder part of the Shoulders: Alſo the Shoulder-blade; a broad Bone, of a Triangular Figure, having three Proceſſes, which is very thin in the middle, but grows thicker about the Proceſſes.

Scapular, belonging to the Shoulder-blades.

A **Scapular,** or **Scapulary,** a long narrow piece of Stuff, worn by Monks and Nuns over the reſt of their Habit, and hanging down from their Shoulders to their Feet.

Scapularis Externa & Interna, the Scapular Veins, two ſmall Veins ſo call'd; the former of which ariſes from the Muſcles, covering the *Scapula*, or Shoulder-Blades; and the other from thoſe Muſcles that lie in the hollow of the ſame Bones.

Scapus, *(Gr.)* the ſhaft or ſhank of a Pillar between the Chapiter and the Pedeſtal: Among Herbaliſts, the upright ſtalk or ſtem of a Plant.

Scar, the Seam or Mark of a Wound: Alſo an old Word, ſignifying a ſteep Rock; whence *Scarborough*-Caſtle in *Yorkſhire* took its Name.

Scarabæus, *(Lat.)* the Beetle or Bug, an Inſect.

Scaramangis, *(Gr.)* a kind of Garment which the Ancients wore over a Coat of Mail.

Scaramouch, the Name of a famous *Italian* Buffoon, who Acted in *England*, *Anno Dom.* 1673.

Scare, a ſort of Fiſh.

To **Scare,** to put in Fear, to Fright.

Scare-Crow, a Figure made of Straw or Clouts, and uſually ſet up in Fields that are ſow'd with Grain, to ſcare or fright away the Birds.

Scarf, a well known part of Womens Attire, or an Ornament worn by Military Officers.

Scarf-skin, (in *Anat.*) the outmoſt skin, ſerving to defend the Body; which being full of Pores or little Holes, diſcharges Sweat, and other Moiſture.

Scarfed, covered with a Scarf: In Sea Language, it is the ſame as pieced, faſtened or joyned in: thus the Stem of a Ship is ſaid *to be Scarfed into her Keel*, when the two Pieces are ſhap'd or cut away ſlanting, ſo as to joyn with one another cloſe and even,

Scarification, a Scarifying, cutting or lancing; an opening of the Skin with a Pen-Knife or Lancet.

To **Scarify,** (in *Surgery*) to Lance or open a Sore, to make an Inciſion in any part of the Body, in order to let out Blood or corrupt Humours.

Scariola, *(Lat.)* an Herb call'd Broad-Leav'd Endive.

Scarp, *(Fr.* in *Fortif.)* the inward ſlope of the Moat, or Ditch of a Place *i. e.* the ſlope of that ſide of the Ditch, which is next to the Place, and looks towards the Field: Alſo the Foot of the Rampart-Wall; or the ſloping of the Wall from the bottom of the Work to the *Cordon* on the ſide of the Moat.

Scarpe, (in *Heraldry*) the Figure of a Scarf, ſuch as is worn by Military Commanders, being a Subdiviſion of the Bend: Thus 'tis ſaid, *He bears Argent a Scarpe Azure.*

Scarus, (*Gr.*) the Scar, Cud or Chewing-Fiſh, a Sea-Fiſh that feeds on Herbs and Chews the Cud like a Beaſt.

Scatch, a kind of Bit for Horſes.

Scate, a Sea-Fiſh; alſo a ſort of Patten to ſlide upon Ice.

Scathe, (old Word) Hurt, or Dammage.

To **Scatter,** to ſpread abroad here and there.

Scavage, Schevage, or **Schewage,** a Toll formerly exacted by Mayors, Sheriffs, *&c.* of Merchant-Strangers, for Wares ſhew'd or offer'd to Sale, within their Precincts; but it is taken away by Statute 19. *H.* 7.

Scavenger, (from the *Dutch* Word *Scaven,* to ſcrape) a Pariſh-Officer, of whom two are choſen Yearly, that hire Men call'd *Rakers* or *Duſt-men,* and Carts, in order to cleanſe the Streets, and carry away the Dirt and Filth.

Scauros, (*Gr.*) that has great Ancles bunching out; ſtump or club-footed.

Scawrack, a ſort of Sea-weed.

Sceleton. See *Skeleton.*

Sceleton Serpentis, (*Lat.*) a kind of Stone which reſembles the Bones of a Serpent, roll'd up in Folds.

Scellum, or **Schellum,** (*Dutch*) a Rogue, Villain, or Vagabond.

Scelotyrbe, (*Gr.*) a wand'ring Pain in the Legs, which proceeds chiefly from the Scurvey.

Scelotyrbitis Aqua, a ſort of Water proper for that Diſtemper.

Scene, (properly a Tabernacle or Tent) the front or fore-part of a Theater or Stage, on which Plays are acted: Alſo the Decoration that conſiſts of Paintings, in which are repreſented Buildings, Landskips, *&c.* round the Stage: Alſo part of a Dramatical Poem or Play, which is divided into Acts, and thoſe Acts into Scenes, when a freſh Actor enters upon the Stage, or one that was on it, goes off: It is alſo taken for the Place where the Action of the Play has happen'd; and thence Tranſlated to ſignify the Place of any great Action or notable Exploit; as, *The Scene of War, The Scene of Affairs,* &c.

Scenical or **Scenick,** belonging to a Scene.

Scenographical or **Scenographick,** belonging to Scenography.

Scenography, (in Perſpective) is that ſide which declines from, or makes Angles with a ſtraight Line, imagin'd to paſs thro' the two outward Convex Points of the Eyes, and is generally call'd by Workmen, *The Return of a Fore-right ſide:* The *Scenographick Appearance* differs from the *Orthographick* in this reſpect, that the latter ſhews the ſide of a Figure, Body, or Building, as it is ſeen when the Plain of the Glaſs ſtands parallel to that ſide; but *Scenography* repreſents it as it ſeems thro' a Glaſs, not parallel to that ſide.

In *Architecture* and *Fortification,* **Scenography** is the manner of delineating or making a Draught of the ſeveral Parts of a Building or Fortreſs, with its Shadows and Dimenſions, according to the Rules of Perſpective.

Scenopegia, the Feaſt of Tabernacles kept by the *Jews,* in Memory of their Travels thro' the Wilderneſs, where they liv'd Forty Years together in Tents.

Scepter, a Royal Staff, or Battoon, born by Kings at their Coronation, or ſome other great Solemnity: Its length was heretofore equal to the height of the Prince's Stature, but the faſhion of it is now alter'd; and it is figuratively taken for Royal Authority, or Kingly Power.

Sceptical or **Sceptick,** belonging to the Scepticks or Scepticiſm; that is in doubt or ſuſpence, doubtful.

Scepticiſm, the Doctrine or Opinion of the Scepticks.

Scepticks, a Sect of Philoſophers, who contemplated and conſider'd Matters, but doubted of every thing, and would admit of no Determination: Whence the Term is apply'd to a Perſon who maintains there is nothing certain, and no real Knowledge at all to be had.

Sceptos, a kind of Light'ning daſh'd to the ground with great Force; Alſo a Meteor falling out of the Clouds.

Scharpenny or **Scharnpenny,** (*Sax. i. e.* Dung-penny) a ſmall Duty heretofore paid by ſome cuſtomary Tenants that they might be excus'd from penning up their Cattel in their Lord's Pound or Yard, for the benefit of the Dung.

Schedule, a Leaf or Scroll of Paper or Parchment; an Inventory of Goods annexed to a Will, Leaſe or other Deed, which contains ſome Particulars left out in the main Writing.

Schelwracus, (*Lat.*) the Shell-drake or black Diver; a Water-Fowl.

Schelling, a Coin in *Holland* and *Flanders,* containing 12 Groots or 6 Stivers and equal to $6\frac{1}{3}$ of our *Engliſh* Money; ſo that 20 Schellings *Flemiſh,* make 12 Shillings Sterling, and 33 *s.* 4 *d. Flemiſh* amount to 20 *s.* Sterling.

Schematiſmus, (*Gr.*) the Habit, Conſtitution, or Diſpoſition of the Body: In *Grammar* the particular manner of forming one Word from another.

Scheme, Model, Draught, the Drawing of any Figure on Paper, *&c.* the repreſenting of any Geometrical, or Aſtronomical Figure, or Problem by Lines, ſo as to make it ſenſible to the Eye, and this is otherwiſe call'd a *Diagram:* Among Aſtrologers, it is a Repreſentation of the Celeſtial Bodies in their proper Places for any Moment, or an Aſtrological Figure of the Heavens, which is often termed *Schema Cœli,* and the making of it, *Erecting* or *Drawing a Scheme.*

Scheeren-Silver, or **Shearing-Silver,** a ſmall Summ of Money paid of old to the Lord of a Manour by the Tenant, for the Liberty of Shearing his Sheep.

Scheſis, (*Gr.*) the Habit or Conſtitution of the Body; accordingly as it is fleſhy or lean, hard or ſoft, thick or ſlender: Alſo a Rhetorical Figure, whereby a certain Affection or Inclination of the Adverſary is feign'd on purpoſe to be anſwer'd, and which, in *Latin,* is call'd *Affictio.*

Schetick Feaver, a Feaver ſo call'd, becauſe it is chiefly ſeated in the Blood, and may be eaſily cur'd; upon which account it is oppos'd to an *Hectick Feaver,* that is fixed in the very Habit of the Body, and not to be remov'd without great Difficulty.

Schilus, a Lake-Fiſh, not unlike a Pike, but reſembling a Pearch in the ſize, order, and roughneſs of its Fins.

Schirrus. See *Scirrhus.*

Schiſm, properly a cut or cleft; thence generally taken for a Diviſion or Rent in the Church, caus'd by diverſity of Opinions.

Schiſmatical or **Schiſmatick,** inclining to, or guilty of Schiſm.

A **Schiſmatick,** a Separatiſt, one that occaſions Schiſm, by ſeparating from the true Church, and ſetting up New Doctrines or Diſcipline.

Schiſtos, a Stone of a Saffron-Colour, that may be eaſily cleft into thin Plates; alſo a kind of Stone, call'd, the *Warming-Stone.*

Schiſtum, a ſort of Allum, Plume-Allum.

Schœnanthum, Camel's-Hay, or ſweet-ſmelling Reed, an Herb of great Uſe in Phyſick, particularly for Stoppages of the Liver or Spleen, Hickups, Wind in the Stomack, *&c.*

Schœnobates, (among the Ancients) a kind of Rope-Dancer, or Tumbler, who rolled about a Rope, as a Wheel does round the Axle-Tree, and hung by the Feet or Neck.

Schœnobatica, the Art of Dancing upon Ropes.

Schœnoprasum, Porret, or Cives, a kind of Plant.

Schœnus, a Ruſh or Bulruſh; a Cord or Rope, ſuch as was us'd by Rope-Dancers: Alſo a Meaſure of Land, which contain'd Sixty *Stadia* or Furlongs, or Forty, according to *Pliny*: Among the *Hebrews*, ſomewhat above 145 Foot.

Schœnum, a cheap ſorry Ointment, made of ſweet Ruſhes, which Whores us'd to dawb themſelves with, to appear leſs ſtinking.

Scholar, one that learns any thing at School or elſewhere; a Man of Learning, a Learned Perſon.

Scholaſtici, (among the *Romans*) thoſe that aſſiſted the Governours of Provinces in the Exerciſe of their Office, and were as their Counſellours; who alſo inſtructed them in matter of Law, and drew up Petitions.

Scholaſtick or **Scholaſtical,** belonging to a Scholar or School.

Scholaſtick-Divinity, School-Divinity, ſuch as is in uſe among the *Roman*-Catholicks, and relates chiefly to ſeveral nice Points that are uncertain and diſputable.

Scholiaſt, one that makes *Scholia's* or Notes upon an Author; a Commentator or Expoſitor.

Scholion or **Scholium,** a Gloſs; brief Comment or ſhort Expoſition: In *Mathematicks,* a Note or Remark, made as it were by the by, on any Propoſition, Subject or Diſcourſe, before advanced, treated of, or delivered.

School, a Place where any Art or Science is taught.

To **School,** or tutour, to check or chide ſeverely.

Schoolman, one skill'd in School-Divinity.

Sciæna, (*Gr.*) a Sea-Fiſh of the Whale-kind.

Sciagraphy or **Sciography,** a Profile or Platform, the firſt rude Draught of a thing: Alſo the Art of *Dialling,* or of ſhewing the time of the Day by Shadows: Alſo that Part of *Aſtronomy* which ſerves for finding out the Hour of the Day or Night, &c. by the Shadow of the Sun, Moon or Stars.

In Architecture **Sciagraphy,** is ſometimes taken for the Draught of a Building cut in its Length or Breadth, to ſhew the Inſide of it, as the Conveyance of every Room, with the thickneſs of the Walls, Timber-works, Floors, Vaults, &c.

Sciatheran, the Pin or Cock of a Dial, which ſhews the Hours by its Shadow.

Sciatica, a Diſeaſe in or about the Hip-bone; the Hip-gout.

Sciatica-Creſſes, a ſort of Herb good for that Diſtemper.

Sciatick-Vein, a Vein ſeated above the outward part of the Ancle.

Scidaceum (in *Surgery*) a kind of Fracture or breaking of a Bone, according to its length or long-wiſe.

Science, (*Lat.*) Knowledge, Learning, Skill; Knowledge founded upon or gain'd by certain, clear and ſelf-evident Principles.

The Seven **Liberal Sciences,** are Grammar, Logick, Rhetorick, Arithmetick, Geometry, Aſtronomy and Muſick.

Scientifical or **Scientifick,** Learned, full of Learning, Inſtructive.

Scilla, (*Gr.*) Squills or Sea-Onion, an Herb; alſo the Shrimp or Prawn; a Fiſh.

Scillites, Wine wherein Sea-Onion is ſteep'd.

Scillites acetum, Vinegar of Squills.

Scimeter. See *Cimeter.*

Scincus, a kind of Land-Crocodile or Newt about the River *Nile.*

Scincus Marinus, a little Fiſh us'd by Apothecaries in the Compoſition of Mithridate.

† **Scintillation,** a ſparkling up of Fire.

Sciography. See *Sciagraphy.*

Scioliſt, (*Lat.*) one that makes much ſtir with a little Knowledge, a ſmatterer in Learning.

Sciomancy, (*Gr.*) the calling up of Ghoſts by Magick; a Divining or Soothſaying by Shadows.

Scion or **Cyon,** a Graft, tender Shoot, or young Sprig of a Tree.

Scioptricks, a part of Opticks. See *Obſcura Camera.*

Sciothericum Teleſcopicum, a Mathematical Inſtrument invented by Mr. *Molyneux* being an Horizontal Dial with a Teleſcope fitted for obſerving the true Time both by Day and Night, to adjuſt Pendulum-Clocks, Watches, and other Time-keepers.

Scire facias, a Judicial Writ to call a Man to ſhew Cauſe to the Court from which it is ſent, why Execution of a Judgment paſſed ſhould not be made out.

Scirona, a Word us'd by ſome Chymiſts for the Dew of Autumn.

Scirpus, (*Lat.*) a kind of Ruſh without a knot, a Bulruſh us'd for Mats, Weeks of Candles, &c.

Scirrhoma or **Scirrhoſis,** (*Gr.*) an Eſcar or Scar, the hardneſs of any Part of the Body, eſpecially the Liver, &c. alſo the ſame as *Scirrhus.*

Scirrhous, belonging to a Scirrhus; as *A Scirrhous Tumour.*

Scirrhus, a kind of hard unmoveable Swelling without Pain, which reſiſts the Touch, proceeding from Melancholy or ſome other tough and clammy Humour.

† **Sciſſure,** (*Lat.*) a Cut or Cleft, a Rent or Chap.

Sciurus, (*Gr.*) the Squirrel, a Creature ſo call'd from its ſhadowy or thick Tail.

Sclerophthalmy, a hard blearedneſs of the Eyes accompany'd with Pain; a ſlow Motion of the Eyes with redneſs and dryneſs of them.

Scleroſis, a hard Tumour or ſwelling of the Spleen.

Sclerotes, or **Sclerotica Tunica,** the horney Coat of the Eye. See *Cornea Tunica.*

Sclerotica, Scleroticks or hard'ning Medicines, ſuch as unite the Parts more firmly among themſelves.

To **Scoat** or **Scotch a Wheel,** to put a Stone or piece of Wood under the Wheel of a Cart, Waggon, &c. to ſtop it from going forward.

Scolecion, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Scarlet-Worm, an Inſect.

Scolioſis, a wreſting, or making crooked: Among *Phyſicians,* a diſtorting or wrenching of the *Vertebræ,* or turning Joynts of the Back-bone.

Scollop, a Shell-Fiſh; alſo a ſort of indenting or notching in Embroidery-Work.

Scollop-ſhell, (in *Heraldry*) the Figure of that Shell, which is often put in the Coats of Arms of *Military* Perſons.

Scoloopomachærion, (*Gr.*) a Surgeon's Knife with which Wounds of the Breaſt are widen'd: It is alſo us'd in lancing large Swellings, and in opening the *Abdomen* or lower Belly.

Scolopax, the Wood-cock or the Snite; a Bird; alſo the Saw-fiſh or the Sea-ſnite.

Scolopendra, a Venomous Worm that has eight Feet and a piked Tail; the Caterpillar an Inſect with many Feet: Alſo a ſort of Worm call'd a Bear-worm, engender'd of a Melancholy Humour; which makes the Gums to become ſwollen and ulcerated and looſens the Nerves and Teeth: Alſo a kind of Water-Serpent call'd the *Sea-Scolopendra*; about a Cubit in Length; alſo an Inſect nam'd the Sea-Galley-worm: Alſo a certain Fiſh, which having ſwallow'd a

Hook, caſts up her Bowels, and being rid of it, ſucks them in again.

Scolopendria, the Herb Harts-tongue.

Scolopendrium, a kind of Herb call'd *Ceterach*, Stone-wort, Finger-fern or Milt-wort.

Scolymus, the Artichoke; a well known Plant.

Scomber or **Scombrus**, the Mackerel; a Sea-fiſh.

Scomma, a Mock, Jeer, Flout, or ſcurrilous Jeſt.

Sconce, a ſort of branched Candle-ſtick: In *Fortification*, a ſmall Fort built for Defence of ſome Paſs, River, or other Place; a Block-houſe.

To **Sconce**, (a Word us'd in *Oxford*-Univerſity) to ſet up ſo much in the Buttery-Book upon one's Head, to be paid as a Puniſhment for a Duty neglected or an Offence committed: Whence it is commonly taken for to fine or ſet a Fine upon.

Scoop, an Inſtrument to hold Corn.

Scoop or **Scooper**, a ſort of Wooden Shovel, to throw up Water.

Scooper, a kind of Water-Fowl, ſo call'd from its long narrow Beak arched upwards, which reſembles the crooked Scoop with which Mariners throw up Water to wet their Sails.

Scope, (*Gr.*) Proſpect, Aim, End, Purpoſe.

Scoper-Holes. See *Scupper-Holes*.

Scops, (*Gr.*) the leſſer Owl with Feathers prick'd up above the Ears.

Scorbutical or **Scorbutick**, (*Lat.*) belonging to or troubled with the Scurvey.

Scorbutus, the Scorbute or Scurvey; a Diſeaſe.

Scordion or **Scordium**, (*Gr.*) an Herb growing plentifully in *Cambridge*-ſhire, and call'd *Water-Germander*; its uſe in *Phyſick* is to defend the Heart from Venom and Infection.

Scordotis, an Herb like Hore-hound.

Score, Account or Reckoning, Account or Conſideration; alſo the number *Twenty*; as *Threeſcore*, *Fourſcore*, &c. In *Muſick* it is taken for the Original Draught of the whole Compoſition, in which the ſeveral Parts, *viz.* Baſs, Treble, Second Treble, &c. are diſtinctly ſcored or marked.

Scoria, (*Gr.*) the droſs or refuſe of Metals tried by the Fire.

Scorodon, Garlick, a known Plant.

Scorodoprasum, a Plant between Garlick and Leaks.

Scorpaena or **Scorpides**, the leſſer Scorpion-fiſh.

Scorpidion, a little Engine anciently us'd for ſhooting Poiſon'd Arrows or Darts.

Scorpio or **Scorpius**, the Scorpion, a venomous Inſect of a blackiſh Colour, that has eight Feet, and ſtings with the Tail: Alſo the Scorpion-Fiſh that Darts Poiſon with its Prickles on the Head and Back: Alſo an Engine or kind of Croſs-Bow, made uſe of to ſhoot ſmall envenomed Arrows or Darts.

Scorpio, is alſo the Name of one of the Twelve Signs of the *Zodiack*, being the Eighth in Order, and uſually thus Marked (♏.) Aſtrologers ſay, It Sympathizes with the Land-Scorpions, which when the Moon is in this Sign, are more fierce and dangerous.

Scorpioides, a ſort of Pulſe.

Scorpion-Grass, or **Scorpion-Wort**, an Herb good againſt the Poiſon of Scorpions.

Scorpites, a precious Stone of the Colour or Shape of a Scorpion.

Scorpiuron, or **Scorpiurus**, a kind of Heliotrope, or Turn-ſole, an Herb having Seeds, the Figure of which reſembles a Scorpion's Tail.

Scorzonera, an Herb ſomewhat like Goats-beard, but of a broader Leaf; the Root of which is a Soveraign Remedy againſt Pains of the Heart, Melancholy, and the bitings of all venomous Creatures.

To **Scorse** or **Scourse**, (old Word) to change.

Scot, Part or Portion; a Shot or Club: In a Law-Senſe, according to *Raſtall*, a certain Cuſtom, or Common Tallage, made to the Uſe of the Sheriff or his Bailiffs: But it is now taken for a cuſtomary Contribution laid upon all Subjects according to their Ability; thus whoever are Aſſeſſed or Rated to any Contribution, are generally ſaid *To pay Scot and Lot.*

Scot-free, excuſed from paying his Scot or Club; alſo free from Puniſhment.

Scotale, (in the *Foreſt-Charter*) the keeping of an Ale-Houſe within the Foreſt, by an Officer of the ſame, who under Colour of his Office, cauſes Men to come to his Houſe and ſpend their Money, for fear of having Diſpleaſure; it is otherwiſe termed *Aleſhot.*

Scots, or **Scotch-men**, the People of *Scotland*, a part of *Great Britain.*

Scotch-Collops, Slices of Veal, well beaten or fry'd, after the *Scotch* Way.

Scotia, (*Gr.* in *Architect.*) a Member hollow'd like a Demi-channel, between the *Torus* and the *Aſtragal*; the Roundel on the Baſe or Bottom of Pillars: It is alſo ſometimes Plac'd under the *Larmier* or *Drip*, in the Cornice of the *Dorick* Order. See *Trochilus.*

Scotoma, a dizzineſs or giddineſs, cauſing a dimneſs in the Sight, ſo that on a ſudden the Patient is as it were in the dark, and thinks every thing goes round.

Scovel, an Oven-Mop. See *Maulkin.*

To **Scoul**, or **Scowl**, to look gruff or crabbed, to put on a ſower Look, or grim Countenance; to knit one's Brows.

Scoundrel, (*Ital.*) one whom a bad Life, or guilty Conſcience forces to abſcond or hide himſelf; a ſorry Rogue, a pitiful Raſcally Fellow.

To **Scour**, or **Scower**, to cleanſe, or make clean; to purge by Stool; to exerciſe Piracy, or Rob on the Sea. To *Scour away*, to ſcamper or run away haſtily. To *Scour about*, to ramble or run raking about.

To **Scour the length of a Line**, (a *Military* Phraſe) to rake a Line from end to end with the Shot, ſo that every Bullet which comes in at one end, ſweeps all along to the other, and leaves no place of Security.

Scourge, a Whip made of Thongs, &c.

To **Scourge**, to Whip, to Chaſtiſe or puniſh.

Scout, a Spy ſent to bring Tidings of the Enemies Army, or to diſcover their Deſigns: Alſo a kind of Judge or Magiſtrate in *Holland.*

Scouts, or **Scout-Watches**, Sentinels that keep Guard in the advanced Poſts.

Scrag, or **Lean Scrag**, a Body that has nothing but Skin and Bone.

Scraggy, very lean.

To **Scrall**, or **Scrawl**, to ſcribble, to write after a ſorry careleſs manner.

To **Scramble**, to ſnatch eagerly, to ſtrive to catch or lay hold of; to climb up.

To **Scranch**, to crunch, crack or break any hard thing between the Teeth.

Scrat, (old Word) an Hermaphrodite, one that is of both Sexes.

Scratches, a kind of Itch, a Diſeaſe that happens to Horſes.

To **Scrawl.** See To *Scrall.*

Scray, a ſort of Sea-Swallow; a Bird.

To **Screak**, to make a noiſe like a Door, whoſe Hinges are Ruſty, or a Wheel that is not well Greas'd.

To **Scream**, or **Scream out**, to cry out, eſpecially as one that is ſcar'd or frighted.

To **Screech**, to howl or hoot, as the Screech-Owl does.

To **Screek.** See To *Shrick.*

Screen, a Device to keep off the Wind, or the heat of the Fire: Alſo a Frame made of Laths, and us'd by Labourers to ſift Earth, Sand, Gravel, &c. in order to make Mortar: Alſo another ſort, made of

Wire, for the ſeparating of Corn from Duſt, Cockle, Ray, &c.

To **Screen**, to ſift thro' a Screen; alſo to ſhelter, cover, defend or protect.

To **Scribble**, (*Lat.*) to ſcratch or daſh with the Pen; to write ill, in ſpeaking of an Author.

Scribe, a Writer or Pen-man, a Secretary, a Notary or Scrivener, a Clerk. Among the *Romans*, **Scriba**, was an Officer belonging to the Publick, or to ſome Magiſtrate who wrote Acts or Decrees, and gave out Diſpatches.

Scribes, a powerful Sect among the *Jews*, who manag'd the Affairs of the Synagogues, expounded the *Levitical* Law, and made it intelligible to the People; upon which account they were call'd Doctors of the Law, and Lawyers in St. *Luke*.

Scriniarii Memoriæ. See *Magiſter Scrinii Memoriæ, & Scrinium Memoriæ.*

Scrinium, (*Lat.*) a Coffer, a Casket to hold Jewels, a Cupboard to put Books or Papers in; an Office or Chamber.

Scrinium Diſpoſitionum, (among the *Romans*) was the Office or Chamber, where the Emperour's Commands and Orders were diſpatch'd, and the chief Officer there was ſtyl'd *Comes Diſpoſitionum*; or *Magiſter Scrinii Diſpoſitionum*.

Scrinium Epiſtolarum, the Office of thoſe who wrote the Emperour's Letters; the chief Officer there was Nam'd *Magiſter Scrinii Epiſtolarum*; which See

Scrinium Libellorum, the Office of Requeſts, where the Petitions preſented to the Emperour, to beg ſome Favour of him were uſually kept: The chief of this Office was ſtyl'd *Magiſter Scrinii Libellorum*; which See

Scrinium Memoriæ, a Place where Minutes were kept to put an Officer in mind of the Prince's Order, to the end he might afterwards diſpatch Letters Patent at large for the ſame: There were 62 Secretaries belonging to this Office, who were call'd *Scriniarii Memoriæ*, or *Memoriales*, 12 of whom ſtay'd the Chancery, and 7 others named *Antiquarii*, were employ'd in tranſcribing old Books, in order to tranſmit them to Poſterity: The Firſt of theſe Officers was call'd *Magiſter Scrinii Memoriæ*; which See

Scrinium Veſtimentorum, the Ward-Robe where the Emperour's Cloaths and Robes were kept.

Scrip, a Budget or Bag; alſo an old Word for a little Piece; as *A Scrip of Paper*.

Scriptura, (*Lat.*) Writing, the writing or making a Book; the Style or manner of writing us'd by any Author. It was alſo taken among the *Romans*, for the Tribute paid to the Publick for the grazing of Cattel in common Paſtures, which was ſet down in Books of Accounts; alſo the Revenue of Publick Duties let to Farm. See *Magiſter Scripturæ*.

Scriptural, belonging to Holy Scripture.

Scripture, or **Holy Scripture**, the Holy Writ, the Sacred Writings of the Old and New Teſtament.

Scripturiſts, thoſe that ground their Faith upon Scripture only.

Scritory. See *Scrutoire*.

Scrivener, one that draws up and engroſſes Writings or Deeds, as Bonds, Bills, Leaſes, Releaſes, &c.

Scrobiculus, (*Lat.*) a little Ditch or Furrow.

Scrobiculus Cordis, (in *Anat.*) the Heart-Pit, the Pit of the Breaſt, or as it is commonly call'd of the Stomach; otherwiſe termed *Antica̧rdium*.

Scrofa, an old Sow that has had ſeveral Litters of Pigs.

Scrofula, a little Pig; alſo the King's-Evil, a Diſeaſe, a Wen in the Throat. See *Struma*.

Scrofularia, the Herb Blind-Nettle, Pile-Wort, or Pig-Wort, good for the King's-Evil, Piles, Cankers, eating Ulcers, &c.

Scrofulous, belonging to a King's-Evil ſwelling.

Scroll, a ſlip or Roll of Parchment, &c. In *Architecture* the ſame as *Voluta*; which See.

Scrotocele, a Rupture of the Cods.

Scrotum, that Bag which contains the Teſticles of the Male, the Cod; conſiſting of a Skin a fleſhy *Panniculus*, and two diſtinct Coats.

Scrotum Cordis, the Skin that encompaſſes the Heart; the ſame as *Pericardium*.

Scrub, an old Broom; a pitiful ſorry Fellow.

To **Scrub**, to rub hard.

Scruff, little Sticks, Coals, Cockle-ſhells, &c. which poor People gather up for Fewel at ebbing Water, by the ſide of the River *Thames*.

Scruple, (*Lat.*) Doubt, Niceneſs in point of Conſcience: Alſo the third Part of a Dram, or 20 Grains in Apothecaries Weight.

Scrupuloſity, or **Scrupulouſneſs**, a ſcrupulous Humour, Nicety, Exactneſs.

Scrupulous, full of Scruples, or Doubts, Curious, Nice, Strict, Preciſe.

Scrupulus, (*Lat.*) the leaſt of Weights, us'd by the Ancient *Romans*, being the 24th. part of an Ounce; but with us the third part of a Dram.

To **Scruſe**, to crowd, to preſs or thruſt hard.

To **Scrutinize**, (*Lat.*) to make a ſtrict Enquiry into, to examine thoroughly.

Scrutiny, ſtrict Search, or diligent Inquiry: Alſo a Peruſal of Suffrages or Votes at an Election of Magiſtrates, &c. an Examination of the Poll: Alſo a particular Way of chuſing a Pope at *Rome*, which is done by ſmall Bills, written in unknown Characters and Sealed up, or by little Balls of ſeveral Colours thrown into a Box.

Scrutoir, or **Scritory**, a ſort of large Cabinet with ſeveral Drawers, and a place for Pen, Ink and Paper, the Door of which opening downwards, and reſting upon Frames or Irons, ſerves for a Table to write on.

Scry, (in *Falconry*) a great Flock of Fowl.

† **Scud**, a ſudden ſhower of Rain.

To **Scud**, or **Scuddle away**, to ſcamper or run away all of a ſudden.

Scuffle, a Quarrel with Fighting, a Fray or Buſtle.

Sculk, (among *Hunters*) a Company, as *A Skulk of Foxes*.

To **Sculk**, to hide one's ſelf, to lie hid, to lurk here and there, to go ſneaking after one.

Scull, the Bone of the Head, the Brain-Pan; alſo a little Oar, to row with.

Sculler, a Boat row'd with Sculls, or the Waterman that manages it.

Scullery, a Place to waſh and ſcour in.

Scullion, a Drudge that does the meaneſt Services in a Kitchen.

Sculp, (*Lat.*) a Cut, Print, or Engraved Picture; as *A Book full of fine Sculps*.

Sculptor, a Carver.

Sculpture, the Art of Carving Figures in Wood, Stone, or Metal; a Sculp or printed Picture.

Scum, Froth, Droſs, the dregs of the People.

Scumber, (a Term in *Hunting*) the Dung of a Fox.

To **Scummer**, (old Word) to Squirt a watery Subſtance out of the Body.

Scupper-holes, or **Scoper-holes**, (Sea-Term) little Holes made thro' the Ship ſides, cloſe to all the Decks, thro' which the Water that comes from the Pump, or any other Way, is carry'd off into the Sea.

Scupper-Leathers, certain round long Leathers, nailed over thoſe Holes in the loweſt Deck, as alſo in the Manger, which keep the Sea-Water from coming into the Ship, and yet give way for it to run out.

Scupper-Nails, ſhort Nails with broad Heads, made purpoſely to faſten on the *Scupper-Leathers*, as alſo on the Coats of Maſts and Pumps.

Scurf, a whitiſh ſcaly ſwelling, raiſ'd in the Skin of the Head by a ſlimy and mixt Phlegm.

Scurrility, (*Lat.*) Buffoonry, ſaucy Drolling or Scoffing.

Scurrilous, Railing, ſaucily Abuſive.

The **Scurvy**, a Diſeaſe, the Symptoms of which generally are yellow Spots on the Hands and Feet, weakneſs of the Legs, ſtinking Breath, looſeneſs of the Teeth, bleeding of the Gums, Convulſions, running Gout, Colick, *&c.*

Scurvy-Graſs, an Herb ſo call'd from its particular Virtue in curing that Diſtemper.

Scurvy, bad, naughty, untoward, ſorry, pitiful.

Scut, the Tail of a Rabbet or Hare.

Scutcheon, the Key or Center-Stone in a Building; alſo a ſmall Plate of Iron or Braſs to be ſet before a Lock: Among *Gardiners*, a Bud to be grafted: In *Heraldry*, the Ground on which a Coat of Arms is blazon'd or painted. See *Eſcutcheon.*

Scutiformis Os, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the Whirl-Bone of the Knee, otherwiſe call'd, *Mola*, *Patella*, and *Rotula.*

Scutiformis Cartilago, the loweſt Part of the Breaſt-bone, otherwiſe call'd *Enſiformis Cartilago*; which See. Alſo a Griſtle of the *Larynx*, or top of the Wind-Pipe, the ſame as *Thyroides.*

Scuttle, a Duſt-Basket; alſo the Wooden Conduit or Trough in a Mill, thro' which the Flower falls into the Meal-Tub; alſo the Bowl on the Top-Maſt of a Ship.

Scuttles, are alſo Square-Holes, capable for the Body of a Man to paſs thorough at any Hatch-way, or part of the Deck into any Room below: Alſo thoſe little Windows and long Holes which are cut out in Cabbins to let in Light: There are likewiſe other ſmall **Scuttles** or Holes with Gratings over the Ordnance, which ſerve to give vent to the ſmoak in a hot Fight.

Scutum, (*Lat.*) a Buckler, Shield, or Target: an Eſcutcheon: Among *Anatomiſts* it is ſometimes taken for the Knee-Pan, or Round Bone of the Knee.

Scybalon, (*Gr.*) Dung or Ordure, eſpecially of Sheep, Goats, *&c.* Riff-raff, or Rubbiſh.

Scylla, the Name of a Rock in the Sea, between *Sicily* and *Italy*, over-againſt which, is the Gulph *Charybdis*, ſo that the Paſſage there is dangerous for Ships; whence the Proverb, *To avoid* Sylla, *he falls into* Charybdis: Alſo a kind of Fiſh like a Shrimp, otherwiſe call'd *Squilla.*

Scyphus, a great Cup, Jug, or Bowl to drink out of: In *Anatomy*, the *Infundibulum* or Tunnel of the Brain: Thoſe Paſſages that convey the Spittle from the *Os Cribriforme*, or Sieve-like Bone to the Palate, are likewiſe ſo call'd by ſome Writers.

Scytale, a Scourge or Thong of Leather; a Staff to beat Flax with; alſo a Field-Mouſe, or Shrew; alſo a Serpent, that has a Back of a wonderful gliſtering Colour.

Scytalides, (in *Anat.*) the three ſmall Bones in each Finger.

Scythica, Sweet-Root, or Liquoriſh.

Scythica Muſtela, the Sable or Martern, a kind of Weeſel.

Sea, that general Collection of Waters which encompaſſes the Earth, and has ſeveral Names given it, according to the different Countries that it waſhes; as The *Britiſh Sea*, the *Iriſh Sea*, the *German Sea*, *&c.*

Sea-Bind-weed, an Herb that grows on the Sea-Coaſts, and is of great efficacy in curing the Dropſey.

Sea-board, towards the Sea; a Word us'd by Mariners.

Sea-Bream, a Fiſh found in great plenty on the Coaſts of *America*; the Eye of which is counted very delicious and grateful to the Palate; whence the Proverb, *It is worth a* Bream's *Eye.*

Sea-Calf. See *Calf.*

Sea-Chart, or **Sea-Card**, a Geographical Deſcription of Coaſts, with the true Diſtances, Heights, Courſes, or Winds leading to them; it is alſo call'd a Plot. See *Plot*, and *Charts Hydrographick.*

Sea-Cock, a kind of Crab-Fiſh.

Sea-Devil, a monſtrous Fiſh in the *Weſt-Indies.* *See Devil.*

Sea-Drags, (among *Mariners*) any thing that hangs over the Ship in the Sea, as Shirts, Gowns, *&c.* or the Boat when it is towed, or whatever hinders the Ship's Courſe when ſhe is under Sail.

Sea-Garland, a kind of Herb.

Sea-Gate, when two Ships are brought cloſe one to another, by means of a Billow or Wave, the Sailers ſay, *They lie aboard one another in a Sea-Gate.*

Sea-Holly, a ſort of Herb.

Sea-Longs, a Word us'd by Mariners for the Froth of the Sea.

Sea-Navel, a ſmall Shell-Fiſh, reſembling the Figure of a Navel.

Sea-Navel-Wort, an Herb.

Sea-Quadrant. See *Back-Staff.*

Sea-Turn, a Breez, or Gale of Wind that comes off from the Sea.

Sea-Unicorn. See *Unicorn.*

Sea-Urchin. See *Urchin.*

Sea-Yoke, when the Sea is ſo rough that Men cannot govern the Helm with their Hands, they make faſt two Blocks or Pulleys on each ſide of the Helm, and let two ſmall Ropes, call'd *Falls*, thro' them which are faſten'd to the ſides of the Ship: Then they ſet ſome Men at each Tackle, who guide the Helm according to Directions; and this is termed a *Yoke* to Steer by.

Seah, an *Hebrew* Meaſure, being a third part of an *Epha*, or 2 Gallons and 4 Pints.

Seal, the Print of a Coat of Arms made in Wax and ſet to any Publick Inſtrument, by a Prince, State, or Magiſtrate, which renders the Deed Authentick: All Courts of Juſtice, and Corporations have their peculiar Seals to give Authority to their Writs, Decrees, Acts, *&c.* and private Perſons have likewiſe their particular Seals for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

Seal, or **Sea-Calf**, a Fiſh, the skin of which ſerves to make Watch-Caſes, Covers of Books, and for ſeveral other Uſes.

Seals, a Term in *Hunting.* See *Buttons.*

To **Seal**, to ſet a Seal to a Writing, *&c.* To *Seal Hermetically* (among *Chymiſts*) is to ſtop the Mouth or Neck of a Glaſs-Veſſel with a Pair of Pincers heated Red-hot.

Sealer, an Officer in Chancery, appointed by the Lord-Chancellour, for the Sealing of Writs and Inſtruments in his Preſence.

Seam, a ſtitch with a Needle; alſo the Fat of an Hog, clarified or tried.

Seam of Corn, a Meaſure of 8 Buſhels: Of Glaſs, the quantity of 120 Pounds, or 24 Stone, each 5 Pounds Weight: Of Wood, an Horſe-load.

Seams, (of a Ship) are thoſe Parts where the Planks meet and are joyned together: There is alſo a peculiar manner of ſowing the Sails, termed a *Monk-Seam*, which See.

The **Seams**, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, when the Hoofs grow ſoft and rugged.

Seamſter, and **Seamſtreſs**, a Man or Woman that ſows, makes up, or deals in Linnen-Clothes.

Sean, a ſort of long and large Fiſh-net.

To **Sear**, to burn with a hot Iron, or with a Wax-Candle.

Sear-Leaves, withered or dead Leaves of a Tree, as in the Fall.

Sear-Wood, dead Boughs cut off from Trees in a Foreſt.

Searce, or **Sarſe**, a fine Hair-Sieve.

Searcher, one that ſearches, ſeeks or looks for: Alſo an Officer eſtabliſh'd by Act of Parliament, whoſe Buſineſs is to examine, and by a peculiar Seal, to mark the Defects of Woollen Cloth. See *Alnager*.

To **Sease**. See To *Seize*.

Sea-apple, a kind of Shell-Fiſh.

Season, one of the Four Parts or Quarters of the Year; which are Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter: Alſo a proper Time to do any thing in.

Seasonable, that is done in ſeaſon, convenient, proper.

Seasonings, an Aguiſh Diſtemper, which Strangers are ſubject to, in the Weſt-*Indies*, upon their firſt coming.

Seater, an Idol Worſhipped by our *Saxon* Anceſtours, on the Day call'd *Saturday*, which thence took its Name.

Seax, a kind of Sword made like a Seithe, and us'd by the Old *Saxons*.

Sebastocrator, a great Officer in the Court of the Emperours of *Conſtantinople*; from the *Greek* Word *Sebaſtos*, *i. e.* Honourable, and *Crator*, Powerful.

Sebasten, an *Aſſyrian* Plum, much like a ſmall Prune, which, when ripe, is greeniſh, inclining to black, very ſweet, and having a Juice ſo clammy and ſticking, that Bird-Lime is made of it: In Phyſick it is very effectual againſt roughneſs of the Throat, and other Diſtempers proceeding from Cold.

Sebastian, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying in *Greek*, Reverend or Majeſtical.

Secale, (*Lat.*) Rie, a ſort of Grain.

Secant, (*i. e.* cutting; in *Geom.*) a Right-line, drawn from the Center of a Circle, thro' one end of a given Arch or Angle, till it meets or cuts another Line, call'd a *Tangent*, rais'd at the other end on the out-ſide.

Secession, a going aſide, a retiring, or withdrawing, a departing from a ſide, a revolting.

Secession of a Parliament, the Adjournment or breaking up of it.

To **Seclude**, to ſhut a-part from others, to ſhut out.

Seclusion, the Act of ſecluding.

A **Second**, one that backs or defends another, eſpecially in a Duel. A **Second** in Time, is the Sixtieth part of a Minute; and in *Aſtronomy*, the Sixtieth part of a Degree of any Circle.

To **Second**, to come in as a ſecond Perſon; to back, aid, or aſſiſt another; to favour or Countenance.

Second Axis, or **Diameter**. See *Conjugate of the Hyperbola*.

Second Captain, and Lieutenant in Second, one whoſe Company has been broke, and he is joyn'd to another, to act and ſerve under the Captain or Lieutenant of it: There are alſo Second Captains and Lieutenants of the Firſt Creation, that is, who were never ſo in other Companies.

Second Deliverance, a Writ that lies for one, who after a return of Cattel replevied, adjudged to him that Diſtrain'd them, by reaſon of a Fault in the Party that replevy'd; for the replevying of the ſame Cattel again, upon Security given for the Re-delivery of them, in caſe the Diſtreſs be juſtify'd.

Secondary, a Word us'd by Philoſophical Writers for Second; as *Secondary Cauſes*.

Secondary Circles, (in *Aſtron.*) all Circles, which interſect or cut one of the ſix greater Circles of the Sphere at Right Angles, as the Azimuths, or Vertical Circles, with reſpect to the *Horizon*, the Meridian and Hour-Circles to the Equinoctial, *&c.*

Secondary Circles, (in reference to the *Ecliptick*) or *Circles of Longitude of the Stars*, are ſuch as paſſing thro' the Poles of that great Circle, are at right Angles thereto, by the means of which, all Points in the Heavens are referr'd to the *Ecliptick*. That is, any Star, Plane, or other *Phænomenon*, is underſtood to be in that Point of the *Ecliptick*, which is cut by the Secondary Semi-Circle, which paſſes thro' ſuch Star or Plane.

Secondary Planets, are ſuch as move round others, whom they reſpect as the Center of their Motion, tho' they alſo move along with the *Primary Planets*, in their Yearly Courſe round the Sun; and theſe are alſo call'd the *Satellites*; which See.

A **Secondary**, the Second Man in any Place, or he that is next to any chief Officer; as the Secondaries of the Fine-Office, the Secondaries of the Pipe, and thoſe belonging to the Remembrancers in the Exchequer; the Secondaries of the Counters, who are the next Officers to the Sheriff of *London*, in each of the Priſons call'd *Counters*, &c.

Secondine. See *Secundine*.

Secrecy, or **Secretness**, the keeping of a Matter ſecret or private.

Secret, private, cloſe, hidden; cloſe, or that keeps counſel.

A **Secret**, a thing which few People know, or that ought to be kept private; a particular way, means, or knack, of which one is ignorant till ſhew'd by another.

Secretary, one that is employ'd in Writing Letters, Diſpatches, *&c.* for a Prince, Nobleman, or particular Society: Alſo one that attends upon an Ambaſſadour, Envoy, or Reſident for that purpoſe.

The **King's Secretaries**, certain Officers that Sign the Diſpatches of the Seal; alſo the Clerks of the King's Chamber and Cloſet.

Secretion, (*i. e.* ſeparating, or ſetting a-part from others) a Term us'd in *Philoſophy* and *Phyſick*, for the ſeparation of one Humour or Juice from another, in the Body of a Living-Creature or Plant, by means of Glands, or ſomething of the like Nature.

Sect, a Party profeſſing the ſame Opinion in Divinity or Philoſophy.

Secta ad Curiam, a Writ that lies againſt a Man, who refuſes to perform Suit, either to the County-Court, or Court-Baron.

Secta facienda per illam quæ habet eneciam partem, a Writ to oblige an Heireſs that has the Elder's part of the Co-heirs, to perform Service for all the Co-Parceners.

Secta unica tantum facienda pro pluribus hæreditatibus, a Writ which lies for that Heir who is diſtrained by the Lord, to more Suits than one, upon account of the Land of ſeveral Heirs deſcended to him.

Sectarian, belonging to a Schiſmatical Sect; as *A Sectarian Miniſter*.

Sectary, the Follower of a particular Sect, ſeparated from the Eſtabliſh'd Church.

Sectio Cæsarea, a Term in *Anatomy*. See *Hyſterotomotocia*.

Section, a cutting or dividing, the dividing of a thing, or part of a thing divided; a certain Diviſion in the Chapters of ſome Books. In *Mathematicks*, it ſignifies the Cutting of one Plane by another, or of a Solid by a Plane.

Conick Section, is the Figure made by the Solid Body of a Cone's being ſuppoſed to be cut by a Plane; and theſe Sections, or Figures, are generally counted Four in Number, *viz.* the *Circle*, *Ellipſis*, *Hyperbola*, and *Parabola*; which See under thoſe Articles.

Section of a Building, (in *Architect.*) is underſtood of the Profile or Draught of its Heights and Depths raiſed on the Plane, as if the whole Fabrick, or Building, were cut aſunder, to diſcover the In-ſide.

Sectis non faciendis, a Writ that lies for a Woman, who ought not to perform Suit of Court for her Dower.

Sector, an Inſtrument made of Wood, Ivory, Braſs, *&c.* having a Joynt, and ſometimes a Piece to turn out, to make a true Square with Lines of Sines, Tangents, Secants, Rumbs, Polygons, *&c.* ſo that it is of excellent uſe in all the practical Parts of the *Mathematicks,* and more eſpecially contriv'd for Aſtronomy, Projection of the Sphere, Navigation, Dialling, *&c.* as alſo for Fortification and Gunnery.

Sector of a Circle, is a part of a Circle, or a mixt Triangle, comprehended between two *Radii,* or Semi-Diameters, making an Angle at the Center, and an Arch, or part of the Circumference.

Sector of a Sphere, is a Conical Solid, whoſe *Vertex,* or Top ends in the Center of the Sphere, and its Baſe, or Bottom, is a Segment of the ſame Sphere.

Secular, belonging to a *Seculum,* or Age, *i. e.* the ſpace of an Hundred Years; alſo relating to this World, or Life; as *The Pope is a Secular Prince, the Secular Power,* &c. Alſo that is converſant in the World, without being engaged in a Monaſtick Life, or to obſerve the Rules of any Religious Order; as *A Secular Prieſt, a Biſhop*; ſo that in this laſt Senſe, the Term is oppos'd to *Regular*; which See.

Secular Games, one of the moſt ſolemn Feaſts that were Celebrated among the Ancient *Romans,* at the end of every Age, with Publick Sacrifices, Divertiſements, *&c.*

Secularity, the ſtate or condition of a Secular Perſon, a Secular Life.

Secularization, the Act of Secularizing.

To **Secularize,** to make Secular; as *To Secularize a Monk.*

Secunda ſuperoneratione Paſturæ, a Writ that lies where Admeaſurement of Paſture has been made, and he that firſt ſurcharged the Common, does again ſurcharge it, notwithſtanding the Admeaſurement.

Secundans, (in *Mathem.*) is an infinite Series, or Rank of Numbers, that begins from nothing, and proceeds as the Squares of Numbers in Arithmetical Proportion; as 0, 2, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, *&c.*

Secundary. See *Secondary.*

† **Secundation,** a ſeconding, forwarding, or making Proſperous.

Secundine, (*Lat.*) the Secundine, After-Birth, or After-Burden, conſiſting of Three Membranes, or Skins, Nam'd *Allantois, Amnion,* and *Chorion,* which cover a Child in the Womb, and are voided with the *Placenta* after the Delivery.

Secundum Naturam, (*i. e.* according to the Courſe of Nature) a Phraſe us'd by Phyſicians, when all things are duely performed, as in a ſtate of Health: On the contrary *Præter Naturam, i. e.* beſides Nature, ſignifies that all things are in an ill State.

Secure, that is out of danger, ſafe; fearleſs, or careleſs.

To **Secure,** to make ſecure, to ſave, to protect or ſhelter; to keep from, to ſeize on a Thing, to apprehend or lay hold of one, to clap him into Priſon.

Securidaca, (*Lat.*) a kind of Pulſe, call'd Ax-vetch, Hatchet-vetch, or Ax-wort.

Securitas de bono geſtu. See *Surety of the Peace.*

Securitate Pacis, a Writ that lies for one who is threatned Death or Danger, againſt him that ſo threatens; it is taken out of the Chancery, and directed to the Sheriff.

Securitatem inveniendo quod ſe non divertat ad partes exteras ſine licentia Regis, a Writ that lies for the King againſt any of his Subjects, to ſtay them from going out of his Kingdom without his Leave.

Security, Safety, the being out of Danger, Bail, or Surety for the payment of Money; Aſſurance, Unconcernedneſs, Careleſneſs.

Sedan, a Chair in which Perſons of Honour or Quality are uſually carry'd.

Sedate, that is of a quiet, peaceful, or moderate Temper, or Diſpoſition of Mind, compoſed, undiſturbed.

Sedative, that has an allaying, quieting, or aſſwaging Quality; as *Sedative Medicines, i. e.* ſuch as are effectual to give Reſt, and to allay or eaſe Pain.

Se defendendo, (*Law-Term*) a Plea for one that is charged with the Death of another, ſaying, He was forced to do what he did in his own Defence; the other ſo aſſaulting him that if he had not done as he did, he muſt have been in hazard of his own Life.

Sedentary, that ſits much, or works ſitting; that keeps at home, or ſeldom ſtirs abroad.

Sedentary Parliaments, (in *France*) thoſe that are fixt or ſettled in a Place.

Sedge, a kind of Weed.

Sediment, (*Lat.*) the Dregs, Grounds, or Lees, of any thing ſettling or ſinking down to the bottom.

Sedimentum Urinæ, the Sediment of Urine, certain Parts of the nouriſhing Juice, which being ſeparated from the Blood with the *Serum,* by reaſon of their Weight, ſink to the bottom of the Urine.

Sedition, Mutiny, popular Tumult, Riſing, or Uproar.

Seditious, apt, or tending to raiſe Sedition, Factious, Mutinous.

To **Seduce,** to Miſlead, Abuſe, Deceive, or Cheat; to Corrupt, or Debauch.

Seducement, or **Seduction,** the Act of Seducing, Miſleading, *&c.*

Sedulity, continual Care, Diligence, Earneſtneſs.

Sedulous, very careful or diligent, induſtrious; painful, earneſt, cloſe at Work.

Sedum, (*Lat.*) Houſe-Leek, or Sengreen, an Herb of a cooling and binding Quality, us'd in Feavers and Inflammations, to quench Thirſt and abate Heat.

See, (old Word) a Seat, ſtill us'd for the Seat or Dignity of a Biſhop or Arch-Biſhop.

Seed, a white, hot, ſpirituous, thick, clammy and ſaltiſh Humour, made out of the thinneſt part of the Blood in the Teſticles, and *Epididymides*: Alſo that Matter which in all Plants and Fruits is diſpoſed by Nature for the Propagation of the kind: It is figuratively apply'd to a Cauſe that produces ſome Effects; as *The Seeds of War, Vertue, Vice,* &c.

Seed-leap, or **Seed-lip,** the Hopper, or Veſſel, wherein Husband-men carry their Seed-Corn, at the time of Sowing.

Seel, or **Seeling,** (Sea-Term) the ſudden and violent tumbling of a Ship, ſometimes, to one ſide, and ſometimes to the other, when a Wave paſſes from under her ſides faſter than ſhe can drive away with it.

Lee-Seel, is when a Ship thus rolls to the Leeward, wherein there is no danger, tho' it be in a Storm, becauſe the Sea will preſently right her; but if ſhe Seels to the Windward there is fear, leaſt ſhe come over too ſhort, or ſuddenly, and ſo by the breaking of the Sea right into her, ſhe ſhould either Founder, or elſe have ſome of her upper Works carry'd away.

Seeling, (in *Falconry*) is the running of a Thread thro' the Eye-lids of a Hawk firſt taken; ſo that ſhe may ſee very little or not at all, to make her the better endure the Hood.

Seen, or **Spene,** a Country-Word for a Cow's Teat or Pap.

Seem, or **Seam of Glaſs,** See *Seam.*

Seer, a Perſon that ſees; the Prophets are call'd *Seers* in the Old Teſtament.

Seggrum, a ſort of Herb.

Segment, properly a paring, ſhred, or piece cut off from ſomething; a Term in *Mathematicks*; as a *Segment of a Circle,* which is part of a Circle, bounded by a Right Line, leſs than the Diameter, and by a part of the Circumference; or it is a Figure contain'd between a Chord and an Arch of the ſame Circle.

Segment of a Sphere, is a Portion of it, cut off by a Plane, in any part except the Center; ſo that the Baſe of ſuch a Segment muſt always be a Circle, and its Surface a part of that of the Sphere; the whole Segment being either greater or leſs than a *Hemiſphere*.

† **Segregation**, (*q. d.* a taking out of the Flock) a ſeparating, ſevering, or putting a-part.

Segreiant, (in *Heraldry*) a Term apply'd to Griffins, when drawn in a ſaliant, or leaping Poſture.

Seiant, (*Fr. i. e.* ſitting) a Term likewiſe us'd by *Heralds*, when a Lion, or other Beaſt, is repreſented in an Eſcutcheon ſitting like a Cat, with the Fore Feet ſtraight.

Seignior, or **Signior**, (*Ital.*) Lord, Maſter: In a Law Senſe, the Lord of the Fee, or of the Manour.

Grand Seignior, (*i. e.* great Lord) a Title uſually given to the Emperour of the *Turks*.

Seigniory, the Dominion, Juriſdiction, or Power of a Lord; Lordſhip.

Seigniorage, a Prerogative of the Queen, whereby ſhe Challenges Allowance for Gold and Silver brought in the Maſs to be Coin'd.

Seimbole, a Pipe, or half a Tun of Wine.

Seiriaſis, an Inflammation in the Head, which proceeds from exceſſive Heat, and happens chiefly to young Children. See *Siriaſis*.

Seiſin, (*Fr.* in Common-Law) poſſeſſion of, or a Right to Lands or Tenements, which is twofold, *viz. Seiſin in Fact*, and *Seiſin in Law*; the former is an Actual taking of Poſſeſſion in Perſon, and the latter when ſomething is done which the Law accounts a **Seiſin**; as an Inrolment, *&c.*

Seiſina habenda quia Rex habuit annum, diem & vaſtum, a Writ that lies for delivery of Seiſin to the Lord, of his Lands or Tenements, after the King, by Virtue of his Prerogative, has had the Year, Day and Waſte.

Seizable, that may be ſeized.

To **Seize**, to take or lay hold of, to take by force or wrongfully.

To **Seize**, or **Seaſe**, (in Sea-Language) to make faſt or bind; eſpecially to faſten two Ropes together with Rope-Yarn, *&c.* Alſo the faſtening of a Block or Pulley at the end of a Pendant, Tackle, or Garnet, *&c.* is call'd *Seizing*.

The **Boat's Seizing**, is a Rope tied to a Ring, or little Chain in the fore-ſhip of the Boat, by which means it is faſten'd to the Ship's ſide in a Harbour.

Seized of, a Law-Word, for poſſeſſed of.

Seizing, (in *Falconry*) is ſaid of a Hawk's taking any thing in her Claws and holding it faſt.

Seizure, Seizing, Diſtreſs, Attachment; as *To make Seizure*, *i. e.* to ſeize, or take away prohibited Goods.

Seker, (old Word) in like manner.

Selago, (*Lat.*) an Herb like Savin, anciently much us'd in the curing of Eye-Sores; Hedge-Hyſſop.

Selah, or **Sela**, (*Heb.*) a Note of Muſick, more eſpecially us'd in *David*'s Pſalms; ſome take it for a Note of Obſervation, ſome for a kind of Pauſe, or Reſt, and others for the lifting up of the Voice.

Select, choſen out of others, choice.

To **Select**, to pick out, to cull.

Selenites, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Stone, the brightneſs of which was heretofore thought to encreaſe and decreaſe, according to the Courſe of the Moon: 'Tis now call'd *Mirrour-Stone*, or *Muſcovy-Glaſs*, becauſe it repreſents the Image of that which is ſet behind it, and that Country affords great ſtore of it.

Selenitium, a ſort of Ivy, an Herb.

Selenium, or **Selenogonium**, a ſort of Piony; a Plant, ſo call'd from its being helpful to Lunatick Perſons.

Selenographick Charts. See *Charts Selenographick.*

Selenography, a Deſcription of the Face of the Moon, as diſtinguiſhed by Spots, *&c.* which may be ſeen by help of a Teleſcope.

Self-heal, an excellent Herb for Wounds, either inward or outward.

Selander, **Sellander**, or **Solander**, a dry Scab, growing in the very bent of the Ham of a Horſe's hinder Leg.

Selibra, (*Lat.*) half a Pound, or Six Ounces.

Sella Curulis, the Curule Chair, or Chair of State, adorned with Ivory, on which the great Magiſtrates of *Rome* had a Right to ſit and be carry'd in a Chariot.

Sella Equina, ſeu Turcica, ſeu Sphenoides, (in *Anat.*) a part of the Brain made up of Four Proceſſes of the *Os Sphenoides*: It contains the *Glandula Pituitaria*, and in Brutes the *Rete Mirabile*.

Sella Solida, a Chair or Seat, made of a piece of Wood, on which the *Roman* Augurs, or Sooth-ſayers ſate, when they were taking their Obſervations.

Sellery, or **Celery**, an Herb, which being brought up in a hot Bed, and afterwards tranſplanted into rich Ground, is uſually eaten as an excellent Winter-Sallet.

Selvage, the outmoſt edge of Linnen-Cloth.

Sem, or **Shem**, (*Heb.* a Name, or Renowned) the eldeſt of *Noah*'s three Sons, whom ſome think to be the ſame with *Melchiſedech*.

Semblable, (*Fr.*) ſeeming, likely.

Semblance, appearance, likeneſs, ſhew; as *There was not the leaſt Semblance of it.*

Semeioſis, (*Gr.*) a noting, or marking: Among *Phyſicians* it is taken for an Obſervation or Remark, whereby ſome things being diſcover'd, they find out others that were unknown. See *Diagnoſis*.

Semeiotica, that part of Phyſick which treats of the Signs of Health and Sickneſs, enabling the Phyſician to make probable Gueſſes about the Conſtitution and State of his Patient.

Semen, (*Lat.*) Seed or Grain, the Seed of Living-Creatures, or Plants.

Semen Veneris, the Scum of Braſs ſo termed by ſome Chymiſts.

Sementinæ Feriæ, (among the *Romans*) certain Feaſts appointed in Seed-time, in order to pray to the Gods, to vouchſafe them a plentiful Harveſt.

Semets, (according to Dr. *Grew*) are the *Apices* of the Attire of a Plant. See *Apices*.

Semi-breve, or **Semi-brief**, a Muſical Note of half the Quantity of the *Breve*, or *Brief*, containing two Minims, four Crotchets, *&c.* See *Brief*.

Semi-Circle, one half of a Circle, bounded by the Diameter, and half the Circumference. Alſo a Mathematical Inſtrument made of Braſs, with an Index, Sights, Box and Needle, *&c.* divided into 180 Degrees, being half the *Theodolite*; which See.

Semi-Circular, belonging to, or made in the ſhape of a *Semi-Circle*.

Semi-Circular Muſcles. See *Claudent Muſcles*.

Semi-Colon, a half Colon, a ſtop or Point in a Sentence between a *Comma* and a *Colon*; which is thus marked (;) expreſſing a Pauſe greater than the former, and leſs than the latter.

Semi-Congius, a Meaſure of half a Gallon: See *Congius*.

Semi-Cotyla, half a *Cotyla*. See *Cotyla*.

Semi-Cubical Paraboloid, (in *Geom.*) is a Curve, or crooked-lin'd Figure, whoſe *Ordinates* are in Subtriplicate of the Duplicate Proportion of the Diameter; that is, the Cubes of the Ordinates are as the Squares of the Diameters.

Semi-Cubitus, half a Cubit in Meaſure.

Semi-Cupium, (*i. e.* a half-Bath) a Bath which reaches up the Navel of thoſe that ſit in it.

Semi-Diameter, (in *Mathem.*) half the Diameter, or a Line drawn from the Center of a Circle to any Point of the Circumference: It is alſo ſometimes taken for half the Diameter of any other Figure, and otherwiſe call'd *Radius*.

Semi-Diapaſon, a Term in *Muſick*, ſignifying a defective, or imperfect *Octave*.

Semi-Diapente, an imperfect *Fifth*.

Semi-Ditone, the leſſer *Third*, having its Terms, as Six to Five.

Semi-Dolium, a Veſſel containing half a Tun; a Pipe.

Semi-Fibulæus, (in *Anat.*) the Name of a Muſcle of the Body, the ſame as *Peroneus Secundus*.

Semi-fiſtular Flowers, are ſuch, whoſe upper part reſembles a Pipe, cut off Obliquely; as in *Ariſtolochia* or *Birth-wort*.

Semi-Lunares Valvulæ. See *Sigmoidales*.

Semi-Membranoſus, a Muſcle of the Leg, ſo call'd, from its being half Tendinous and Membrane like, lying immediately under the *Semi-nervoſus*: It ariſes from the Protuberance or Knob of the *Os Iſchium*, and is inſerted to the Superiour part of the upper Appendix of the Bone call'd *Tibia*, backwards.

Semi-Modius, half a Buſhel.

Semi-Nervoſus, or **Semi-Tendinoſus,** a Muſcle of the Thigh, ſo nam'd from its being half-Tendinous and Nerve-like: It takes its riſe from the outward part of the Knob of the *Os Iſchium*, and is inſerted to the *Tibia*, immediately below the end of the Muſcle call'd *Gracilis*.

Semi-Obolus, half an *Obolus*. See *Obolus*.

Semipedal, conſiſting of half a Foot in Meaſure.

Semi-Quadrat, or **Semi-Quartile,** (in *Aſtrol.*) a new Aſpect, invented by *Kepler*, when two Planets are diſtant from each other 45 Degrees, or 1 Sign and 14 Degrees, which is the fourth Part of the Semi-Circle.

Semi-Quaver, a Note in *Muſick*, containing half the quantity of the Quaver.

Semi-Quintile, an Aſpect of the Planets, when they are at the diſtance of 36 Degrees one from another.

Semi-Sextile, another Aſpect of the Planets, when diſtant one from another 30 Degrees, or one Sign; and it is thus marked SS.

Semi-Speculum, a Surgeon's Inſtrument, to widen a Wound in the Neck of the Bladder.

Semi-Spinatus, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle which ſeems to be a Continuation of the *Sacer*, and may not improperly be call'd *Tranſverſalis Dorſi*: It ariſes from all the Tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ*, or Turning-Joynts of the Breaſt, and paſſing Obliquely upwards, is inſerted to the upper Spines of the ſaid *Vertebræ*.

Semiſſis, or **Golden Drachmal,** a *Roman* Gold-Coin, worth 7 *s.* 6 *d.* in *Engliſh* Money.

Semi-Tendinoſus. See *Semi-Nervoſus*.

Semi-Tertian Ague, a kind of Ague mixt of a Tertian and a Quotidian.

Semi-Tone, (in *Muſick*) a half Tone, of which there are two ſorts, *viz.* a Greater and a Leſſer; the *Enharmonical Dieſis*, being the Difference between them.

Semi-Vowels, certain Conſonants ſo call'd, becauſe they have half the ſound of Vowels; as *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, &c.

Semi-Uncia, or **Semuncia,** (*Lat.*) half an Ounce.

Seminal Leaves, (among *Herbaliſts*) are two ſmall, plain, ſoft, and undivided Leaves, which come up, or ſhoot forth, at firſt, from the greateſt part of all Seeds that are ſown in the Earth; which Leaves are uſually very different from thoſe of the ſucceeding Plant, in Size, Figure, Surface, and Poſition.

Seminalia Vaſa. See *Vaſa Seminalia*.

Seminalis, the Herb Knot-Graſs, or Swine-Graſs.

Seminariſt, one that is brought up, or taken out of a Seminary or College.

Seminary, a Seed-Plot, or Nurſery, for the raiſing of young Trees or Plants: It is alſo figuratively taken for a School or College, which is a Nurſery of Learning, and particularly for a College ſet a-part for the training up of Prieſts of the *Romiſh* Church, who were to propagate their Doctrine in *England*, or other Proteſtant Countries, and were thence call'd Seminary Prieſts.

Seminifick, that makes or breeds Seed.

Semis, or **Semiſſis,** (among the *Romans*) half a Pound Weight, ſix Ounces, or the half of any entire thing diviſible into twelve Parts: It is uſually taken by Apothecaries for half an Ounce.

Semita Luminoſa, (*i. e.* the ſhining Path) a Name given by Mr. *Childrey* to a kind of bright Track in the Heavens, which a little before the Vernal Equinox (*ſays he*) may be ſeen about ſix a Clock at Night reaching from the Weſtern edge of the Horizon, up towards the *Pleiades*, or Seven Stars. This *Phænomenon* is plainly ſeen with us about the beginning of *October*, and towards the end of *February*.

Semper-vivum, the Herb Sengreen, Aygreen, or Houſe-Leek.

Sempiternal, perpetual, continual, endleſs, everlaſting.

Semuncia, half an Ounce; alſo among the *Romans*, half the twelfth Part, or the twenty fourth Part of any thing.

Sena, the Leaves of a Shrub, growing in *Syria*, *Perſia*, *Arabia*, and other Eaſtern Countries, good to Purge Cholerick, Phlegmatick, and Melancholick Humours.

Senacherib, (*Heb.* the Bramble of Deſtruction) a King of *Aſſyria*, who made War againſt *Hezekiah*, King of *Judah*.

Senate, (among the *Romans*) was a Body conſiſting of Counſellors of State, appointed to give Advice to thoſe who had the Soveraign Authority veſted in them: Alſo the Houſe or Place where the Senators aſſembled; whence the Word is taken to ſignify a Parliament, the Court of Aldermen in a City, &c.

Senator, a Member of the Senate, a Parliament-Man, an Alderman: The Senators were ſo call'd by the *Romans*, from their advanced Age, in Imitation of the *Greeks*, who ſtyl'd their Senate *Geruſia*, *i. e.* an Aſſembly of Old Men.

Senatorian, belonging to a Senator.

To **Send,** to cauſe a Perſon to go, or a thing to be carry'd: In Sea-Language, a Ship is ſaid *To Send*, or *To ſend much that Way*, when under Sail or at Anchor, ſhe falls with her Head or Stern deep into the *Trough of the Sea*, *i. e.* the Hollow between two Waves.

Sendal, a kind of thin *Cyprus*-Silk.

Senecio, an Herb growing on Walls and Tiles, with a Gray Down, like Old Mens Hair; Groundſel, which is good for Inflammations of the Paps, and the King's Evil.

Seneſcallo & Mareſchallo quod non teneant placita de libero tenemento, &c. a Writ directed to the Steward, or Marſhal of *England*, forbidding them to take Cognizance of any Action in their Court that concerns Free-hold, Debt, or Covenant.

Seneſchal, or **Seneſhal,** (*Fr.*) the chief Juſtice, or Magiſtrate of a certain Precinct in *France*: Alſo the Steward of a Court; as *The Lord High Steward of England*. See *Steward*.

Sengreen, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd Houſe-Leek.

Senior, (*Lat.*) Elder.

Seniority, Eldership, Precedency: In *Military* Affairs, it is taken for the order of Time, ſince the firſt raiſing of a Regiment, or an Officer's receiving his Commiſſion: Thus the Colonels of Horſe, Command by the Seniority of their Commiſſions, but thoſe of Foot, have Precedency and Command, according to the Seniority of their Regiments.

Senſation, (in *Philoſ.*) the Impreſſion that Objects make upon the Senſes, or the perceiving of things by the Senſes, from whence they are convey'd to the Underſtanding.

Senſe, the Faculty of a Living-Creature, whereby it receives the Impreſſion of outward Objects: Alſo an Affection or Paſſion of the Soul; Reaſon, Judgment, Wit, Opinion, Signification, Meaning: It is alſo ſometimes taken for Senſuality or Brutiſhneſs; as *To gratify one's Senſes.* The Five Natural *Senſes* are Hearing, Seeing, Feeling, Taſting and Smelling.

Common-Senſe, thoſe general Notions that ariſe in the Minds of Men, by which they know, or apprehend things after the ſame manner.

Senſeleſs, that has no Senſe or Feeling; alſo void of Reaſon, Fooliſh, Impertinent.

Senſibility, or **Senſibleneſs**, the quality of being ſenſible.

Senſible, that falls within the Compaſs of the Senſes; that may be felt or perceived; alſo that feels, apt to perceive, apprehenſive; that is of good Senſe or Judgment.

Senſible Horizon. See *Horizon.*

Senſible Point. See *Point Senſible.*

Senſitive, that has the Faculty of Feeling or Perceiving; as The *Senſitive Soul.*

Senſitive Plant, or **Chaſte Plant**, an admirable Plant in *America*, ſo call'd, becauſe when touch'd, the Leaves hang down and cloſe up together, as if they were withered and dead; but as ſoon as the Hand is remov'd, it ſpreads it ſelf open and flouriſhes again.

Botanick Writers mention many kinds of theſe Plants, whoſe Frame is ſo nice and tender, that at the leaſt Touch, they'll contract or draw together their Leaves or Flowers, ſome of which do it with Heat, and others with Cold.

Senſorium Commune, (in *Anat.*) the Seat of the Common Senſe, that part of the Brain, where the Nerves from the Organs of all the Senſes are terminated, or end; which is the beginning of the *Medulla Oblongata.*

Senſory, the Organ or Inſtrument of Senſe; as the Eye of Seeing, the Ear of Hearing, *&c.*

Senſual, Voluptuous, given to Pleaſures, Carnal or Fleſhly.

Senſuality, a gratifying or pleaſing the Senſes, a giving one's ſelf up to unlawful Pleaſures, a letting looſe the Reins of the Carnal Appetite.

Sentence, a certain number of Words joyn'd together, a Witty or Wiſe Saying, a Judgment or Decree of a Court of Juſtice.

Sententious, full of pithy Sentences.

Sentiment, *(Fr.)* Thoughts, Mind, Opinion, Inclination, Paſſion.

Sentinel, or **Sentry**, a private Soldier taken out of the Corps de Guard, and plac'd in a Convenient Poſt, to ſtand and watch carefully, for the Security of the ſaid Guard, or of any Body of Troops, or Poſt, to prevent Surprize from the Enemy.

Sentinel Perdue, a Sentinel ſet near an Enemy, in ſome very dangerous Poſt, where he is in hazard of being loſt.

Sentis, *(Lat.)* a Brier, Bramble, or Thorn, the Dog-Brier or Blackberry-Buſh.

Senvy, the Plant of whoſe Seed Muſtard is made.

Separability, *(Lat.)* the quality of that which is ſeparable.

Separable, that may be ſeperated.

Separate, diſtinct, particular, different.

To **Separate**, to ſever, part, divide or put aſunder.

Separatio. See *Diaſtole.*

Separation, the Act of ſeparating or putting aſunder; Divorce or parting of Man and Wife; In *Aſtrology*, it is when two Planets have been in Conjunction or Partile Aſpect, and the lighter by reaſon of its ſwifter Motion is going out of the Moiety of both their Orbs.

Separatiſt, one that ſeparates or withdraws himſelf from the Communion of the Eſtabliſhed Church; a Schiſmatick or Sectary.

Separatory, a Surgeon's Inſtrument to pick ſplinters of Bones out of a Wound: Alſo a Chymical Veſſel for ſeparating Oil from Water.

Sephyros, (in ſome *Phyſical* Writers) a hard and dry Impoſtume, an hard Inflammation of the Womb.

Sepia, *(Gr.)* the black Cuttle or Cuttle-Fiſh, whoſe Blood is as black as Ink.

Seps, *(Gr.)* a venomous Serpent or Eft, upon whoſe ſtroke or biting the Fleſh and very Bones rot; alſo the Horn-fretter or Horn-worm, an Inſect.

Septana, *(Lat.)* a Septan Feaver, an intermitting Feaver, that returns every Seventh Day; or a Feaver that finiſhes its Courſe in Seven Days.

Septangle, or **Septangled Figure**, (in *Geom.*) a Figure that has Seven Angles and as many Sides; the ſame as *Heptagon.*

Septangular, belonging to ſuch a Figure.

September, one of the Twelve Months of the Year, ſo call'd as being the Seventh from *March.*

Septenarius, *(Lat.)* the Number of Seven, a Verſe of Seven Feet.

Septenary, belonging to Seven, or containing Seven in Number.

A **Septenary**, Seven Years of one's Life.

Septennial, belonging to the Space or Age of Seven Years.

Septentarius, *(Lat.)* a Conſtellation in the Northern Hemiſphere conſiſting of Thirty Stars.

Septentrio, the Seven Stars, or Conſtellation Nam'd *Charles-wain*; the North-Part of the World, the North-Coaſt, Pole, or Wind.

Septentrional, belonging to the North, Northern.

Septentrional Signs, the firſt ſix Signs of the *Zodiack*, ſo call'd, becauſe they Decline from the Equator towards the North; being the ſame with *Boreal Signs.*

Septica, (*Gr.* among Phyſicians) ſuch things as by a miſchievous Heat and ſharpneſs corrupt and rot the Fleſh; which are otherwiſe termed *Putrefacientia.*

Septieme, *(Fr.)* a ſeventh or ſequence of ſeven Cards, at the Game of *Picket.*

Septifolium, *(Lat.)* the Herb Setfoil, Tormentil, or Aſh-weed.

Septimarian, a Weekly Officer in Monaſteries.

Septinervia Plantago, *(Lat.)* the common Plantane, an Herb that has Seven Fibres or Strings.

Septuaceſſis, a *Roman* Coin, containing 70 Aſſes, and equal to 4 *s.* 4 *d. ob.* in *Engliſh Money.*

Septuagenary, belonging to the Number of Seventy, or Seventy Years Old.

Septuageſima, the third *Sunday* before the firſt *Sunday* in *Lent*; ſo call'd, as being about Seventy Days from *Eaſter.*

Septuageſimal, belonging to Septuageſima.

The **Septuagint**, or **Septuagint-Bible**, the moſt Authentick *Greek* Tranſlation of the Sacred Writings of the Old Teſtament, by the Seventy two *Jewiſh* Elders, at the appointment of *Ptolomey Philadelphus*, King of Egypt.

Septum, *(Lat.)* a Coat, or Fold for Sheep; any Place paled in, or incloſed; a Cloſe or Park.

Septum Auris, (in *Anat.*) the Drum of the Ear.

Septum Cordis, that fleſhy part of the Heart, which divides the right Ventricle from the left.

Septum Lucidum, or **Speculum Lucidum**, a kind of Partition, which diſtinguiſhes the Ventricles of the Brain, ſo nam'd from its Thinneſs and Tranſparency.

Septum Narium, that part which ſeparates the Noſtrils one from another.

Septum Tranſverſum, the Diaphragm, or Midriff.

Septuncial, belonging to Seven Ounces.

Septunx, a Weight of Seven Ounces; alſo among the *Romans*, Seven Parts of any whole or entire Thing, divided into Twelve.

Sepulchral, belonging to a Grave or Funeral.

Sepulchre, a Burying-place, Grave, or Tomb.

Sepulture, a burying or laying in the Ground; Interrment, Burial.

Sequatur ſub ſuo periculo, a Writ that lies where a Summons *ad Warrantiſandum* is awarded, and the Sheriff returns, That he has nothing whereby he may be ſummoned; then goes out an *Alias & Pluries*, and, if he do not come at the *Pluries*, this Writ is iſſued forth.

Sequel, a Conſequence or Concluſion, a continued Succeſſion.

Sequence, a following of things in Order, one juſt after another, particularly a ſet of Cards of the ſame Suit or Colour.

Sequeſter, (among the *Romans*) a Mediator or Umpire betwixt two Parties, a Sollicitor of a Proceſs at Law, an Attorney or Proctor: Alſo a Procurer of Voices in the Election of Officers, or a Corrupter of Witneſſes.

To **Sequeſter**, to ſeparate, ſever, or put aſunder; to withdraw, or retire from the World. In the Civil Law, a Widow is ſaid *To Sequeſter*, when ſhe comes to Court, and Diſclaims to have any thing to do with her deceaſed Husband's Eſtate.

In Common Law, To **Sequeſter**, or **Sequeſtrate**, is to ſeparate a thing in Controverſy, from the Poſſeſſion of both Parties that contend for it.

Sequeſtration, the Act of Sequeſtrating or diſpoſing of a thing contended for, which is either *Voluntary*, when done by conſent of each Party; or *Neceſſary*, being that which the Judge does of his own Authority, whether the Parties will or not: It is alſo taken for the Act of the Ordinary diſpoſing of Goods and Chattels of a deceaſed Perſon, whoſe Eſtate no Man will meddle with: Alſo the gathering of the Fruits of a void Benefice to the uſe of the next Incumbent.

Sequeſtration, is alſo a Term much uſ'd in the time of the Civil Wars under King *Charles* I. for a ſeizing upon the Rents of the Eſtates of thoſe that were then call'd *Delinquents*, for the uſe of the pretended Common-wealth.

Sequeſtrator, or **Sequeſtree**, the third Perſon, who is intruſted with the keeping of a thing in Controverſy between two Parties: Alſo an Officer that receiv'd the Rents of the Eſtates of Recuſants and Delinquents.

Sequeſtro habendo, a Judicial Writ for diſſolving a Sequeſtration of the Fruits of a Benefice made by a Biſhop at the Queen's Command, thereby to force a Parſon to appear at another's Suit: For the Parſon, upon his Appearance, may have this Writ for the Diſcharge of the Sequeſtration.

Seraglio, (*Ital.*) a Prince's Palace among the Eaſtern Nations, eſpecially that of the Emperour of the *Turks*, where his Concubines are kept, a Retinue or Train of Women.

Seraph, a *Turkiſh* Gold Coin, worth about Five Shillings Sterling.

Seraphical, or **Seraphick**, belonging to, or becoming the Seraphims, Angelical, Divine; as *A Seraphick Love*.

Seraphim, the higheſt Order of Angels, ſo call'd from the fervency of their Love to God; the Word in *Hebrew*, ſignifying fiery or burning.

Serapias, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd Dog-ſtones, or Rag-wort.

Seraſquier, or **Seraskier**, (among the *Turks*) a kind of General, or Commander in chief of all the Military Forces in *Europe*.

Seravitian Marble, a ſort of Marble, having Aſh-coloured Spots, and ſo nam'd from *Seravitia*, a Town of *Italy*, near which it is found.

Sercil-Feathers, (in a Hawk) thoſe that are call'd Pinions in other Fowl.

Sere, (in *Falconry*) the Yellow between the Beak and Eyes of a Hawk.

Serein, (*Fr.*) a dampiſh and unwholeſome Vapour, that falls after Sun-ſet in hot Countries; a kind of Mildew.

Serenade, Night-Muſick, eſpecially that which is performed by a Lover to Charm his Miſtreſs, at her Door, or under her Window.

Serene, (*Lat.*) clear, fair, or bright, that is without Clouds or Rain, chearful, calm, quiet.

Moſt Serene, a Title of Honour given to Soveraign Princes or their Children, and to ſome States, or Common-Wealths.

Serenity or **Sereneneſs**, clearneſs of the Sky, fair Weather, calmneſs of Mind, chearfulneſs of Looks. The Title of *Your Serenity* is uſ'd in ſpeaking or writing to ſome Princes or Chief Magiſtrates of Common-Wealths.

Sergaſſo, an Herb ſomewhat like Samphire, of a Yellow Colour, and bearing an empty Berry, like a Gooſe-berry: It lies ſo thick on the Sea, near the Iſland of *Maco*, that it hinders the Paſſage of Ships, unleſs they be carry'd with a ſtrong Wind.

Serge, a ſort of Woollen Stuff.

Sergeant, an Officer in a Corporation that arreſts People for Debt. Alſo an inferiour Officer in a Company of Foot-Soldiers, or Troop of Horſe, who ſometimes Commands ſmall Detachments; His particular Duty is to ſee Men keep their due Diſtances in Rank and File, to receive and carry Orders, to go the Rounds, &c.

Sergeant at Law or **Sergeant of the Coif**, a Learned Lawyer of the higheſt Degree in the Common Law, as a Doctor is in the Civil: They have the Court of Common Pleas ſet a-part for themſelves, and alſo Liberty to Plead in other Courts, where the Judges call them Brothers, and hear them with great Reſpect: Alſo a Griffin ſo termed in *Heraldry*. See *Coif*.

Sergeant-Counters. See *Counters*.

Sergeants at Arms, certain Officers whoſe Buſineſs it is to wait on the King, to arreſt Traytors or Perſons of Quality offending, to attend the Lord High Steward of *England* ſitting upon the Tryal of a Peer; as alſo on the two Houſes of Parliament, on the Lord Chancellour or Lord Keeper, on the Lord High Treaſurer, &c.

Sergeants of the Mace, Officers in the City of *London*, and other Towns Corporate, that attend the Mayor or other Chief Magiſtrate for Houſe-hold Service or Matters of Juſtice.

Sergeanty, (in Common Law) a Service that cannot be due to any Lord from his Tenant, but only to the King or Queen; and this Tenure is either Grand or Petty: *Grand Sergeanty* is, where a Man holds certain Lands of the King by the Perſonal Service of carrying his Banner or Lance, or leading his Horſe; or being his Champion, Carver, Butler, &c. at his Coronation: *Petty Sergeanty* is, where one becomes Tenant to the King, by yielding him Yearly ſome ſmall Thing towards his Wars; as a Buckler, Arrow, Bow, &c.

All *Tenures* are now turn'd into Free and Common *Soccage* by Stat. 12 *Car.* 2. but the Honourary Services of Grand Sergeanty are therein excepted.

Series, *(Lat.)* Order, Courſe, continued Succeſſion of Things.

Infinite Series, (in *Algebra)* certain Progreſſions or Ranks of Quantities orderly proceeding, which make continual Approaches to, and if infinitely continued, would become equal to what is enquired after.

Serinus, the Siskin, a ſort of Bird.

Serious, ſober, grave; important, ſolid; ſincere, true, earneſt.

Seriphium, a kind of Sea-wormwood, an Herb ſo call'd from the Iſland of *Seriphus,* where it grows plentifully.

Seris, the Herb Cichory or Endive.

Serle's Scale, a Mathematical Inſtrument made of Wood or Braſs, with Lines fitted to the Art of Dialling.

† **Sermocination,** *(Lat.)* communing, talking, or holding a Diſcourſe.

Sermonium, (in old Records) a kind of Interlude or Hiſtorical Play, which the Inferiour Orders of the Clergy, aſſiſted by Boys and Children, us'd to Act in the Body of the Church, ſuitable to the Solemnity of ſome high Proceſſion-Day.

Sermountain, a ſort of Herb.

Seron of Almonds, the quantity of Two Hundred Weight: Of Anis-ſeeds from 3 to 4 C: Of Caſtle-Soap from 2½ C to 3¾ C.

Serosity, (*Lat.* among Phyſicians) Wateriſhneſs, wateriſh Matter; more-eſpecially apply'd to the thinner or wateriſh Part of the Maſs of Blood.

Serous, belonging to the Humour call'd *Serum,* Wateriſh.

Serpent, a venomous Creature crawling on the Ground, and in ſhape reſembling an Eel, as a Snake, Adder, Viper, *&c.* Alſo a Conſtellation, or Company of Stars in our Northern Hemiſphere: Alſo a kind of Fire-work or Squib.

Serpentarius. See *Ophiuchus.*

Serpentary, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd Dragons-wort, or Vipers-Graſs.

Serpentary-Wood, a kind of Wood that grows in *Malabar,* a Country of Eaſt-*India,* and is commended for its Virtue in expelling Poiſon.

Serpentine, belonging to a Serpent, going in and out, or winding about.

Serpentine Line, a crooked winding Line, that incloſes it ſelf continually, as it were a Serpent wrapt up in Folds. See *Spiral Line.*

Serpentine Powder, a weak ſort of Gun-powder that is not Corned, and will not keep long at Sea.

Serpentine Stone, a kind of Marble.

Serpentine Verses, Verſes that begin and end with the ſame Word; ſo call'd, becauſe they run in a manner into themſelves, as Serpents are pictured, with the Tail in the Mouth; ſuch are the following Verſes, *viz.*

Ambo florentes ætatibus, Arcades ambo,
Creſcit amor Nummi, quantum ipſa Pecunia Creſcit.

A **Serpentine,** (in *Chymiſtry)* a long Pipe made of Tin, or Copper tinned, which ſerves for the ſubtilizing of Spirits, and takes Name from its Shape, becauſe it winds and turns as it riſes.

Serpet, a ſort of Ruſh of which Baskets are made.

Serpheta, a Word us'd by ſome Chymiſts for a Medicine that diſſolves the Stone in a Man's Body.

Serphus, *(Gr.)* a kind of Vermin like an Ant.

Serpigo, *(Lat.)* a Tetter, or Ring-worm.

Serpyllum, a kind of wild, or running Betony, or wild Thyme that grows on Hills and dry Grounds.

Serra, a Saw, a known Tool us'd by Carpenters, Joyners, *&c.* Alſo a certain Fiſh.

Serrata, an Herb call'd Water-Germander, or *Engliſh* Treacle.

Serration, (in *Surgery)* the Sawing of Bones.

Serratula, Saw-wort, an Herb.

Serratus, Major Anticus, (in *Anat.)* a Muſcle which ariſes from the Root of the *Scapula,* or Shoulder-Blade, and is inſerted to the Eight upper Ribs, ſide-ways, by certain *Digituli,* or diſtinct fleſhy Portions, which reſemble the Teeth of a Saw.

Serratus Minor Anticus, a Muſcle that takes its riſe from the Proceſs of the Shoulder-blade call'd *Coracoides,* and is let into the Bony part of the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Ribs.

Serratus Inferior Posticus, a Muſcle of the *Thorax,* or Cheſt, which is continued not only from the Spines of the *Vertebra's* of the Loins, but alſo from all thoſe of the *Thorax,* till it comes to its jagged Termination, at the bending of the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and the end of the Twelfth Ribs.

Serratus Superior Posticus, a Muſcle of the *Thorax,* which lies immediately under the *Rhomboides:* It ſprings from two lower Spines of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck, and Three upper ones of the Cheſt; but is implanted at the bending of the Second, Third, and Fourth Ribs, by ſo many diſtinct fleſhy Endings, ſhap'd like the Teeth of a Saw; whence its Name.

Sertula Campana, the Herb Melilot or Claver.

Servage, a Word us'd in ſome old Statutes for Service.

To **Serve,** to attend, or wait on; to do ſervice, or kindneſs.

To **Serve a Battery,** (in the Art of War) is to ſee that the Guns play well.

To **Serve a Rope,** (in Sea-Language) to roll Sinnet, Rope-Yarn, or a piece of Canvas, *&c.* faſt round about the Rope, to preſerve it from galling or fretting in any ſuſpected Part.

Servant, a Man or Woman that ſerves another; alſo a Lover.

Servi, *(Lat.)* Servants, Bond-men or Slaves. In our old Records, it is taken for ſervile Tenants, pure Villains, or Villains in Groſs, who without any determined Tenure of Land, were appointed by the Lord to ſuch ſervile Works as he thought fit, and receiv'd their Wages or Maintenance at his Diſcretion: In this reſpect they were diſtinguiſh'd from *Villani*; which See.

Service, the ſtate or condition of a Servant, the employ of one that ſerves the Queen either at home or in the Wars; Good Turn or Office, Reſpect; the uſe that is made of a thing: Alſo a courſe or certain Number of Diſhes ſerv'd up to Table; alſo a Term at Tennis-Play.

Service or **Divine-Service,** Adoration or profound Reverence given to God, the Form of Publick Worſhip in the Church; particularly the Common Prayer, with other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England.*

Service or **Sorb-Apple**; a ſort of Fruit.

Serviceable, ready to ſerve one, or to do him a good Turn; uſeful, profitable.

Serviens Villæ, See *Præpoſitus Villæ.*

Servientibus, certain Writs relating to Servants and their Maſters breaking the Statute-Laws made againſt their Abuſes.

Servile, belonging to a Servant, or to Bondage; Servant-like, ſlaviſh, mean, pitiful, baſe.

Servility, or **Servileneſs,** the Quality or Condition of a Servant, ſlaviſhneſs, ſlaviſh Humour, mean Spirit.

Serving-man's Joy, an Herb. See *Rue.*

Servitiis acquietandis, a Judicial Writ that lies for one diſtrained for Services to *F,* who owes and performs to *R,* for the acquittal of ſuch Services.

Servitium, *(Lat.)* Service, Bondage: In a Law-ſenſe, that Service which the Tenant owes to his Lord, upon account of his Fee.

Servitium Forinſecum, is that Service which is due to the King or Queen; and *Servitium Intrinſecum*, that which is owing to the Chief Lord of the Manour.

Servitium Regale, Royal Service, or the Rights and Prerogatives that within ſuch a Manour belong to the King, if Lord of it; which were generally reckon'd to be Six in Number, *viz.* 1 Power of Judicature in Matters of Property. 2 Power of Life and Death in Felonies and Murders. 3 a Right in Waifs and Strays. 4. Aſſeſments or laying of Taxes. 5 Coining of Money. 6 Aſſize of Bread, Beer, Weights and Meaſures. All theſe entire Privileges were annexed to ſome Manours in their Grant from the King, and were ſometimes made over to Religious Houſes.

Servitour, a Serving-Man or Waiter; a poor Univerſity-Scholar that attends others for his Maintenance.

Servitours of Bills, Servants or Meſſengers belonging to the Marſhal of the Queen's Bench, ſent abroad with Bills or Writs to ſummon Men to that Court, but now more commonly call'd Tip-ſtaves.

Servitude, a ſervile Condition, Bondage, Thraldom, Slavery.

Serum, *(Lat.)* Whey, Butter-milk: Among *Phyſicians* it is taken for a watery, thin, yellowiſh Humour, conſiſting chiefly of Water, a moderate quantity of Salt, and a little Sulphur; which is mingled with the Blood, and ſerves to convey it thro' the ſeveral Parts of the Body.

Seſamoidea Oſſa, (in *Anat.*) certain ſmall Bones, to the Number of 16, 19, 20 or more, which are found in the Joynts of the Hands and Feet, and ſo call'd from their Shape, reſembling that of *Seſamum-Seeds*.

Seſamoides, an Herb that purges Melancholy; Catch-fly.

Seſamum or **Seſama**, a ſort of Grain or Corn growing in *India*: The ſtalk is like that of Millet, but longer and bigger, the Leaf Red, the Flower Green, the Seed White and incloſ'd in little Cods like Poppey-ſeed. The Oil of Seſamum is much us'd in *Phyſick*.

Seſcuncia or **Seſcunx**, (among the *Romans*) an Ounce and a half, or the eighth part of any thing divided into Twelve.

Seſelis, *(Gr.)* Seſeli, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Hart-wort.

Seſqui *(Lat.)* ſo much and half ſo much; the whole of a Thing and half more.

Seſquialter, containing one and a half: Alſo a Term in *Muſick*. See *Time*.

Seſquialteral Proportion, (in *Mathem.*) is when any Number, Line, or other Quantity contains another once, with an Addition of its Moiety or Half; and the Number or Quantity ſo contain'd in the greater is ſaid to be to it in *Subſeſquialteral Proportion*; as 6, 9. 8, 12. 20, 30, *&c.*

Seſquihemina, *(Lat.)* one Meaſure call'd *Hemina*, and a half. See *Hemina*.

Seſquijugerum, an Acre and a half.

Seſquilibra, a Pound and a half.

Seſquimenſis, a Month and a half.

Seſquimodius, a Buſhel and a half.

Seſquiobolus, one *Obolus* and a half; three Farthings.

Seſquipedalis, a Foot and a half long; *Seſquipedalia Verba*, great, big, vaunting Words.

Seſquiquadrate, (in *Aſtrol.*) an Aſpect or Poſition of the Planets, when they are at the Diſtance of 4 Signs and a half or 135 Degrees from each other.

Seſquiquartile, one of the new Aſpects, when two Planets are likewiſe diſtant 135 Degrees one from another.

Seſquiquintile, an Aſpect when two Planets are diſtant 108 Degrees one from another.

Seſquitertian Proportion, (in *Mathem.*) is when one Number or Quantity contains another once and a third part of it more; as 6, 8; 12, 16; 21, 28; *&c.*

Seſquiuncia, an Ounce and a half.

Seſſion, a Sitting, or Meeting of a Council, Aſſizes, *&c.*

Seſſion of Parliament, the Time reckon'd from the firſt ſitting of a Parliament, till it be Prorogu'd or Diſſolv'd.

Seſſions, (in a Law-ſenſe) is taken for the Sitting of Juſtices in Court upon Commiſſion; as the *Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer*; the *Quarter-Seſſions*, otherwiſe call'd the *General Seſſions and Open Seſſions*, to which are oppoſed *Eſpecial* or *Privy Seſſions*, that are procur'd upon ſome ſpecial Occaſions. See *Quarter-Seſſions*.

Petty-Seſſions, or **Statute-Seſſions**, are kept by the High Conſtable of every Hundred, for the placing and ordering of Servants, *&c.* See *Statute-Seſſions*.

Seſtertia, an ancient ſort of Weight, as the *Seſtertia* of *Cleopatra* in *Egypt*, and other Parts of *Africa*, were 2½ Pounds; for 50 *Seſtercias* make 125 Pounds: In *Thracia* it was but 2 and ⅙ of a Pound.

Seſtertius, a Silver-Coin in uſe among the ancient *Romans*; being a quarter Part of the *Denarius*, worth 2½ Aſſes, or ſomewhat above 7 Farthings *Engliſh*: The great *Seſtertius*, or *Seſtertium*, was a Summ of Money containing 1000 ſmall *Seſterces*, *i. e.* about 7 *l.* 16 *s.* 3 *d.* Sterling.

To **Set**, to put, lay or place.

To **Set the Land, Sun, or Ship, by the Compaſs**, (Sea-Phraſe) to obſerve how the Land bears upon any Point of the Compaſs: Or upon what Point of the Compaſs the Sun is, in order to know the Hour of the Day; or when two Ships ſail in ſight one of another, to mark upon what Point the chaſed bears, which is termed, *To ſet the Chace by the Compaſs*.

To **Set the Miſſen**, to put the Miſſen-ſail abroad.

To **Set taught the Shrowds**, is to make the Shrowds ſtiffer when they are too ſlack.

Set-bolts, Iron-pins us'd for forcing the Planks of the Ship and other Works, and bringing them cloſe one to another.

Set-foil, an Herb ſo call'd from its Seven-Leaves, very effectual to ſtop all Fluxes of Blood and Humours.

Set-Wall, a kind of Herb, growing near Walls.

Set-Wort. See *Setter-wort*.

Setaceum, *(Lat.)* a kind of Iſſue call'd a *Seton*, or *Setum*; which See.

Setanium, a ſort of Medlar; alſo *March*, or Summer Wheat of three Months growth.

Sethim. See *Sittim*.

Seticauda, the Briſtle-Tail, a ſort of Fly.

Seton, (in *Surgery*) is when the Skin of the Neck, or other Part, is taken up and run thro' with a kind of Pack-Needle, and the Wound afterwards kept open with Briſtles, or a Skean of Thread, Silk, or Cotton, which is moved to and fro, to diſcharge the ill Humours by Degrees.

Setter, a Setting-Dog to catch Fowl with; alſo a Sergeant or Bailiff's Aſſiſtant; alſo a Companion of Sharpers, a Pimp.

Setter-Wort, or **Set-Wort**, an Herb ſo nam'd from Settering, *i. e.* curing of Cattel, and otherwiſe call'd Bears-Foot.

Setting-down, (in *Falconry*) is when a Hawk is put into the Mew.

To **Settle**, to eſtabliſh or fix, to order, to adjuſt, to fix one's Abode, to reſt as Liquors do.

To **Settle a Deck**, (Sea-Phraſe) to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was at the firſt.

Sevantly, well, honeſtly, as *Sevantly Woven*, an Expreſſion us'd in ſome Acts of Parliament in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign.

Several, many, divers, ſundry, different.

A **Several**, a Particular; as *In all the Severals we are to run thro'.*

Several-Tail, (*Law-Term*) is that by which Land is Intailed ſeverally to Two or more Perſons: Thus, if Two Men and their Wives have Land given to them and to the Heirs of their Bodies, theſe have Joynt Eſtates during their Lives, but their Heirs have ſeveral Inheritance; becauſe the Iſſue of one ſhall have his Moiety, and the Iſſue of the other the other Moiety.

Several Tenancy, a Plea, or Exception taken to a Writ that is laid againſt Two Perſons as Joynt, who are ſeveral.

Severance, the Severing or Singling of Two, or more, that are joyned in one Writ. Thus if two joyn in a Writ *de Libertate probanda*, and one of them be afterwards Non-ſuited, here Severance is allow'd, ſo that notwithſtanding the Non-Suit of the one, the other may ſeverally proceed.

Severance in Debt, is where two or more Executors are nam'd Plaintiffs, and one refuſes to proſecute.

Severance of Corn, the cutting and carrying it off from the Ground; alſo ſometimes the ſetting out of the Tithe from the reſt of the Corn.

Severe, (*Lat.*) ſtrict, rough, ſtern, ſharp, harſh, crabbed.

Severians, a ſort of Hereticks that condemn'd Marriage, and eating of Fleſh.

Severity, Auſtereneſs, Strictneſs, Sourneſs, Gravity.

Seutomalache, (*Gr.*) the Herb Spinage.

Sevum, or **Sebum**, Sewet, Tallow.

Sew, (Country-word) a Cow, when her Milk is gone.

To **Sew**, to ſtitch with a Needle; to drain or empty a Pond: Among Sea-men, a Ship, at low Water, is ſaid *To be Sewed*, when ſhe comes to lie on the Ground, or lie dry, and if the Water leave her in any one Part only, they ſay *ſhe Sews in that Part.*

Sewel, (a Term in *Hunting*) that which is ſet or hung up, to keep a Deer out of any Place.

Sewer, an Officer that uſhers or comes in before the Meat of a Prince, or other great Perſonage, and places it on the Table: Alſo a Shore, Paſſage, or Gutter, to carry Water into the Sea, or a River.

Clerk of the Sewers, an Officer belonging to the Commiſſioners of Sewers, who writes down all things they do, by virtue of their Commiſſion.

Commiſſioners of Sewers, certain Perſons appointed by the Great Seal of *England*, to ſee Drains and Ditches well kept and maintain'd, eſpecially in Fenny Countries, that the Water may be duely convey'd into the Sea, and Graſs preſerv'd on the Land, for the feeding of Cattel.

Sex, the different Nature of Male and Female, which diſtinguiſhes one from the other.

Sexaceſſis, (*Lat.*) a *Roman* Coin, value 60 Aſſes, or 3 *s.* 9 *d.* in *Engliſh* Money.

Sexagenary, belonging to the Number Sixty.

Sexagenary Arithmetick, that which proceeds by Sixties, as the Diviſion of Circles, Time, *&c.* into 60 Degrees, every Degree into 60 Minutes, every Minute into 60 Seconds, *&c.*

Sexagenary Tables, (in *Aſtron.*) certain Tables made up of Proportional Parts, ſo that by looking on them, one may readily find the Product of two Sexagenaries to be multiply'd; or the Quotient of two that are to be divided.

A **Sexagenary**. See *Sexageſimal Fractions.*

Sexageſima, the Second *Sunday* before *Lent*, or the next to *Shrove-Sunday*; ſo call'd, as being about the Sixtieth Day before *Eaſter*.

Sexageſimal Fractions, or **Sexagenaries**, are ſuch as always have 60 for their Denominator; which being uſually omitted, the Numerator is only ſet down: thus 4°, $59'$, $32''$, $50'''$, $16''''$, are to be read 4 Degrees, 59 Minutes of a Degree, 32 Seconds or 60th Parts of a Minute, 50 Thirds, 16 Fourths, *&c.* Theſe Fractions were anciently altogether uſed in *Aſtronomical* Operations, and thence ſome call them *Aſtronomicals*; they are alſo ſtill retain'd in many Caſes, tho' Decimal Arithmetick now begins to be us'd in ſuch Calculations.

Sexangle, (in *Geom.*) a Figure conſiſting of Six Angles.

Sexennial, that is of Six Years continuance, or ſtanding.

Sextain, a Stanza or Staff, containing Six Verſes.

Sextans, (*Lat.*) two Ounces, being the Sixth part of Twelve Ounces, which made the *Roman As*, or Pound, or of any other entire thing divided into Twelve Parts: Alſo a Meaſure which contain'd two Ounces of Liquor.

Sextant, an Aſtronomical Inſtrument, ſo call'd, as being the Sixth part of a Circle: It has a Limb divided into Degrees, and is us'd as a Quadrant.

Sextarius, an ancient *Roman* Meaſure, which held 24 Ounces of Wine, and was equal to about a Pint, *Engliſh* Meaſure; but according to Weight it contain'd no more than 1 Pound and 8 Ounces.

Sextile, (in *Aſtrol.*) an Aſpect, when two Planets are diſtant 60 Degrees, or one Sixth part of the *Zodiack*, *viz.* two whole Signs, and it is marked thus ✱.

Sextilis, the Month of *Auguſt*, ſo call'd by the ancient *Romans*; as being the Sixth in the Year, in beginning to reckon from *March*.

Sexton, (contracted from *Sacriſtan*) an Officer that looks to a Pariſh-Church, opens and locks the Pews, keeps the Veſtments of the Miniſters, *&c.*

Sextry, an old Word for a Veſtry.

Sextula, (*Lat.*) the Sixth part of an Ounce, *i. e.* a Dram and a Scruple.

Sextum, the Title of the Third Volume of the Canon-Law, which contains the Decrees of the Popes, from *Gregory* IX. to *Boniface* VIII. by whoſe Authority it was compil'd.

Sextuple, ſix-fold, or ſix times as much.

Seyſa, (in old *Latin* Record) a Seaſon of the Year; due Time.

Shack, (in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*) the liberty of Winter-Paſturage; the Lords of Manours having the Privilege to feed their Flocks of Sheep at pleaſure upon their Tenants Land, during the ſix Winter Months: Alſo a Cuſtom in *Norfolk* to have Common for Hogs, from the end of Harveſt till Seed-time, in all Mens Grounds: Whence *to go at Shack* in that County, ſignifies as much as to go at large.

Shacking-time, the Seaſon when Maſt is ripe.

Shackle-Bolts, or **Shackles**, a ſort of Fetters put upon Malefactors in Priſon.

On board a Ship, **Shackles**, are a kind of Rings, made ſomewhat long-wiſe, and larger at one end than the other; their uſe is to ſhut faſt the Ports, having a Billet thruſt thro' them: There are alſo ſmaller Shackles faſten'd to the Corners of the Hatches, to lift them up, and let them down.

Shackſhirs. See *Chackſhirs.*

Shad, a ſort of Fiſh, about the bigneſs of an Herring.

Shade, a Place ſhelter'd from the Sun; alſo an Ornament for a Woman's Head.

Shade of Protuberance, (in *Aſtron.*) the Shadow made by the greateſt bunching out part of a globulous or round Body.

Shadrach, (*Heb.* a little tender Dug) the Name of one of the three Children, who being caſt into the Fiery Furnace by order of King *Nebuchadnezzar*, were miraculouſly preſerved.

Shaffa Sagittarum, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Sheaf of Arrows, containing 24 in Number.

Shaft, an Arrow, the Body of a Pillar, the Spire of a Church-Steeple, the Tunnel of a Chimney. Among the *Derby*-ſhire Miners, it is taken for a round or ſquare Hole, like a Well, made to free the Works from the Springs that riſe therein.

Shaftment, a kind of Meaſure, of about half a Foot, commonly taken on a Hand of the largeſt ſize, from the top of the Thumb, held out ſtraight, to the lowermoſt Corner of the Palm.

Shag, a ſort of hairy Stuff; alſo a Sea-Fowl.

Shagreen, that is out of Humour, Vexed: Alſo a ſort of rough-grained Leather; as *A Shagreen Caſe*.

Shaggen, or **Shaggy**, rough with Hair.

Shake-Time, (Country-Word) the Seaſon of the Year when Maſt and ſuch Fruits fall from Trees.

Shallop, (*Fr.*) a kind of Bark, or light Ship, having only a ſmall Main-Maſt, a Fore-Maſt and Lugg-ſails, to hale up and let down upon Occaſion: They are commonly good Sailers, and often us'd as Tenders upon Men of War.

Shallow, that is not deep, in ſpeaking of Water; that has but little Brains or Wit; empty or dry, as ſome Diſcourſes are.

A **Shallow**, a Flat or Ford in the Sea, or in a River.

Shalm, or **Shawm**, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument.

Shaloon, (*Fr.*) a ſort of Woollen Stuff, chiefly us'd for the Linings of Coats, and ſo call'd from *Chalons*, a City of *France*, where it was firſt made.

Shalot, a kind of ſmall Onion, much us'd in Sances, and to Seaſon Victuals.

Sham, pretended, falſe; as *A Sham Buſineſs, a ſham Plot*; alſo a Flam, Cheat, or Trick.

To **Sham one**, to put a Sham or Trick on him.

Shamade, a beat of Drum for a Parley. See *Chamade*.

Shambles, a Place where Butchers ſit and ſell Meat.

Shame, an uneaſineſs of the Mind, upon account of having done ſomething which is unſeemly, or that tends to leſſen one's Eſteem among others; alſo Diſgrace or Reproach.

To **Shame**, to put to Shame or Diſgrace, to make one aſhamed.

Shamellæ, (in old *Latin* Records) Shambles, or Stalls to ſell Meat, *&c.*

Shamgar, (*Heb.* Deſolation of the Stranger) one of the Judges of *Iſrael*, who kill'd Six Hundred *Philiſtines* with an Ox-Goad.

Shamoys, (*Fr.*) a kind of Wild-Goat.

Shamoy, or **Shamoy-Leather**, a ſort of Leather made of the Skin of that Beaſt tanned; which is much eſteem'd for warmth and ſoftneſs, as alſo becauſe it may be waſh'd.

Shampinion, a Muſhroom.

Shamsheer, a ſort of Sword among the *Perſians*, ſomewhat like a *Scimetar*.

Shank, the Leg of a Man's Body, the Stalk of a Plant, the Tunnel of a Chimney, the Stem of a Candle-ſtick, Lock, *&c.* **Shanks**, is alſo taken for the Skin of the Leg of a kind of Kid, which bears the Furr call'd *Budge*.

Shank, or **Shank-Painter**, (in Sea-Affairs) a ſhort Chain faſten'd under the Fore-Maſt Shrowds, with a Bolt to the Ship's Side, and having a Rope made faſt to it at the other end; ſo that the whole Weight of the after-part of the Anchor, when it lies by the Ship's Side, reſts upon this Chain.

Shank of an Anchor, the Beam or longeſt part of it.

Shanker, a pocky Sore, or Botch in the Groin, or in the Yard.

Shapournet, (in *Heraldry*) a Figure whoſe ſhape reſembles a Livery-Hood or Cap, worn at the Univerſities, and call'd *Chaperon* in *French*.

Shard, a broken piece of a Tile, Earthen Pot, *&c.* Alſo a Gap, or open Place in a Hedge.

Share, a part or portion, eſpecially of Goods on board a Ship, which belong to ſeveral Perſons by Proportion. See *Flotſon*: Alſo a Man's Yard or Groin.

Share-wort, an Herb good to cure a Pain in that part.

Shark, a kind of Sea-Wolf, or Sea-Dog, the moſt ravenous of all Fiſh, and of a vaſt length and bigneſs: Swimmers are in great Danger from them; for they'll chop a Man in two at a Bite, their devouring Jaws being ſet with three or four Rows of ſharp broad Teeth: Whence the Word is commonly taken for a ſharping Fellow that lives upon the Catch.

To **Shark up and down**, to go Sharking or Shifting about.

Sharp, keen, ſmart, ſhrill; ſevere, biting nipping; violent, quick, ſubtil.

To **Sharp**, to ſpunge, to trick or chouſe one out of a thing.

To **Sharpen**, to make ſharp, to whet.

A **Sharper**, a cunning Man, a ſharping ſubtil Fellow that lives by his Wits, a Rook, a Cheat.

Sharping-Corn, or **Sharpning-Corn**, a cuſtomary Preſent of Corn, which at every *Chriſtmas*, the Farmers in ſome Parts of *England*, make to their Smith, for ſharp'ning their Plough-Irons, Harrow-tines, *&c.*

Shash, the Linnen of which a *Turkiſh* Turbant or Cap is made; alſo a kind of Girdle made of Silk, *&c.*

To **Shatter**, to ſhake or break to pieces, to indammage or impair.

To **Shave**, to ſhear or pair; to cut off the Hair with a Raſor; to trim or barb.

Shave-Grass, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd Horſe-tail.

Shaw, (Country-Word) a Wood that encompaſſes a Cloſe; alſo a Perſian Word for a King.

Shaw-Bander, a kind of Vice-Roy, or great Officer among the *Perſians*.

Shaw-Fowl, an Artificial Bird, made on purpoſe by Fowlers to ſhoot at.

Shaw-Zaddeh, the Grand Seignior's Son, ſo call'd by the *Perſians*; the Word in their Language ſignifying a King's Son.

Sheading, a Riding, Tithing, or Diviſion in the Iſle of Man; the whole Iſland being divided into ſix Sheadings, in every one of which there is a Coroner or chief Conſtable.

To **Shear**, to clip, or cut.

Shear-Grass, a kind of Herb.

Shear-Man, a Cloth-ſhearer.

Shears, or **A Pair of Shears**, great Sizzers us'd by Taylors, and ſeveral Artificers: Among Seamen, two Maſts, Yards, or Poles, ſet up an end at ſome diſtance, and bound a-croſs each other aloft near the Top, are alſo call'd **A Pair of Shears**; their uſe is to ſet in or take out a Maſt, to which purpoſe there is faſten'd at the place where they croſs one another, a ſtrong double Block or Pulley with a Strap. Theſe *Shears* likewiſe ſerve to hoiſe Goods in or out in Boats that have no Maſts.

Shear-Hooks, great Iron-Hooks, ſometimes us'd when a Ship under Sail deſigns to board another. They reſemble a Sickle in ſhape and ſize, and are let into the Main-Yard Arms, and Fore-Yard Arms, in Order to ſpoil, cut or tear the Enemies Shrowds, Sails, or Rigging.

Shear-Shanks, a kind of Knot, which is made upon a Rope call'd a *Runner*, when it being too long, Goods cannot be hoiſed in, over the Ship's ſides; ſo that the *Runner* is ſhortned by this Knot at pleaſure, and as ſuddenly let looſe again.

Sheat or **Shut**, a Country-Word for a young Hog: Alſo a kind of Fiſh.

Sheats, (in a Ship) are Ropes bent to the Clews of the Sails, which ſerve in all the lower Sails to *hale aft* or *round off* the Clew of the Sail; but in the Top-Sails they are made uſe of to *hale home, i. e.* to draw cloſe the Sail to the Yard-Arms: Thoſe Planks under Water, which come along the *Run* of the Ship, and are clos'd to the Stern-poſt, are alſo call'd **Sheats**.

The **Sheats** are ſaid *To be flown*, when they are not haled home and cloſe to the Blocks or Pulleys; and the Ship is then ſaid *To Sail with flown Sheats.*

To **Eaſe the Sheat**, is to veer it out, or to let it go out gently. To *Let fly the Sheat*, is to let it run out violently, as far as it will go; ſo that the Sail will then hang looſe, and hold no Wind. When the Sea-men would have the Sheats of the Main or Fore-Sail haled aft, they ſay, *Tally the Sheats.*

Falſe Sheat, a Rope bound to the Clew of the Sail, above the Sheat-block, to ſuccour and eaſe the Sheat, leſt it ſhould break, when there happens an extraordinary Guſt or very ſtiff Gale of Wind.

Stern-Sheats, the Planks that are within board abaft in the *Run* of the Ship.

Sheat-Anchor, the biggeſt Anchor in a Ship, which is the Mariners laſt Refuge, when in ſtreſs of Weather, they are forc'd to ride on a Lee-Shore.

Sheat-Cable, the Maſter-Cable or Principal Cable.

To **Sheath a Sword**, to put it up in the Sheath or Scabbard.

To **Sheath a Ship**, (in Sea-Language) is to Caſe that part of her which is under Water with ſomething to keep the Worms from eating thro' her Planks; which is uſually done with thin New Boards, after having laid Hair and Tar mixt together on the old Sides: But this hinders a Ship's Sailing, and therefore ſome of late have been Sheathed with Milled Lead.

Sheath-Fiſh, a delicate *Indian* Fiſh of the Colour of a Muſcle, ſo call'd from its being cover'd with a thin Shell like the Sheath of a Knife.

Shed, a Pent-Houſe, Hut, or Shelter made of Boards.

To **Shed**, to ſpill, to ſend forth; as *To ſhed Blood* or *Tears*; to caſt the Teeth, Horns, &c.

Sheen or **Shene**, (old Word) ſhining, bright.

Sheep, a well-known Creature. See *Ovis*.

Sheep's-Head, the Head of a Sheep with its Appurtenances: Alſo a ſort of Fiſh on the Coaſts of *Virginia*, of which Broth may be made like that of Mutton: In a figurative Senſe, a meer Blockhead, a heavy dull Fellow.

Sheepiſh, faint-hearted like a Sheep, ſoft-headed, ſimple, ſilly.

Sheer, altogether, quite; as this *Fancy is Sheer new; He carry'd it Sheer away.*

To **Sheer**, a Word us'd in the Northern Parts for to Reap.

Among Sea-men, a Ship is ſaid *To Sheer*, or *go Sheering*, when in her Sailing, ſhe is not ſteadily Steered: Alſo when a Tide-Gate runs very Swift, it will cauſe a Ship to go in and out, and ſo not ſtraight forward, which is likewiſe termed *Sheering*; and ſometimes there is Danger, being near the Land, leſt ſhe ſhould *Sheer a-ſhore*, or ſhould *Sheer home* her Anchor, *i. e.* draw it home.

Sheevers. See *Shivers*.

Shekle, or **Sicle**, a *Jewiſh* Silver-Coin, worth about 2 *s.* 6 *d.* of our Money; on one ſide of which, was Stampt a Manna-Pot, with this Inſcription in *Hebrew*, The *Shekle of* Iſrael, and on the other ſide, *Aaron*'s Rod that Budded, with this Motto, *Holy Jeruſalem*. There was alſo a common *Shekle*, in Value half ſo much, and in Weight half an Ounce; beſides another Gold-Shekle, which amounted to thirty Shillings.

Sheldaple, a Bird, otherwiſe call'd a Chaffinch.

Sheldrake, a ſort of Water-Fowl.

Shelf, a Board made faſt to a Wall, to lay things on; alſo the Till of a Printing-Preſs; alſo a heap of Sand in the Sea.

Shelter, a ſafe Place againſt ill Weather, Lodging; Refuge, Protection.

To **Shelter one**, to receive one into his Houſe; to protect or defend him.

Shem. See *Sem*.

To **Shend**, (old Word) to blame.

Shent, (old Word) a Barrow-Pig.

Shepherd, one that keeps, or looks after Sheep; a Country-Swain, or Lover.

Shepherds-Bodkin, a ſort of Herb.

Shepherds-Needle, an Herb of great Virtue in all Pains of the Kidneys.

Shepherds-Purſe, an Herb good to ſtop all manner of Fluxes.

Sherbet, a kind of pleaſant Drink, much in requeſt among the *Turks* and *Perſians*: It is made of fair Water, Juice of Lemmons, Sugar, Amber, and other Ingredients.

Sheriff, (*Sax.* Shireve, *i. e.* Governour of the Shire) a chief Officer appointed yearly by the King in every Shire or County: But there are two Sheriffs in *Middleſex*, choſen by the Citizens of *London*, under the Name of *Sheriffs of* London *and* Middleſex.

Sheriffalty or **Shrievalty**, the Office of a Sheriff, or the time during which that Office is held.

Sheriffwick, the Juriſdiction of a Sheriff, or the Extent of his Authority.

Sheriff-Tooth, ſeems to be an Ancient Tenure, or Manner of holding Land by the Service or Duty of providing Entertainment for the Sheriff, at his County-Turns or Courts. In *Derby*-ſhire the King's Bailiffs heretofore took Six Pence of every *Bovate* or Ox-gang of Land, in Name of *Sheriff-Tooth*.

Sherman's-Craft or **Sheerman's-Craft**, an Art us'd at *Norwich*, where Worſteds, Stamins, and Fuſtians are Sheer'd, as well as all other Woollen Cloth.

Sherry or **Sherry-Sack**, a ſort of Wine brought from **Xeres**, a Town of the Province of *Andaluſia* in *Spain*.

Shew, Appearance, Publick Sight, Pretence, or Colour.

To **Shew**, to let ſee, to diſcover, or make known, to prove or make appear; alſo to appear or look, to make a ſhew as if.

Shewing, (in a Law-Senſe) is a being quit of Attachments in any Court, and before whomſoever in Plaints ſhewed and not avowed.

Shield, a kind of round Buckler with which Foot-Soldiers were armed in former Times: It is alſo figuratively taken, for Protection or Defence.

To **Shieve**, to fall a-ſtern; a Term us'd by Sailers.

Shift, a Shirt or Smock; a Remedy or Expedient; an After-Game, a Trick, a Device to eſcape or get off.

To **Shift**, to change, to change one's Lodging; to double or dodge, as wild Beaſts do when hunted.

Shifter, as *A Notable Shifter*, *i. e.* a Shifting Fellow, one that knows all manner of Shifts and ſubtil Tricks.

Shifters, (at Sea) certain Men a-board a Man of War, appointed by the Cooks to Shift or Change the Water in which the Proviſions of Fleſh or Fiſh are laid for ſome time, for the wholeſome feeding of the Ship's Company.

Shifting, a Word uſ'd in *Kent* for the Partition or Dividing of Land among Co-heirs, where it is of Gavel-kind Nature; from the *Saxon* Word *Shiftan*, to divide.

Shiloh, (*Heb. i. e.* Sent) a Name appropriated in Holy Scripture to our Lord and Saviour *Jeſus* Chriſt.

Shilling, an *Engliſh* Silver Coin, worth Twelve Pence, and of which, Twenty make a Pound Sterling; altho' among our *Saxon* Anceſtours, it conſiſted but of Five Pence: A *Scotch Shilling* is equal to one Penny *Engliſh*.

Flemmiſh Shilling. See *Schelling*.

Shingle, a Lath or Tile of cleft Wood, to cover Houſes with.

Shingles, a Diſeaſe, a ſort of S. *Anthony*'s Fire, which ſome call the Running-Worm, others the Wild-Fire; 'tis a ſpreading Inflammation about the Waſte, which kills the Patient, if it get quite round: Alſo the Name of a Shelf, or Sand-bank in the Sea, about the Iſle of *Wight*.

Ship-Ladders. See *Ladders*.

Ship-Money, a Tax anciently laid upon the Ports, Towns, Cities, *&c.* of *England*, and revived by King *Charles* I. but declared to be contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, by Stat. 17 *Car.* I.

Ship-ſhapen. See *Wale-reared*.

Ship-waſh, the Name of a dangerous Shelf that lies without *Baudſey*, being Nine Miles long, and for the moſt part, a Quarter of a Mile broad.

Shippen, a Country-Word for a Cow-Houſe.

Shipper, (*Dutch*) the Maſter of a Ship; but we generally pronounce it *Skipper*, and uſe the Word for any Common Sea-man.

Shire or **County,** a Portion of Land, ſo call'd from the *Saxon* Word *Scyran* to divide: Of theſe Diviſions there are Forty in *England*, and Twelve in *Wales*, in all Fifty Two.

Shire-Clerk, an Under-Sheriff; ſometimes it is taken for a Clerk in the County-Court, or Deputy to the Under-Sheriff.

Shiver, a piece of cleft Wood: On board a Ship, *Shivers* are little round Wheels, in which the Rope of a Block or Pulley runs: They are fixt in the Block with *Cocks* or Pins, and turn with the Rope; being uſually made of Wood, but ſome are of Braſs, as thoſe in the Heels of the Top-Maſts.

To **Shiver,** to break into Shivers, or Pieces; alſo to ſhake for Cold or Fear.

Shoal. See *Shole*.

Shock, Brunt, Onſet, Encounter or Engagement in Fight; Blow, Diſaſter: Among Huſband-men, ſeveral Sheaves of Corn ſet together.

A **Shock** of Soap-Boxes, Canes, Wood-Trays, *&c.* is Sixty in Number.

To **Shock,** to claſh with, to daſh againſt, to oppoſe, or be contrary to.

Shogg, the meeting of two hard Bodies that ſtrike one againſt the other with violence.

Shole, a company of Fiſh; *Sholes* are alſo Flats in the Water.

Sholing, (Sea-Term) as *Good Sholing, i. e.* a ſafe and convenient going in with the Shore, when the Water grows ſhallow by Degrees, and not too ſuddenly; nor is ſometimes deep, and ſometimes ſhallow.

Shooberry-Neſs, part of a great Flat, which begins below *Lee*-Town, about a Mile from the ſhore, and runs down the River *Thames* to the North-Eaſt-End of the *Whittaker*.

Shoot, a ſhooting with Bows or Guns, a young Sprout, Sprig, or Bud; a great Pig that has done Sucking: Among Hunters, a young Boar.

To **Shoot,** to grow up as Plants doe, to fall like a Star, to caſt forth, to diſcharge Shot, *&c.* Among Sea-men, the Ballaſt is ſaid to Shoot, when it runs from one ſide of the Ship to the other.

Shooting-ſtick, a kind of Wedge commonl made of Box, which Printers make uſe of to lock up the Pages in the Chace or Frame.

Shop-lift or **Shop-lifter,** one that Steals Goods or Wares out of a Shop, under pretence of cheap-ning them.

Shorage, a Duty paid for Goods brought on Shore.

Shore, a Coaſt or Tract of Land on the Sea-ſide; alſo a Prop to Support any part of a Building In a Ship, *Shores* are pieces of Timber ſet to bea up any others from ſinking or falling.

Shorling, the fell or skin of a Shorn Sheep.

Short Accent, (in *Grammar*) ſhews that the tim of pronouncing a Syllable ought to be ſhort, and i thus marked (˘)

Short-ſhank or **Short-ſtart,** a kind of Apple.

Shot, all ſorts of Bullets for whatſoever Fire-Arms, from the Cannon to the Piſtol; alſo the reach of any Gun, as far as it can carry a Ball.

Shot for Ord'nance are of ſeveral ſorts, a Caſe-ſhot, Chain-ſhot, Croſs-bar-ſhot, Langrel-ſhot Round-ſhot, and Trundle-ſhot; all which See i their proper Places.

Shot of a Cable, (among Sea-men) is the ſplicing or faſtening of two Cables together, that a Ship may ride ſafe in deep Waters and great Roads.

Shot by the Board, a Sea-Phraſe, us'd when a Maſt or Yard is broken by the Enemies Shot, in a Fight.

Shot or **Scot,** a Reckoning, Club, or Score i a Victualling-Houſe, Tavern, *&c.* or the Money paid for it.

Shoud, a certain Magiſtrate among the *Turks*.

Shoveler, a Fowl otherwiſe call'd a Pelican.

Shoulder, a Part of the Body: In *Archery*, tha part of the Head of an Arrow, which a Man ma feel with his Finger, before it comes to the point o the Head.

Shoulder-Pight, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, when th pitch or point of the Shoulder is diſplac'd, which makes the Horſe halt downright.

Shouldered-Head, the beſt ſort of Head of a Arrow for piercing; being between Blunt and Shar made with Shoulders.

Shouldering, (in *Fortif.*) a Retrenchment o Work caſt up for a Defence on one ſide, whether i be made of Heaps, or Baskets full of Earth, Faggots, *&c.* Alſo a ſquare *Orillon*, ſometimes in th Baſtions, on the Flank, near the Shoulder, to cove the Cannon of a *Caſemate*: Alſo a Demi-Baſtion, o Work conſiſting of one Face and one Flank, which ends in a Point, at the Head of a Horn-work, o Crown-work.

Shouldering-Piece, a Member in *Architectur* otherwiſe call'd a *Bracket*.

Shrape or **Scrape,** (Country-Word) a plac baited with Chaff, or Corn, to entice Birds.

Shrew or **Shrew-Mouſe,** a kind of Field Mouſe, of the bigneſs of a Rat, and Colour of Weaſel, very miſchievous to Cattel, which goin over a Beaſt's Back, will make it Lame in the Chine and the Bite of it cauſes the Beaſt to ſwell to th Heart and die. Whence **Shrew** is commonly taken for a Scold, or curſt ill-natur'd Woman.

Shrewd, ſubtil, cunning, ſharp, ſmart, witty.

Shrievalty. See *Sheriffalty*.

Shrift, or **Shriving.** See *Shrove-tide*.

To **Shriek,** to cry out, as one that is murdering or ſtruck with ſome ſudden Fright.

To **Shriek** or **Shrike,** (among *Foreſters*) t cry or make a noiſe, as a Badger does at Rutting time.

Shrimp, a ſmall Sea-Fiſh; alſo a little ſho Fellow, a meer Dwarf.

Shrine, a Box or Caſe to hold the Relicks of Saint, a Place where Offerings and Prayers are mad to ſome Saint. See *Rood-loft*.

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To **Shrivel**, to Wrinkle, to run up in Wrinkles, or Scrolls.

Shroud. See *Shrowd.*

Shrove-Tide, the time juſt before *Lent*, ſo call'd from the *Saxon* Word *to Shrive, i. e.* to confeſs; becauſe our Anceſtours then us'd to confeſs their Sins and receive the Sacrament, in order to a more Strict and Religious keeping of the *Lent*-Faſt next enſuing.

Shrove-Tueſday, the Day before the firſt Day of *Lent*, commonly call'd *Aſh-Wedneſday*, Seven Weeks before *Eaſter*.

Shrowd, a Cloth of Linnen or Woollen, to wrap up a dead Body in: Among Sea-men, *Shrowds* are taken for thoſe great Ropes in a Ship, that come from either ſide of all Maſts; being faſten'd below, by Chains to the Ship's ſides, and aloft over the Head of the Maſt.

To **Shrowd**, to cover, to ſhelter: In *Husbandry*, to cut off the Head-branches of a Tree.

Shrub, a Dwarf-Tree, a little ſorry Fellow.

To **Shrub one**, to cudgel or bang him ſoundly.

To **Shrug**, to ſhrink up the Shoulders.

To **Shudder**, to ſhiver, or ſhake with Cold, *&c.*

To **Shuffle**, to mingle the Cards in any Game, to ſhift off, to dodge, to play faſt and looſe.

To **Shunt**, a Country-Word for to ſhove.

Shuttle, an Inſtrument us'd by Weavers; a ſhatter-brain'd or giddy-headed Fellow.

Shy, reſerved, wary, coy.

Siagonagra, *(Gr.)* the Gout in the Jaws.

Sib, (*Sax.*) Kindred; whence the Word *Goſſip*, commonly taken for a God-father or God-mother.

Sibyllæ, (*Gr. i. e.* God's Counſel) the Sibyls, certain Virgin-Propheteſſes, among the ancient Heathens, who, as they believ'd, were inſpir'd by *Jupiter*, and are thought by ſome to have propheſy'd concerning our Saviour's Nativity.

Sibyllini Libri, *(Lat.)* the Sibyls Books wherein their Predictions were written, and which were had in ſo great Authority among the *Romans*, that they did nothing of Moment, either in Peace or War, without firſt conſulting them, and committed them to the Cuſtody of two Perſons of the *Patrician* Order, ſtyl'd *Duumviri Sacrorum*; which See.

Siccity, a Philoſophical Term for Drineſs..

Sicelica or **Sicelion**, *(Gr.)* an Herb growing in Vineyards.

Sichetum or **Sikettus**, (in old *Latin* Records) a Sich or ſmall Current of Water that uſes to be dry in the Summer; alſo a Water-furrow, or Gutter.

Sicilicum, or **Sicilicus**, the fourth part of an Ounce; two Drams; alſo a Meaſure of Ground 20 Foot broad and 30 long. *i. e.* a Plot containing 600 Foot ſquare.

Sicle, or **Siclus.** See *Shekle*,

Sickle, a toothed Reap-hook.

Sicut alias, a ſecond Writ ſent out where the firſt was not executed, and ſo nam'd from thoſe two *Latin* Words contain'd in it.

To **Side**, to be of a Side or Party, to take part with.

Sides of *Horn-works*, *Crown-works*, &c. (in *Fortif.*) are the Ramparts and Breaſt-works that encloſe them on the Right and Left, from the Gorge to the Head.

Side-lays, a Term us'd by Huntſmen, when Dogs are ſet in the Way, to be let ſlip at a Deer as he paſſes by.

Sides-men, certain Officers that are Yearly choſen in every Pariſh, to aſſiſt the Church-Wardens.

Sider, a known Drink made of Apples bruis'd and preſs'd,

Sideratio, *(Lat.)* the blaſting of Trees or Plants, with an Eaſtern Wind, or with exceſſive Heat and Drought: Alſo a benumming, when one is ſuddenly depriv'd of the Uſe of his Limbs and all Senſe, a being Planet-ſtruck: Among *Surgeons*, it is taken for an entire Mortification of any Part of the Body, the ſame as, *Sphacelus*; which See,

Sidereal, or **Siderean**, belonging to the Stars, ſtarry.

Sidereal Year. See *Year.*

Siderites, *(Gr.)* a precious Stone like Iron, a ſort of Diamond; alſo the Load-ſtone that draws Iron.

Sideritis, an Herb call'd Wall-ſage or Stone-ſage, growing on old Walls or Tiles; Iron-wort, a kind of Plant call'd *Clowns All-heal*, becauſe it ſpeedily Cures all Wounds made with Iron or Steel.

Sideropœcilos, a precious Stone like Iron, with variety of ſpots.

Sideros, Iron, a Metal.

Sidlingi, (in old *Latin* Writers) Sidelings, Balks between or on the ſides of the Ridges of ploughed Lands.

Sief Album, a kind of Medicine for the Eyes. See *Collyrium.*

Siege, the incamping of an Army before a Place deſign'd to be attacked, the whole time of lying before it, and all that is done for the taking of it, either by Force or Famine: Thus 'tis uſually ſaid, To *lay Siege, to Carry on a Siege, to raiſe a Siege.*

Sigillum, *(Lat.)* a little Image graven, or molten; a Seal or Print, a Signet.

Sigillum Hermetis, *Hermes's* Seal, a Chymical Term. See To *Seal Hermetically.*

Sigillum Salomonis, *Solomon's* Seal, an Herb.

Sigla, Notes or Characters, Short-hand, initial or beginning Letters, which by Abbreviation are put for whole Words; as, S. P. Q. R. for *Senatus Populuſque Romanus.*

Sigmoidales, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) certain Valves of the *Arteria Pulmonaria*, otherwiſe call'd *Semilunares* from their reſemblance to the ſhape of a Half-moon, or part of a Circle: They ſeparate, to give Paſſage to the Blood from the right Ventricle of the Heart into that Artery; but they ſhut the Paſſage and are clos'd up by the Blood, if it endeavours to return.

Sigmoides, the Proceſſes of the Bones, whoſe Figure reſembles the Letter C, or *Sigma* of the Ancient *Greeks*: Alſo the three Valves of the *Aorta*, or great Artery, which hinder the Blood from returning back to the Heart.

Sign, (*Lat.*) Mark or Token, Foot-ſtep, Repreſentation, Miracle, Wonder.

Algebraical Signs, are ſuch Marks as the following, *viz.* + which ſignifies *more*, or that the Quantities between which it ſtands are to be added; as — is put for *leſs*, which implies Subſtraction, and + for *into*, which denotes Multiplication: Two Quantities ſet one above and another below a Line, expreſs Diviſion; as $\frac{a}{b}$ which ſignifies that *a* is to be divided by *b*, *&c.*

Aſtronomical, or **Celeſtial Signs**, are the Twelve Signs of the Zodiack, *viz. Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius & Piſces.* Theſe were firſt call'd *Signs* by the ancient Aſtronomers, as being Marks to diſtinguiſh whereabout the Sun is throughout his whole yearly Courſe.

Sign Manual, the ſetting of one's Hand and Seal to a Writing.

To **Sign**, to Subſcribe, or put one's Hand to.

Signa, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) Enſigns or Banners, of which there were ſeveral ſorts: On ſome of them the Emperour's Image was repreſented; others had a Hand ſtretch'd out as a Symbol of Concord; ſome had a Silver Eagle; and others a Dragon with a Silver-head, and the reſt of the Body of Taffety.

Signal, Notable, Special, Remarkable, Famous.

A **Signal**, a Sign or Token given for the doing of any Thing.

To **Signalize one's Self**, to make himſelf Famous by ſome Signal Action.

Signature, Sign Manual, one's Hand ſet to a Writing: In the Art of *Printing*, the particular Letter of the Alphabet ſet at the bottom of every Sheet, as a Mark to keep them in their due Order. Among *Naturaliſts*, the reſemblance of a Plant, or Mineral to a Man's Body, or any part of it.

Signet, a Seal ſet in a Ring.

The **Privy Signet**, one of the King's Seals, with which his private Letters are ſeal'd: It is alſo us'd for Grants and other things that afterwards paſs the Great Seal.

Clerk of the Signet, an Officer continually attending upon the Principal Secretary of State, who always has the keeping of the Privy Signet, for the Sealing of ſuch Letters, Grants, *&c.*

Signifer, (*Lat.*) one that carries the Colours, a Standard-bearer, an Enſign or Cornet: Alſo the *Zodiack*-Circle, ſometimes ſo call'd, as having or carrying the Twelve Signs.

Significavit, a Writ *de Excommunicato capiendo*, which iſſues out of the Chancery upon a Certificate given by the Ordinary, of a Man that ſtands obſtinately Excommunicate the ſpace of Forty Days; for the laying him up in Priſon, without Bail or Mainprize, until he ſubmit himſelf to the Authority of the Church: There are alſo ſome other Writs of this Name.

Significancy, a being ſignificant.

Significant, that ſignifies or expreſſes much, that is to the purpoſe, expreſſive, clear, effectual.

Signification, Meaning, Senſe,

Significator, a Term, apply'd by *Aſtrologers* to a Planet that ſignifies ſomething remarkable in Nativities or Horary Queſtions.

To **Signify**, to mean or imply a certain Senſe, to intimate or declare, to notify or give notice of, to make acquainted with, to preſage or be a Sign of.

Signior. See *Seignior*.

Signum, (*Lat.*) a Sign, Mark, or Token, a Cognizance or Badge, an Image or Figure, a Standard or Enſign. Alſo a Croſs, which in the Times of the *Saxons* and *Normans* was uſually prefix'd to the Name of a ſubſcribing Witneſs in Charters and other Deeds, before the Invention or uſe of Seals; as ✠ *Signum Roberti Epiſcopi Linc.* ✠ *Signum Nigelli de Oily*, &c.

Signum Morbi, the Symptom of a Diſeaſe.

Signum Pugnæ, the Signal of Battel; which among the *Romans*, was a Coat of Arms of a purple Colour, ſet upon the General's Pavilion or Tent.

Sike, (old Word) ſuch; as *Sike Miſter Men, i. e.* ſuch kind of Men.

A **Sike**, a Country-Word, ſignifying a Quillet, or Furrow.

To **Sike**, (old Word) to ſigh.

Siker, (old Word) ſure; as *I am Siker of it.*

Silence, (*Lat.*) Peace, Ceſſation of noiſe, or of ſpeaking.

To **Silence**, to impoſe or command Silence, to put to a Non-plus, to ſuſpend a Church-man.

Silent, that holds his Peace, or ſays nothing, that makes no noiſe, quiet, ſtill.

Silentiary, a Gentleman-Uſher, who ſees good Rule and Silence kept in Court or elſewhere.

Siler, (*Lat.*) a ſmall Withy, or Oſier.

Silery. See *Cilery*.

Silex, a Flint-Stone.

Silicia, a kind of Herb, Fenigreek.

† **Siliceous**, belonging to Flint, Flinty.

Siligo, a kind of Corn with an upright Stalk, and the Grain very white, fine Wheat, of which Manchet-bread is made.

Siliqua, (among *Herbaliſts*) the Seed-Veſſel, Husk, Cod, or Shale of ſuch Plants as are of the Pulſe-kind: Alſo a Weight call'd a Caract, of which ſix make a Scruple, in uſe among Finers of Gold and Silver: Alſo a *Roman* Coin, the ſame as *Ceratium*; which See.

Siliquaſtrum, an Herb with a Leaf, much like Ale-Coſt, but of a ſharp biting Taſte, Pepper-wort, or S. *Mary*-Herb, *Braſil*-Pepper.

Silk-Graſs, a rare Plant in *Virginia*, having thin and fibrous Leaves, of which is made a kind of fine Stuff, with a Gloſs like Silk, and Cordage, much better than of Hemp or Flax, both for Strength and Continuance.

Silk-Throwſter, one that winds, twiſts, and ſpins, or throws Silk in order to fit it for uſe.

Sillabub, or **Sillibub**, a kind of Drink made of Stale Beer, White-wine or Sack, ſweeten'd with Sugar, Milk milked into it from the Cow, Nutmeg, *&c.* Whence it is figuratively taken for a florid, but frothy and empty Diſcourſe.

Sillon, (*Fr.*) a bulk or ridge of Land betwixt two Furrows: In *Fortification*, a Work rais'd in the midſt of a Moat or Ditch, for its defence, when it is too wide: It is otherwiſe call'd *Envelope*, *Counter-Guard*, and *Lunette*.

Silo, (*Lat.*) one that has a Noſe crooked upwards, an Ape-Noſed or Snut-Noſed Fellow; alſo one that has hanging Eye-brows.

Silphium, (*Gr.*) the Herb Laſer-wort.

Silver, a Metal next in value to Gold, as alſo more ſmooth and poliſh'd by Nature.

Silver-Bush, a Plant, kept as a great Rarity by ſeveral *Herbaliſts*.

Silver-Cautery. See *Cautery*.

Silver-ſickneſs, or **Silver-ſquincy**, is when an Advocate, or pleading Lawyer, being brib'd by the other Party, feigns himſelf ſick, or not able to ſpeak.

Silver-ſmith, one that makes all ſorts of Silver and Gold-Plate.

Silver-ſpoon Head, (in *Archery*) the head of ſome ſort of Arrows, ſo call'd from the reſemblance they have to the Knobs of ſome Silver-Spoons.

Silver-weed, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd White Tanſey.

Silures, (*Lat.*) a Name anciently given to the People of South-*Wales*.

Silurus, (*Gr.*) a Fiſh, much like a Sturgeon, the Sheath-Fiſh or Shad-Fiſh.

Simarr, a kind of Gown with long Sleeves, worn by Women.

Simeon or **Shimeon**, (*Heb.* Hearing or Obedience) the Patriarch *Jacob*'s ſecond Son by *Leah*, and Father of one of the Twelve Tribes of *Iſrael*.

Simia, (*Lat.*) an Ape, a Jackanapes; alſo one that endeavours to be like another, an Imitator.

Simia Marina, the Sea-Ape, a ſort of Fiſh found in the Red-Sea, and the *German* Ocean.

Simila or **Similago**, fine Flower, or Meal.

Similar Arches, or **Arks of a Circle**, (in *Geom.*) ſuch as are like Parts of the whole Circumference.

Similar Bodies, (in Natural Philoſophy) thoſe Bodies that have their Particles of the ſame kind and nature one with another.

Similar Numbers or **Plain Numbers**, (in *Arithm.*) are thoſe Numbers that may be ranged into the form of Similar Rectangles, or Squares *i. e.* into Rectangles, whoſe Sides are proportional, ſuch are 12 and 48; for the Sides of 12 are 6 and 2, and the Sides of 48 are 12 and 4.

Similar Parts or **Simple Parts**, (in *Anat.*) thoſe Parts of the Body that are throughout of the ſame Nature and Frame; as the Fleſh, Bones, Veins, Arteries, Nerves, *&c.*

Similar Polygons, (in *Geom.* and *Fortif.*) ſuch as have their Angles ſeverally equal, and the Sides about thoſe Angles proportional.

Similar Rectangles, are thoſe that have their Sides about the equal Angles proportional, which is a Property belonging to all Squares.

Similar right-lin'd Figures, are ſuch as have equal Angles, and the Sides about thoſe equal Angles proportional.

Similar Segments of a Circle, are ſuch as contain equal Angles.

Similar Solid Numbers, are thoſe whoſe little Cubes may be ſo ranked, as to make Similar and Rectangular Parallelopipeds.

Similar Triangles, are ſuch as have all their three Angles reſpectively equal one to another.

Simile, a Similitude, Parable, or Compariſon.

Similitude, Likeneſs, Reſemblance, Compariſon: In *Rhetorick*, it is taken for a Form of Speech, wherein the Oratour compares one thing with another; as *Power conſtrain'd is like a glorious Slave.*

Similitudinary, belonging to, or expreſs'd by way of Similitude.

Simitar, Scimitar, or **Cimetar**, a ſort of broad Sword, much us'd in *Turkey* and *Perſia.*

Simnel, a kind of Cake or Bun, made of fine Flower.

Simon, (*Heb.* Obedient) a proper Name of Men, which was born by one of the Apoſtles, and ſeveral other eminent Perſons, mention'd in the New Teſtament and the Book of *Maccabees.*

Simon, a ſort of Compoſition. See *Cement.*

Simoniacal, belonging to, or done by Simony.

Simoniſt, one that is guilty of that Offence.

Simony, a Trade of Spiritual Things, a buying or ſelling of Church-Livings; any unlawful Contract, to have a Man preſented to a Parſonage; ſo call'd from *Simon Magus*, who would have bought the Gift of the Holy Ghoſt of the Apoſtles for Money.

Simple, (*Lat.*) pure, unmixt, uncompounded, ſingle, oppoſed to double; plain, void of Ornament, or Deceit; alſo downright, honeſt, innocent, harmleſs, ſilly, fooliſh.

Simple-Addition. See *Addition.*

Simple Eccentricity. See *Eccentricity.*

Simple-Flank. See *Flank.*

Simple Flowers. See *Monopetalous Plants.*

Simple Number. See *Number.*

Simple Place, a Term in *Geometry.* See *Place Simple.*

Simple Quantities, (in *Algebra.*) are ſuch as have but one Sign, whether Poſitive or Negative: Thus $3a$ or $+3a$ and $-2b$ are Simple Quantities; but $a+b+c-d+f$ are Compound ones. See *Compound Quantities.*

Simple Tenaille. See *Tenaille.*

Simple Wound. See *Wound.*

Simples, Phyſical Herbs, probably ſo call'd, as being the chief Ingredients of which compounded Medicines are made.

Simplar or **Simpliſt**, one that has skill in ſuch Simples.

Simpleton, a ſilly half-witted Perſon.

Simplex Charta. See *Charta Simplex.*

Simplex Beneficium, (in old *Latin* Records) a leſſer Dignity in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, a Sine-Cure, a Penſion out of a Pariſh-Church, or any other Benefice, oppoſed to a Cure of Souls.

Simplex Juſticiarius, a Style anciently us'd for a Puny Judge that was not chief in any Court.

Simplicia, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) Simples or Medicines that are unmixt and uncompounded.

Simplicity, Plainneſs, Singleneſs, plain Dealing, downright Honeſty; alſo Indiſcretion, Sillineſs, Fooliſhneſs: Alſo the Name of an *American* Bird, otherwiſe call'd *Humility*; which See.

Simpling, as *To go a Simpling*, *i. e.* to go into the Fields, to gather Simples or Phyſical Herbs.

Simula, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Manchet, or White-Loaf.

Simulation, Diſſembling, Feigning, Diſguiſe.

Sinapi, (*Gr.*) Senvy-Seed, or Muſtard, which provokes Appetite, is good for Mother-Fits, the Falling-Sickneſs, Lethargy, Palſey, *&c.*

Sinapiſmus, an outward Medicine to be apply'd to the Head, made of Muſtard, Wild Radiſh, Salt and Yeſt.

Sinapium, a ſharp Sauce prepared with Muſtard-ſeed.

Sincere, honeſt, true, true-hearted, plain, downright, free, open.

Sincerity, Uprightneſs, Honeſty, Plainneſs.

Sinciput, (*Lat.*) the fore-part of the Head, reaching from the Forehead to the Coronal or Crown-ſuture.

Sine or **Right Sign**, (in *Geom.*) is a Right Line, drawn from one end of an Arch or Angle, perpendicularly upon the Diameter that paſſes thro' the other end of the ſame Arch.

Verſed Sine of an Arch or **Angle**, an Arch or Angle leſs than 90 Degrees, being that part of the Diameter which is comprehended between the Arch and the Right Sine.

Sine Complement of an Arch or **Angle**, is what that Arch or Angle wants of 90 Degrees, or what it is greater than 90 Degrees, when it exceeds them.

Sine aſſenſu Capitali, a Writ that lies where a Dean, Biſhop, Prebendary, Abbot, or Maſter of an Hoſpital, *&c.* alienates or diſpoſes of Lands holden in right of his Houſe, without the Conſent of the Chapter, Convent, or Society; in which Caſe the Succeſſour ſhall have this Writ.

Sine Cura or **Sine-Cure**, a Benefice without Cure of Souls.

Sine Die, (Law-Term *i. e.* without Day) when Judgment is given againſt the Plaintiff, he is ſaid to be in *Miſericordia pro falſo clamore ſuo*; but when againſt the Defendant, 'tis ſaid, *Eat inde ſine Die.*

Single, ſimple, alone.

Single, or **Simple Eccentricity.** See *Eccentricity.*

Single Tenaille. See *Tenaille.*

A **Single**, (among *Hunters*) the Tail of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

To **Single out**, to pick out, or ſet a-part from other Perſons or Things.

Singular, peculiar, particular, ſpecial; rare, matchleſs, choice; odd, or affected.

Singular Number, (in *Grammar*) that Number whereby a Noun Subſtantive is apply'd to ſignify but one Perſon or Thing; as *Homo*, a Man; whereas the Plural ſignifies more, as *Homines*, Men.

Singularity, a being Singular, Uncommonneſs, Excellency, Rarity; a Particular or Affected Way, Affectedneſs.

Singultus, (*Lat.*) the Hickups, a Convulſive and Diſorderly Motion of the Midriff; a ſobbing.

Sinical Quadrant, a Mathematical Inſtrument, made of Braſs or Wood, on which Sines are drawn from each ſide, cutting one another, with an Index likewiſe divided by Sines, 90 Degrees on the Limb, and Sights on the Edge: It is us'd by Sea-men to ſolve any Problem of Plain-Sailing, and Queſtions in *Aſtronomy.*

Siniſter, (properly that is on, or towards the Left-Hand) untoward, unlucky, unfortunate; alſo indirect, diſhoneſt, unfair.

Siniſter Aſpect, (in *Aſtrol.*) an Appearance of two Planets that happens according to the Succeſſion of the Signs: As *Saturn* in *Aries*, and *Mars* in the ſame Degrees of *Gemini*; here *Saturn* is ſaid to caſt a Siniſter Aſpect on *Mars.*

Siniſter Side or **Part of an Eſcutcheon** (in *Heraldry*) is the Left Side Part. *Siniſter Chief Point*, is next the Middle Chief on the Left Side; and

Siniſter Baſe Point is next the Baſe Point at the Bottom of the Eſcutcheon.

To **Sink**, to drive, fall, or ſettle to the bottom, to deſtroy or undo; to fail or faint.

To **Sink a Deck**, (in Sea-Language) is to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was before.

Sinnet, a Line made of Rope-Yarn, generally of two, ſix or nine Strings, which being platted one over another, are beaten ſmall and flat with a wooden Mallet: Their main uſe is to *ſerve*, or bind about Ropes, to keep them from Galling.

Sinonia, a *Paracelſian* Term for the white glew of the Joynts.

Si non omnes, a Writ of Aſſociation, whereby if all in Commiſſion cannot meet at the Day appointed, it is allow'd, That two or more of them may finiſh the Buſineſs.

Sinoper or **Sinople**, a kind of Mineral, ſo nam'd from *Sinope*, a City of *Paphlagonia*, in the leſſer *Aſia*, near which it was heretofore found in great abundance: But it is commonly call'd *Ruddle*, or *Red-lead*, and us'd by Painters for a deep Red, or Purple Colour.

Sinuoſity, a being full of Turnings, Windings, or Bendings.

Sinus, (*Lat.*) properly the large Lappet of a Gown, which the *Romans* us'd to caſt over their Shoulder; a Boſom; the running or hollowneſs of Water-banks, a Gulph or great Bay of the Sea: In *Geometry*, a Sine; which See.

In *Anatomy*, **Sinus** is taken for any Cavity or hollow Space, in, or between the Veſſels of an Animal Body: In *Surgery*, it is when the beginning of an Impoſtume, or Ulcer, is narrow, and the bottom large: And ſome Philoſophical Writers call thoſe Fiſſures or Clefts, which are between the ſeveral *Strata*, or Layers of the Earth, in Mines, *&c.* by this Term **Sinus**.

Sinus Meningium, (in *Anat.*) certain Cavities or hollow Parts in the Brain, which *Galen* calls the Ventricles of the thick Membrane: The Firſt and Second, or the *Lateral Sinus*'s are ſeated between the Brain and the *Cerebellum*, and end in the Vertebral *Sinus*'s: The third begins from the *Os Cribriforme*, and ends in the middle of the former: The fourth ariſes from the *Glandula Pinealis* and ends likewiſe in the middle of the *Lateral Sinus*'s: They are otherwiſe call'd *Ventriculi Cerebri*; which See.

Sinus Oſſium, are thoſe Cavities of the Bones, which receive the Heads of other Bones.

Sion, (*Heb.* Drineſs) the Name of a Mountain in *Judæa*, often mention'd in the Holy Scriptures.

Sion-College, a College in *London*, founded by *Thomas White*, Doctor in Divinity, for the uſe of the Clergy of the City and Liberties, with Part for the Maintenance of Twenty poor People.

Sion, or **Sium**, (*Gr.*) an Herb, call'd Water-Parſley, yellow Water-Creſſes, or Bell-Rags.

Siphon, a Cock, or Pipe in a Conduit, the Tap or Faucet of a Veſſel: Alſo a Tube or Pipe of Glaſs or Metal, which is uſually bent to an acute Angle, and has one Leg ſhorter than the other: Theſe *Siphons* or *Cranes*, are often us'd to draw off Liquors out of one Barrel or Veſſel into another, without raiſing the Lees or Dregs; ſo that the Liquor beginning to run, will continue ſo till all be empty'd, without any other force than the natural preſſure of the Air. Sometimes Glaſs-Tubes, or Pipes, tho' ſtraight, are call'd *Siphons*.

Si quis, (*Lat.*) a Paper or Bill ſet up in ſome open Place on a Poſt or Wall, to proclaim any thing that is loſt, *&c.* ſo call'd from the firſt Words of it in *Latin*, *Si quis invenerit*, i. e. If any one has found, *&c.*

Si recognoſcat, a Writ that lies for a Creditor againſt his Debtor, who before the Sheriff in the County-Court has acknowledged himſelf to owe his Creditor ſuch a Summ, received of him *in pecuniis numeratis*, i. e. in numbred or ready Money.

Sirens, certain Sea-Monſters or Mermaids on the Coaſts of *Sicily*, having the upper Parts of their Bodies like Women and the lower ones like Fiſhes, who (as the Story goes) us'd to allure Paſſengers on Shore, where they were robb'd and devour'd: But *Ulyſſes* being deſirous to hear their Harmony, ſtopt the Ears of his Companions with ſoft Wax, and caus'd himſelf to be bound to the Main-maſt of the Ship; whereupon being diſcontented at the loſs of ſo great a Prize, they threw themſelves into the Sea, and were chang'd into Rocks. Whence 'tis ſaid of a Woman having a charming Voice, That ſhe Sings like a Siren.

Siriaſis, a fault in Trees, when by exceſſive Heat, they are ſcorch'd and burnt: Alſo a Diſeaſe in Children, proceeding from an Inflammation of the Brain, occaſion'd by the heat of the Sun.

Sirius, the Dog-ſtar, a bright Star of the firſt Magnitude or Size, in the Conſtellation call'd *Canis Major*, which towards the Latter end of Summer cauſes a vehement and raging Heat; whence the Dog-days take their Name.

Sirones, a ſort of Puſhes or Wheals which ariſe in the Palms of the Hands and Soles of the Feet, containing in them certain ſmall Inſects like Lice.

Sirocco, (*Ital.*) the South-Eaſt Wind.

Siler or **Siſarum**, (*Gr.*) the Skirret-root, the white Carret, or Yellow Parſnip.

Siſkin, a Bird otherwiſe call'd a Green-finch.

Siſtrum, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Muſical Inſtrument of an Oval Shape like a Racket, in uſe among the Ancients.

Siſymbrium, Water-mint or Spear-mint, an Herb *Siſymbrium aquaticum*, Water-creſſes.

Siſyrinchion, a kind of great Onion.

Site, or **Scite**, the Situation or ſtanding of any Territory, Place, or Building: In *Logick*, it is that Predicament, which declares a Subject to be ſo, or ſo placed. See *Poſition*.

Sith, an old Word for Since.

Sithcundman, (*Sax.*) one that had the Office to lead the Men of a Town, or Pariſh; the High Conſtable of a Hundred.

Siticines, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) were thoſe who ſounded upon a ſort of Trumpet that had a very ſorrowful and mournful Tone, at their Funeral Solemnities.

Sitis, Thirſt, a failure of the Juice call'd Spittle, which occaſions the deſire of Drink; Drought, or Drineſs.

Sittim, or **Sethim**, (*Heb.*) a certain Wood growing in *Judæa*, of which the Ark was made.

Situate or **Situated**, ſeated; as The Town is ſituated upon a Hill.

Situation, the manner of being ſituated, Seat. See *Site*.

Sixain, (in the Art of War) an Order of Battel for Six Battalions. Any number of Battalions produc'd by the Multiplication of Six, may be drawn up in this Order; for twelve Battalions will make two Sixains, eighteen will make three, and ſo on.

Size, Proportion, Bigneſs, Length; alſo a ſort of Compoſition us'd by Plaiſterers to make the White-waſh ſtick on Walls; alſo a kind of Paſte us'd by Shoomakers: Alſo that glewiſh, oily Matter, which Painters in Diſtemper mix with their Colours.

Among the Scholars in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, a **Size** is taken for ſo much Bread or Beer ſet upon any of their Names in the Buttery-Book, as amounts to the value of a Farthing, and is noted with the Letter S.

To **Size**, to meaſure Pots, Veſſels, &c. to waſh or rub over with Size; to Score as Students doe in the Buttery-Book of a College at *Cambridge*; which at *Oxford*, is termed to *Battle*.

Sizeable, that is of a fit or convenient Size.

Sizel, (a Term us'd in the Mint) the remainder of the long flat Bars of Metal, which is to be melted down again, after the round pieces of Money have been cut out according to their reſpective Sizes.

Sizer, a *Cambridge*-Scholar, of the loweſt Rank, the ſame as a Servitor at *Oxford*.

Sizieme, (*Fr.*) a ſequence of Six Cards at the Game of Picket.

Skarfed, (Sea-Term) when one piece of Timber is let and faſten'd into another. See *Scarfed*.

To **Skatch** a **Wheel**, to ſtop or ſtay the Wheel of a Cart, Waggon or other Carriage, by putting a piece of Wood, a Stone, or ſuch like under it.

Skeg, a kind of wild Plum of a reddiſh Colour growing in Hedges: The *Skeg* in a Ship, is that ſmall and ſlender Part of the Keel, which is cut ſlanting and is left a little without the Stern-poſt; but theſe Skegs being found inconvenient, are not now much in Uſe.

Skegger-Trout, a ſort of Fiſh.

Skeleton, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a ſet of cleaned and dried Bones of the dead Body of a Man or other Living-Creature, artificially joyn'd together by means of their Ligaments, or elſe with Wires, in their natural Places and Order.

Skeletta, (in old *Latin* Records) a little Bell for a Church-ſteeple; whence our Veſſels call'd *Skillets* uſually made of Bell-metal.

Skellum, a *Dutch* Word for a Rogue.

Skepe or **Scuttle**, (among Husbandmen) a ſort of flat and broad Basket to winnow Corn with.

Sketch, a rude Draught, the firſt Draught of a Fancy, eſpecially in Painting or Drawing.

To **Sketch**, to chalk out, to deſign.

Skew; as, To *look ſkew*, or *a-ſkew*, to ſquint or leer, to *look* ſhy, or with an evil Eye upon one.

To **Skew**, See, To *Skue*.

Skeyn, a kind of *Iriſh* ſhort Sword.

To **Skid** a **Wheel**, to ſtop the Wheel of a Coach or Cart with a Hook, at the deſcent of a Hill.

Skiff, or **Shallop**, the leſſer of the two Boats that belong to a Ship.

Skill, Capacity, Knowledge, Experience.

Skilled, that has Skill, or is well verſed in; skilful.

Skink, a four-footed Serpent, a kind of Land-Crocodile: Alſo a ſort of ſtrong *Scotch* Potage, made of Knuckles and Sinews of Beef, long boiled.

Skinker, (*Dutch*) a filler of Drink, a Butler or Cup-bearer.

Skip, a Leap or Jump. *Skip*, or *Skip-kennel*, is alſo a nick-name for a Foot-man.

Skip-jack, a pitiful Fellow that skips or ſcampers up and down; a ſorry Intruder.

Skipper, the Maſter of a *Dutch* Ship; alſo a common Sea-man.

Skippound, (*qu.* Ship-pound) is the Dividend of a Laſt of Corn, laden in a Ship, and contains 300, 320, 340, and 400 Pounds.

Skirmiſh, a ſmall Encounter of a few Men, when they fight in Confuſion without obſerving Order.

To **Skirmiſh**, to engage or fight after ſuch a manner; as ſtraggling Parties do before the main Battel is joyn'd.

Skirret, a Plant whoſe Root is ſomewhat like a Parſnip, which being dreſs'd after the ſame manner, is counted a great Dainty, and a ſtrengthening Food.

Skittiſh, jadiſh or reſty, as ſome Horſes are; alſo humourſome, fantaſtical, rugged.

Skreen. See *Screen*.

To **Skue** or **walk ſkuing**, to waddle, to go ſideling along.

To **Skulk**. See To *Sculk*.

Skuppers. See *Scuppers*.

Skute, (*Dutch*) a little Boat.

Skyvenage, (in old Statutes) the Precincts of the Town of *Calais* in *France*, ſo call'd whilſt in the Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*.

Slab, a Puddle: Among Carpenters and Joyners, the out-ſide ſappy Plank or Board ſawn off from the ſides of Timber.

Slabby, plaſhy, full of Dirt.

Slade, (*Sax.* in old Records) a long flat piece or ſlip of Ground.

Slam, the winning of all the Tricks at Cards.

To **Slander**, to back-bite, or ſpeak evil of.

Slanderous, apt to ſlander, or rail at, foul-mouthed, abuſive.

Slank, ſlim, ſlender; alſo a kind of Sea-weed.

Slatch, (Sea-Term) when the middle part of a Cable or Rope hangs ſlack without the Ship, or in the Water, the uſual Phraſe is, *Hale up the Slatch of the Cable or Rope*: Alſo a ſmall Interval or Time of fair Weather after a great deal of foul, is termed a *Slatch* of *fair Weather*.

Slattern, a ſlattering Woman, *i. e.* one that minds nothing, but leaves all at random.

Slay, an Inſtrument belonging to a Weaver's Loom that has Teeth like a Comb.

To **Slay**, (old Word) to kill.

Sleaved, as *Sleaved Silk*, *i. e.* ſuch as is wrought fit for Uſe.

Sled, or **Sledge**, a ſort of Carriage without Wheels, whereon to lay a Plough or other weighty thing to be drawn; or ſuch as thoſe on which Traytors are uſually drawn to the Place of Execution.

Sledge, is alſo a great Hammer that Smiths hold with both Hands in beating out Iron on the Anvil.

Sleeper, a Perſon that ſleeps: Among Shipwrights, thoſe Timbers are termed *Sleepers*, which lie before and behind in the bottom of a Ship; their Uſe being to ſtrengthen and bind faſt the Timbers call'd *Futtocks* and *Rungs*; as alſo to line out and make the narrowing of the Ship's Floor.

To **Sleer**, to leer, peer at, or blink.

Sleet, Rain and Snow falling together.

To **Slide**, to glide along, to ſlip.

Sliding-Rules or **Scales**, are Mathematical Inſtruments to be us'd without Compaſſes, in Gauging, Meaſuring, &c. having their Lines fitted ſo as to anſwer Proportions by Inſpection.

Slime, ſoft Mud; alſo a clammy or glewiſh Humour.

Sliming, (in *Falconry*) is ſaid of a Hawk's muting long-ways, in an entire Subſtance without dropping any thing.

Slimy, full of Slime, ropy.

Sling, an Inſtrument to throw Stones with; alſo another ſort us'd by Brewers to heave Veſſels out of a Dray, and ſtow them in a Cellar: In Sea-Affairs, a Rope ſpliced, or faſten'd into it ſelf at each end, and making an Eye ſufficiently large, to receive a Cask or Pack, that is to be hoiſed up.

Slinging of the Yards, is when the Yards are faſt bound aloft to the Croſs-Tree, and to the Head of the Maſt, by any Rope or Chain; which is done, that if the Tye ſhould happen to break or be ſhot into pieces in a Fight, the Yard nevertheleſs may be kept from falling down on the Hatches.

Slink, a caſt Calf.

To **Slink**, to ſteal or ſneak away.

Slips. See *Cuttings*.

To **Sliver**, to cut into Slivers, or thin Slices.

† **Slocken**, ſoftned; as *Slocken with over-much Moiſture*.

Slocker or **Slockſter,** (*Dutch*) one that entices away other Mens Servants; a Kid-napper.

Sloe, a ſort of Wild Plum.

Sloe-worm, a kind of Inſect.

Sloop, a ſmall Sea-Veſſel.

Slops, a wide ſort of Breeches worn by Seamen.

Slot, (among Hunters) the view or print of a Stag's Foot in the Ground.

Sloth, Idleneſs; alſo a kind of wild Beaſt. See *Pigritia*.

Slouch, a great lubberly Fellow; a meer Country-Bumpkin.

Sloven, a naſty, beaſtly Fellow.

Slough, a deep and muddy Place, the caſt Skin of a Snake, the damp of a Coal-pit, the Scar of a Wound.

Slough of a wild Boar, the Bed, Soil, or Mire, wherein he wallows, or the Place in which he lies in the Day-time.

Slough-Silver, a certain Rent paid to the Caſtle of *Wigmore*, inſtead of ſome Days-work in Harveſt, heretofore performed by the Tenant for his Lord.

Slouth, (a Term in Hunting) a Herd or Company of ſome ſorts of wild Beaſts; as, *A Slouth* of Bears.

Slow in Motion, a Phraſe us'd by *Aſtrologers*, when a Planet's daily Motion happens to be leſs than its mean Motion.

To **Slubber a thing over,** to do it careleſly, or without due Application.

Sluce, a Frame of Wood ſet in a River to keep out the Water; a Vent or Drain for Water on Land.

Slug, a heavy ſort of great Gun; or a ſort of Shot for a Gun; alſo a Ship that ſails heavily.

Slug or **Slug-Snail,** a Dew-ſnail that has no Shell.

Smack, Taſte, Reliſh, Smattering; an eager Kiſs; alſo a ſmall light Sea-Veſſel.

Smackering, a longing for, or being deſirous of; as, *To have a ſmackering after a thing*.

Smaka, (in old Records) a Smack or little Ship.

Small-Craft, (Sea-Term) all ſuch Lines, Nets and Hooks, as ſerve to catch Fiſh; alſo all manner of ſmall Veſſels; as Catches, Hoys, Crays, &c.

Small-piece, a *Scotch* Coin, worth Two Pence Farthing *Engliſh*, of which three make a Noble.

Small Pox, an infectious Diſeaſe. See *Variolæ*.

Smallage, a wholeſome Herb often put into Broth, &c.

Smalt, a kind of Blew Powder-Colour, us'd in Painting; blew Enamel.

Smaragdus, (*Gr.*) the Emerald, a precious Stone that is tranſparent and of a lovely Green Colour, very much comforting the Eyes.

Smaris, the white Cackerel, a Sea-fiſh.

Smart, quick, violent, ſharp, biting, brisk, witty; alſo ſharp pain, as of a Wound or Sore.

Smatterer, one that has ſome ſmatch or tincture of Learning.

Smattering, a ſuperficial, or light Knowledge.

Smectis, (*Gr.*) Fullers-Earth.

Smectymnuus, a Word made out of the firſt Letters of the Names of Five Presbyterian Miniſters, who about *A. D.* 1641, wrote a Book againſt Epiſcopacy and the Common-Prayer, *viz. Stephen Marſhal, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen,* and *William Spurſtow*: Whence they and their Followers were call'd *Smectymnians*.

Smegma, (*Gr.*) Soap, or any thing that ſcours; a Waſh-ball.

Smegmatick, belonging to Soap, Soapy, that is of a ſcouring Faculty.

Smelling, a Senſe probably occaſioned by the *Effluvia* or ſmall flowing Parts of Bodies, that mingle themſelves with the Air, and get up into the Noſtrils, which are cover'd with a very Nervous ſenſible Coat, and communicate certain correſponding Motions to the Brain; ſo that the Soul may judge differently of Bodies ſending forth their reſpective *Effluvia*: Therefore when thoſe *Effluvia* produce a grateful Senſation, ſuch a Body is ſaid, *To have a ſweet Smell*, but when a diſagreeable one, we ſay, *It ſtinks*.

Smelt, a ſmall Sea-fiſh.

To **Smelt,** to melt Metal in the Oar, in a particular Furnace made for that Purpoſe, and call'd, *The ſmelting-Furnace*.

Smeth, a certain Ointment to take away the Hair.

To **Smicker,** to look amorouſly, or wantonly.

Smilax, (*Gr.*) the Yew-tree: Alſo an Herb that has leaves like Ivy, with Berries and white Flowers, which runs upon Trees, and ſmells like a Lilly.

Smilax-Hortenſis, the *French* Bean, or Kidney-bean. *Smilax lævis*, Rope-weed, or Withy-weed.

Smired, (*Sax.*) anointed.

Smiris or **Smyris,** (*Gr.*) the Emery or Emeril-ſtone, a hard Stone that Glaziers cut their Glaſs, and Jewellers poliſh their Jewels with.

To **Smirk,** to ſmile, or look pleaſant.

To **Smite,** to ſtrike, or hit: In *Falconry*, a Hawk is ſaid *To ſmite* or *ſnite*, when ſhe wipes her Beak or Bill after Feeding.

Smithy, a Smith's Shop, or Forge.

Smiting-Line, (in a Ship) a ſmall Rope made faſt to the Miſſen Yard-arm, which ſerves to looſe the Miſſen Sail without ſtriking down the Yard; for being pulled hard it breaks all the Rope-yarns with which that Sail is furled up: Whence the Word of Art is, *Smite the Miſſen, i. e.* pull by this Rope, that the Sail may fall down.

Smoke-Farthings, a certain Yearly Rent heretofore paid for the Cuſtomary Dues offer'd by the Inhabitants of a Dioceſs at *Whitſontide*, when they made their Proceſſions to the Mother Cathedral Church.

Smoke-Silver or **Smoke-Penny,** Money paid to the Miniſters of ſeveral Pariſhes inſtead of Tithe-wood.

Smooth Boiling of Sugar, (among *Confectioners*) is when the Sugar is Boil'd to ſuch a Degree, that the Artiſt having dipt the tip of his Fore-Finger into it, afterwards applying it to his Thumb, a ſmall Thread or String ſticks to both, which immediately breaks, and remains in a Drop upon the Finger.

Smoterlich, (old Word) Snout-fair.

Smug, Spruce, neat.

To **Smug one's ſelf up,** to trim or trick one's ſelf up, to ſet one's ſelf off to the beſt Advantage.

To **Smuggle Goods,** to run them aſhore, or bring them in by ſtealth, without paying the Cuſtom.

Smyrna, (*Gr.*) the Gum call'd *Myrrh*; which See.

Smyrnium, Lovage, or Parſley of *Macedon*; an Herb.

Snack, ſhare; as *To go Snacks with one*.

Snacket, a kind of Haſp for Caſements.

Snaffle, a ſort of Bridle or Bit for a Horſe.

Snag, a Knot, Knob, or Bunch.

Snail-Clover, an Herb. See *Sainfoin*.

Snake, a ſort of Serpent.

Snake-eater, an *American* Bird. See *Hoactzin*.

Snake-weed, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd Adders-wort and *Biſtort*; which See.

Snap, a kind of Noiſe; alſo a Morſel, or Bit.

To **Snap,** to break, to catch; to ſnub or ſpeak roughly.

Snap-Dragon, an Herb; alſo a ſort of Sport.

Snap-haunce, a Fire-lock, a Gun that ſtrikes Fire without a Match.

Snappiſh, ſurly, rude, rough, crabbed.

To **Snarl,** to grin like a Dog; alſo to be intangled, as a Skain of Thread or Silk may be.

To **Snatch** or **Snatch away**, to catch ſuddenly, to wreſt or take away eagerly by force.

Snatch-Block, (in a Ship) a great Block or Pulley, having a notch cut thro' one of its Cheeks, for the more ready receiving in of any Rope: It is commonly faſten'd with a ſtrap about the Main-Maſt, cloſe to the upper Deck, and is chiefly us'd for the *Fall* of the Winding-Tackle, which is let into this Block, and then brought to the Capſtan.

Snead, **Sneath**, or **Sneed**, (Country-Word) the Handle of a Sithe or ſuch like Tool.

To **Sneak**, to lurk about, to creep up and down pitifully.

Sneaks or **Sneaksby**, a ſneaking ſorry Fellow that ſcarce dares ſhew his Head.

Sneath. See *Snead*.

To **Sneer**, to laugh fooliſhly, or ſcornfully.

Sneezing-Wort, an Herb ſo call'd from its Faculty of cauſing to ſneez.

Snet, (among Hunters) the Fat of all ſorts of Deer.

To **Snicker** or **Snigger**, to laugh in one's Sleeve.

Snipe, a ſort of Fowl.

Snite, a Bird otherwiſe call'd a *Rail*.

To **Snite**, a Term in *Falconry*. See To *Smite*.

Snodde, (in old Records) a ſmooth roll or bottom of Thread, Silk, *&c.* from the *Saxon* Word *Snod*, a Fillet or Hair-lace, us'd by Women to ſmooth up their Hair, which in the North Parts of *England* is now call'd a *Snude*, and in *Scotland* a *Snod*.

To **Snook**, to lie lurking for a thing.

Snow-Drops, a ſort of Flower.

To **Snub one**, to take one up ſharply, to keep under or in ſubjection.

Snudge, an old Curmudgeon, or cloſe-fiſted Fellow.

To **Snudge along**, to go like a Snudge, or one whoſe Head is full of Buſineſs.

To **Snuffle**, to ſpeak in the Noſe.

Snurl, a Rheum in the Head.

Snut-noſed, that has a flat Noſe.

Soame, a Word us'd in the Weſtern Parts of *England*, for an Horſe-load.

Sober, (*Lat.*) temperate, moderate; ſerious, grave; modeſt, diſcreet.

Sobriety or **Soberneſs**, a Vertue by which one abſtains from eating and drinking more than is requiſite or fit for Nouriſhment; Temperance, Moderation, prudent Carriage.

Soc, a Power or Liberty of Juriſdiction: Whence the Law *Latin* Word *Soca* ſignifying a Seigniory or Lordſhip endowed by the King with Liberty of holding a Court of his Tenants call'd *Sockmen*.

Socage or **Soccage**, a certain Tenure of Lands, by inferiour Husbandry-Services to be performed to the Lord of the Fee; from the *French* Word *Soc*, a Coulter or Plough-ſhare. There were two ſorts of this Tenure, *viz. Free* or *Common*, and *baſe Soccage*, otherwiſe call'd Villenage; but by Stat. 12, *Car.* 2. all Tenures are adjudged and taken to be turned into the former free and common Soccage.

Socager, **Sockman**, or **Sokeman**, a Tenant that holds Lands and Tenements by Socage. See *Socmen*.

Sociable, (*Lat.*) that delights in, or is fit for Company or Converſation.

Society, Company, Converſation, Civil Intercourſe, Fellowſhip, Friendſhip: Alſo a Company of ſeveral Perſons joyn'd together for ſome common Intereſt, or to aſſiſt one another in the Management of any particular Buſineſs.

The **Royal Society**, a Fellowſhip of Noble, Learned and Ingenious Men, well skill'd in the moſt uſeful Parts of Knowledge, *viz.* Mathematical, Phyſiological, Mechanical, and Chymical, founded by K. *Charles* II. under the Name of the Preſident, Council, and Fellows of the *Royal Society* of *London* for improving Natural Knowledge.

Socinianiſm, the Principles and Opinions of the *Socinians*.

Socinians, an Heretical Sect that deny the Divinity of the Son of God, whoſe execrable Doctrine was firſt broach'd by *Lælius Socinus*, and afterwards promoted by *Fauſtus Socinus* of *Siena A. D.* 1555.

Socket, that part of a Candleſtick in which the Candle is ſet; alſo a piece of Braſs or Iron at the bottom of a Pike, Halbard, *&c.* **Sockets** in a Ship are the Holes, which the Pintles or Iron-pins of the Guns, call'd Murdering-pieces and Fowlers are let into.

Socmen, (among our *Saxon* Anceſtors) a ſort of Tenants that manur'd and till'd the Inland or peculiar Demeans of their Lord, yielding him Work and not Rent: But after the Conqueſt, the proper *Socmen*, were thoſe who held by no Servile Tenure, but generally paid their Rent as a *Soke*, or Sign of Freedom; tho' they were ſometimes oblig'd to certain Cuſtomary Duties for the Service and Honour of their Lord.

Socna, (*Sax.*) a Privilege or Liberty, and Franchiſe.

Socome, (in *Common Law*) a Cuſtom of grinding at the Lord's Mill: Of theſe there is *Bond-ſocome*, where the Tenants are bound thereto; and *Love-ſocome*, where they do it freely out of Love to their Lord.

Socque, (*Fr.*) a Sandal, wooden Pattin or Clog for the Feet, worn by the Friers call'd, *Recollects*.

Socrates, (*Gr.* ſaving Strength) a moſt Excellent Philoſopher of *Athens*, whom the Oracle pronounc'd to be the Wiſeſt Man on Earth.

† **Sodality**, Fellowſhip, Society, Brotherhood.

Sodom, (*Heb.* Champain Ground) one of the Five Cities of a very large, fruitful and pleaſant Plain in the *Holy Land*, which were utterly deſtroy'd by Fire from Heaven; the Country where they ſtood being ſwallow'd up in the Lake of Brimſtone, commonly call'd the Dead Sea.

Sodom-Apples, certain Apples that grow in thoſe Parts, and appear very fair to the Eye; but being full of Soot and Smoke, they crumble away at the firſt Touch.

Sodomite, one that commits Sodomy, a Buggerer.

Sodomitical, belonging to that hainous Crime.

Sodomy, Buggery, a Sin of the Fleſh againſt Nature, ſo call'd becauſe it was notoriouſly committed by the Inhabitants of the City of *Sodom*.

Sofa, a kind of Alcove much us'd in the Eaſtern Countries, being an Apartment of State, rais'd about two Foot above the Floor of the Room, and furniſh'd with rich Carpets and Cuſhions, where Perſons of the greateſt Honour are Entertained.

Sofees, a certain Sect among the *Turks*, that paſs for Religious Puritans, who commonly read in the Streets and publick Places, being ever very buſy with their Beads, that the World may take notice of their Counterfeit Devotion; and when they ſay any thing, it is but two Words; as *Subhawn Allah*, *i. e.* God is pure, or *Iſtigfie Allah*, God defend, and ſometimes *Alloho Ekbec*, God is great.

Soft Body. See *Elaſtick Body*.

Soil, Ground conſidered with reſpect to its Quality or Situation; Country: Among Hunters, the Slough or Mire, in which a Wild Boar wallows.

Soil-bound. See *Cruſt-clung*.

To **Take Soil**, to run into the Water, as a Deer does when cloſe purſued.

To **Soil**, to dung or muck, to dirty or foul.

To **Sojourn**, (*Fr.*) to tarry, ſtay, or continue for ſome time in a Place; to dwell, abide, or live a while in it.

Soit fait Comme il eſt deſire, (*Fr. i. e.* let it be done as it is deſired) a Form uſ'd when the Queen gives her Royal Aſſent to a private Bill, preferred to her in Parliament.

Soka or **Soke,** (*Sax.* Law-Term) the Liberty or Privilege of Tenants, excus'd from Cuſtomary Impoſitions or Burdens: Sometimes it was taken for the Territory or Juriſdiction, in which the Chief Lord exercis'd his Liberty of keeping Courts, or holding Tryals within his own Soke or Juriſdiction: Sometimes it was alſo taken for a Quit-rent, or Payment made to the Lord by his Tenant, for acting in Quality of a Sockman or Free-holder.

Soke-reeve, the Rent-gatherer in the Lord's Soke.

To **Soke,** to ſteep; to drain or empty one's Pockets.

Sokemanry, the Free Tenure, or holding of Land by Socage.

Soken. See *Soc* and *Hamſoken.*

Soker; as, *An old Soker, i. e.* a luſty Toper, ſound Tippler, or hard Drinker.

Sol, (*Lat.*) the Sun, the King of the Planets, Fountain of Light, and Eye of the World: Among *Chymiſts* it is taken for Gold, and in *Heraldry* for the Gold Colour, in the Coats of Soveraign Princes: Alſo the Name of one of the Muſical Notes. See *Notes.*

Solace, Conſolation, Comfort, Delight.

To **Solace,** to afford Solace or Comfort, to recreate one's Self.

Solachs, the Soldiers of the Grand Seignior's Foot-guards, who are about three Hundred in Number, and attend upon him armed with Bows and Arrows.

Soleus, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Muſcle that helps to ſtretch out the Foot.

Solander, a Horſe-Diſeaſe. See *Seliander.*

Solanum, (*Lat.*) the Herb Night-ſhade or Banewort. *Solanum Veſicarium,* Alkakengi, or Winter-Cherry.

Solar, belonging to the Sun.

Solar Comet. See *Diſceus.*

Solar Cycle. See *Cycle of the Sun.*

Solar Spots. See *Spots of the Sun.*

Solar Year, is either Tropical or Sidereal: The former is that ſpace of Time which the Sun takes up in paſſing thro' the *Zodiack,* or in returning to the ſame Equinoctial or Solſtitial Point, which amounts to 365 Days 5 Hours and about 55 Minutes: And the *Sidereal* or *Aſtral Year,* is the ſpace the Sun employs in coming back to any particular fixed Star, which is a little longer than the other, *viz.* about 365 Days 8 Hours and 9 Minutes.

Solarium, (*Lat.*) a Sun-dial; alſo a piece of Ground levelled, or Place raiſed up and expoſed to the Sun, where People us'd to walk; a Terrace-Walk: In our ancient Writers, it is taken for an upper Room or Garret, which in ſome Parts of *England,* is call'd a *Sollar.*

In the *Roman* Law, **Solarium,** ſignifies Ground-rent; a Penſion or Tribute paid for the Soil, or for a Houſe that ſtands upon publick Land.

Soldan, a Mahometan Prince; as, The Soldan of *Egypt.*

Soldanella, (*Lat.*) an Herb, call'd Sea-Bind-weed.

Solder or **Soder,** a kind of Compoſition us'd by Plummers, Silver-Smiths, and other Artificers in the working and binding of Metals.

To **Solder,** to joyn or faſten with Solder.

Soldier, (*Fr.*) one that ſerves in the Wars for a certain Pay, which is call'd *Solde* by the *French.* In *America* there is a kind of Snail nam'd a Soldier, with a Foot like a Crab's Claw, which having no Shell of its own, harbours in that of the Periwinkle.

Soldiery, the Militia, or Body of Soldiers.

Sole, only or alone.

Sole Tenant, (Law-Term) a Man or Woman that holds Land only in his or her own Right, without any other joyned.

Solea, (*Lat.*) a Sole of a Shooe, a Galloſhe, a Slipper; alſo a ſort of Sea-fiſh, in ſhape reſembling the Sole of one's Foot.

Soleæ (among the *Romans*) Sandals, a rich Wear or covering for the Feet made of Gold and Silk, having Leather-Soles ty'd with Thongs on the back part of the Foot.

Solecíſm, (*Gr.*) an impropriety of Speech contrary to the Grammar-Rules: The Word is deriv'd from the *Soli,* a People originally of *Attica* in *Greece,* who being tranſplanted to *Cilicia* in the leſſer *Aſia,* quite loſt the purity of their Mother-Tongue, inſomuch that they became noted for their rude Pronounciation and uncouth Expreſſions.

Solemn, (*Lat.*) properly, uſed or done publickly every Year at ſome certain time, performed with great Pomp or State; authentick, effectual.

Solemnity, a ſolemn Action.

Solemnization, the Act of Solemnizing.

To **Solemnize,** to do or ſet forth after a ſolemn manner, to celebrate, as *To Solemnize a Victory, a Marriage,* &c.

Solen, (*Gr.*) the Sheath or Raſor-fiſh, a ſort of Shell-fiſh: Alſo a Surgeon's Frame in which a broken Leg or Thigh is placed.

Solet & Debet. See *Debet & Solet.*

Solid, (*Lat.*) maſſive, hard, ſtrong, firm; real, ſubſtantial; ſound, laſting.

A **Solid,** (in *Geom.*) the third kind of Magnitude, that has three Dimenſions, *viz.* Length, Breadth and Thickneſs; and it is often us'd in the ſame Senſe as *Body;* which See.

Solid Angle, an Angle made by the meeting of three or more Planes, and thoſe joyning in a Point, like that of a Diamond well cut.

Solid Baſtion, See *Baſtion.*

Solid Numbers, are thoſe that ariſe from the Multiplication of a plain Number by any others whatever: Thus 18 is a ſolid Number made of 6 multiply'd by 3, or of 9 multiply'd by 2.

Solid-Place. See *Place Solid.*

Solid Problem, is one that cannot be Geometrically ſolved but by the Interſection of a Circle and a Conick Section; or by the Interſection of two other Conick Sections beſides the Circle.

Solidago, (*Lat.*) the Herb Comfrey, Conſound, or Wall-wort, good to cloſe Wounds.

Solidata, (in old Records) the Hire or Pay of a Soldier. *Solidata terræ,* twelve Acres of Land.

† **Solidation,** a making ſolid or firm, a ſoldering or faſtening.

Solidity, Firmneſs, Soundneſs, Maſſineſs; in a figurative Senſe it is taken for ſoundneſs of Judgment, depth of Learning, &c.

In a Philoſophical Senſe, **Solidity** is a Quality of a Natural Body oppoſed to *Fluidity,* which conſiſts in the Parts of Bodies being interwoven and intangled one with another, ſo that they cannot ſpread themſelves ſeveral Ways, after the manner of Fluid Bodies. Among *Architects,* it is taken for the choice of a good Foundation and ſound Materials to work with.

Solidity of a Body, (in *Geom.*) is the number of little determinate ſolid Meaſures that are contained in it.

Solido, (*Lat.*) as *A Bond* in Solido, *i. e.* a Bond or Writing Obligatory for the Whole.

Solidum, the Whole, the Full and Whole; alſo a Weight of four Scruples in Uſe among the Ancients.

Solidus, an entire or whole piece of Gold-Coin, near the Value of our old Noble or Spur-Royal; but it is now taken for a Shilling.

Solifidian, one that holds Faith only without Works, as neceſſary to Salvation.

Soliloquy, a diſcourſing or meditating alone with one's ſelf.

Solipuga, *(Lat.)* a kind of venomous Ant or Piſmire, that in the heat of the Sun ſtings moſt vehemently, and is often found in the Silver-mines of the Iſland of *Sardinia*: It is alſo written *Solifuga* and *Salpuga*.

Solitary, loneſome, private, retired, unfrequented; alſo that loves to be alone.

Solitaurilia, *(Lat.)* a Sacrifice of a Sow, Bull and Sheep, which the *Roman* Cenſors offer'd every five Years, when they perform'd the *Luſtrum*, or number'd and tax'd the Citizens.

Solitude, a ſolitary or uninhabited Place, a Deſart; alſo a Retirement, or ſolitary Life.

Sollar or **Solar**, an upper Room of a Houſe, the Story next the Tiles. See *Solarium*.

To **Sollicit**, to importune or preſs, to move, urge, entice, or egg on; to proſecute a Buſineſs, to follow it hard.

Sollicitation, Motion, Inducement, Inſtance, Perſwaſion; the ſolliciting or proſecuting of a Buſineſs.

Sollicitour, one that Sollicits: In a Law Senſe, a Perſon employ'd to follow and take care of Suits, depending in Courts of Law or Equity.

Sollicitous, full of Care and Fear, troubled or much concerned about a thing.

Sollicitude, carking Care, great Trouble, anguiſh of Mind.

Solomon, *(Heb.* Peaceable) K. *David's* Son by *Bathſheba*, and his Succeſſour in the Kingdom.

Solomon's Seal, an Herb whoſe Leaves grow one above another, like the Rounds of ſome Ladders; whence it is call'd *Scala Cœli*, and *Jacob*'s *Ladder*: It ſeals up the Lips of green Wounds and Ruptures, and ſtops Fluxes.

Solon, one of the Seven Wiſe Men of *Greece* and a Law-giver to the *Athenians*, about the Time when *Tarquinius Priſcus* reign'd at *Rome*.

Sols or **Sous**, a *French* Coin that contains 12 Deniers, and of which 20 make a Livre, being equal to $3\frac{1}{5}$ Farthings of *Engliſh* Money.

Solſtice, *(Lat.* in *Aſtron.)* the Time when the Sun being come to either of the Tropical Points is got fartheſt from the Equator; where it ſeems for ſome Days to be at a ſtand, before its Return back, which happens twice a Year, in the Summer and Winter-Seaſons.

The **Eſtival** or **Summer-Solſtice**, is when the Sun ent'ring the Tropick of *Cancer* on *June* 11, makes the longeſt Day and the ſhorteſt Night.

The **Hyemal** or **Winter-Solſtice** happens on *December* 11, when the Sun comes to the Tropick of *Capricorn*, the Day being at that time ſhorteſt and the Night at the longeſt, that is to ſay, in Northern Countries; for under the Equator there is no variation but a Continual *Equinox*, or equality of Days and Nights: And in the Southern Parts, the Sun's Entrance into *Capricorn* makes the longeſt Day, and into *Cancer* the longeſt Night.

Solſticial, belonging to the Solſtices.

Solſticial Colure. See *Colure*.

Solvable, that may be reſolved or explained, alſo that is able to pay.

Soluble, looſe or apt to go to Stool.

Soluble Tartar, a kind of Salt Chymically prepar'd by boiling 8 Ounces of Cream of Tartar and 4 Ounces of the fixed Salt of Tartar in three Pints of Water, for about half an Hour, in an Earthen Pan unglazed: When 'tis Cool it is to be ſtrain'd and the Moiſture being evaporated, the Salt will remain at the bottom; which is accounted a very good opening Medicine.

To **Solve**, to reſolve or decide.

Solvendo eſſe, a Law-Term, ſignifying that a Man has wherewith to pay, or as we ſay, is a *Perſon Solvent*.

Solvent, (in *Chymiſtry*) the ſame with *Diſſolvent*, being any Menſtruum or Corroſive Liquor that will diſſolve Bodies.

Solutio Chymica, *(Lat.)* is a reſolving any mixt Body into its Chymical Principles, which are Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Earth and Water.

Solutio Continui, (in *Surgery*) a diſſolving of the Unity and Continuity of the Parts of the Body, as in Wounds, Ulcers, Fractures, &c.

Solution, the unfolding, explaining, or anſwering of any Queſtion propoſed; the ſolving of any Problem in the *Mathematicks*.

Solutione feodi militis Parliamenti, & Solutione feodi Burgenſis Parliamenti, are Writs whereby Knights of the Shire and Burgeſſes ſummon'd to Parliament, may recover their Allowance, if it be denied.

Solutive, that looſens the Belly: as *A Solutive Medicine*.

Sommons, See *Summons*.

Somnambulo, *(Lat.)* one that walks in his Sleep.

Somnifera, Medicines that bring or cauſe Sleep.

Somnolentia Continua, a conſtant Drowſineſs, or inclination to Sleep.

Somnus, Sleep, a ſtraight'ning of the Pores of the Brain, caus'd by the reſt or repoſe of the Animal Spirits, by which means the outward Senſes ceaſe from their Operations.

Somphos, (*Gr.*) a kind of wild Gourd.

Sonchites, the Herb Hawk-weed.

Sonchos, an Herb call'd Sow-thiſtle; alſo wild or jagged Lettice.

Sonnet, a ſort of *Italian* Poem, conſiſting of Fourteen Verſes, all whoſe Rhimes curiouſly anſwer one another.

Sonorous, *(Lat.)* ſounding or making a loud Noiſe.

Soop, Potage after the *French* Way.

Sope-wort, an Herb that puts forth joynted Stalks, with Leaves like Plantane: It is of a ſcouring and cleanſing Quality, being much us'd in the Cure of the Dropſy, *French* Pox, Wounds, &c.

Soph, a Word us'd at *Cambridge* for *Sophiſter*; which See.

Sophi, a Title given to the Supreme Monarch of *Perſia*, being equivalent to that of King or Emperour: The Word is *Arabick*, and properly written *Tzcophi*, *i. e.* Pure and Holy.

Sophia, *(Gr.* Wiſdom) a Proper Name of Women, particularly of the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Hannover*, the next Heir to the Crown of *England*.

Sophia Chirurgorum, the Herb Flix-weed us'd by Surgeons in Plaiſters for Wounds and foul Ulcers.

Sophiſm, a cunning ſhifting Argument or Speech: In *Logick*, 'tis when a Syllogiſm is not duely framed, or when falſe Matter is brought in under Colour of Truth.

Sophiſter, a ſubtil cavilling Diſputer, that makes uſe of Catches and Fetches, with a Deſign to deceive thoſe he goes about to perſwade: Alſo a young Student in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*.

Sophiſtical, belonging to a Sophiſm, captious, deceitful.

To **Sophiſticate**, to adulterate, debaſe, corrupt, or ſpoil Liquors, &c. But Wines and Chymical Preparations are more eſpecially ſaid *To be ſophiſticated*, when they are not made good in their ſeveral Kinds.

Sophiſtication, a ſophiſticating, adulterating, or falſifying.

Sophiſtry, the Art of circumventing or deceiving by falſe Arguments.

Sophronia, (*i. e.* prudent and temperate) a Chriſtian Name of ſeveral Women.

Soporal Arteries, (in *Anat.*) the Carotid Arteries ſo call'd, becauſe if they be tied, they immediately incline the Perſon to Sleep.

Soporative or **Soporiferous**, (*Lat.*) cauſing, bringing or procuring Sleep.

Sorb-Apple, the Service-berry, a kind of Fruit.

Sorboniſt, a Divine belonging to the College of *Sorbonne*.

Sorbonne, a Society or Corporation of Doctors of Divinity ſettled in the Univerſity of *Paris*, and famous over all *Europe*: It was founded by the *French* King St. *Lewis*, and *Ralph de Sorbonne* his Confeſſour, a Canon of the Church of *Paris*, who gave it its Name from the Village of *Sorbonne*, near *Lyons*, which was the Place of his Nativity.

Sorbonnique, an Act of Divinity, ſo call'd, becauſe 'tis always kept in the Hall of the *Sorbonne*.

Sorbus, (*Lat.*) the Sorb, Service-tree, or Quicken-tree, the Berries of which yield a ſharp Juice, that purges Watery Humours, and is very good for the Scurvey.

Sorcerer, one that uſes Witch-craft, a Wizzard, Magician, or Inchanter.

Sorcereſs, a Witch or Hag.

Sorcery, a kind of Witch-craft or Inchantment, a Magical Art that works by the Aſſiſtance and Miniſtery of the Devil.

Sordet or **Sordine**, (*Fr.*) a little Pipe put into the Mouth of a Trumpet, to make it ſound lower.

Sordid, (*Lat.*) foul, filthy, ſluttiſh; alſo baſe or mean, niggardly, pitiful, paltry.

A **Sore**, an Ulcer or Wound, that is ſore, raw, or painful: Alſo a Male Deer from four Years old.

Sore-age, (in *Falconry*) the firſt Year of every Hawk.

Sore-Hawk, a Hawk ſo call'd from the firſt taking her from the Eiry, till ſhe has mew'd or caſt her Feathers.

Sorel, a Male fallow Deer of three Years old.

Sorex, (*Lat.*) the Rat, or Field-mouſe.

Sorghum, a ſort of Millet-grain.

Sorites, (*Gr.* in *Logick*) a kind of Argument or imperfect Syllogiſm, conſiſting of ſeveral Propoſitions heaped up together, in which the Predicate of the former Propoſition becomes the Subject of the latter, until from the Predicate of the laſt Propoſition, and the Subject of the firſt, a Concluſion be inferred; as *Man is a Living Creature, a Living-Creature is a Body, a Body is a Subſtance; therefore Man is a Subſtance.*

Sorrance, a Word us'd amongſt Farriers for a Horſe's Diſeaſe.

Sorrel, a cooling Herb of a pleaſant ſharp Taſte, which makes it very deſirable in Sallets: Alſo a ſort of Colour among Horſes, a dark reddiſh Colour, intermix'd with red or white Hairs; or a Colour lighter than a light Bay, inclining to a Yellow.

Sorrow, an uneaſineſs of the Mind upon the Thought of a Good loſt, which might have been longer enjoy'd, or on the Senſe of a preſent Evil.

Sorry, that grieves or is much concern'd and troubled; alſo that is of little Value, pitiful, paltry.

Sors, (*Lat.*) Lot, Chance, Hazard: In old Records, it is taken for the Principal Money lent upon Uſury, and diſtinguiſh'd from the Intereſt.

Sort of Ballances, (among Traders) is four Dozen in Number.

Sortingcloths, a ſort of Cloth ſo call'd.

Sorus accipiter, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Sor, or Sore-hawk.

Sory, a kind of Mineral.

Sortilege, a Divination, or Sooth-ſaying by Lots; Sorcery.

Soſtrum, (*Gr.*) a Phyſician's Fee for curing of a Patient.

Sot, one that is void of Wit or Senſe; a Blockiſh dull Fellow.

Sote, (old Word) Sweet.

Soteria, (*Gr.*) Sacrifices for Health, the Games and Solemnities made by the People of *Rome* for the Health and Preſervation of the Emperour; eſpecially when he recover'd of any Sickneſs.

Sothale, a kind of Entertainment heretofore made by Bailiffs to thoſe of their Hundred for Gain, which was alſo termed *Filctale*.

Sothfaſt, (*Sax.*) true, faithful.

Souce, a ſort of Pickle for a Collar of Brawn, Pork, &c.

Soveraign or **Sovereign**, abſolute, ſupreme, independent; chief, excellent in its kind.

A **Soveraign**, an abſolute Monarch or Prince; alſo a Gold-Coin, Current at 22 *s.* 6 *d.* in 1 *Hen.* 8. In 34 *Hen.* 8. thoſe Soveraigns were valued at 20 Shillings a piece; in 4 *Edw.* 6. at 24 *s.*; in 6 *Edw.* 6, and 2 *Eliz.* at 30 *s.*

Soveraignty, the State or Quality of a Soveraign Prince; ſupreme Power.

Soulack, a great Officer among the *Turks*.

Soulescent, (*Sax.*) a Legacy which our zealous Anceſtours uſually bequeath'd at their Death to the Pariſh-Prieſt, inſtead of any Tithes that might be forgotten.

Sound, entire, whole, wholeſome, healthy, right or true, diſcreet or ſolid.

Sound, the Object of Hearing, which is cauſ'd by the tremulous Motion or Shaking of the Air; ſo that (according to Dr. *Holder*) if ſuch Motion be *Uniform*, it produces a Muſical Note or Sound; but if *Difform*, then it yields a Noiſe.

In *Geography*, a **Sound** is any great Inlet of the Sea, between two Head-Lands, where there is no Paſſage thorough; as *Plimouth*-Sound, &c.

The **Sound**, the Straight of the *Baltick* Sea, between *Denmark* and *Sweden*, ſo call'd by way of Eminency, as being the largeſt and moſt remarkable of all others.

Sound or **Sounder**, a Term us'd by Foreſters for an Herd or Company of Swine.

To **Sound**, to make or yield a Sound or Noiſe; to try the depth of the Water in the Sea, or in a River; to Pump or Sift one.

To **Sound the Pump**, (in a Ship) is to put down a ſmall Line, with ſomething that is weighty, to know what depth of Water there is in the Pump.

Sounding-Line, a Line, bigger than the Deep-Sea Line, and ſomewhat above 20 Fathom in Length, with a piece of Lead at it, of about 6 or 7 Pound-weight, and near a Foot long; by means of which the depth of the Water may be found, even when the Ship is under Sail.

Source, (*Fr.*) the Head or Spring of a River, the Place from whence it takes its riſe and flows: Alſo the Root, Cauſe, Occaſion, Original, or Beginning of a Thing.

Sous, a *French* Penny. See *Sols*.

Souſce, (*Fr.* in *Cookery*) a kind of Jelly, made of Hogs-Ears and Feet boil'd in Water, and afterwards cut into ſmall Pieces, to be ſtew'd in Vinegar and Sugar.

Souſe, a Country-Word for the Offal of Swine.

Soutage, courſe Cloth, or Bagging for Hops, &c. Alſo a Tax of Forty Shillings, heretofore laid upon every Knight's Fee.

South-bolt. See *Vert*.

Southern Signs. See *Auſtral Signs*.

Southern-Wood, an ever-green Plant, which by *Herbaliſts* is diſtinguiſh'd into Male and Female; and being drunk in Wine, is accounted a good Antidote againſt Poiſon: 'Tis alſo ſaid of this Herb, That no Vermin will come near the Place where it grows.

Sow, a Female Swine; a Term of Reproach often given to a fat, lazy, rank, big-breaſted Woman; alſo a kind of Inſect: Alſo a great Lump of melted Iron or Lead: Alſo a large Tub with two Ears, carry'd on Mens Shoulders by a Pole or long Stick, call'd a *Sow-Stang*.

Sow-bread, an Herb that Swine take great delight to feed on; whence its Name is deriv'd.

Sow-Thiſtle, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd Hares-Lettice.

Sowlegrove, an old Name of the Month *February*, ſo call'd by the Inhabitants of *South-Wales*, who have this Proverb, *Sowlegrove ſil lew*, *i. e. February* is ſeldom warm.

Sowne, a Term of Art us'd in the Exchequer, where *Eſtreats that Sowne*, are ſuch as the Sheriff may gather, and *Eſtreats that Sowne not*, are thoſe that he cannot get.

Sowter, (old Word) a Shoomaker or Cobbler.

Space, (*Lat.*) diſtance either of Time or Place; In a Philoſophical Senſe, it is taken for *Diſtance* conſidered every Way, whether there be any ſolid Matter in it or not; and it is either *Abſolute* or *Relative*.

Abſolute Space, conſidered in its own Nature without regard to any outward thing, always continues the ſame and is Immoveable: But *Relative Space*, is that moveable Dimenſion or Meaſure of the former which appears to our Senſes, with reſpect to the poſition of Bodies within it.

Spacious, that is of a large Extent, or takes up a great deal of Ground; broad, large, wide.

Spade, one that is gelded, either Man or Beaſt; alſo a Deer of three Years; alſo one of the Figures on a Pack of Cards.

Spade or **Spitter**, (among Husband-men) a Tool to dig the Ground with: *Cutting-Spade*, a Tool with which they cut Hay-reeks or Corn-mows.

Spadix, (*Gr.*) the branch of a Palm or Date-Tree, of a red Die; whence it is taken for a light Red or bright Bay Colour.

Spadiers, Labourers that dig in the Mines in *Cornwall*.

Spagirica Medicina. See *Hermetical Phyſick*.

Spagirical or **Spagirick**, belonging to *Chymiſtry*, Chymical; as *Spagirical Calcination*.

Spagirical Calcination. See *Calcination*.

Spagirick Art, the Art of *Chymiſtry*, ſo call'd from the *Greek* Words *Span* and *ageirein*, *i. e.* to extract and to collect, or gather together, becauſe it ſhews how to ſeparate the purer Parts or Subſtances from mixt Bodies, and how to joyn them together again.

Spagiriſt, one that profeſſes or practiſes *Chymiſtry*; a Chymiſt.

Spahi, a *Turkiſh* Horſe-man compleatly Armed.

Spaid or **Spayad**, a Term us'd by Hunters, for a Red Male Deer of three Years old.

Spalls, Chips of Wood.

Span, a Meaſure from the Thumb's end, to the top of the little Finger, containing three Hands-breadths, or nine Inches.

Spangle, a ſmall round thin piece of Metal.

Spangled, cover'd or ſet off with Spangles.

Spaniel, a ſort of Dog, with long Hairs.

Spaniſh, belonging to the Country of *Spain*.

Spaniſh Flies. See *Cantharides*.

Spaniſh Pick-tooth, a ſort of Herb.

Spaniſh Trefoil, a kind of Graſs. See *Sainfoin*.

Spaniſh Wool, Wooll coloured red by a particular Art practiſed in *Spain*; ſo that it communicates its Die to Ladies, who are ſtudious either to improve what Colour they have, to refreſh what is decayed, or to Counterfeit what never was before.

Spanking, ſpruce, fine, jolly; as a *ſpanking Laſs*.

Spanner, (in Gunnery) the Cock of a Carabine or Fuſee.

Spar, a Bar of Wood; alſo Muſcovy-glaſs: *Spars* are alſo the ſpokes of a Spinning-wheel; alſo certain Stones found in Lead-mines, like Gems but not ſo hard.

Spar-hawk or **Sparrow-hawk**, a kind of ſhort-winged Hawk.

Sparables or **Sparrow-Bills**, a ſort of ſmall Iron-nails, which ſome Country-People wear in their Shooes.

Sparadrapum, (*Gr.*) a piece of Linnen-cloth dipt on both ſides in a thick Ointment or melted Plaiſter.

Sparagus. See *Aſparagus*.

Spare, thin, lean; alſo that is ſpared or ſaved.

To **Spare**, to ſave, to husband, to favour, to forgive or pardon.

Spare-Deck or **Sparr-deck**, the uppermoſt Deck in ſome great Ships, which lies between the Main and Miſſen Maſts, and is otherwiſe call'd the *Orlope*.

Sparganion, (*Gr.*) Sedge or Sword-graſs, an Herb.

Sparganoſis, a ſtretching of the Breaſts occaſioned by too great abundance of Milk.

Spark, a very ſmall part of Fire: Alſo a Youth that appears in a gay Suit of Cloths, a briſk young Gallant or Lover.

Sparkiſh, ſpruce, fine, genteel, airy.

To **Sparkle**, to caſt forth ſparks of Fire, to glance with the Eyes, to ſend forth ſmall Bubbles, as ſtrong Wine does in a Glaſs.

Spartum, (*Gr.*) a kind of *Spaniſh* Broom, a Shrub.

Sparus, a ſort of Sea-fiſh; alſo a ſmall Dart.

Spaſmatick, troubled with the Cramp.

Spaſmodica, Medicines againſt Convulſions.

Spaſmologia, a Diſcourſe or Treatiſe of Convulſions.

Spaſmus, a Convulſive Motion, a Diſeaſe, call'd the Cramp, which is the ſhrinking or plucking of the Sinews.

Spaſmus Cynicus or **Canina Convulſio**, the Dog-cramp. See *Cynicus Spaſmus*.

Spat, the Spawn of Oiſters, which is caſt in the Month of *May*; alſo a kind of Mineral Stone.

Spatæ Placitum, (in old *Latin* Records) Pleas of the Sword, or a Court Martial for the ſpeedy Execution of Juſtice upon Military Offenders.

Spatha, (*Gr.*) a two-handed or baſtard Sword, a Skimmer or Ladle: Among *Apothecaries*, an Inſtrument broad at the lower end, to take up Conſerves, Electuaries, *&c.*

Spathula or **Spatula**, a Spattle or Slice made of Silver or Steel, with which *Surgeons* and *Apothecaries* ſpread their Salves and Plaiſters: Alſo a wooden Inſtrument us'd by Confectioners and Cooks to ſtir Syrups or Liquors.

Spatter-daſhes or **Spatter-plaſhes**, a ſort of light Boots, without Soles.

Spattling-Poppey, a Flower.

Spatula fœtida, a ſort of Orrice, a Plant.

Spatum, the Mineral, call'd Spat.

Spavin, a Diſeaſe among Horſes, a ſwelling or ſtiffneſs in the Ham that cauſes them to halt.

Speaker of the Parliament, an Officer in that High Court, who is as it were the common Mouth of the reſt: And as the Parliament conſiſts of two Houſes, ſo there are two Speakers, *viz.* one ſtyled, *The Lord Speaker of the Houſe of Peers*, and the other, *The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons*. The firſt is uſually the Lord Chancellour or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, and the other a Member of the Houſe of Commons, choſen by the whole Houſe, and approved by the King.

Spear-men. See *Penſioners of the King.*

Speche or **Speight,** a Kind of Bird.

Special, (*Lat.*) ſingular, particular, excellent, extraordinary.

Specialty, (Law-word) a Bond, Bill, or ſuch like Deed under Hand and Seal. *Specialitas* or *Specialty,* was alſo heretofore taken for ſpecial or particular Acquaintance with any Perſon.

Species, kind, ſort; Money or Coin paid in Tale; alſo Images or Repreſentations of Objects: In *Logick,* one of the five Predicables, *viz.* that which is predicated or declared after the Term *Quid* or *What*; as if it be asked, *What is Socrates?* Anſwer, He is a Man. In *Metaphyſicks,* it is alſo an *Idea,* that relates to another more general one, to which it is ſubſervient, having under it *Individuals* and *Singulars.*

In the Art of *Phyſick,* **Species** properly ſignify the ſimple Ingredients in the *Druggiſts* and *Apothecaries* Shops, out of which Compound Medicines are made: But the Writers of *Pharmacy* uſually give that Name to ſome Aromatick or purging Powders, becauſe they were formerly kept ready prepared in the Shops, to make up Electuaries, Tablets, Pills, &c.

In *Algebra,* **Species,** are thoſe Letters, Characters, Notes, or Marks, which repreſent the Quantities in any Equation or Demonſtration: Whence the *Literal Algebra* is often ſtyled *Specious Arithmetick,* or *Algebra in Species*: This ſhort and uſeful Method of Notation was firſt brought in by *Francis Vieta* about the Year 1590, and by it he made many new Diſcoveries in that admirable Art.

Viſible-Species, are thoſe wonderfully fine ſuperficial Images of Bodies, which the Light produces and draws in their due Proportion and Colours, in the bottom of our Eyes.

Specification, a ſpecifying, expreſſing, or declaring.

Specifical or **Specifick,** ſpecial, particular; that belongs to the Character of a thing, and diſtinguiſhes it from another of a different Species or kind.

Specifick Gravity, (in *Philoſ.*) is the appropriate and peculiar Gravity or Weight, that any Species of Natural Bodies have, and by which they may be plainly diſtinguiſhed from all other Bodies of different kinds.

A **Specifick** or A **Specifick Medicine,** is a Remedy that has a peculiar Virtue againſt ſome Diſeaſe; as *Quinquina* or the Jeſuits Powder has to cure Agues or intermitting Feavers.

To **Specify,** to particularize, to mention in expreſs Terms, to expreſs in particular.

Specillum, (*Lat.*) a little Looking-glaſs: Alſo a *Surgeon's* Inſtrument commonly call'd a *Probe.*

Specimen, an Eſſay, Tryal or Proof; a Model, or Pattern.

Specious, fair in Appearance, ſeemingly juſt and allowable, plauſible.

Specious Algebra, the modern *Algebra* practiſed by *Species* or Letters of the Alphabet. See *Algebra* and *Species.*

Spectacle, a publick Shew or Sight.

Spectator, a Beholder or Looker on.

Spectatreſs, a Female Beholder.

Spectre, a frightful Apparition, a Viſion, Ghoſt, or Spirit.

To **Speculate,** (properly to ſpy or watch in a high Tower) to contemplate, obſerve, or view; to conſider ſeriouſly, to meditate upon.

Speculation, the Act of Speculating, contemplating, &c. an Eſpial, a Notion: Alſo the *Theory,* or ſtudy of an Art or Science without regard to the Practice.

Speculative, belonging to Speculation, apt to ſpeculate, ſtudious in the obſervation of things Divine or Natural: *Speculative* is alſo more eſpecially oppoſed to Practical.

Speculum, (*Lat.*) a Looking-glaſs; alſo the Surface of an Opacous or dark Body, well poliſhed and made capable of reflecting the Sun-beams falling on it: Alſo a kind of Table framed by *Aſtrologers,* after they have erected the Figure of a Nativity; containing the Planets and Cuſps, with their Aſpects, Terms, &c.

Speculum lucidum. See *Septum lucidum.*

Speculum Matricis, a *Surgeon's* Inſtrument to open the Womb. See *Dilatatorium* and *Dioptra.*

Speculum Oculi, the Pupil, Apple, or Ball of the Eye.

Speculum Oris, an Inſtrument to ſcrew up the Mouth, that the Surgeon may diſcern the diſeaſed Parts of the Throat, or for the conveying in of Nouriſhment or Medicines.

Speedwell, an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Fluellin.*

Specks or **Spikes,** (Sea-word) great and long Iron-nails with flat Heads and of divers Lengths; ſome being a Foot or two long, and ſome ragged, ſo that they cannot be drawn out again: They are us'd in many parts of a Ship for the faſtening of Timbers and Planks.

Specking up of the Ord'nance, is when a Coin or the like, is faſten'd with thoſe Nails, cloſe to the breech of the Carriages of the great Guns, to keep them firm up to the Ship's Sides.

Spell, (*Sax.*) a Word or Saying: But it is now commonly taken for a ſort of Charm to drive away a Diſeaſe, by hanging a Sentence or Word written on a ſlip of Paper, about the Patient's Neck.

To **Do a Spell,** (in Sea-Language) ſignifies to do any Work by Turns, for a ſhort time, and then leave it. A *freſh Spell,* is when freſh Men come to Work, eſpecially when the Rowers are reliev'd with another Gang: To *Give a Spell,* is to be ready to Work in ſuch a one's room.

To **Spell,** to name or write down the Letters of a Syllable or Word: Among Sea-men, it is to let go the Sheats and Bowlings of a Sail, and Brace the Weather-Brace, that the Sail may lie looſe in the Wind: The Word is chiefly us'd about the Miſſen-Sail; for there inſtead of Saying *Take in the Miſſen and peek it up,* they ſay in one Word, *Spell the Miſſen.*

Spelt, a kind of Corn growing in *Italy* and *Flanders.*

Spelter, a ſort of imperfect Metal.

To **Spend,** to lay out, to conſume or waſte, to paſs away time: Among Mariners, when a Ship's Maſt or Yard is broken down by foul Weather, or any other Accident, they ſay, *It is ſpent*; but if it be done by the Enemies Shot in a Fight, the uſual Phraſe is, *Such a Maſt or Yard is Shot by the Board.*

Spene. See *Seen.*

Sperage or **Aſparagus,** a well known Plant.

Spergula, (*Lat.*) an Herb call'd Spurry, or Frank; Wood-roſe, a kind of Liver-wort.

Sperma, (*Gr.*) Sperm, the Seed of any Living-Creature; the Spawn or Milt in Fiſhes.

Sperma Ceti, (*i. e.* Whale's Seed) an oily Subſtance drawn from the Brains of large Whales, and afterwards well purified: It is an excellent Remedy in ſeveral Diſeaſes, and commonly call'd *Parmacity.*

Spermatical or **Spermatick,** belonging to, or full of Sperm.

Spermatick Parts and Veſſels, (in *Anat.*) are thoſe Arteries and Veins, which convey the Blood to the Teſticles; alſo thoſe Veſſels thro' which the Seed paſſes: Alſo all whitiſh Parts of the Body, which by reaſon of their Colour, were anciently thought to be made of the Seed; as Bones, Sinews, Griſtles, &c.

To **Spermatize**, to eject or throw out Sperm.

Spermatocele, a Rupture cauſ'd by the contraction or drawing together of the Veſſels that diſcharge the Seed, and its falling down into the *Scrotum*.

Sphacelismus, the gangreening or corrupting of any Part of the Body; alſo the blaſting of Trees.

Sphacelus, (in *Surgery*) a perfect Mortification of a Part, when the Native Heat is wholly extinguiſh'd, and all Senſe taken away, not only in the Skin, Fleſh, Nerves, and Arteries, but alſo in the very Bones: It is diſtinguiſh'd from a Gangrene, by the entire Corruption and Stench, it being alſo inſenſible of the Knife and Fire: 'Tis otherwiſe call'd *Necroſis* and *Sideratio*.

Sphæra, a Sphere or Globe, a Ball, Bowl, Rundle, or any thing that is round.

Sphæritis, a Plant that has round Heads.

Sphærocephalus, a ſort of Thiſtle having ſuch Heads.

Sphæromachia, a playing at Tennis, Hand-ball, or Bowls.

Sphagitides, the Jugular Veins according to ſome Anatomical Writers; being two great Veins on each ſide of the Throat, which nouriſh all the Parts of the Neck and Head.

Sphendamnos, the Maple-tree; alſo a ſort of Hemp.

Sphenoidalis Sutura, (in *Anat.*) a Suture or Seam in the Scull, that ſurrounds the Bone nam'd *Os Sphenoides* ſeparating it from the *Os Occipitis*, from the *Os Petroſum*, and from the *Os Frontis*.

Sphenoides, a Bone of the *Cranium*, common both to the Scull and upper Jaw. It is ſeated in the middle of the Baſis of the Skull, and is joyn'd to all the Bones of the *Cranium* by the Sphenoidal Suture, except in the middle of its Sides, where it is continued to the *Oſſa Petroſa*, as if they were but one Bone.

Sphenoïs. See *Os Cuneiforme*.

Sphenopalatinus, a Muſcle of the *Gargareon*, or Wind-pipe Cover, which ariſes from a Proceſs of the *Os Sphenoides*, between the *Ala Veſpertilionis* and *Proceſſus Styloides*; and is inſerted to the hinder part of the *Gargareon*.

Sphenopharyngæus, a pair of Muſcles that take riſe from the inner Wing of the *Os Cuneiforme*, and paſs obliquely downwards into the Gullet, which they ſerve to widen.

Sphenopterygopalatinus. See *Pterygopalatinus*.

Sphere, any ſolid round Body, which according to Geometrical Rules, is made by the Circumvolution or turning of a *Semi-circle* about its Diameter. It is alſo figuratively taken for the compaſs or reach of one's Power or Knowledge.

In *Aſtronomy*, **Sphere** ſignifies the whole Frame of the World, as being of a Spherical or round Figure, and more ſtrictly the *Primum Mobile*, which encloſes all the other Orbs and Heavenly Bodies: The Sphere is alſo conſidered with reſpect to its three different Poſitions, *viz.* Right, Oblique and Parallel.

A **Right** or **Direct Sphere**, is when both the Poles of the World are in the *Horizon*, and the Equinoctial paſſes thro' the *Zenith*, ſo that the Equator and all its Parallels, ſuch as the Tropicks and Polar Circles make right Angles with the Horizon, and are divided by it into two equal Parts; whence it is that the Sun, Moon and Stars, aſcend directly above, and deſcend directly below the Horizon; as at the Iſland of St. *Lawrence* and all other Places ſituated juſt under the Equinoctial Line.

An **Oblique Sphere**, is ſuch a Situation of the World, as that the Axis of it inclines obliquely or a-ſlant to one of the Sides of the Horizon; one of the Poles being raiſed any Number of Degrees leſs than 90 above it, and the other depreſſed as much below it; ſo that the Sun and Stars aſcend and deſcend obliquely, and ſome of them never aſcend at all: This Poſition happens to all Places wide of the Equator.

A **Parallel Sphere**, is when one Pole is in the *Zenith*, and the other in the *Nadir*, the Equator falling in with the Horizon, and all the Parallels of the Equator, being alſo parallel to the Horizon: In this Caſe all the Stars in their Courſe, neither aſcend above the Horizon, nor deſcend below it; but move in a Road parallel to it: This Poſition is peculiar to thoſe Places that lie directly under the North and South Pole.

Sphere or **Material Sphere**, a Mathematical Inſtrument made of Silver or Braſs-hoops or Rings, repreſenting the Principal Circles of the Sphere, for the more eaſy conceiving the Motions of the Heavens, and the true Situation of the Earth; which is alſo termed an *Armillary Sphere*.

Sphere of Activity of any Natural Body, is that determinate Space or Extent all round about it, to which and no farther the *Effluvium's* or flowing Particles continually ſent forth from that Body, do reach, and where they operate according to their Nature: Thus where-ever a Needle is plac'd ſo as that it can be mov'd by a Load-ſtone, it may be ſaid, To be within the Sphere of Activity of the Stone.

Sphere of a Planet, (in *Aſtron.*) the Orb or Compaſs, wherein it is conceived to move.

Sphere of a Planet's Activity, (in *Aſtrol.*) the extenſion of a Planet's Light and Virtue, ſo far as it is capable of making or receiving a Platick Aſpect. See *Platick*.

Spherical or **Spherick**, belonging to, or round like a Sphere.

Spherical Numbers. See *Circular Numbers*.

Spherick Geometry or **Projection**, is the Art of deſcribing on a Plane, the Circles of the Sphere or any parts of them in their juſt Poſition and Proportion; and of meaſuring their Arches and Angles when projected.

Spherick or **Spherical Triangles**. See *Triangles*.

Spheroid, (in *Geom.*) a Solid Figure, made from the Plain of a *Semi-Ellipſis*, turned about one of its *Axes*: If the Circumvolution or Rolling be perform'd about the longeſt *Axis*, it is call'd an *Oblong Spheroid*, but if about the Shorteſt, 'tis termed a *Prolate Spheroid*; ſuch is the Figure of the Planets, and of the Globe of our Earth.

Sphincter, (in *Anat. i. e.* Binder) a Name common to ſeveral Muſcles that bind, ſtraighten, or draw together the *Anus*, Bladder, Gullet, *&c.*

Sphincter Ani, a large, thick, fleſhy Muſcle, that encompaſſes the *Anus*, or end of the ſtraight Gut, and ſerves to keep in the Excrements; being much larger in Men than in other Animals, in regard that a greater Force is requiſite for that purpoſe, by reaſon of the upright Poſition of their Bodies.

Sphincter Gulæ. See *Oeſephagæus Gulæ*.

Sphincter Vaginæ, a Muſcle that lies immediately under the *Clitoris*, and ſtraightens the *Vagina*, or Neck of the Womb, which it encloſes with Circular Fibres, three Fingers in Breadth.

Sphincter Veſicæ, a Muſcle ſeated in the upper part of the Neck of the Bladder, immediately above the *Glandulæ Proſtatæ*; ſo that being ſtraighten'd, it hinders the involuntary diſcharge of the Urine.

Sphingium, a Monkey.

Sphinx, a Beaſt like an Ape, a Monkey, a Marmoſet: Alſo a monſtrous Witch, or Hag, near *Thebes*, ſaid to have had a Head and Face like a Girl, the reſt of the Body like a Dog, the Wings of a Bird, and Claws of a Lion; ſhe put forth Riddles, and kill'd thoſe Paſſengers that could not expound them.

Sphondyle, (*Gr.*) the Andever or Whirl-worm; an Inſect.

Sphondylium or **Spondylium**, Holy Ghoſt's Root or Cow-Parſnip; alſo a *Vertebra* or Turning-joynt of the Back-Bone.

Sphygmica, that part of Phyſick which treats of, or elſe Medicines that move the Pulſes.

Sphygmus, the Pulſe, the beating of the Heart and Arteries.

Sphyræna, the Sea-Pike or Spit-fiſh.

Spica, (*Lat.*) the Ear of Corn, the long tops of Herbs, as of Lavender, *&c.* *Spica Celtica*, a kind of Moſs, call'd Wolves-claw. *Spica Ciliſſa*, the Saffron-flower.

Spica Indica. See *Nardus Indica.*

Spica Nardi, Lavender-ſpike, Spike-nard.

Spice, the beginning or remains of a Diſtemper; alſo ſeveral ſorts of *Indian* Drugs or Grocery-Ware; as Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, *&c.*

Spicery, a Place where Spices are kept.

Spicknel or **Spignel**, an Herb good againſt Catarrhs and Rheums, which is otherwiſe call'd, *Mew*, *Baldmony* and *Bear-wort.*

Spider, a well known Inſect, of which there is a monſtrous ſort in the Iſland of *Nevis* in *America*, with ten Feet that have every one four Joynts, and are horny at the ends; ſo that when they crawl, their Feet are ſpread as wide as a Man's Hand: Theſe Spiders have each two ſolid, ſharp, black Tuſhes, big enough for a Tooth-picker, and often apply'd to that Uſe: They prey upon Flies, and other Vermin of the like Nature, and their Webs are ſo ſtrong, that a ſmall Bird can ſcarce break thro' them.

Spigurnel, a Term anciently us'd for the Sealer of the King's Writs; which Office together with the Sergeancy of the King's Chappel *John de Bohun* reſign'd to K. *Edward* I.

Spike or **Spikenard**, a ſweet ſmelling Plant, the Oil of which is much us'd in *Phyſick*, being of a warming and ripening Quality.

Spikes, a Sea-word. See *Speeks.*

Spiked, ſharp-pointed: Among Mariners, the Touch-hole of a Gun is ſaid *To be ſpiked*, when Nails are purpoſely driven into it, ſo that no Uſe can be made of that Gun by an Enemy.

Spina, (*Lat.*) a Thorn or Prickle, a Prickle or Briſtle of an Hedge-hog; alſo the Spine or Chine-bone of the Back.

Spina acuta, the White-Thorn or Haw-thorn; alſo part of the Shoulder-blade, ſo call'd by ſome Anatomical Writers.

Spina alba or **Spina regia**, the wild Artichoke, or Ladies Thiſtle. *Spina appendix*, the Gooſeberry-buſh. *Spina Chriſti* or *Spina Judaica*, Chriſt's Thorn. *Spina Fullonia*, Fullers Teazel. *Spinu peregrina*, Globe Thiſtle, or Cotton-Thiſtle.

Spina Dorſi, (in *Anat.*) the hinder Prominences or Knobs, or the *Vertebræ* or Turning-joynts of the Back. *Spina Sacra*, the Rump.

Spina Ventoſa, an Ulceration in which the Bones are eaten by a malignant Humour, without any Pain of the *Perioſteum* or Skin that covers the Bone; whence often follows a neceſſity of cutting off the diſeaſed Part.

Spinachia, Spinage, an Herb of great requeſt in Cookery, both for Broths and Sallets; it is alſo good for Feavers and looſens the Belly.

Spinalis Colli, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle ſo call'd from its accompanying the Spines of the Neck: It ariſes from the five upper Tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Cheſt, as alſo from the lower ones of the Neck; and has a large Inſertion to the lower part of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck Side-ways.

Spinalis Lumborum. See *Sacer.*

Spinalis Medulla. See *Medulla Spinalis.*

Spinati, certain Muſcles, whoſe Office is to ſtretch out and bend the Body backward, and to move it obliquely.

Spindle, an Inſtrument us'd in Spinning; alſo the main Body of the Capſtan or Draw-beam in a Ship. Alſo the Axis of the Wheel of a Clock or Watch, is call'd the *Spindle*, and its ends, the *Pevets.*

Spindle-Tree or **Prick-Timber**, a kind of Shrub.

Spine, (*Lat.*) the Back-bone, or long-joynted Chine-bone that goes down the Back; alſo the upper part of the *Os Pectinis*, or Share-bone. See *Pectinis Os.*

Spinellus, (*Lat.*) the Spinel-Ruby, a precious Stone ſomewhat ſofter, and not ſo bright as the true Ruby.

Spineola or **Spinæa**, a kind of Roſe.

Spinet, a Muſical Inſtrument, a ſort of ſmall Harpſichord.

Spingard, (old Word) a kind of Braſs-Gun.

Spink, a Bird otherwiſe call'd a Chaffinch.

Spinner, a Perſon that ſpins; alſo a ſmall ſort of harmleſs Spider.

† **Spinoſity**, (*Lat.*) intricate Point, Difficulty.

Spinſter, (Law-Term) a Title uſually given to all unmarried Women from the Viſcount's Daughter downward in all Deeds, Bonds, *&c.* Spinning being figuratively taken for all ſorts of Work that Maids or unmarried Women are ſuppoſed to be employ'd in.

Spinturnix, (*Gr.*) a Bird that anciently us'd to come to the Altars, and carry'd away a Live-coal, as a Token of ill Luck, or burning to the Houſe where it lighted: Alſo a four-footed Beaſt with Wings like the *Sphinx.*

Spinus, (*Lat.*) the Sloe-tree, or Bullace-tree; Buck-Thorn, or Snag-tree; alſo a Bird, call'd a *Siskin.*

Spiral or **Spiral Line**, (in *Geom.*) a crooked Line that winds and turns round, ſeeming to be almoſt a Circle, only it does not meet or run again into its ſelf; but keeps on at a proportionate Diſtance; like the coiling of a Rope, or the folds of a Serpent, when ſhe lies cloſe in ſeveral turns; whence it is ſometimes call'd a *Serpentine* Line and *Helix.*

Proportional Spirals, are ſuch Spiral Lines as the Rhumb-lines on the Terreſtrial Globe.

Spiration, breathing.

Spire, a Steeple that riſes tapering by degrees, and ends in a ſharp Point at the top; alſo a heap of Corn or Graſs.

To **Spire**, to grow up into an Ear, as Corn does.

Spirit, (*Lat.*) an immaterial Being, a Subſtance diſtinct from Matter: Alſo Virtue or ſupernatural Power that enlivens the Soul, or the Soul it ſelf, the Ghoſt of a dead Body: It is alſo taken for Genius, Diſpoſition, or Nature; Wit, Livelineſs, Courage, Pride, *&c.*

Spirit or **Mercury**, (among *Chymiſts*) is one of the Five Principles that may be ſeparated from a mixt Body by Fire: It is ſubtil, light, piercing and active, and has its Particles in a very quick Motion; as being probably that which cauſes the growth and encreaſe of all Bodies.

This Principle, when it comes over wrapt up as it were in a little Oil, is call'd an *Ardent Spirit*, ſuch as Spirit of Wine; and therefore ſhould rather be termed an *Exalted Oil*: When it has in it a little Volatile Salt diſſolved, 'tis call'd a *Volatile Spirit*; as the Spirit of Harts-horn, Urine, *&c.* If it be mixt with Acid Salts, its Volatility is then check'd, and 'tis ſtyl'd an *Acid* or *Fixed Spirit*; as Spirit of Salt, Vitriol, Allum, *&c.*

Spirit of Nitre, is made by mingling one part of Salt-peter with three times as much Potters Earth dried, and diſtilling the Mixture in a large

Earthen Retort ſet in a cloſe Reverberatory Fire. This Spirit is the beſt Aqua fortis, and is chiefly us'd for the diſſolving of Metals; but when dulcify'd or ſweeten'd it is a good Medicine to be taken inwardly in many Caſes.

Spirit of Salt, is made by drying and powdering the Salt, and then mixing it with thrice its Weight of Potters Earth powder'd: Afterwards a Paſte is made of theſe with a little Rain-Water, which being roll'd up into little Balls or Pellets about as big as Nuts, is to be diſtilled according to Art.

Spirit of Salt dulcified, is when equal Parts of this Acid Spirit and Spirit of Wine are mingled together, and digeſted by a gentle heat for about three or four Days.

Spirit of Sulphur, is only the Acid part of Sulphur or Brimſtone changed into a Liquor by Means of Fire: It is commonly call'd *Oil of Sulphur per Campanam*, from the Veſſel's Shape, being like a Glaſs-bell, in which it is uſually drawn.

Spirit of Wine. See *Wine*.

Univerſal Spirit, is the firſt Principle of Chymiſtry, that can be admitted for the Compoſition of Mixt Bodies; which being ſpread out thro' all the World, produces different Things, according to the ſeveral Matrices or Pores of the Earth, in which it ſettles.

Spirits, (in the Body of Living-Creatures) were reckon'd of three Sorts, *viz.* The Animal Spirits in the Brain, the Vital in the Heart, and the Natural in the Liver: But modern Authors diſtinguiſh them only into two kinds, the Animal in the Brain, and the Vital or Natural in the Maſs of Blood.

The Animal Spirits, are a very thin Liquor, which diſtilling from the Blood in the outward or barky Subſtance of the Brain, are there exalted into Spirit; from whence being convey'd into the Nerves and Spinal Marrow, they perform in thoſe Parts all the Actions of Senſe and Motion.

The **Vital** or **Natural Spirits**, are the moſt ſubtil parts of the Blood, which cauſe it to act and ferment; ſo as to make it fit for Nouriſhment.

To **Spirit away Children**, is to entice or ſteal them privily from their Parents or Relations in order to convey them beyond Sea, eſpecially to the Plantations in the Weſt *Indies*.

Spiritual, that conſiſts of Spirit without Matter; alſo devout, Religious, or Godly: Alſo the ſame as Eccleſiaſtical oppoſed to Temporal; as a *Spiritual Living*, or Benefice that belongs to a Clergy-man.

Spiritualities, the Profits which a Biſhop receives from his Spiritual Livings, and not as a Temporal Lord; which are the Revenues that ariſe from his Viſitations, the Ordaining and Inſtituting of Prieſts, Preſtation-money, &c. Theſe are uſually oppoſed to *Temporalities*; which See.

Spiritualization, (in *Chymiſtry*) an extracting or drawing of the moſt pure and ſubtil Spirits out of Natural Bodies.

To **Spiritualize**, to explain a Paſſage of an Author in a Spiritual manner, to give it a Godly or Myſtical Senſe: Among Chymiſts to reduce a compact Mixt Body into the Principle call'd Spirit.

Spirituous, full of Spirits.

Spiſſitude or **Spiſſity**, a Philoſophical Word for Thickneſs or Groſneſs.

Spit-deep, (among Husband-men) is as much Ground as may be digged up at once with a Spade.

Spitchcock-Eel, a ſort of large Eel that is uſually roaſted.

Spithama, (*Gr.*) the Meaſure of a Span, from the Thumb's end to the end of the little Finger.

Spitter, one that ſpits and ſpawls: Among Hunters, a red Male Deer, near two Years old, whoſe Horns begin to grow up ſharp and ſpit-wiſe; it is alſo call'd a Brocket or Pricket.

Spittle-Houſe. See *Hoſpital*.

Splanchnica, Medicines that are proper againſt Diſeaſes of the Bowels.

Splanchnologia, a Diſcourſe, Treatiſe, or Deſcription of the Entrails of a Humane Body.

Splanchnon, an Entrail, or Bowel.

To **Splat a Pike**, a Term us'd in Carving at Table, for to cut it up.

Splat that Bream, *i. e.* cut up that Fiſh.

Splaiting of the Shoulder, a Diſeaſe in Horſes occaſioned by ſome Slip, ſo that the Shoulder parts from the Breaſt, and leaves a rift or rent in the film under the Skin; which makes the Horſe trail his Legs after him.

Splen or **Lien**, the Spleen or Milt, a Bowel under the left Short Ribs over againſt the Liver, being a Receptacle for the Salt and earthy Dregs of the Blood; where by the help of the Animal Spirits, they are refin'd, and returning to the Blood, promote its farther Fermentation.

Spleen, is alſo a Diſtemper in that Part, and figuratively taken for Spite, Hatred, or Grudge.

Spleen-wort, an Herb that takes Name from its Quality; as being very efficacious in Diſeaſes of the Spleen: It is otherwiſe call'd *Ceterach* and Milt-waſte.

Splegget, a kind of Tent for a Wound. See *Pledget*.

Splendent, (*Lat.*) ſhining, or bright.

Splendid, glorious, magnificent, ſtately, noble.

Splendour, Brightneſs, great Light, as of the Sun and Stars; alſo Glory, Magnificence, Pomp.

Splenetick, belonging to the Spleen; alſo Spleen-ſick, troubled with a Diſeaſe or ill Humours in that Part.

Splenium, a long Plaiſter or Cloth to be laid on the Body of one that is ſick of the Spleen. In *Surgery*, a Bolſter made of Linnen ſeveral times doubled, even to the thickneſs of the Spleen, which is us'd upon Wounds, Ulcers, and Fractures: Alſo the Herb call'd large Spleen-wort.

Splenitick Artery, (according to ſome Anatomiſts) is the greateſt Branch of the *Cœliaca*, that goes from thence to the Spleen, and ends in it.

Splenica Vena, the left Branch of the *Vena Portæ*, which is beſtowed upon the Stomach and Caul, a part of the Gut *Colon*, and the Spleen.

Splenical Medicines, ſuch Remedies as are proper to remove the Diſtempers and ſtoppages of the Spleen.

Splenii Muſculi, certain Muſcles ſo call'd from their Figure ſomewhat reſembling an Ox's Spleen: They ariſe partly from the five lower *Vertebræ* of the Neck, and partly from the points of five of the upper *Vertebræ* of the Cheſt: The Fibres of theſe Muſcles are faſten'd to the hinder part of the Head, and ſerve to draw it backwards.

Splent, a kind of hard Swelling without Pain, that grows on the Bone of a Horſe's Leg.

Splents or **Splints**, the pieces of a broken Bone: Alſo certain flat pieces of Wood us'd by *Surgeons* in the binding up of broken Limbs; alſo Harneſs or Armour for the Arms.

Splice, a Word us'd by Sea-men, when to make an Eye at the end of any Rope, the ends of the Strands or ſeveral Twiſts, are drawn into thoſe of the other Rope's Strands with a Tool call'd a *Fidd*, and this is termed a round Splice: There is alſo another ſort, when the Strands of either Rope are put one into another, at a good Diſtance from the Ends, and thoſe Ends left out unſpliced.

To **Splice**, to make faſt the ends of Ropes one into another, by opening the Strands or Twiſts at the ends of both Ropes, and then with a Fidd, to lay every Strand in order one into another; Among Husband-men, *Splicing* is a particular way of Grafting; when the Stock of one Tree and the top of another are cut ſloping and faſten'd together.

To **Split**, to cleave or cut aſunder; to perplex a Cauſe or Law-Suit, by raiſing new Difficulties: Among Sea-men, a Sail is ſaid *To be ſplit*, when it is blown down.

Spodium, (*Gr.*) the Cinders after the melting of Iron or Braſs; alſo a ſort of Soot, which riſing from tried Braſs, falls down to the bottom, whereas *Pompholyx* ſtill flies upwards: It is alſo taken for burnt Ivory, or the Black Pieces which remain after Diſtillation, calcined in an open Fire till they become White.

Spoliation, (*Lat.* properly a robbing or ſpoiling) the Name of a Writ that lies in the Spiritual Court, for one Incumbent againſt another, when the Right of Patronage does not come in Debate.

Spondæus or **Spondee**, (*Gr.* in *Grammar*) a Foot of a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of two long Syllables; as *Cœlum*.

Spondylis, a kind of Serpent.

Spondylium, See *Sphondylion*.

Spondylus, a Knuckle, or Turning-joynt of the Chine or Back-bone; alſo the head of the Artichoke-thiſtle; alſo the whirl of a Spindle.

Spongia, Spunge, a kind of Sea-moſs growing on the Rocks.

Spongites, a Stone found in Spunges.

Spongoides Oſſa, (in *Anat.*) the ſame with the Cribriform, or Sieve-like Bones. See *Ethmoides*.

Sponk. See *Spunk*.

† **Sponſion**, (*Lat.*) a Promiſe, Engagement, or Obligation.

Sponſor, Surety, an Undertaker for another, a God-father.

Spontaneous, voluntary, free, that acts of its one accord.

Spontaneous Action. See *Action*.

Spooming or **Spooning before the Wind**, (among Mariners) is when a Ship being under Sail at Sea, is put right before the Wind; which is generally done in ſome great Storm, when they find the Ship too weak to indure the lying under the Sea: And when there is danger leſt ſhe ſhould bring her Maſts by the Board, by her violent *Seeling* or rolling about, and ſo founder; they uſually ſet up the Fore-ſail, to make her go the ſteadier, which is termed *Spooning the Fore-Sail*.

Sporades, (*Gr.*) certain Iſlands that lie ſcatter'd up and down in the *Egean* Sea or *Archipelago*: Among *Aſtronomers*, ſuch Stars as were never as yet rank'd in any particular Conſtellation, nor had peculiar Names given them.

Sporadici Morbi, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) thoſe Diſeaſes that are rife in many Places; or ſuch as being different in Nature, ſeize ſeveral People at the ſame time in ſeveral Countries.

Sportula, (among the *Romans*) a ſmall Preſent of Money, which with Wine and Bread, was diſtributed at certain Feaſts or other ſolemn Days of the Year; and ſo call'd from the Basket of the ſame Name, in which it was carry'd: Alſo a Summ of Money, equal to 1 Shilling 6 Pence 3 Farthings *Engliſh*.

Spots in the Sun, certain Opacous or ſhady Maſſes, which ſometimes appear ſticking to the Sun's Body, whoſe various Figures and Motion may be diſcern'd by means of convenient Teleſcopes.

Spouſe, a Bridegroom or Husband, a Bride or Wife.

Spouſe-breach, (old Law-word) Adultery or Incontinence between married Perſons, oppoſed to ſimple Fornication.

Spout (at Sea) a maſs of Water gather'd together between a Cloud and the Surface of the Sea, in Shape of a Pillar or Water-ſpout: Theſe Spouts frequently happen in the *Weſt-Indies*, and bring Ships that are near them into great Danger, unleſs they be broken and diſpers'd by Shot from the great Guns.

Sprain, a violent contortion or wreſting of the Tendons of the Muſcles, occaſioned by ſome ſudden Accident.

Spraints, (among Hunters) the Dung of an Otter.

To **Sprawl** or **lie ſprawling**, to lie on the Ground ſtretched out at full length.

Spray, (old Word) a Bough, Sprig, or little Twig.

Sprey, (old Word) broken Wood, or Wind-fall.

Spright, a Phantome, Spirit, or Hobgoblin.

Sprights, a kind of ſhort Arrows formerly us'd in Sea-Fights, which had wooden Heads made ſharp: They were diſcharged out of Muskets, and pierc'd thro' the Sides of a Ship, where a Bullet could not enter.

Sprightly, full of Spirit and Life, lively, brisk, airy.

Spring, Fountain, Original, a principle of Motion; alſo one of the Four Seaſons of the Year.

Spring-Arbor, (in a Watch) that part in the middle of the Spring-box, about which the Spring is wound or turned; and to which it is hooked at one end.

Spring-Box, is the Caſe or Frame ſhap'd like a Cylinder, that contains within it the Spring of a Watch or other Movement.

Spring-Tides, the Tides at New and Full Moons, which flow higheſt, ebb loweſt, and run ſtrongeſt. See *Neep-Tides*.

To **Spring**, to riſe, come, or ſpout out, as a River or Water does; to ſprout or ſhoot forth like Plants or Flowers, to ariſe or proceed, to take a Run or Leap.

To **Spring a Maſt**, (among Sea-men) when a Maſt is only crack'd and not quite broken in any Part whatever, as at the Hounds, Partners, *&c.* they uſually ſay, *The Maſt is ſprung*.

Springal, (Dutch) a Stripling, or young Man.

Springe, a Snare or Device made of twiſted Wire, to catch Birds or ſmall Beaſts.

Springer of an arched Gate, the Moulding that bears the Arch.

Springy or **Elaſtick Bodies**, (in *Philoſ.*) are ſuch as having had their Figure changed by the ſtroke or force of another Body, can recover their former Figure, which Bodies that are not ſo qualify'd will not do: Thus, if a piece of Steel be bent any way, it will return to its former ſtraightneſs, but a piece of Lead will ſtand bent in any Form.

Sprit-ſail, (of a Ship) the Sail belonging to the Bolt-ſprit Maſt.

Spruce, neat, or fine in Garb, gallant.

Spruce-Beer, a kind of Phyſical Drink, good for inward Bruiſes, *&c.*

Spruce-Leather, a ſort of Leather corruptly ſo call'd for *Pruſſia* Leather.

Sprunt, wonderful active, lively, or brisk.

Spud, a ſhort ſcurvy Knife, a Short-arſe, or little deſpicable Fellow.

Spullers of Yarn, Men employ'd to ſee whether it be well ſpun, and fit for the Loom.

Spume, the fome or ſcum of Gold or Silver.

Spun-Yarn, (Sea-word) the Yarns of untwiſted Ropes, whoſe ends are ſcraped or beaten thin, in order to be let into the end of other Ropes, and ſo made as long as Occaſion requires.

Spunge, a ſort of ſubſtance that grows under the Rocks: In Gunnery, a Rammer or Staff, with a piece a piece of Lambs-Skin about the end of it, to ſcour a great Gun, before it is charged with freſh Powder.

To **Spunge**, to waſh or rub a thing over with a Spunge: In *Gunnery*, to clear the inſide of a piece of Ord'nance, in order to prevent any Sparks of Fire from being lodged in her, which would indanger the Life of him that ſhould load or charge her again.

To **Spunge upon**, to eat and drink at another's Coſt.

Spunging-Houſe, a Victualing-Houſe near ſome Priſon, where Perſons newly Arreſted for Debt are kept for ſome time, till they agree with their Adverſary, or are remov'd to a cloſer Confinement.

Spunk, half rotten Wood, Touch-Wood, Match for Guns; alſo a Subſtance that grows on the ſides of Trees.

To **Spur**, to prick a Horſe with a Spur, to put on egg on, or forward.

Spur-Rial, a Gold-Coin, Current in the time of King *James* I.

Spurge, a ſort of Plant, the Juice of which is ſo hot and corroding, that it is call'd *Devil's Milk*; which being dropt upon Warts, eats them away.

Spurge-Flax, a kind of Shrub.

Spuria Angina. See *Angina.*

Spuriæ, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the Baſtard-Ribs. See *Nothæ Coſtæ.*

Spurious, baſe-born, baſtardly, that is not Genuine, or of the right Stamp; falſe, counterfeit.

Spurious Fleſh, the Fleſh of the Lips, Gums, *Glans Penis*, &c. ſo call'd by Anatomiſts, becauſe it is of a Conſtitution different from all the reſt.

Spurious Diſeaſes, Diſeaſes that Degenerate from their kind; as A Spurious Feaver, a Baſtard Pleuriſy or Quinſey, *&c.*

Spurkets, (among *Shipwrights*) are the Spaces between the upper and lower Furrocks or Compaſſing-Timbers; or betwixt the Timbers call'd Rungs on the Ship's ſides, fore and aft, above and below.

To **Spurn**, to kick out.

Spurry, a ſort of Herb.

Sputum, (*Lat.*) Spittle; alſo a thin Paint or Varniſh, like Leaf-Gold.

Squab, little and fat, or thick and ſhort; as, *A Squab Child.*

A **Squab**, a ſoft ſtuffed Cuſhion or Stool; alſo a thick fat Man or Woman.

A **Squab Rabbet** or **Chick**, one ſo young that 'tis ſcarce fit to be eaten.

Squabble, a Diſpute, Quarrel, or Brangle: Alſo a Term us'd by Printers, when ſome Lines are fallen out of Order, in making room for other Lines, in another part of the Form; in which Caſe, the Form is ſaid *To be Squabbled.*

Squadron, (in the Art of *War*) a Body of Horſe, from an Hundred to two Hundred Men, ſometimes more and ſometimes leſs, according as Generals think fit, or neceſſity requires: Alſo a certain number of Ships, eſpecially Men of War.

† **Squalid**, (*Lat.*) foul, naſty, filthy, ill-favoured.

Squalley, a Note of faultineſs in the making of Cloth.

Squalus, a certain Fiſh; the Scate or Ray.

Squama, the Scale of a Fiſh, Serpent, *&c.*

Squama æris, Braſs-Scales or Cinders.

Squamoſa or **Petroſa Oſſa**, (in *Anat.*) the Bones of the Scull behind the Ears.

Squamoſa Sutura, one of the Sutures or Seams of the Scull-Bones; ſo call'd, becauſe the Parts of the Bones joyn'd together by the Suture, lie much a-ſlope and like Scales. See *Mendoſa Sutura.*

To **Squander away**, to laviſh, to ſpend or waſte.

Square or **Square Figure**, (in *Geom.*) a Figure conſiſting of four equal Sides, and as many Right Angles: Alſo an Inſtrument made of Braſs or Wood with two Shanks, having one Side perpendicular, or at Right Angles to the other; us'd by Carpenters, Joyners, Maſons, *&c.* In *Aſtrology*, **Square** is an Aſpect between two Planets, that are diſtant a fourth Part of the Zodiack, or 90 Degrees, which is counted an unfortunate Aſpect, but not ſo prejudicial as an *Oppoſition.*

Hollow Square, (in *Military* Diſcipline) a Body of Foot, drawn up with an empty Space in the middle, for the Colours, Drums, and Baggage; facing and cover'd by the Pikes, every way, to oppoſe the Horſe.

Long Square, a Geometrical Figure that has four Right Angles and four Sides; but two of the Sides are long, and the other ſhort.

Square Body, (in the Art of *War*) a Body that has as many Men in File, as in Rank, and is equal whatſoever way it Faces.

Square Equations, See *Quadratick Equations.*

Square Number, (in *Arithm.*) any Number that is Squared or Multiplied by it ſelf; as 4, which ariſes from the Multiplication of 2 by 2; thus 9 is likewiſe the Square of 3, 16 of 4, 25 of 5, *&c.*

Square-Root, the Side of a Square Number: So 2 is the Root or Side of the Square 4, 3 of 9, 4 of 16, 5 of 25, *&c.*

Square the Yards, a Sea-Term. See *Yards.*

Squaring, (among *Mathematicians*) is the making of a Square equal to any Figure given: Thus the Quadrature, or Squaring of a Circle, is a contriving of a Square equal and exactly Correſpondent to any Circle, or a finding out the *Area* or Content of ſome Square, that ſhall be exactly equal to the *Area* of ſome Circle; a Problem which has hitherto puzzled the ableſt Mathematicians, altho' they have come near enough the Truth, for any Uſe.

Squaſh, a little Creature in ſome parts of *America*, ſomewhat reſembling an *Ichneumon* or *Indian* Rat: Alſo a certain Summer-Fruit, growing in thoſe Parts, in manner of, and much like a Pumpion.

To **Squaſh**, to paſh or bruiſe flat.

Squatina, (*Lat.*) the King-ſtone, or File-fiſh; a ſort of griſtly Sea-fiſh.

Squilla, the Squill or Sea-Onion, good againſt the Head-ach, Falling-ſickneſs, ſtoppages of the Liver, Spleen, *&c.* Alſo the Prawn or Shrimp, a Fiſh; alſo a kind of Water-Inſect like a Prawn.

Squinancy or **Quinſey**, a ſwelling and inflammation in the Throat, which often ſtops the Breath and hinders the ſwallowing of Meat.

Squinanthus, (*Lat.*) Squinant, a ſweet-ſmelling *Arabian* Plant, otherwiſe call'd the ſweet Ruſh and Camel's-Hay.

Squobble. See *Squabble.*

Stabilitio Venationis. See *Wanlaſs.*

Stability or **Stableneſs**, (*Lat.*) Firmneſs, Sureneſs, Continuance.

Stable, firm, ſteady, fixed, ſure, laſting.

Stable-ſtand, (in the *Foreſt-Law*) is when one is found at his Stand in the Foreſt, with a Croſsbow, or Long-bow, bent ready to ſhoot at the Deer, or elſe ſtanding cloſe by a Tree with Gray-hounds in a Leaſh ready to ſlip; being one of the four Evidences or Preſumptions, whereby a Man is convicted of intending to ſteal the Queen's Deer; the other three being *Backberond*, *Bloody-hand* and *Dog-draw*; which See.

Staccado, a Pale or Fence. See *Steccado.*

Stachia, (in ancient *Latin* Records) an Eſtache, a Dam or Head made up of Stakes, Earth, Stones, *&c.* to ſtop a Water-Courſe.

Stachys, (*Gr.*) the Herb call'd baſe Hore-hound, wild Sage, Sage of the Mountain, or Field Sage.

Stack of Wood, (among Husband-men) a Pile of Wood 3 Foot long, as many broad, and 12 Foot high.

Stacte, a kind of Gum or creamy Juice that iſſues out of the Myrrh-Tree.

Staddles, young tender Trees. See *Standils.*

Stadium, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Meaſure peculiar to the *Grecians,* which uſually contain'd 125 Paces; but was different, according to the diverſity of Times and Places: It is now taken for a Furlong or the eighth part of an *Italian* Mile.

Staff-Officer. See Officer.

Stag, a red male Deer, five Years old.

Stag-Beetle, a ſort of Inſect.

Staggard, (among Hunters) a young male Deer of four Years old.

To **Stagger,** to trip or reel, to move or ſhake; to waver, or be in Doubt.

Staggers, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, ſomewhat of the Nature of the *Vertigo,* or Dizzineſs in Men or Women.

Stagger-wort, a kind of Herb.

Stagiarius or **Stagionarius,** (in old *Latin* Records) a Canon that actually kept his ſtated Reſidence in a Cathedral Church; diſtinguiſhed from *Reſidentiarius,* a Title given to every Canon inſtalled to the Privileges and Profits of Reſidence.

Stagma, (*Gr.*) a Drop: Among *Chymiſts,* the Juice of ſeveral Plants mingled together, in order to Diſtillation.

Stagnant, ſtanding, as the Water of Ponds or Pools.

To **Stagnate,** to lie ſtill after ſuch a manner; to want a free Courſe, as the Blood does, when grown too thick.

To **Stain,** to ſpot, defile, or dawb; to die Colours, to blur or blemiſh one's Reputation.

Stainand-Colours, (in *Heraldry*) are Tawney and Murrey.

Stainer or **Painter-Stainer.** See *Painter.*

Stalactitæ, (*Gr.*) a ſort of ſtony, ſparry Icicles, which hang down from the Tops or Arches of Grotto's, Caves, or Vaults under Ground; as alſo from the Roofs, and Chapiters of the Pillars of ſuch Places as are built over the *Thermæ,* or hot Springs.

Stalactites, the Drop-ſtone, a kind of ſoft Stone.

Stalagma, a diſtilled Liquor.

Stalagmias, the beſt kind of Shoomaker's Black.

Stalagmium, a Jewel or Ornament worn in the Ears; a Pendant, or Drop.

Staldings, a ſort of old Money. See *Crocards.*

Stale, that is not freſh, old; as *Stale Beer,* a *Stale Maid,* &c.

Stale, the Urine or Piſs of Cattel; alſo the round or ſtep of a Ladder: Alſo a living Fowl put in any Place to allure others ſo as they may be taken; a Decoy.

To **Stalk,** to go or walk ſoftly, as Fowlers do; to go ſtately, or ſtrut along.

Stalker, a Perſon that ſtalks or goes gingerly: Alſo a certain Bird reported to be in the Country of *Mandingos* in *Africa,* which ſtanding upright is taller than a Man.

Stalkers, a kind of Fiſhing-Nets mention'd in ſeveral old Statutes.

Stalking-Horſe, a Horſe made uſe of in Tunnelling for Partridges; whence it is figuratively taken for a Perſon employ'd as a meer Tool or Engine to bring about a Buſineſs.

Stall, a Stable for Cattel; a little Shop, or the fore-part of a Shop.

To **Stall,** to put into a Stall or Stable; alſo to glut or cloy.

Stall-boat, a kind of Fiſher's Boat.

Stallage, (Law-word) Money paid for the ſetting of Stalls in a Market or Fair; or the Right of doing it.

Stallion, a Stone-horſe kept to cover Mares; a Man maintain'd by a luſtful Woman, to ſatisfy her lewd Deſires; a Gallant, a Bulley.

Stam-wood, (Country-Word) the Roots of Trees grubbed up.

Stamina, (*Lat.* among Herbaliſts) are thoſe little fine Threads or Hairs which grow up within the Flowers of Plants encompaſſing round the *Style,* and on which the *Apices* grow at their Ends.

Stamine, (*Fr.*) a light ſort of *French* Stuff.

Stamineous Flower, an imperfect Flower, that wants thoſe fine coloured Leaves which are call'd *Petala,* and conſiſts only of the *Stylus* and the *Stamina.*

Stammel or **Stammel-Jade,** a great flouncing Mare; an over-grown bouncing Wench: *Stammel* is alſo a kind of red Colour.

To **Stammer,** to ſtutter, to falter in one's Speech.

Stanch, ſubſtantial, ſolid, good, ſound; downright; as *A ſtanch Commodity,* a *ſtanch Knave,* &c.

To **Stanch,** to ſtop a flux of Blood; to ceaſe to flow or run.

Stanchions, (in a Ship) certain pieces of Timber, which being like Pillars ſupport and ſtrengthen thoſe call'd Waſte-trees.

Stand, Pauſe or Stay, Uncertainty, Doubt; alſo a Frame to ſet a Candle-ſtick on, or a Veſſel in a Cellar, *&c.*

Stand of Burgundy-Pitch, (in Merchandize) a quantity from two and a half to three Hundred Weight.

Standard, the chief Enſign of a Royal Army or Fleet, belonging to the General or Admiral: Alſo the ſtanding Meaſure of the King or State, to which all other Meaſures are framed: Alſo the ſtanding Allay of Gold and Silver, as it is ſettled in the Mint; a Model or Rule.

Standards, Standils, or **Staddles,** (in Huſbandry) Trees reſerved at the felling of Woods for growth for Timber.

Stander-Graſs, a ſort of Herb.

Standing-Coins. See *Coins in a Ship.*

Standing Part of the Sheat, (in Sea-Language) that part which is made faſt to a Ring at the Ship's Quarter: So that when the Sailers ſay, *Over-hale the Sheat,* they mean, *Hale up the ſtanding Part:* But when 'tis ſaid, *Hale the Sheat* barely, it is to be underſtood only of the Running Part.

Standing Part of a Tackle, is the end of the Rope, where the Block or Pulley is faſten'd; as the other which is haled is call'd the *Fall.*

Standing-Lifts, the Lifts for the Sprit-ſail Yard. See *Lifts.*

Standing-Ropes, all thoſe Ship-Ropes that are not us'd to be removed or to run in any Blocks, but are only ſet tight or ſlack as Occaſion requires; as the Sheat-ſtays, Back-ſtays, *&c.*

Standiſh, a ſtanding Ink-horn for a Table.

Stank, (old Word) weary, weak, or faint.

Stannaries, the Mines and Works, where Tin is digged and purified; as in *Cornwall* and other Places.

Stannum, Tin or Pewter; a Metal.

Stanza, (*Ital.*) a certain number of Verſes commonly call'd a Staff, at the ending of which, the Strain is concluded.

Stapes, (*Lat.*) a Stirrup: In *Anatomy,* a little Bone of a Triangular Figure in the inner part of the Ear, conſiſting of two Branches, the cloſing of which is call'd, the *Head of the Stapes.*

Staphis, (*Gr.*) a dried Grape or Raiſin; alſo a kind of wild Vine, which bears Fruit more like a Bladder than a Grape.

Staphis-agria, the Herb Staves-acre, or Licebane.

Staphyle, a Grape that Raiſins are made of: Alſo a Diſeaſe in the Roof of the Mouth, when the *Uvula* grows black and blew like a Grape-ſtone.

Staphylinus, the Parſnep, a Root; alſo a kind of venomous Inſect.

Staphylodendron, a wild buſhy Tree bearing Cods like round Bladders, in which are ſmall Nuts with ſweet Kernels; *Anthony*'s Nut-Tree, or Bladder Nut-Tree.

Staphyloma, a Diſeaſe in the Eye when the *Cornea* or Horny Coat being eat thro' or broken, the *Uveous* Tunicle falls out ſo as to reſemble the Figure of a Grape-ſtone.

Staphylopartes, a Surgeon's Inſtrument to raiſe up the *Uvula*, when it is looſen'd.

Staple, a City or Town, where Merchants joyntly lay up their Commodities for the better uttering of them by the Great; a Publick Store-Houſe.

Staple-Commodities of England, are chiefly Wooll, Wooll-fells, Leather, Cloth, Tin, Lead, *&c.* tho' now by *Staple-Goods* is generally meant, any good ſaleable Commodity, not eaſily ſubject to periſh.

Staple-Inn, the Name of one of the Inns of Chancery. See *Inn*.

Star, a luminous Globe either fixed or moving in the Heavens. See *Fixed Stars*.

In *Fortification*, **Star** or **Star-Fort,** is a Work having ſeveral Faces, generally made up of from five to eight Points, with Saliant and Re-ent'ring Angles that flank one another; every one of its Sides containing from 12 to 25 Fathoms.

Star of Bethlehem, a ſort of little white Flower.

Starboard, (Sea-Term) the Right-hand Side of a Ship or Boat; anſwering to the *Larboard* or Left. Thus 'tis uſually ſaid, *Starboard the Helm*, or *Helm a Starboard*, when he that *Conds* or gives Directions, would have the Steerſ-man put the Helm to the Right Side of the Ship.

Starboard-Watch. See *Watch*.

Star-Chamber, a Court formerly held by the Lord Chancellour and his Aſſiſtants, to puniſh Routs, Riots, Forgeries, Perjuries, *&c.* which took Name from a Chamber in *Weſtminſter*, where it was kept; the Cieling of which was at firſt adorned with the Figures of Stars: But this Court was quite diſſolved and taken away by *Stat.* 17. *Car.* I.

Star-Fish. See *Five-foot*.

Star-Redout, (in *Fortif.*) a ſmall Fort or Work, of four, five, ſix, or more Points.

Star-wort, an Herb of a drying and cooling Quality.

Stare or **Starling,** a ſort of Bird.

To **Stare,** to look ſtedfaſtly, to have a wild Look: Whence it is Figuratively ſaid, *Such a one lay upon his Death-Bed with all his Sins ſtaring him in the Face.*

To **Start,** to give a ſudden Leap, to begin to run, to move a Queſtion.

To **Start a Hare,** (a Term in Hunting) to force her to leave her Seat or Form.

Starting, (among Brewers) is the putting of new Beer or Ale to that which is decayed to revive it again.

To **Startle,** to cauſe one to ſtart by a ſurpriſing Fright, to ſtart or tremble for Fear.

Stater, (*Gr.*) a certain ancient Coin, worth about Two Shillings Four Pence. *Stater aureus*, a Gold-Coin of Sixteen Shillings Four Pence Value: Among *Apothecaries*, a weight of an Ounce and a Half.

Statera, a ſort of Ballance otherwiſe call'd the *Roman* Ballance; a Goldſmith's Ballance, Troy-Weight.

Statical Baroſcope and Hygroſcope, certain Inſtruments ſo call'd. See *Baroſcope* and *Hygroſcope*.

Staticks, a Science which Treats of Weights, ſhewing the Properties of Heavineſs and Lightneſs, the *Equilibrium* or equal Ballance of Natural Bodies, *&c.* being a part of the Mechanicks: When 'tis reſtrained to the Specifick Weights, and *Equilibria* of Liquors, it is call'd *Hydroſtaticks*; which See.

Station, (*Lat.*) a Standing-Place, a Bay or Road for Ships; Poſt, Rank, Condition: Among the Papiſts, a Church or Chappel appointed to pray in, and gain Indulgences: In *Mathematicks*, a Place, where a Man fixes himſelf and his Inſtruments, to take any Angles or Diſtances.

Stations of the Planets, (in *Aſtron.*) two Points in which the Planets are fartheſt removed from the Sun, on each Side; ſo call'd becauſe as they are aſcending therein to their *Apogæum*, or deſcending to their *Perigæum*, they ſeem in a manner to ſtand ſtill in the ſame Degree, and not change their Place in the *Zodiack*.

Station-Line. See *Line of Station*.

Station-Staff, a Mathematical Inſtrument made of two Rulers which ſlide to ten Foot, divided into Feet and Inches with a moving Vane or Sight, *&c.* It is us'd in Surveying for the more eaſy taking Off-ſets.

Stationarii, (*Lat.*) certain Soldiers poſted by the *Romans* in divers Places, to prevent Diſorders, eſpecially robbing on the High-ways; as the Grand Provoſts are in *France* at this Day: They were otherwiſe call'd *Limenarchæ*, and the chief Commander of them *Irenarcha*, *i. e.* Prince of the Peace, becauſe his Office was to ſecure the Peace and Quiet of the Common-Wealth.

Stationarius, a Garriſon-Soldier, a Sentinel; alſo a Stationer or Book-ſeller: In old Records, it is taken for a Canon that keeps his Station, or reſides in a Cathedral Church.

Stationary, ſettled in a Place: Among Aſtronomers, a Planet is ſaid *To be Stationary*, when it is about either of the Points call'd *Stations*; ſo that to an Eye placed on the Earth, it appears for ſome time to ſtand ſtill, and to have no progreſſive Motion forward in its *Orbit*, or Courſe round the Sun.

Stationers or **Company of Stationers,** a Company of *London*, which includes Book-ſellers, Paper-Stationers, Printers, Book-binders, *&c.* incorporated in the Third Year of Queen *Mary* I. But 'tis obſervable, That the Stationers are of greater Antiquity than the Art of Printing, and at firſt dealt in Manuſcript-Copies, Paper, *&c.* They probably took Name from certain particular *Stations* or Standing-Shops, for the utterance of their Wares; eſpecially about *Pater-noſter*-Row, and St. *Paul*'s Church-Yard.

Statuary, a Carver of Statues, or Images.

Statue, a ſtanding Image of Wood, Stone, Metal, *&c.*

Statumen, (*Lat.*) whatever is made uſe of to ſupport any thing, a Buttreſs, a Prop: Among the *Roman* Maſons it was alſo taken for Morter mingled with Pebble-ſtones which ſerv'd for the firſt Lay in Flooring.

Stature, Natural Height, Size, or Pitch of any Perſon.

Status de Manerio, (in old *Latin* Records) all the Tenants and Legal Men within the Liberties of a Manour; aſſembled in their Lord's Court, to do their Cuſtomary Suit, and enjoy their Rights and Uſages.

Statute, a Law, Ordinance, or Decree.

The **Statutes** or **Statute-Laws of England,** the Acts of Parliament made and eſtabliſhed by the Queen and the three Eſtates of the Realm.

Statute-Merchant, is a Bond acknowledged before one of the Clerks of the Statutes Merchant, he Mayor of a City or Town Corporate, and two Merchants appointed for that purpoſe: The Execution upon this Bond is firſt to take the Debtor's Body, if to be found, or otherwiſe to ſeize upon his Land and Goods.

Statute-Staple, (properly ſo call'd) is a Bond of Record acknowledged before the Mayor of the Staple, and one of the two Conſtables of the ſame Staple; by Virtue of which Bond, the Creditor may immediately have Execution upon the Debtor's Body, Land and Goods. *Statute-Staple improper* is a Bond of Record founded upon *Stat.* 23. *Hen.* 8. being of the Nature of the former and acknowledged before one of the chief Juſtices, or elſe before the Mayor of the Staple and Recorder of *London.*

Statute-Seſſions, certain petty Seſſions or Meetings in every Hundred, for the deciding of Differences between Maſters and Servants, the rating of Servants Wages, and beſtowing ſuch People in Service, as being fit to ſerve, refuſe to ſeek or get Maſters.

Statuto Mercatorio, a Writ for the impriſoning of a Man that has forfeited a Bond call'd Statute-Merchant, till the Debt be ſatisfied: Of theſe there is one againſt Lay-Perſons, and another againſt Clergy-men.

Statuto Stapulæ, a Writ that lies to take the Body to Priſon, and ſeize upon the Lands and Goods of him that has forfeited a Bond call'd Statute-Staple.

Statutum de Laborariis, a Judicial Writ for the apprehending of ſuch Labourers as refuſe to work, according to the Statute.

Staves-acre, a ſort of Herb.

Stay, ſtop, continuance in a Place, Prop, Support: In a Ship, *Stays* are Ropes whoſe uſe is to keep the Maſt from falling aft or backward; and they are faſten'd to all Maſts, Top-maſts and Flag-ſtaves, except the Sprit-ſail Top-maſt. The Main-maſt and Fore-maſt, with the Maſts belonging to them have alſo *Back-ſtays,* which go on either ſide of the Ship, and keep the Maſt from pitching forward or over-board.

To **Bring a Ship upon the Stays or To ſtay her,** is to manage her Tackle, and ſails ſo that ſhe cannot make any way forward, which is done in order to her Tacking.

Steady, firm, conſtant, ſure: Alſo a Term us'd at Sea when the Conder would have the Steers-man at the Helm, keep the Ship even from making *Yaws* or going in and out in her Courſe.

Steatocele, *(Gr.)* a Rupture or ſwelling in the *Scrotum,* which is of a fatty or Suet-like Conſiſtence.

Steatoma, a preternatural Swelling that conſiſts of a Matter almoſt like Suet: It is ſoft and eaſily yields to the Touch, but ſoon returns to its proper ſhape and bigneſs when the Fingers are removed.

Steccado, *(Span.)* the Liſts, a Place railed in for the beholding of a Combat or Duel. In *Fortification,* a kind of Pale or Fence ſet before Trenches, to keep the Enemy from getting into them.

Stede, (old Word) Place.

Stedſhip, (old Word) Firmneſs or Sureneſs.

Steed, a Horſe; as *A ſtately Steed.*

Steel, a ſort of Metal: In *Archery,* the Body of an Arrow or Shaft made of Wood.

Steep-Tubs, certain Veſſels us'd at Sea for the ſhifting of Beef, Pork, Fiſh, &c. till the Salt be drained.

Steerlings, a ſort of old Coin. See *Eſterlings.*

Steer, a Bullock or young Ox.

To **Steer,** to guide a Ship with the Helm; to direct or manage an Affair.

Steerage, (in a Ship) the Act of ſteering; alſo a Room before the Bulk-head of the great Cabbin, where the Steers-man ſtands, ſleeps and eats.

Steeve, (among Sea-men) the Bolt-ſprit or Beak-head of the Ship is ſaid to *Steeve,* when it ſtands too upright or not ſtraight enough forwards.

Steeving, is alſo a Term us'd by Merchants, when they ſtow Cotton or Wooll, by forcing it in with Screws.

Steganography, the Art of ſecret Writing by Characters or Ciphers, known only to the Perſons that correſpond one with another; ſo that if the Letters ſhould be opened, none may be able to decipher them, or diſcover the Contents.

Stegnoſis, *(Gr.)* a binding and ſtopping up of the Pores of the Body.

Stegnotica, Medicines that are of a binding Quality.

Stella, *(Lat.)* a Star; alſo the Star-fiſh, Five-finger, or Sea-pad.

Stellate Plants, (among Herbaliſts) thoſe Plants that have their Leaves growing on the Stalks at certain Intervals or Diſtances, in the form of a Star with Beams. Of this kind is Croſs-wort, Madder, Lady's Bed-ſtraw, &c.

Stelleer. See *Roman Beam.*

Stellio, *(Lat.)* a Creature that ſomewhat reſembles a Lizard, and has ſpots on the Back like Stars; a kind of Evet or Newt call'd the Swift.

Stellionate, all kind of Couzenage or Knaviſh Practice in Bargaining or Merchandize; as the mortgaging or ſelling of a thing twice, paying Braſs-money, exacting a Debt when it has been already paid, &c.

Stem, *(Gr.)* the ſtalk of an Herb, Flower, or Fruit, the ſtock of a Tree; alſo a Race or Pedigree.

Stem of a Ship, that main piece of Timber which comes bowing-wiſe from the Keel below, (into which it is ſcarfed or pieced in right before the Fore-Caſtle) and ſerves to guide the Ship's Rake. In the Diviſion of a Firſt-rate Ship it is call'd the *Main-ſtem.*

To **Stem,** to ſtop, or put a Stop to.

Stenocoriaſis, *(Gr.)* a Diſeaſe in the Eye, when the Apple or Sight is ſtraighten'd or weaken'd.

Stenography, the Art of ſhort Writing.

Stentorian Voice, a roaring loud Voice, ſo call'd from one *Stentor* a *Greek* mention'd in *Homer,* whoſe Voice is ſaid to have been as loud as that of Fifty Men together.

Stentorophonick Tube, the Speaking-Trumpet, an Inſtrument invented by Sir *Samuel Moreland.* See *Speaking-Trumpet.*

Step, a Pace, the Threſhold of a Door, a Meaſure of two Foot and a half: Among Sea-men, a piece of Timber, having the Foot of any other Timber ſtanding upright fixed into it; as the Steps of the Maſts, Capſtan, &c.

Stephanitis, *(Gr.)* a kind of Vine, whoſe Leaves running amidſt the Grapes make Wreaths or Garlands.

Stephen, (*i. e.* a Crown) a proper Name of Men.

† **Stercoration,** *(Lat.)* a dunging, or covering with Dung.

Stercoroſus Fluxus, a Looſeneſs in which much liquid Ordure is often voided, proceeding from excrementitious Meats corrupted in the Stomach, or a great quantity of Excrements heaped up in the Entrails.

Stercus, Dung, Muck, Soil; Excrement, or Ordure voided by Stool.

Stereobates or Stereobata, *(Gr.* in *Architect.)* the firſt beginning of the Wall of any Building, that immediately ſtands on the Foundation; the Patten of a Pillar, whereon the Baſe is ſet; the Ground-work on which the Foot of a Pillar ſtands.

Stereographick Projection. See *Projection of the Sphere in* Plano.

Stereography, the Art of deſcribing or laying down the Figures of Solids upon a Plane.

Stereometry, a Science that ſhews how to meaſure ſolid Bodies, or to find their ſolid Contents.

Steril, *(Lat.)* barren, fruitleſs, unfruitful; dry, empty, ſhallow.

Sterility, Barrenneſs, Unfruitfulneſs, Drineſs, Poorneſs.

Sterling or **Penny,** the ſmalleſt *Engliſh* Coin, before the Reign of K. *Edward* I. mark'd with a Croſs, or Strokes croſs-wiſe; ſo that upon Occaſion it might be cut into Halves for Half-pence, or into Quarters for Farthings: But *Sterling* is now us'd as a general Name of Diſtinction for the Current Lawful Money of *England*. See *Eaſterling*.

Stern, ſevere, crabbed, grim, ſurly.

Stern, (a Term in Hunting) the Tail of a Gray-hound, or of a Wolf.

Stern of a Ship, is all the aftermoſt or hindermoſt Part of her; but ſtrictly taken, it is only the outmoſt Part abaft.

Stern-Chace, the Guns that are plac'd in the Ship's Stern: Alſo when one Ship in chaſing or purſuing another, follows the Chaſed a-ſtern, directly upon one Point of the Compaſs; it is call'd a *Stern-chace.*

Stern-Faſt, certain Faſtenings of Ropes, &c. behind the Stern of a Ship, to which a Cable or Hawſer may be brought or fixed in order to heave her a-ſtern, or to hold her Stern to a Wharf, &c.

Sternohyoides, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a Pair of Muſcles commonly ſaid to ariſe from the Uppermoſt part of the Breaſt-bone: But it has been ſince found out, that they actually take riſe from the inner part of the *Clavicula*, and have their Inſertion at the root of the Fore-bone of the *Os Hyoides.*

Sternothyroides, a Pair of Muſcles that ſpring from the upper and inner part of the *Sternum*; whence aſcending on the ſides of the Winde-pipe over the *Glandulæ Thyroideæ*, they are inſerted to the lower part of the *Thyroïdal* or *Scutiform* Cartilage.

Sternum Os or **Sternon,** the great Bone in the foremoſt part of the Breaſt joyned to the Ribbs, which conſiſts of three or four Bones and often grows into one Bone, in thoſe that are come to ripeneſs of Age.

Sternutation, *(Lat.)* Sneezing, which is a forceable driving out of the Head, ſome ſharp Matter, that twitches and diſturbs the Nerves and Fibres.

Sternutative, apt to provoke Sneezing.

Sternutatorium or **Sternutamentum,** a Medicine or Powder that will cauſe Sneezing.

Stew, a Place to keep Fiſh in alive for preſent Uſe. *Stews* is alſo taken for thoſe Places that were heretofore allow'd in *England* to Women of profeſſed Incontinency, and were quite ſuppreſs'd by K. *Henry* VIII. *A. D.* 1546: Brothel-houſes, or notorious Bawdy-houſes.

Steward, a Term us'd in different Significations, but always taken for an Officer of great Account within his Juriſdiction. The chief of theſe is the Lord High Steward of *England*, who is only appointed for a time, either to officiate at a Coronation, or upon the Tryal of ſome Noble-man or Peer of the Realm for High Treaſon, which being ended, his Commiſſion expires; ſo that he breaks his Wand and puts an end to his own Authority.

There is alſo the Lord Steward of the Queen's Houſe-hold, a great Officer at Court, a Steward of the Marſhalſea, &c. beſides the Stewards of Corporations, Manours, and Noble-mens Houſes.

Steward of a Ship, an Officer whoſe Buſineſs it is to receive the full Meſs of Victuals of all kinds from the Purſer, to ſee it conveniently ſtowed in the Hold, and to look well to it when there; alſo to look diligently to the Bread, Candles, &c. and to ſhare out the proportions of all the ſeveral Meſſes in the Ship.

Steward's-Room, a particular Apartment in the Ship's Hold, where the Steward ſleeps and eats, and where the Proviſions are ſtowed.

Stibium, *(Lat.)* a Mineral commonly call'd Antimony, of which there is good ſtore in the Mines of *Derby*-ſhire.

Sticha, *(Gr.)* binding Medicines outwardly apply'd, as Dragon's-Blood, &c.

To **Stickle hard in a Buſineſs,** to ſtrive earneſtly about it.

Stickler, a Buſy-body in Publick Affairs, a Promoter of Faction and Diſturbance; a zealous Man, a great Diſputer: Alſo a ſmall Officer, who us'd to cut Wood for the Priory of *Ederoſe*, within the Queen's Parks of *Clarendon.*

Sticticum Emplaſtrum, *(Gr.)* a Plaiſter to heal and cloſe up Wounds.

Stigma, *(Gr.)* a Mark with a hot Iron, ſuch as Malefactors have, when burnt in the Hand, or Cheek; a Brand: In *Surgery*, it is taken for a Scar.

Stigmatical or **Stigmatick,** branded with Infamy or Diſgrace.

To **Stigmatize,** to brand or mark with a hot Iron, to ſet a mark of Infamy upon; to defame or ſlander.

Stilbon, a Name ſometimes given to the Planet *Mercury*, becauſe it twinkles more than any of the reſt.

Stillatitious Oils, (in *Chymiſtry*) ſuch Oils as are drawn out of Mixt Bodies by means of Fire, and diſtinguiſh'd from thoſe that are made by *Expreſſion, i. e.* by preſſing or ſqueezing.

Stillatory, a Place to put a Still, or Alembick in.

Stiletto, *(Ital.)* a ſharp-pointed Dagger, or Tuck.

Stillicidium, *(Lat.)* the dropping of the Eaves of an Houſe, a little Gutter or Sink.

Stillicidium ſuper Partem, a Term in the Art of *Phyſick.* See *Embroche.*

Stillicidium Urinæ, the Strangury, a Diſeaſe.

Stilling, a Stand, or wooden Frame to ſet a Veſſel on in a Cellar.

Still-Yard or **Steel-Yard,** a Place near the River *Thames* in *London*, where the Company of Eaſterling, or Hanſe Merchants had their Abode: 'Tis ſo call'd from a broad Yard or Court, where Steel was much ſold, and upon which that Houſe was founded.

To **Stimulate,** *(Lat.)* to move or ſtir up, to ſpur or egg on.

Stingo, a ſort of Drink made in *York*-ſhire.

Stingy, niggardly, miſerably covetous.

To **Stint,** to bound or confine, to reſtrain or curb.

Stiony, *(Gr.)* a Diſeaſe in the Eye-lids.

Stipend, *(Lat.)* Salary, Hire, Pay.

Stipendiary, that ſerves for Wages, or Hire.

Stipone, a kind of ſweet compound Liquor drunk in the Summer-time.

Stiptical or **Stiptick.** See *Styptick.*

To **Stipulate,** *(Lat.)* to covenant, bargain, or agree.

Stipulation, the Act of ſtipulating; a Covenant made according to the uſual Form in Law, or rather an Agreement upon Words and Clauſes to be put into a Solemn Contract.

Stirk. See *Sturk.*

Stirrup, a well known Iron-frame faſten'd to a Saddle with a thong of Leather, for the Rider to reſt his Foot in: Among Seamen, it is taken for a piece of Timber faſten'd with an Iron that comes under the Ship's Keel, when ſome part of the Keel is loſt or beaten off by any Miſchance; which Iron is ſtrongly nailed with Spikes on each Side of the Ship.

Stitch, the ſewing with a Needle; alſo a ſharp twitching Pain.

Stitch-wort, an Herb by ſome call'd Birds-tongue, accounted effectual againſt Stitches and Pains of the Side.

Stithy, a Smith's Anvil: Alſo a Diſeaſe in Oxen, which cauſes the Skin to ſtick ſo cloſe to the Ribbs, that they cannot ſtir.

Stittle-back, a ſort of Fiſh.

Stiver, a *Dutch* Coin worth 1½ Penny *Engliſh*, of which 20 make a Guilder, and 6 a *Flemiſh* Shilling.

Stouked, a Sea-Term for Stopped: Thus when the Water in the bottom of a Ship cannot come to the Well, the Ship is ſaid *To be ſtouked*; and when any of the Limber-holes are ſtopt that the Water cannot paſs out, the uſual Saying is, *The Limbers are ſtouked*: Alſo when any thing is got in or about the bottom of the Pump, ſo that it is choak'd up and cannot work, they ſay, The *Pump is ſtouked*.

Stoker, one that looks after the Fire and ſome other Concerns in a Brew-houſe.

Stoccado, (*Span.*) a prick, ſtab, or thruſt, with a Weapon.

Stock, the trunk or ſtem of a Tree, a Race or Family; a Fund of Money; alſo the Cards not dealt, eſpecially at the Game of Picket: Alſo part of a Tally. See *Counter-foil*.

Stock of an Anchor, that piece of Wood which is faſten'd to the Beam, hard by the Ring, and ſerves to guide the Flook of the Anchor, that it may fall right to fix it ſelf in the Ground.

Among Ship-Carpenters, **Stocks** is a frame of Timber and great Poſts made a-ſhoar, to build ſmall Frigats, Pinnaces, Ketches, Boats, &c. Whence a Ship is ſaid *To be on the Stocks*, when ſhe is a Building.

To **Stock**, to ſupply, to furniſh.

Stock-Brokers. See *Brokers of Stock*.

Stock-fiſh, a ſort of Salt-fiſh dried, in which the *Hollanders* drive a great Trade, and with which they Victual their Ships.

Stock-Gilliflower, a Plant of which there are ſeveral ſorts both ſingle and double.

Stœbe, (*Gr.*) an Herb that grows in watery Grounds, Knap-weed.

Stœchas, an Herb and Flower call'd *Sticados*, Cotton-weed, or *French* Lavender; it is chiefly us'd in Phyſick for ſtoppages of the Urine, Liver, Spleen and Courſes.

Stode. See *Stud.*

Stoical, belonging to, or being of the Humour of the Stoicks; as *A Stoical Gravity*.

Stoiciſm, the Maxims and Opinions of the *Stoicks*.

Stoicks, a certain Sect of Philoſophers at *Athens*, that made a particular Profeſſion of Vertue and Auſterity, and were ſo nam'd from the *Greek* Word *Stoa*, i. e. a Porch, becauſe *Zeno* their firſt Founder taught in a common Porch of the City: They held that Things were order'd by an unavoidable neceſſity of Fate, and that a wiſe Man ought to be free from all Paſſions, ſo as never to be moved either with Joy or Grief.

Stole, a long Robe or Garment of State, in uſe among the *Roman* Ladies; but it is now more eſpecially taken for a kind of Prieſtly Ornament.

Stole or **Stool**, a Royal Ward-robe.

Groom of the Stole, the Head Gentleman belonging to a Prince's Bed-Chamber.

Stoma, (*Gr.*) the Mouth, a Part of the Body: Among *Anatomiſts*, it is alſo taken for the Mouth of any Vein or other Veſſel.

Stomacace, a ſoreneſs in the Mouth, rankneſs of the Gums.

Stomach or **Stomack**, that part of the Body which receives and digeſts the Food; alſo the Appetite to Meat; Heart or Spirit, Choler, Paſſion.

To **Stomach** or **Stomach at**, to be angry at, to reſent a thing.

Stomachful, that has a great Stomach or Spirit, diſdainful, dogged.

Stomachick Nerves. See *Phrenetick Nerves*.

Stomachicum, a Medicine good to open the Stomach.

Stomachus, (in *Anat.*) is properly the left or upper Orifice of the *Ventricle* or Stomach, by which Meats are received into it, and not the whole Stomach, which is termed *Ventriculus*.

Stones, ſuch kind of Minerals as are hard and may be crumbled or broken into ſmall Parts.

Stone of Beef, at *London*, is the quantity of 8 Pounds; In *Hereford*-ſhire 12 *l.* A Stone of Glaſs is 5 *l.* Of Wax 8 *l.* A Stone of Wooll (according to Stat. 11. *H.* VII.) ought to weigh 14 Pounds, yet in ſome Places, it is more, and in others leſs; as in *Glocester*-ſhire 15 *l.* in *Hereford*-ſhire 12 *l.*

Stone-break, an Herb. See *Saxifrage*.

Stone-Colick, a torturing Diſeaſe.

Stone-Cray, a kind of Diſtemper in Hawks.

Stone-Crop, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Wall-pepper; being of a very hot, ſharp and biting Quality.

Stone-Falcon, a ſort of Hawk that builds her Neſt in Rocks.

Stone-fly, a kind of Inſect. See *May-fly*.

Stone-henge, a wonderful Pile of Stones upon *Salisbury*-Plain, raiſed within the compaſs of a Ditch, as it were a Crown, with three Ranks one within another; ſome of the Stones being 28 Foot high and 7 Foot broad, upon the Heads of which others lie a-croſs with Mortiſes, ſo that the whole Frame ſeems to hang. This Monument is ſo remarkable that it has engag'd many Learned Pens in Conjectures about its Founder's Deſign and Antiquity, and no leſs than three or four entire Books have been written on that Subject.

Stone-Smich, a ſort of Bird.

Stook, a Shock of Corn containing twelve Sheaves.

Stooming of Wine, a putting Bags of Herbs or other Ingredients into it.

To **Stoop**, to bow or bend downwards; to cringe, or ſubmit: In *Falconry*, *Stooping* is when a Hawk being upon her Wings, at the height of her Pitch, bends down violently to ſtrike the Fowl.

To **Stop**, to ſtay, to keep from going forward, to hinder: Alſo a Term us'd by Sea-men, who when they come to an Anchor and veer out the Cable, ſay, *Stop the Ship*.

Stopper, (in a Ship) a piece of Rope that has a Wale-knot at one end and another Rope call'd a *Lannier* faſten'd into it; its Uſe being either to ſtop the Halliards or elſe the Cable, that it may not run out too faſt: The Word is *Lay on the Stoppers*; and a Ship is ſaid *To ride by the Stoppers*, when the Cable is faſten'd or ſtay'd only by them and not *Bitted*.

Stowage, Ware-houſe room for Goods.

Storax or **Styrax**, the Gum of a *Syrian* Tree, that is very ſweet-ſcented, and of ſingular Uſe in *Phyſick*.

Stork, a Fowl ſo call'd from the *Greek* Word *Storge*, i. e. Natural Affection, upon account of the great Care that it takes of its Dam, when grown old.

Stork-Bill, the Name of a certain Plant and Flower: Alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument, the ſame as *Crows-bill*; which See.

Storm, bluſtering Weather, Noiſe, Buſtle, Scolding; Aſſault or ſudden Attack, Perſecution, Trouble.

To **Storm**, to chafe or fume, to be in a Rage; to attack a fortify'd Place furiouſly; to brawl, or ſcold.

Stote, a kind of ſtinking Ferret.

Stove, a Stew, or hot Bath; a ſort of Furnace to warm a Room, or the Room it ſelf: Among *Confectioners*, it is a little Cloſet well ſtopt up on all Sides; where there are ſeveral ſtories or rows of Shelves, one above another made of Wires, to hold the Sweet-meats that are to be dried.

Stover, (Country-Word) Straw, or Fodder for Cattel.

Stound, a Veſſel of Earth or Wood that ſtands on end.

Stounds, (old Word) Sorrows, Dumps.

Stours, (old Word) Shocks or Brunts.

To **Stow**, (Sea-Term) to diſpoſe of or place Wares, Proviſions, Victuals, &c. in order, in the Hold of a Ship.

Stowage, the Place where Goods are laid up, or Money paid for ſuch a Place.

Stowe, (*Sax.*) a Place, a Village.

Stowk, a Country-Word, ſignifying the Handle of any thing.

Stowr, the round of a Ladder; alſo a Hedge-ſtake.

Strabiſmus, a ſquinting or looking a-ſquint, occaſioned by a fault in the Muſcles that move the Eye.

To **Straggle**, to go from one's Company, as Soldiers ſometimes do.

Straight, right, direct, narrow.

A **Straight** or **Streight**, a great Difficulty, Trouble, Diſtreſs, extreme Want. In *Hydrography*, a narrow Arm of the Sea ſhut up on both Sides by Lands, and affording a Paſſage from one great Sea into another; as *The Straight of* Gibraltar, *the Straight of* Magellan, &c.

Straights or **Streights**, a ſort of narrow Kerſey, or woollen Cloth.

Strain, Tune, flight of Speech or Eloquence: Alſo a breed of Horſes; and among Hunters, the View or track of a Deer.

To **Strain**, to paſs any Liquor thro' a Sieve, Cloth, &c. to preſs, wring or ſqueeze; to raiſe the Voice or force it high, to wreſt or offer Violence, to endeavour greatly: In *Falconry*, a Hawk is ſaid *To Strain*, when ſhe ſnatches at any thing.

Strake, the Iron with which the Fellies of a Wheel are bound: Among Shipwrights and Sailers, it is taken for a Seam between two Planks; as the *Garboard-ſtrake* is the firſt Seam next the Keel. A Ship is ſaid *To heel a-ſtrake*, when ſhe inclines or hangs to one Side more than to another, the quantity of a whole Plank's breadth.

Stramonia, (*Lat.*) the Apple of *Peru*, or Thorn-Apple.

Strand, a high Shore or Bank of the Sea, or of a great River: Whence a large Street in the Weſt-Suburbs of *London* lying near the Bank of the *Thames* is call'd The *Strand*. In Sea-Language *Strand* ſignifies the twiſt of a Rope.

Strand and Stream, an Expreſſion formerly us'd for an immunity or freedom from Cuſtom, and all Impoſitions upon Goods or Veſſels by Land or by Water.

Strand-Runner, a Bird of the bigneſs of a Lark, with a four-ſquare Bill reſembling a Raſp, which runs on the Rocks of *Spitsberg* and feeds on Worms.

Stranded, A Ship is ſaid *To be Stranded*, when either by Tempeſt or ill Steerage, ſhe runs on Ground and ſo periſhes.

Stranger, a Man born out of the Realm, a Perſon with whom we have no Acquaintance: In a Law-ſenſe, one that is not privy or Party to an Act; as *A Stranger to a Judgment*, *i. e.* he to whom it does not belong.

To **Strangle**, (*Fr.*) to throttle, choak, or ſtifle to Death.

Strangles, the thick Humour, which young Horſes void at their Noſtrils.

Strangle-Weed, a kind of Herb.

Strangury or **Strangullion**, (*Gr.*) a Diſeaſe, when the Urine is voided by Drops, with great Difficulty and Pain, and a continual inclination to make Water.

Strap, a Thong of Leather: In *Surgery*, a ſort of Band uſually made of Silk, Wooll, or Leather, to ſtretch out Members, in the ſetting of broken or disjoynted Bones: Or elſe it is us'd in binding Patients, when 'tis neceſſary to confine them, for the more ſecure performing of a painful Operation. Among Sea-men, a *Strap* is a Rope wound about a Block or Pulley, with an Eye, to make faſt the Block, where there is Occaſion to uſe it.

Strappado, (*Ital.*) a kind of Rack, a Puniſhment inflicted on Soldiers for ſome hainous Offence, by drawing them up on high with their Arms tied backwards.

Strapping, huge, luſty, bouncing; as *A Strapping Laſs*.

Strata, (*Lat.* among Naturaliſts) the Layers or Beds of different kind of Earthy Matter, that lie one over another without any regular Order, in the moſt part of the whole Globe of Earth, from its Surface downwards, to the greateſt Depth that can poſſibly be digged or mined.

Stratarithmetry, the Art of drawing up an Army or Battallion of Men, according to any Geometrical Figure that ſhall be required: And alſo of expreſſing the juſt number of Men contained in ſuch a Figure; as they ſtand in Array, either near at Hand or at a Diſtance.

Strategem, (*Gr.*) a politick Device, or ſubtil Invention in War.

Strath, an old *Britiſh* Word, ſignifying a Valley or Dale, which ſtill continues in the Names of ſeveral Places in *England*; as *Strathdee*, *i. e.* the Valley of *Dee*, *Strathearn*, the Vale of *Earn*, &c.

Stratification, (in *Chymiſtry*) a ſtratifying or putting different Matters Bed upon Bed, or one Layer on another, in order to calcine a Metal or Mineral.

To **Stratify Gold** and **Cement**, (in a Crucible) is to lay a Bed of Paſte call'd *Cement*, then a Plate of Gold, then another Layer of Cement, then another Plate of Gold; and ſo on, till the Crucible be full.

Stratum ſuper Stratum, a Term us'd by Chymiſts for Stratification.

Straw, Stubble, a Ruſh or thing of no value: Alſo a Word of Command to diſmiſs the Soldiers, when they have grounded their Arms, ſo that they be ready to return to them upon the firſt firing of a Gun or beat of Drum.

Strawberry, a known creeping Plant that bears a ſweet Berry, which is very delicious and wholeſome.

Strawberry-Tree, a kind of Shrub. See *Arbutus*.

Straw-Worm, a ſort of Inſect.

Stream, running Water, the Current or Courſe of a River.

Stream-Anchor, a ſmall Anchor made faſt to a Stream-Cable, for a Ship to ride by in gentle

Streams and in fair Weather; when the Sailers would only ſtop a Tide.

Stream-Works, certain Works in the Tin-mines, when the Miners follow the Veins of Metal by cutting Trenches, &c. See *Lode-works*.

Streamer, a Flag, or Pendant in a Ship.

Street-Gavel or **Stret-Gavel**, the Summ of two Shillings ſometime paid Yearly by every Tenant of the Manour of *Cholington* in *Suſſex*, to the Lord, for his going out and returning into it.

Strenuous, (*Lat.*) ſtout, valiant, hardy, active, vigorous.

Strepitus Judicialis, (in old Records) the Circumſtances of Noiſe, Crowd, and other Formalities at a Tryal in a publick Court of Juſtice.

Strepſiceros, (*Gr.*) a kind of Buck, or Goat with wreathed Horns; the Antelope.

Streſs, main point in a Buſineſs; alſo Storm or foul Weather at Sea. To *lay ſtreſs upon*, to inſiſt or rely upon.

To **Stretch**, to reach out: In a Ship at Sea, the Sailers ſay, *Stretch forward the Hallyards or Sheats*, when they would have that part which the Men are to hale by, deliver'd along, into the Hands of thoſe that are ready to hoiſe or hale.

Stretchers, (in a Boat) are thoſe wooden Staves the Rowers ſet their Feet againſt, when they row; that ſo they may be able to fetch the ſtronger Stroke.

Stria, (*Lat.*) a Groove, Gutter, or Furrow in Carpenters or Maſons Work; a Rebate, a Creaſe. Among the Writers of Natural Hiſtory, *Striæ* are taken for the ſmall Hollows, Channels, or Chamferings, which are found in the Shells of Cockles, Scollops, and other Shell-fiſhes.

Stricken, advanced; as *Stricken in Years*.

Strickle or **Strickleſs**, an Inſtrument to ſtrike off the Over-meaſure of Corn, &c.

Strict, (*Lat.*) cloſe, punctual, exact, poſitive; rigid, or ſevere.

Stricture, a Spark from a red-hot Iron, but it is chiefly us'd in a Figurative Senſe; as *Brutes have ſome Strictures of Ratiocination*.

Stride, two Steps, or a Meaſure of five Foot.

Strike, a Meaſure that contains four Buſhels, and two of which make a Quarter; alſo the ſame as *Strickle* or *Strickleſs*. *Strike of Flax*, is as much as is heckled at one Handful.

To **Strike**, to beat or hit, to affect or make an Impreſſion upon the Senſes or Mind; to make Meaſure even with a Strike or Strickle,

To **Strike** or **Strike Sail**, (in Sea-Language) is to let down, or lower the Top-ſails; ſo that when one Ship ſtrikes to another in this manner, it is a Compliment of Reſpect and Submiſſion; or a Token of Yielding.

When a Ship coming upon Shoal-water, beats upon the Ground, ſhe is alſo ſaid *To ſtrike*: Alſo when the Sea-men would have any of the Top-maſts taken down, the Word is, *Strike the Top-maſts*; and when they lower any thing into the Hold, with the Tackles or Ropes, they term it, *Striking down into the Hold*.

Striking the Top-ſails upon the Bunt, is when they are only let down half Maſt high.

Striking Part. See *Watch-work*.

Striking Wheel, (in a Clock) is that which by ſome is call'd the *Pin-Wheel*, upon account of the Pins that are plac'd on the Round or Rim of it: In Clocks that go 16 Days, the firſt or great Wheel is uſually the Pin-wheel, but in thoſe that go 8 Days the ſecond Wheel is the Pin-wheel or Striking-wheel.

String that Lamprey, *i. e.* cut it up; a Phraſe us'd by thoſe that are skill'd in Carving at Table.

Stringent, forcing, forceable, as *To maintain a Truth in a ſtringent Way*.

Strip, a ſmall piece of Cloth; In a Law-ſenſe Deſtruction, Ruin, Spoil; as *To make ſtrip and waſte, or ſtrop and waſte*.

Stripe, a Blow or Laſh; alſo a ſtreak in Silk, Cloth, or Stuff.

Stripling, a Young-man, or Youth.

Strichel. See *Strickle*.

Strix, (*Gr.*) the Screech-Owl, an unlucky Bird; alſo a Witch or Hag that changes the favour of Children, a Fairy or Hobgoblin; alſo a Channel, Gutter, or Strake in the rebating of Pillars.

Strobilus, the Artichoke-Plant; alſo a wild Pine-tree; or a Pine-apple.

To **Stroll**, to rove, or ramble about.

Strombus, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Shell-fiſh that have a Leader, whom they follow as it were their King.

Strond, (*Sax.*) the ſame as *Strand*, a high Shoar, or Street lying upon the River-ſide.

Strond and Streme. See *Strand and Stream*.

Strongyle, (*Gr.*) a kind of Allum in round Lumps.

Strophe, the firſt of the three Members of a *Greek* Lyrick Ode, or Poem; the ſecond being the *Antiſtrophe*, which anſwers thereto; and the third the *Epode*, which anſwers to neither, but is anſwer'd in the next Return. *Strophe* is alſo the firſt turn of the *Chorus*, or Quire of Singers in a Tragedy on one ſide of the Stage, anſwering to the *Antiſtrophe* on the other. See *Antiſtrophe*.

Strouds, (Sea-word) the ſeveral twiſts at the end of a Cable, or Rope.

Structure, (*Lat.*) manner, or way of Building; a Fabrick, or Pile of Building: Alſo the diſpoſure of the Parts of a Diſcourſe, the Order to be obſerved in the framing of it. In *Philoſophy*, *Structure* is the combination or reſult of all thoſe Qualities or modifications of Matter in any Natural Body which diſtinguiſh it from others; It is otherwiſe termed the *Peculiar Form*, or *Texture* of ſuch a Body.

Strude or **Strode**, a ſtock of breeding Mares.

To **Struggle**, to ſtir one's ſelf violently, to contend, to wreſtle or fight, to ſtrive or endeavour earneſtly.

Struma, (*Lat.*) a Wen or Swelling in the Neck or Arm-holes, a Botch; the King's-Evil, a Swelling that generally appears in the Glandulous, or Kernelly Parts.

Strumatick, belonging to, or troubled with ſuch Swellings.

Strumea, an Herb with which Beggers make their Fleſh raw; Crow-foot.

Strumpet, a light Houſewife, a common Harlot.

Strunt-Jager or **Dung-Hunter**, a kind of Bird that breeds in *Spitsberg*, or North-Eaſt *Greenland*.

To **Strut**, or **Strut along**, to walk after a proud and ſtately manner.

Struthio or **Struthiocamelus**, (*Gr.*) the Oſtrich or Eſtridge, a large Fowl.

Struthiomela, a ſmall ſort of Quinces.

Struthion, a little Sparrow, a Bird; alſo a Plant call'd Fullers-herb.

Strychnus or **Strychnis**, an Herb which makes thoſe mad that eat of it.

Stubble, ſhort Straw left after the Corn is reaped.

Stuck. See *Stuke*.

Stud, a Nail imboſſed in any thing.

Stud or **Stode**, a great Herd, or ſtock of breeding Mares.

Studding-Sail. See *Gooſe-wing*.

Student, (*Lat.*) one that ſtudies any Art or Science, eſpecially at the Univerſity; a ſtudious Man, a Scholar.

Studious, much given to ſtudy, bookiſh; alſo earneſt for, deſirous of, regardful.

Study, application of Mind to learn or to do any thing; alſo a Cloſet to ſtudy in, a Library.

Stuke or **Stuck**, a kind of compound Morter, fit for Imagery, made of Chalk and white Marble well pounded together and ſifted; Plaiſter of *Paris*.

Stum, the flower of Wine ſet a working.

To **Stum**, to put certain Ingredients into ſick or decayed Wine, in order to revive it and make it briſk. See *Stooming*.

Stupa or **Stupea**, (*Lat.*) the courſe part of Flax, Tow, Hards, Ockam to calk Ships with; alſo a Stupe us'd by Surgeons.

Stupefaction, a ſtupifying or benumming, an extraordinary Aſtoniſhment.

Stupefactive, that is of a ſtupifying Quality; as *A ſtupefactive Medicine*.

Stupendious or **Stupendous**, prodigious, wonderful, aſtoniſhing.

Stupes, (in *Surgery*) Pledgets of Tow, Cotton, &c. dipt in ſcalding-hot Liquors and apply'd to the diſeaſed Part.

Stupid, blockiſh, dull, ſenſeleſs.

Stupidity, Dulneſs, Blockiſhneſs.

To **Stupify**, to make ſtupid or dull, to benum or make inſenſible, to aſtoniſh or diſmay.

Stupor, (*Lat.*) Aſtoniſhment, Amazement; Senſeleſneſs, Numneſs; Wonder, Surprize.

Stupration, the deflow'ring or raviſhing of a Woman, the committing a Rape.

Sturbridge-Fair, a great Fair ſo nam'd from the River *Sture*, near *Cambridge*, where it is kept every Year in *September*: It is very Famous for reſort of People, and variety of Wares.

Sturdy, ſtrong, luſty, bold, blunt, reſolute.

Sturio, (*Lat.*) the Sturgeon; a Sea-fiſh.

Sturk or **Stirk**, (Country-Word) a Young Ox, or Heifer.

Sturnus, (*Lat.*) the Starling, or Stare; a Bird.

Stuyver, a *Dutch* Coin. See *Stiver*,

Sty, a Place for keeping or fatting Swine; alſo a kind of Swelling upon the Eye-lid.

Stygian Liquors, are Acid Spirits, ſo call'd by Chymiſts, from their Power to deſtroy or diſſolve Mixt Bodies.

Style, (*Gr.*) Character, or manner of Writing; way of Expreſſion: Alſo a particular Method of reckoning the Courſe of the Year; as The *Old and New Style*. See *Stylo Novo*.

In Dialling, **Style** is a Line whoſe Shadow on the Plane of the Dial, ſhews the true Hour-line, and it is the upper edge of the *Gnomon*, Cock, or Needle.

Style or **Stylus**, (among *Herbaliſts*) that middle bunching out Part of the Flower of a Plant, which ſticks to the Fruit, or Seed; being uſually long and ſlender, whence its Name is deriv'd.

Stylobata or **Stylobates**, (in *Architect.*) the Pedeſtal or Foot-ſtool of a Pillar, the Baſe on which it ſtands: It is alſo ſometimes taken for the Trunk of a Pedeſtal between the Cornice and the Baſe; which is otherwiſe call'd *Truncus* and *Abacus*.

Styloceratohyoides, (in *Anat.*) are Muſcles of the Bone nam'd *Os Hyoides*, which draw upwards the Tongue and *Larynx*, as alſo the Jaws in the Act of Swallowing: They ariſe from the outward Appendix of the *Os Styliforme*, and reach to the Horns or Points of the *Os Hyoides*: This pair of Muſcles is likewiſe termed *Stylohyoideus*.

Stylogloſſum, that pair of Muſcles which lift up the Tongue: They take riſe from the Appendix of the *Os Styliforme*, and are implanted about the middle of the Tongue.

Stylohyoideus. See *Styloceratohyoides*.

Styloides, certain Proceſſes of Bone, which are ſhap'd backwards like a Pencil and fix'd in the Baſis, or root of the Scull.

Stylo Novo, (*i. e.* in the New Style) a Term us'd for the New Computation of Time, according to the Settlement of Pope *Gregory* XIII. as *Stylo Vetere* or Old Style is the Computation according to that of *Julius Cæſar*: The New Style now goes eleven Days before the Old; ſo that the firſt Day of the Month among thoſe that hold the latter, is the twelfth Day with thoſe that obſerve the New. See *Gregorian Account*.

Stylopharyngæus, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a pair of Muſcles plac'd at the Foot of the *Proceſſus Styloides*, which widen the Gullet, and draw the Jaws upwards: They deſcend from an Appendix of a Bone that is ſhap'd like a Pencil, and are fix'd to the Sides of the Gullet.

Stymma, properly a thick Compoſition that is of a binding Quality; the groſs, or thick Matter of any Ointment; the thick Maſs that remains after the ſteeping of Herbs, Flowers, &c. and preſſing out their Oil.

Styptick, that is of a binding Nature, or Quality.

Styptick Water, a ſort of Liquor made of Colcothar calcin'd, or Vitriol diſſolv'd, with burnt Allum, Sugar-Candy, the Urine of a Young Man, and other Ingredients: It is of very good Uſe to ſtop Fluxes of Blood.

Styrax. See *Storax*.

Suaſory, (*Lat.*) that is apt, or tends to perſwade.

Suavity, Sweetneſs, Pleaſantneſs.

Subaction, a kneeding, working, or exerciſing: Among *Apothecaries*, it is us'd for the working or ſoft'ning of Plaiſters.

Subaltern or **Subalternate**, that ſucceeds by turns, that is appointed or placed under another.

Subaltern Officers, See *Officers*.

Subaltern Propoſitions, (in *Logick*) are ſuch as differ only in Quantity, and agree in Quality; as *Every Triangle is Right-angled, ſome Triangles are Right-angled*.

Subalterns, inferiour Judges, or Officers.

Sub-bois, (*Fr.*) Under-wood. See *Sylva cædua* and *Vert*.

Sub-Brigadeer, **Sub-Lieutenant**, &c. are Under-Officers in an Army, appointed for the eaſe of thoſe over them of the ſame Name. Sub-Lieutenants of Foot take their Poſt, at the Head of the Pikes.

Sub-buteo, (*Lat.*) the leſſer Buzzard, a Bird of Prey.

Subcartilagineum, (in *Anat.*) the upper part of the Belly under the Cartilages or Griſtles of the Cheſt; being the ſame as *Hypochondria*; which See.

Sub-chanter, an Officer in a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church, that begins the Anthem, in the Chanter's Abſence.

Subclavian Veſſels, (in *Anat.*) the Arteries and Veins that paſs under the Clavicles.

Subclavicular Vein, a branch of the *Vena Cava*, or hollow Vein, which runs under the Neck-bone.

Subclavius, a Muſcle of the Cheſt, which ariſes from the lower part of half the *Clavicula*, where it is joyn'd to the Spine of the Shoulder-blade; and is inſerted to the upper part of the firſt Rib, near the *Sternum*, or Breaſt-bone.

Subcontrary Poſition, (in *Geom.*) is when two Similar Triangles are ſo plac'd, as to have one common Angle at the *Vertex* or Top, and yet their Baſes not Parallel.

Subcontrary Propoſitions, (in *Logick*) are thoſe that particularly differ in Quality, and agree in Quantity; as *Some Man is a Creature, Some Man is not a Creature*.

Subcutaneus, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Branch of the *Baſilick* Vein that runs towards the inner *Condyle*, or Joynt of the Arm: It ſpreads it ſelf into *Ramus Anterior* and *Poſterior*; which See.

Sub-Dean, a dignify'd Clergy-Man, next to a Dean.

Sub-Delegate or **Judge Sub-Delegate**, a Judge appointed under another; a Deputy.

To **Subdelegate**, to ſubſtitute or appoint another to Act under one's ſelf.

Subdititious, that is put or laid in the room of another, that is not what it pretends to be; foiſted, forged.

To **Subdivide**, to divide a ſecond time, to divide the part of a Whole already divided.

† **Subdolous**, Subtil, Crafty, Deceitful, Sly.

Subduction, a drawing or bringing up; a Deduction or Allowance, a Rebatement; alſo a Rule in *Arithmetick*, otherwiſe call'd *Subtraction*; which See.

To **Subdue**, to bring Under, to Conquer or Maſter, to Mortify.

Subduple Proportion, (in *Mathem.*) is when any Number or Quantity is contained in another twice: Thus 3 is ſaid to be Subduple of 6, as 6 is double of 3.

Suber, (*Lat.*) the Cork-Tree; Cork.

Subhastation, (in the *Roman* Law) a particular way of ſelling Confiſcate Goods, under a Spear or Pike, ſet up for that purpoſe; a Port-ſale, or Out-cry.

Subject, bound, obliged to ſome dependance, liable, apt, inclinable, wont.

A **Subject**, one that is under the Dominion of a Soveraign Prince; alſo the Matter treated of, or that which a Science is converſant about. In *Philoſophy*, the Subſtance to which Qualities are joyn'd.

To **Subject**, to make Subject, to bring under, to tie up to a Thing, to make liable, to oblige.

Subjection, the being a Subject, Obedience to a Superiour, great Dependance, Slavery, Obligation, Neceſſity.

To **Subjoyn**, to joyn, or add a thing next to another; as *I ſhall only Subjoyn this to my Diſcourſe.*

† **Subitaneous**, ſudden, haſty.

To **Subjugate**, to ſubdue, to bring under the Yoke of Bondage.

Subjugation, a ſubduing, or taming.

Subjunction, (*i. e.* joyning underneath) a *Rhetorical* Figure, otherwiſe call'd *Subnexion* and *Subinſertion*, as alſo *Hypozeuxis* in *Greek*; which See.

Subjunctive Mood, (in *Grammar*) is ſo call'd, becauſe it is commonly diſtinguiſh'd by ſome Conjunction or Adverb, and has ſome Condition Subjoyn'd to what is affirmed: But in reality, the *Optative*, *Potential* and *Subjunctive*, are but one and the ſame Mood, under different Names.

Subluxation, (in *Surgery*) an imperfect diſlocating or putting out of Joynt, when a Bone is got but a little or half out of its Place.

Sublevation, a lifting up, a helping, ſuccouring, or eaſing.

Subligaculum, (*Lat.*) Breeches, long Hoſe, or Drawers; alſo a ſort of Truſs us'd in Ruptures.

† **Subligation**, a binding, or tying underneath.

Sublimate Corroſive, or **White Mercury**, a ſtrong Corroſive Powder, made of Quick-Silver ſoak'd with Acids, and then ſublimed up to the Top of the Veſſel. It is us'd by Surgeons to eat away Corrupt or Proud Fleſh, to cleanſe old Ulcers, *&c.*

Sweet Sublimate. See *Mercurius Dulcis.*

To **Sublimate** or **Sublime**, (in *Chymiſtry*) to raiſe any volatile or light Matter by means of Fire, to the Top of the Cucurbit, or into its Head.

Sublimation, the Operation of Subliming, when the finer and more Subtil Parts of a Mixt Body, are ſeparated from the Maſs, and carry'd up in the Form of a very fine Powder, to the Top of the Veſſel.

Sublime, lofty, high, great; as *A Sublime Notion, Style, &c.*

To **Sublime**, to raiſe, to refine; as *To Sublime one's Fleſh into a Soul*: Alſo a Chymical Term, the ſame as To *Sublimate*; which See.

Subliming-Pots, the Veſſels that ſerve for the Subliming of any Mixt Bodies. See *Aludels.*

Sublimis, Sublime, high: In *Anatomy*, the Name of one of the Muſcles that bend the Fingers.

Sublimity or **Sublimeneſs**, Height, or Loftineſs of Expreſſion, Style, *&c.*

Sublimy, the ſame as *Sublimate.*

Sublinguales, (in *Anat.*) certain ſmall Glands or Kernels that run on each ſide of the Tongue, near its Tip, where they open into the Mouth, at a little diſtance from the Gums.

Sublinguium, the Cover of the Wind-Pipe, the ſame as *Epiglottis.*

Sublition, a plaiſtering, dawbing, anointing, or beſmearing: Among Painters, the graſing or laying the Ground-Colour under the perfect Colour.

Sublunary, that is under the Orb of the Moon, a Term uſually apply'd to all Things that are in the Earth, or in its *Atmoſphere* below that Planet.

Sub-Marſhall, or **Under-Marſhall**, an Officer in the Marſhalſea, who is Deputy to the Chief Marſhall of the Queen's-Houſe, commonly call'd the *Knight-Marſhall*, and has the keeping of the Priſoners there.

Submerſion, (*Lat.*) a plunging under Water, a drowning or ſinking.

Submiſſion, the Act of Submitting, or yielding; Reſpect, Humbleneſs.

Submiſſive or **Submiſs**, humble, reſpectful.

To **Submit**, to be ſubject, to yield, to humble one's ſelf; to leave, or referr to another.

Submultiple Number or **Quantity**, (in *Mathemat.*) is that which is contained in another Number or Quantity, a certain Number of times exactly: Thus 4 is Submultiple of 24, as being contain'd in it juſt 6 times. See *Equimultiplee.*

Submultiple Proportion, the Reverſe of Multiple Proportion; which See.

Subnervare, (in old *Latin* Records) to Subnervate, or cut the Sinews of the Thighs or Legs, to Ham-ſtring.

Subordinate, inferiour.

To **Subordinate**, to ſet under another.

Subordination, dependance of Perſons or Things, with reſpect one to another.

To **Suborn**, to ſet one upon the bearing of falſe Witneſs, or any other miſchievous Deſign; to ſend one privily, and inſtruct him what to do or ſay.

Subornation, the Act of Suborning: In a Law-Senſe, a ſecret or under-hand preparing, inſtructing, or bringing in a falſe Witneſs; alſo the Corrupting, or Alluring to do ſuch an Act: Whence *Subornation of Perjury* is taken for the enticing to that Crime

Subpœna, (*Lat.*) a Writ by which all Perſons under the Degree of Peerage, are call'd into Chancery, in ſuch Caſe only where the Common-Law fails, and has made no Proviſion: There is alſo a *Subpœna* for the Summoning of Witneſſes to teſtify, both in Chancery and other Courts. The Name of theſe Writs is taken from the Words contained therein, which charge the Party Summoned, to appear at the Day and Place appointed. *Sub pœna centum librarum*, *i. e.* under the Penalty of forfeiting 100 Pounds.

Sub-Reader, an Under-Reader in one of the Inns of Court, who reads the Text of Law the Reader is to Diſcourſe upon, and aſſiſts him in the Solemnity of the Reading.

Subſcapularis, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Arm, ſo named, from its Situation, as filling up the inward hollow part of the *Scapula*, or Shoulder-Blade: It ariſes from its whole Baſis in the upper and lower Rib, and is inſerted in a Semicircular manner to the Neck of the *Os Humeri*, or Shoulder-Bone:

This Muſcle is otherwiſe call'd *Infra Scapularis* and *Immerſus*.

To **Subſcribe**, to ſign or ſet one's Hand to a Writing; alſo to ſubmit, or conſent to.

Subſcription, a Subſcribing or Writing underneath, a ſetting one's Name at the bottom of a Letter, Bond, Indenture, or other Inſtrument.

Subſcription for a Book, is when the Undertakers propoſe Advantages to thoſe that take a certain Number of Copies at a ſet Price, and lay down part of the Money, before the Impreſſion is finiſh'd.

Subſequent, immediately following, or coming next after.

To **Subſerve**, to promote, or help forward, as *They are ſuch Principles as will Subſerve your Intereſt.*

Subſerviency, a being Subſervient.

Subſervient, ſerviceable, helpful.

Subſeſquialteral Proportion. See *Seſquialteral.*

To **Subſide**, to ſink or lower; as *The Streams Subſide from their Banks.*

Subſidence, a ſettling to the bottom, a ſettlement in Urine, &c.

Subſidiary, that is given or ſent to the Aid or Aſſiſtance of another; helping.

Subſidy, an Aid, Tax, or Tribute, granted by the Parliament to the Queen upon urgent Occaſions, and impoſed on every Subject, according to a certain Rate ſet on his Lands or Goods: In old Statutes, *Subſidies* are ſometimes confounded with *Cuſtoms.*

To **Subſiſt**, to ſtand or be, to have a Being; to live, to hold out, to continue.

Subſiſtence, Being, Abiding, Continuance; Food, Livelihood.

Subſiſtence-Money, Half-pay given to Soldiers, for their preſent Support.

Subſolanus, the Eaſt-Wind, ſo call'd by the *Roman* Mariners; becauſe it ſeems to riſe from under the Sun.

Subſtance, Eſſence or Being, Matter, Reality, the beſt and moſt nouriſhing part of a Thing; the moſt material Points of a Diſcourſe; alſo Eſtate, Goods, Wealth.

Subſtantia Corticalis Cerebri. See *Cortical Part of the Brain.*

Subſtantial, Eſſential, Real, Solid; Juicy, Pithy, Strong; Rich, Wealthy.

Subſtantive or **Noun Subſtantive**, (in *Grammar*) a Noun, or Word that denotes the abſolute Being of a Thing, and which joyn'd with a Verb, ſerves to make a perfect Sentence.

Subſtitute, a Deputy, one that ſupplies another's Place.

To **Subſtitute**, to put in the room of another; in ſpeaking either of a Perſon or Thing.

Subſtitution, the Act of Subſtituting.

To **Subſtract.** See To *Subtract.*

Subſtylar Line, (in *Dialling*) is that Line drawn on the Plane of the Dial, over which the Style or Cock ſtands at Right Angles with the Plane.

Sub-ſuper-Particular Proportion, (in *Mathem.*) is contrary to *Super-particular Proportion*; which See.

Subtended. See *Subtenſe.*

Subtenſe or **Chord**, (in *Geom.*) is a Line drawn under an Arch of a Circle, or a Right-Line drawn within a Circle at each End, and bounded in the Circumference, cutting the Circle into two unequal Parts, to both which it is *Subtended, i. e.* extended or drawn underneath.

Subterfluous, (in *Philoſ.*) that flows, or runs under.

Subterfuge, Evaſion, Eſcape, Shift; Hole to creep out at.

Subterraneous or **Subterranean**, that is encloſ'd within the Surface, Bowels, or hollow Parts of the Earth, that lies under Ground: Thus thoſe Trees, which being left there at the Univerſal Deluge, and ſo plentifully found in the Earth, in many Countries, are call'd *Subterraneous* Trees, and by ſome, *Foſſil Wood.*

Subtil or **Subtle**, cunning, crafty, ſharp, ready, quick; alſo ſmall, thin, fine, light, pure, ſeparated from its groſſer Parts.

Subtilization, the Act of Subtilizing: In *Chymiſtry*, the diſſolving or changing of a Mixt Body into a pure Liquor, or into a fine Powder.

To **Subtilize**, to make ſubtil or thin; alſo to uſe Subtilties, Tricks, or Shifts.

Subtilty or **Subtlety**, ſharpneſs of Wit, Craft; a ſubtil Trick, a cunning Fetch, a Querk.

To **Subtract** or **Subſtract**, to deduct, or take off.

Subtraction, a Subtracting, a taking off, or from. In *Mathematicks*, it is a Rule, by which a leſſer Quantity or Number is taken from a greater, to the end that the Remainder or Difference between the two Quanties or Numbers given, may be known; and in *Arithmetick* it is either Simple or Compound.

Simple Subtraction, (of *Integers*) is the Way of taking one Number out of another of the ſame kind, as Pounds, Ounces, Yards, &c. out of Pounds, Ounces, or Yards.

Compound Subtraction, is the Method of taking a Summ compounded of ſeveral different Species, from another Summ Compounded likewiſe of the ſame ſorts of Species; as Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, out of Pounds, Shillings, and Pence.

Subtrahend, the leſſer Quantity or Number, that is to be Subtracted or taken out of a greater.

Subtriple Proportion, is when one Number or Quantity is contained in another three times: Thus 2 is ſaid to be Subtriple of 6, as 6 is Triple of 2.

Subverſion, a turning upſide down, or overthrowing; the Ruin, or Deſtruction of States or Kingdoms.

To **Subvert**, to Ruin or Overthrow, as *To Subvert the Government.*

Sub-Vicar, an Under-Vicar. See *Vicar.*

Suburb, that part of a City or Town, which lies without the Walls.

Suburbian, belonging to the Suburbs.

Succago. See *Apochyliſma.*

Succarath, a kind of Wild Beaſt in *America*, ſomewhat reſembling a Lion in the Face, with a large and long Tail like a Squirrel.

Succedaneous, ſucceeding, or coming in the room of another; as *A Succedaneous Medicament*, *i. e.* a Medicine us'd after, or inſtead of another.

Succedent, ſucceeding; as *Succedent Houſes* in *Aſtrology*, which are the Second, Fifth, Eighth and Eleventh, ſo termed becauſe they ſucceed or follow Angles in a Figure of the Heavens; yet not ſo much in Order, as in Condition and Dignity.

To **Succeed**, to follow or come next after, to come in the Place of another; to go well forward, proſper, or ſpeed well; to fall out, or come to paſs.

Succentor. See *Incentor.*

Succenturiati Renes. See *Renes Succenturiati*, and *Capſulæ Atrabiliariæ.*

Succenturiatio, (in the *Roman* Military Diſcipline) a filling up the Number of Soldiers, that are wanting in a Company or Troop, either by Death or Abſence; a Recruit.

Succeſs, the Event or Iſſue of a Buſineſs, either good or bad; but it is often taken for a happy Iſſue, or good Luck.

Succeſsful, fortunate, lucky.

Succeſſion, a ſucceeding or coming after, a Series or Continued Order of Time; alſo an Inheritance or Eſtate come to one by Succeſſion.

Succeſſion of the Signs, (in *Aſtron.*) that Order in which they are uſually reckon'd; as firſt *Aries*, next *Taurus*, then *Gemini*, &c. It is otherwiſe termed *Conſequence.*

Succeſſive, that ſucceeds, or follows one after another.

Succeſſour, one that ſucceeds another in his Place or Eſtate.

Succinct, brief or ſhort, comprehended in a few Words.

Succinum, (*Lat.*) Amber, a kind of congealed Subſtance, ſo call'd, becauſe it ſeems to be made of a certain Juice, and is of different Colours; as White, Yellow, Dark-Brown, Black, *&c.*

Succiſa, a Plant nam'd Devils-bit.

Succory or **Wild-Endive**, an Herb which is good to cool and open Stoppages of the Liver, *&c.*

Succotrine Aloes, the fineſt ſort which is brought from the Iſland *Succotra*, on the Coaſt of *Arabia*, and from its Colour is call'd *Aloes Hepatica*, or Liver-coloured Aloes.

Succour, Help, Relief, Supply.

To **Succour**, to aſſiſt, help, or relieve in the Art of War, *To Succour a Place*, is to raiſe the Siege of ſuch a Place, driving the Enemy from before it. Among Sea-men, to *Succour* is to ſtrengthen or make more firm; as *To ſuccour a Cable, Maſt*, &c.

Succubus, (*Lat.*) a Devil that takes a Woman's Shape, to lie with a Man. See *Incubus.*

Succulent, full of Juice, juicy.

To **Succumb**, to fall down, ſink, or faint under; as *To Succumb under the weight of Afflictions.*

Succus, (*Lat.*) Juice, Moiſture, Sap.

Succus Pancreaticus, (in *Anat.*) the Pancreatick Juice. See *Pancreas & Ductus Pancreaticus.*

Succuſſion, (in *Philoſ.*) a violent jolting, or ſhaking.

Suck-ſtone, a Fiſh otherwiſe call'd a Sea-Lamprey.

Suckers of Trees, (in *Husbandry*) unprofitable Shoots that ſpring out of the root or ſide of the Stock.

Sucula, (*Lat.*) a little Sow: In Mechanicks, *Sucula* or *Succula*, is a bare Axis or Cylinder, with Staves in it to move it round, but without the Wheel call'd *Tympanum*, or *Peritrochium.*

Sue, an odd Word us'd among Sailers for the South-Wind.

Sudamina, (*Lat.*) certain red and angry Wheals or Pimples in the Skin, like Millet-grains; which often happen to Children and Youths: They uſually break out in the Neck, Breaſt, Arms, Shoulders, Thighs, *&c.*

Sudor, Sweat, an Humour of the Body, which conſiſts chiefly of Water, with a moderate quantity of Salt and Sulphur.

Sudorifica or **Sudorifera**, Medicines that provoke Sweating, the ſame as *Hydroticks & Diaphoreticks.*

Sudorifick, that makes, or cauſes Sweat.

To **Sue**, to put in, preſs, or ſtand for an Office, *&c.* to entreat earneſtly, to proſecute at Law. In *Falconry*, a Hawk is ſaid *To ſue*, when ſhe whets her Beak.

To **Suffer**, to undergo, to lie under any Pain, Grievance, or Inconvenience; to endure, or bear with; to permit, or give leave.

Sufferable, that may be ſuffered or endured.

Sufferance, Allowance, Forbearance, Permiſſion, Leave.

Bill of Sufferance, See *Bill.*

Sufferentia Pacis, (in old *Latin* Records) a Sufferance or Grant, of Peace or Truce.

Sufferſure, certain Puſtles or Wheals occaſioned by Heat in Children.

To **Suffice**, to be enough, to ſatisfie, or afford Satisfaction.

Sufficiency, a being Sufficient; Ability, Capacity: It is alſo us'd by Sir *William Temple*, for Pride, Conceit, or Preſumption.

Sufficient, that ſuffices, or is enough to ſatisfie Neceſſity; able, capable.

Suffimentum or **Suffitus**, a Perfume that is burnt and ſmoaked; particularly a Powder made of ſweet-ſcented Herbs, Gums, *&c.* which being thrown upon Coals, produces a pleaſant Smell.

† **Sufflation**, a blowing, or puffing up.

To **Suffocate**, to ſtop the Breath, to ſmother, ſtifle, or choak.

Suffocatio Uterina. See *Hyſterica Paſſio.*

Suffocation, a ſuffocating, ſtifling, *&c.* a Stoppage.

Suffragan or **Biſhop Suffragan**, a Titular Biſhop appointed to aid and aſſiſt the Biſhop in his Dioceſs; a Biſhop's Vice-gerent; or a Biſhop ſubordinate to an Arch-biſhop. See *Biſhop.*

Suffrage, a Vote or Voice given at an Election, in favour of any Perſon; alſo Approbation, or Allowance in general.

Suffrutex, (*Lat.*) a little Shrub. Among Herbaliſts, a low, woody, perpetual Plant, that ſends out no Leaves from its Root, and begins to be branched from the bottom of the Stalk; as Lavender, Rue, Sage, *&c.*

Suffumigation, the making a Fume, or Smoak underneath: In the Art of *Phyſick*, an outward Remedy, conſiſting of a Decoction of Roots, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, *&c.* the Smoak of which is convey'd into the Body, from under a Cloſe-ſtool, for Diſeaſes of the Bowels, Fundament, or Womb.

Suffuſion, properly ſignifies a pouring upon, or ſpreading abroad; but is uſually taken for a Diſeaſe in the Eye call'd a Pin or Web. See *Hypochyma* and *Cataract.*

Sug, the Sea-flea, a kind of Inſect.

To **Sug**, to ſoak in Water.

Sugar, a very ſweet and pleaſant Juice or Liquor drawn out of certain Canes that grow in the Eaſt and Weſt-*Indies*: The Canes being bruis'd and ſqueez'd with Mills and Preſſes, are put into Veſſels, where the Liquor is boil'd ſeveral times, till it be brought to a due Conſiſtence by means of Lemmon-Juice, *&c.*

Sugar of Lead. See *Salt of Saturn.*

To **Suggeſt**, (*Lat.*) to prompt, to put into one's Mind, to put upon, to egg on.

Suggeſtion, a ſuggeſting, or prompting; an Inducement, or Perſwaſion.

Sugillata, (*Lat.*) a black and blew Spot made with a Blow; a black, or blood-ſhot Eye.

Sugillationes. See *Molopes.*

Suhak, the long-ear'd Goat of *Scythia*, which in its Wooll, Hair, Face and Horns ſeems to reſemble a Sheep.

Suit, (*Fr.*) a Petition, Requeſt, or Motion, eſpecially ſuch as is made to the Queen or any great Perſon: Alſo a proſecuting or following a Party at Law, being the ſame as *Action*, either *Real* or *Perſonal*; alſo the following one in Chace, as *Freſh-Suit.*

Suit of Court or **Suit-Service**, an Attendance that Tenants owe to the Court of their Lord. *Suit-Covenant*, is where the Anceſtour of one Man has Covenanted with another's Anceſtour, to ſue to his Court. *Suit-Cuſtom*, is when I and my Anceſtours have been ſeized or poſſeſſed of your own and your Anceſtours Suit, time out of mind. *Suit Real*, or *Suit Regal*, is when Men come to the Court call'd the Sheriff's Turn or Leet.

Suit of the Queen's Peace, is the purſuing a Man for breach of the Queen's Peace, by Treaſons, Inſurrections, or Treſpaſſes.

Suit-Silver or **Sute-Silver**, a ſmall Rent or Summ of Money paid by the Freeholders, to excuſe them from appearance at the Court-Barons, within the Honour of *Clun* in *Shrop*-ſhire.

Suiter or **Suitor**, a Petitioner, one that makes Suit to a Court, that ſtands for an Office, or that makes Love to a Woman.

To **Suitor**, to Woo or Court for a Wife; as *He Suitor'd her in vain ſeveral Years.*

Sulcus Aquæ, (in ancient Writers) a ſmall Brook, or Stream of Water.

Sull, a Word us'd for a Plough, in the Weſtern Parts of *England.*

Sull-Paddle, a ſmall Spade-ſtaff, or Tool to cleanſe the Plough from the Clods of Earth.

Sullen, ſtubborn, dogged, peeviſh, crabbed.

Sullus, (*Lat.*) a kind of Lark-fiſh, a Sea-hog.

To **Sully**, to defile, dawb, dirty, or foul; to ſtain, or blemiſh one's Reputation. To *Sully the Fancy*, to fill it with naſty, filthy, or impure Thoughts.

Sulphur, (*Lat.*) Brimſtone, a kind of Bitumen or congealed Mineral Juice: Among Chymiſts, the ſecond Hypoſtatical, or third Active Principle; a liquid clammy Subſtance that ſoon takes Fire, and riſes up like Oil, after the Spirit in Diſtillation: It is alſo termed by them *Philoſophers Sulphur*, and *the Father of Metals.*

Sulphur of Antimony. See *Golden Sulphur of Antimony.*

Sulphur Vivum, the grayiſh Sulphur, or Brimſtone, brought as it comes from the Earth, without being made up into Rolls.

Flower of Sulphur, the pureſt Chymical Sulphur, that ſticks to the Head of the Alembick.

Sulphur-Wort, a kind of Herb.

Sulphureous, belonging to, or full of Sulphur.

Sulphureous Spirit of Vitriol, After the Spirit and Oil of Vitriol in the diſtilling of that Mineral by a moſt violent Fire are forc'd into the Receiver; the Matter is commonly rectify'd in a Glaſs-Veſſel, and the firſt Spirit, that riſes then with a very gentle Heat; is termed the *Sulphureous Spirit.*

Sultan or **Soldan**, (*i. e.* Prince or Soveraign) a Title given to the Grand Seignior or Emperour of the *Turks*: It alſo belongs to other *Mahometan* Princes; as *The Sultans of Egypt.*

Sultana or **Sultaneſs**, the Grand Seignior's Wife, or Empreſs of *Turkey.*

Sultane, (*Fr.*) the ſame: Among Confectioners, a kind of Sugar-work made of Eggs, Powder-ſugar, and fine Flower.

Sultanin, a *Turkiſh* Gold-Coin worth about Eight Shillings, and ſo call'd becauſe ſtampt at *Conſtantinople*, where the Sultan lives.

Sultry or **Sweltry**, exceſſive-hot, in ſpeaking of the Weather.

Sumach or **Sumack**, a kind of rank-ſmelling Shrub that bears a black Berry made uſe of by Curriers to dreſs their Leather.

Sumage or **Summage**, an Horſe-load; alſo Toll paid for Carriage on Horſe-back.

Sumbriero, (*Sp.*) a Canopy of State held over Princes or great Perſons, in *Spain* and other hot Countries when they walk abroad, to ſcreen them from the exceſſive heat of the Sun.

Summ, a certain quantity of Money, the ſubſtance of a Diſcourſe, an Abridgment of a Book: In *Mathematicks*, the Quantity or Number which ariſes from the Addition of two or more Quantities or Numbers together, which is ſometimes call'd the *Aggregate*; thus of 4 added to 3, the Summ or Aggregate is 7.

Summ of an Equation, (in *Algebra*) is when the Abſolute Number being brought over to the other Side, with a contrary Sign, the whole becomes equal to O; and this *Deſcartes* calls *the Summ of the Equation propoſed.*

Summa, (*Lat.*) a Summ of Money, the chief point of a Matter: In our ancient Deeds, it is taken for any Load or Burden of a Horſe; and in many Charters, we find *Summa Vini* and *Summa Ligni*, for a Horſe-load of Wine or Wood.

Summa Frumenti, was the Quantity of Eight Buſhels or a Quarter of Wheat, ſtill call'd a *Seam* in *Kent* and other South Parts of this Kingdom.

Summary, conciſe, ſhort, brief, abridged.

A **Summary**, a brief gathering together of the whole Matter in a few Words; an Abridgment, or Abſtract.

Summed, (in *Falconry*) is when a Hawk has her Feathers, and is fit to be taken from the Eyrie or Mew.

Summer, one of the four Seaſons of the Year: In *Architecture*, the main piece of Timber or Beam that ſupports the Building; alſo an Architrave betwixt two Pillars.

Summer-Sault, a Gambol or Feat of Activity ſhew'd by a Tumbler.

Summer-Solſtice. See *Solſtice.*

To **Summerſtir**, (among Husband-men) to fallow or till Land in the Summer.

Summer-Tree, (among Carpenters) a Beam full of Mortiſes, for the ends of Joiſts to lie in.

Summit or **Summity**, (*Lat.*) the higheſt part or top of a Thing; as *The Summity of a Hill, of a Plant*, &c.

To **Summon**, to call one to appear before a Judge or Magiſtrate; alſo to demand the ſurrender of a Place.

Summoneas, a Judicial Writ of great Diverſity, according to the different Caſes wherein it is us'd; which See in the Table of the Regiſter-Judicial,

Summoneas ad Warrantizandum; is the Proceſs whereby the Vouchee is call'd. See *Voucher.*

Summoner or **Sumner**, a petty Officer that cites or calls a Man to any Court of Juſtice, eſpecially the Eccleſiaſtical. See *Apparitor.*

Summonitores, (in old *Latin* Records) the Summoners or Apparitors, who cited Offenders to appear at a certain Time and Place, to anſwer any Charge or Complaint made againſt them.

Summonitores Scaccarii, thoſe Officers who aſſiſted in collecting the King's Revenues, and cited Defaulters into the Court of Exchequer.

Summons, a ſummoning to appear in Court, to anſwer to a Complaint, or to a Law-ſuit; which ſignifies as much as *Vocatio in Jus*, or *Citatio* among the Civilians.

Summons in Terra petita, a Summons made upon the Land, which the Party (at whoſe Suit the Summons is ſent forth) ſeeks to have.

Sumpter-Horſe, a Horſe that carries Neceſſaries and Proviſions for a Journey.

Sumptuary, belonging to Expences.

Sumptuary Laws, Laws made to reſtrain exceſs of Charge in Diet or Habit, ſuch as were in force among the ancient *Romans.* There were alſo heretofore many Laws in *England*, to prohibit coſtly Apparel, but all repealed by a Statute, *Anno* 1. *Jac.* I.

Sumptuous, rich, coſtly, ſtately.

Sun, a glorious Planet, the Spring of Light and Heat. See *Sol.*

Sun-Dew, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Luſt-wort, Moor-graſs and Red-rot.

Sun-Flower, a Plant bearing a fine large Yellow Flower.

Sunday, the firſt Day of the Week, ſo call'd from its being ſet a-part by our *Saxon* Anceſtours for worſhipping the Idol of the Sun.

Sunday-Letter, the ſame as *Dominical Letter.*

Sunk Battery. See *Battery Sunk.*

Superable, (*Lat.*) that may be overcome, or ſurpaſſed.

To **Superabound,** to be over and above, to be ſuperfluous.

Superabundance, very great Plenty, Exceſs, Superfluity.

Superabundant, over-flowing in Plenty, exceſſive, enough and too much.

To **Superadd,** to add over and above, to give Vantage.

† **Superaffuſion,** a pouring on the top, a ſhedding upon.

Superannuated, worn out with Age, ſtale, paſt the beſt, grown out of Date.

Superbipartient Number, (in *Arithm.*) a Number that divides another Number not exactly into two Parts, but leaves ſomething over and above.

Superbus Muſculus. See *Attollens Oculum* and *Elevator Oculi.*

Supercargo, (*Ital.*) a Perſon employ'd by the Owners of a Ship to go a Voyage, to overſee the Cargo or Lading, and to diſpoſe of it out and in, to their beſt Advantage.

† **Superchery,** (*Fr.*) a Cheat, or Trick; Fraud, Deceit.

Supercilious, (*Lat.*) that is of a ſour Countenance, or affected lofty Carriage, proud, haughty, ſtately.

Supercilium, (*Lat.*) the Brow or Eye-Brow, properly the ridge of Hair above the Eye-Lids. Alſo the lip or ſide of a Cavity or hollow Part at the end of a Bone, particularly the Cartilage or Griſtle of the *Coxendix* or Hip-bone.

Supereminence, Singular Excellency, Prerogative, or Authority above others.

Supereminent, excelling above.

To **Supererogate,** to give, or do more than is required.

Supererogation, a Supererogating or doing more than one's Duty, a performing more good Works than he is bound to do.

Supererogatory, belonging to ſuch a Practice; as *Supererogatory Works, or Works of Supererogation, i. e.* a ſort of Works held to be Meritorious among *Roman* Catholicks.

Superfetation, a ſecond conceiving before the firſt Young is brought forth, ſo that both Conceptions are in the Womb together; a breeding of young upon young, as Hares and Conies do.

Superficial, belonging to a Superficies, or Surface; outward, light, ſlight, imperfect.

Superficial Content. See *Area.*

Superficial Fourneau or **Mine.** See *Caiſſon.*

Superficial Wound, (in *Surgery*) a Wound that lies only in the Skin, or does not reach very deep.

Superficiarius, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) one that builds a Houſe upon another Man's Ground, and pays a Quit-Rent for it.

Superficies, the Surface or outermoſt Part of any Thing, the Out-ſide. In *Geometry*, it is defin'd To be a Magnitude bounded by Lines, that only has Length and Breadth, without Depth or Thickneſs.

Superfine, very fine or thin; as *Superfine Wire, Thread, Cards,* &c.

Superfluity, that which is Superfluous, or more than needs, Overplus, Exceſs.

Superfluous, (properly overflowing) over-much, enough and to ſpare; alſo idle, unneceſſary, needleſs, unprofitable.

Supergeminalis, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a winding Veſſel, joyned to the Teſticles, the ſame as *Epididymis.*

Super-Humane, more than Humane, above Man's Capacity or Reach.

Superhumeralis, (in *Anat.*) the upper Part of the Shoulder.

To **Superinduce,** to bring in over and above, to lay upon; to cover, or draw over.

Superinduction, the Act of Superinducing.

Superinſtitution, (Law-Term) one Inſtitution upon another; as when a Clerk is admitted and inſtituted to a Benefice upon one Title, and another is likewiſe Inſtituted to it, by the Preſentment of another Patron.

To **Superintend,** to Overſee, or have the chief management of Affairs.

Superintendancy, the Place, Office, or Dignity of a Superintendant.

Superintendant, a chief Overſeer, or Surveyor; alſo a kind of Biſhop or dignified Clergy-man, among the *Lutherans* in *Germany.* The Preſbyterians in *Scotland*, had alſo once Superintendants that held their Office during Life, and whoſe Power was in a great meaſure Epiſcopal; for they appointed and ordain'd Miniſters, preſided in Synods, directed Church-Cenſures, *&c.*

Superintendent, that over-rules, or governs; as *God is a Superintendent Principle over Nature.*

Superiority, Pre-eminence, Excellence above others; alſo a being Superiour in a Monaſtery.

Superiour, upper or uppermoſt, prevailing; that is above others in Authority, Knowledge, Strength, *&c.* that has the advantage, or the better.

A **Superiour,** one of our Betters, the chief Governour or Governeſs of a Monaſtery, otherwiſe call'd *Superiour Father*, or *Superiour Mother.* In the Art of Printing, A **Superiour,** is a ſmall Letter plac'd above a material Word, which directs by a like Letter, to the Citation in the Margin.

Superiours, Magiſtrates, chief Governours, or Perſons in any high Station.

Superiours, or **Superiour Planets,** (in *Aſtron.*) the Planets *Saturn*, *Jupiter* and *Mars*, ſo call'd by way of Eminence, becauſe their Orbs are above the Sun.

Superlative, very great or eminent, extraordinary.

Superlative Degree, (in *Grammar*) the higheſt Degree of Compariſon, which is uſually expreſs'd in *Engliſh*, by putting the Particle *eſt* at the end, or *moſt* at the beginning of the Adjective, in its natural Signification; as *Nobleſt* or *moſt Noble*, *Wiſeſt* or *moſt Wiſe*, &c.

Superligamen, (*Lat.* in *Surgery*) a tying of Swathes, or Bands underneath.

Superligula, (in *Anat.*) the Cover of the Wind-pipe; otherwiſe call'd *Epiglottis* in *Greek.*

Supernal, that comes from above.

Supernatation, (in *Philoſ.*) a floating, or ſwimming at top.

Supernatural, that is above the Courſe, Strength, or reach of Nature,

Supernumerary, that is above the limited or uſual Number.

Superoneratione Paſturæ, a Judicial Writ that lies againſt one, who is impleaded in the County, for the over-burd'ning of a Common with his Cattel, in Caſe he was formerly impleaded for it there, and the Cauſe is removed to the Queen's Court at *Weſtminſter.*

Superparticular Proportion, (in *Mathem.*) is when one Quantity or Number contains another once, and a certain Part, whoſe Numerator is 1; ſo that the Number ſo contained in the Greater, is ſaid *To be to it, in Superparticular Proportion.*

Superpartient Proportion, is when one Quantity or Number contains another once, and ſome number of *Aliquot Parts* remaining; as $1\frac{2}{3}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, $1\frac{3}{5}$, *&c.*

Super Prærogativa Regis, a Writ that lay againſt the King's Widow, for marrying without his Licence.

Superpurgation, an over-much purging by Stool. See *Hypercatharſis*.

Superſcapularis Superior. See *Supraſpinatus*.

To **Superſcribe**, to write over, or on the out-ſide of a Letter, Deed, *&c.*

Superſcription, that which is ſuperſcribed or written on the out-ſide, the Direction of a Letter.

To **Superſede**, to ſuſpend, demurr, put off, or ſtop an Affair or Proceeding; to Countermand.

Superſedeas, a Writ ſignifying a Command to ſtay, or forbear the doing of that which in Appearance of Law ought to be done, were it not for that Reaſon on which the Writ is granted.

Super Statuto, 1 *E.* 3. a Writ which lay againſt the King's Tenant holding in Chief, that alienated the King's Land without his Licence.

Super Statuto de Articulis Cleri, a Writ againſt the Sheriff or other Officer that diſtrains in the Queen's High Way, or in the Glebe-Land, anciently given to Rectories.

Super Statuto de York, **quo nul ſerra Viteller**, &c. a Writ lying againſt one that uſes Victualling, either in Groſs or by Retail, in a City or Borough-Town, during the time he is Mayor, *&c.*

Super Statuto facto pour Seneſhal & Marſhal de Royne, &c. a Writ lying againſt the Steward or Marſhal, for holding Plea in his Court; of Freehold, or for Treſpaſs or Contracts, not made within the Queen's Houſehold.

Super Statutum Edw. 3 **verſus Servants & Labores**, a Writ that lies againſt him who keeps another Man's Servants departed out of his Service againſt Law.

Superſtition, Idolatrous Worſhip, or vain Fear of the Deity; an idle ſilly Opinion or fooliſh Belief about Divine Worſhip, or about Omens or Signs of good and bad luck; Scrupulouſneſs, Over-nicety.

Superſtitious, given to Superſtition, over-ſcrupulous in Matters of Religion, or otherwiſe; bigotted, over-nice.

To **Superſtruct**, to build upon; as To Superſtruct one thing upon another.

Superſtructure, that which is built or raiſed upon ſome Foundation.

Supertripartient Quantity or **Number**, (in *Mathem.*) is that which divides another Quantity, or Number into three Parts, but leaves ſome Remainder.

† **Supervacaneous**, ſuperfluous, unprofitable, that ſerves to no Uſe or Purpoſe; unneceſſary, needleſs.

To **Supervene**, to come upon of a ſudden, to come in unlooked for, or unexpected.

To **Superviſe**, to overſee.

Superviſor, an Overſeer, a Surveyor.

Superviſor of a Will, one that is appointed to aſſiſt the Executor, and ſee that the Will be duely perform'd: It was formerly and is ſtill among ſome, a Cuſtom to make ſuch a Superviſor; but it is to little purpoſe.

Supinator Radii Brevis, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Bone of the Arm call'd *Radius*, which ariſes from the upper and outward part of the *Ulna*, and paſſing obliquely a-croſs that Bone, is inſerted to its upper part, below the Knob of the *Radius*, where the round Tendon of the *Biceps* ends.

Supinator Radii Longus, another Muſcle of the *Radius*, which takes riſe from the upper and outward part of the Shoulder-Bone, three Fingers breadth below the end of the *Deltoides*, and is implanted to the outward and lower part of the *Radius*, near the Wriſt: This Muſcle with the former ſerves to move the *Radius* outwards.

Supine, idle, careleſs, negligent, retchleſs.

Supines, (in *Latin* Grammar) are of two ſorts: The firſt of theſe ending in *um*, and having an Active Signification, is commonly ſet after Verbs of Motion; as *Eo cubitum*, I go to lie down: The ſecond Supine ends in *u*, and coming after an Adjective, has the Signification of an Infinitive Mood Paſſive generally attributed to it; as *Dignus lectu*, worthy to be read.

Supinity or **Supineneſs**, Sloth, Negligence, Careleſneſs.

Suppedanea. See *Supplantalia*.

To **Suppeditate**, to find, or furniſh; as *To ſuppeditate Matter*.

To **Supplant**, to trip up one's Heels, to undermine him; to deceive, or beguile.

Supplantalia or **Suppedanea**, Plaiſters apply'd to the Feet; which for the moſt part are made of Leven, Muſtard, wild Radiſh, Salt, Soap, Gunpowder, *&c.*

Supple, ſoft or limber, pliant, complaiſant, ſubmiſſive.

Supplement, (*Lat.*) any Addition made to ſupply ſomething that was wanting or defective; particularly an Addition to a Treatiſe.

Supplement of an Arch, (in *Geom.* or *Trigonom.*) is the number of Degrees that it wants of being a Semi-circle; as *Complement* ſignifies what an Arch wants of being a Quadrant.

Suppletory, that ſerves to ſupply ſome Imperfection, or Defect.

Suppliant, or **Supplicant**, a Petitioner, or humble Suiter.

To **Supplicate**, to make humble Requeſt, to entreat, beg, or beſeech earneſtly.

Supplication, humble Petition or Suit; earneſt and ſubmiſſive Prayer.

Supplicavit, a Writ that iſſues out of the Chancery, for taking the Surety of Peace againſt a Man, and was heretofore call'd *Breve de minis*.

Supply, Aid, Relief: In the Art of War, *Supplies* are taken for Recruits of Forces, or the furniſhing an Army with freſh Men.

To **Supply**, to make up what is wanting, to fill up one's Place, to furniſh with Neceſſaries.

Support, that which upholds, or bears up a Weight or Burden; Prop, Protection, Defence.

To **Support**, to bear or prop up, to protect or uphold; to countenance, favour, or back; to keep up, maintain, or feed; to aſſiſt or help.

Supportable, that may be ſuffered or endured; tolerable, ſufferable.

Supporters, Images to bear up Poſts, *&c.* in a Building: In *Heraldry*, the Figures of Lions, Tigers, Eagles, Griffins, or other Savage Creatures that are drawn ſtanding on each ſide of the Shield or Eſcutcheon, and ſeem to ſupport or uphold it; which Archievement is allow'd to none under the Degree of a Knight-Banneret.

Suppoſable, that may be ſuppoſed.

To **Suppoſe**, to grant, or take for granted, to put the Caſe; to imagine or think, to produce a falſe thing in ſtead of the true.

Suppoſition or **Suppoſal**, a ſuppoſing, a thing taken for granted; an uncertain Allegation.

Suppoſititious, put in the room of another thing, that is real or proper; falſe, forged, counterfeit.

Suppoſitory, a piece of a ſort of Paſte of about a Finger's length, which in ſome Caſes is put up the Fundament, to looſen the Belly: It is uſually made of purging Powders, Honey, Salt and other Ingredients.

To **Suppreſs**, to ſmother or ſtop a Writing, or Book; to take away, or put down an Office; to conceal, or paſs over in Silence.

Suppreſſion, the Act of Suppreſſing, Smothering, &c. *Suppreſſion of the Courſes*, is when they are ſtopt, and have not a free Paſſage; and *Suppreſſion of Urine*, is a Difficulty in making Water.

Suppreſſionis Ignis, (*Lat.*) a Term us'd by Chymiſts, for a Fire made above the Sand.

To **Suppurate**, to run with, or void Matter; as a Sore does.

Suppuration, gathering or reſolving to Matter, coming to a Head; mattering, or running with Matter.

Suppurative, that brings to Suppuration, that makes a Sore run.

Suppurgation, is when purging Medicines are too often us'd, which by too much opening the Veins, cauſes the Bloody Flux, drains the ſtock of Bloud, and expoſes Nature's ſtrength to apparent Danger.

Supputation, a counting, reckoning, or caſting up.

Supraſcapularis Inferior, (*Lat.*) the Name of a Muſcle of the Arm. See *Infraſpinatus*.

Supraſpinatus, or **Supraſcapularis Superior**, a Muſcle, ſo call'd from its being plac'd above the Spine of the Shoulder-blade: It ariſes from the ſaid Spine, as alſo from the *Coſta Superior* of the Shoulder-blade, and joyning its Tendons with the *Infraſpinatus*, is inſerted to the Head of the Shoulder-bone. The proper uſe of this Muſcle, is to lift the Arm upwards, towards the hinder part of the Head.

Supremacy, Soveraignty, the moſt tranſcendent height in Power and Authority; more-eſpecially the Supreme or Chief Power of the Kings and Queens Regent of *England* in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs.

Supreme, higheſt, chiefeſt, or moſt eminent of all; advanced to the higheſt Degree of Dignity and Authority.

Sura, (*Lat.*) the Calf of the Leg: Alſo the leſſer Bone of it, otherwiſe call'd *Fibula* and *Focile minus*.

Sural Vein, a Vein which runs down on the Calf of the Leg.

Suralis, a branch of the *Crural Vein*, which ſpreads it ſelf into two Branches, one Outward and the other Inward, and each of thoſe are divided into two more; ſo that in their Courſe, with the Branches of the *Poplitæa*, they make all that Net-work of Veins which appears on the upper Part of the Foot.

Surantler, the upper Antler on a Deer's Head.

Surbate or **Surbating**, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, a Bruiſe under a Horſe's Foot, often occaſioned by travelling too long unſhod.

To **Surceaſe**, to give over.

Surcharge, (a Term in *Traffick*) Charge upon Charge, or the Charge in any thing which is over and above that which is Juſt.

Surcharge of the Foreſt, (Law-Term) is when a Commoner puts more Beaſts into a Foreſt than he has Right to.

To **Surcharge**, to overload; a Word chiefly apply'd to the Stomach.

Surcingle, a Girdle with which the Clergymen of the Church of *England* uſually tie their Caſſocks: Alſo a kind of upper Girth, or Harneſs for Horſes. See *Surſengle*.

Surcoat, a Coat of Arms to be worn over Armour; alſo a ſort of upper Garment.

Sur cui in Vita, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies for the Heir of that Woman, whoſe Husband has alienated her Land in Fee, and ſhe does not bring the Writ *Cui in Vita* for the recovery of her own Land: In which Caſe, her Heir may have this Writ againſt the Tenant after her Deceaſe.

Surculus, a Shoot, Set, or Slip, a Cion, or Graff; a young Twigg, or branch of a Tree.

Surd, (*i. e.* Deaf, void of Senſe or Reaſon) a Term in *Mathematicks*; as *A Surd or Irrational Root*, *i. e.* that Square Root, Cubick Root, or any other Root which cannot be perfectly extracted out of a Rational Number, and is uſually expreſs'd by ſome Character, call'd, the *Radical Sign*: Thus $\surd 5$, or $\surd(2)\,5$ ſignifies the ſquare Root of 5; $\surd(3)\,16$ the Cubick Root of 16, &c.

In *Geometry*, Figures incommenſurable to the Rational Square, are call'd **Surds**, as alſo Lines that have not any common Meaſure, with the given Rational Line.

Commenſurable Surds. See *Commenſurable*.

† **Surdity**, Deafneſs, Dulneſs.

Surety, Security or Bail; as *To become Surety*, *i. e.* to be bound for another.

Surety of the Peace, is the acknowledging a Bond to the Queen, before a Competent Judge of Record, for the keeping of the Peace: It is call'd *Securitas Pacis* in *Latin*, and differs from *Securitas de bene geſtu*, or *Surety of the Good abearing*, in this reſpect, That whereas the Peace is not broken without an Affray or Aſſault, the good Abearing may be violated, by the number of a Man's Company, or by his or their Weapons, and Harneſs.

Surface, (*Fr.*) the bare out-ſide of a Body, which conſider'd by it ſelf is Quantity extended in Length and Breadth only, without Thickneſs; and is the ſame with *Superficies*: Theſe in *Geometry*, are either Plane, or Curved.

A **Plain Surface** or **Superficies**, is made by the motion of a Right-Line always keeping in the ſame Plane; whether it be a Square or a Circle.

A **Curved** or **crooked Surface**, is Convex above or without, and Concave below or within; ſo that it may be conceiv'd like the Tilt of a Boat or Waggon: And ſuch a Surface may be produc'd, either by the motion of a Right-Line, on a Curve or crooked Line; or of a Curved Line, on a Right one.

Surfeit, an Indiſpoſition cauſ'd by exceſs in eating and drinking, or overcharging the Stomach.

Surge, a Billow, or Wave of the Sea; eſpecially ſuch as beat upon the Shore.

To **Surge**, to riſe up in Surges, or Waves: On board a Ship, when Men heave at the Capſtan, and the Cable happens to ſlip back a little, they ſay, *The Cable Surges*.

Surgeon or **Chirurgeon**, (*Gr.*) one that is skilled in, or profeſſes Surgery.

Surgery or **Chirurgery**, the Art of performing Cures on the Outward diſeaſed Parts of a Humane Body, by means of the Hands and proper Inſtruments: It is derived from the *Greek* Words *Cheir*, a Hand, and *Ergon* a Work. *Surgery* is alſo the Place, particular Room or Apartment, where Surgeons uſually perform their Operations. The ſeveral Parts of Surgery are *Anaplerosis*, *Diæreſis*, *Diorthoſis*, *Exæreſis* and *Syntheſis*; which See in their proper Places.

Surkney, a kind of White Garment like a Rochet.

Surmicha, (in old *Latin* Records) a Loaf of courſer White-Bread, ſuch as in *Kent* is call'd *Ravel-bread*.

To **Surmiſe**, to imagine, ſuppoſe, or think, to have a Suſpicion of.

To **Surmount**, to overcome, or get the better of; to excel, ſurpaſs, or out-do.

Surmounted, overcome, out-done, &c. Alſo a Term in Heraldry, for the bearing of one Ordinary upon another; as *A Pile Surmounted of a Chevron*.

To **Surpaſs**, to go beyond, to exceed or excell.

Surplice, a White Linnen Garment, worn by Miniſters in the Church, while they read the Publick Service.

Surpluſage, (*Fr.* in Common Law) a Superfluity or Addition of more than needs, which ſometimes is the Cauſe that a Writ abates: It is alſo ſometimes apply'd to Matter of Account, and ſignifies a greater Disburſement, than the Charge of the Accountant amounts to.

Surpriſal or **Surpriſe,** a coming upon unawares, a ſudden Aſſault; Amazement, or Aſtoniſhment.

To **Surpriſe** or **Surprize,** to take napping, or in the Deed doing; to lead one into Errour, by cauſing him to do a thing over-haſtily, to aſtoniſh or amaze.

Surprizing, that ſurprizes or cauſes Surprize; wonderful, ſtrange.

Surquedry, (old Word) Pride, Preſumption.

Surrebutter, (Law-Term) a Second Rebutter, a rebutting more than once. See *Rebutter.*

Surrejoynder, a ſecond Defence of the Plaintiff's Action, oppoſed to the Defendant's Rejoynder; which is call'd *Triplicatio* among the Civilians.

Surrender, a reſigning, or giving up: In Common Law, an Inſtrument, Deed or Writing, which teſtifies a Tenant's Conſent or Agreement, to yield and give up Lands or Tenements to the poſſeſſion of him that has the next immediate Remainder or Reverſion. There is alſo a cuſtomary Surrender of Copyhold Land to the Lord of the Manour, *&c.*

To **Surrender,** to yield or deliver one's ſelf up; to yield up, or give up a Thing; to lay down one's Office, or Place.

Surreptitious, (*Lat.*) done, or got by Stealth or Surprize.

Surrogate, one that is appointed to ſupply the Place of another; moſt commonly of a Biſhop, or of a Biſhop's Chancellour.

To **Surrogate,** to depute, or appoint in the room of another.

Surrogation, the Act of ſurrogating, or appointing a Deputy.

To **Surround,** to go round, or encompaſs.

Surſengle, a long upper Girth, to come over a Pad or Saddle, eſpecially ſuch as are us'd by Carriers, to faſten their Packs.

Surſiſe, a Word us'd in the Caſtle of *Dover,* for ſuch Penalties and Forfeitures, as are laid upon thoſe that do not pay their Duties, or Rent for Caſtleward.

Surſolid, (in *Mathem.*) the Fifth Power from any given Root or Side, either in Species or Numbers: So 32 is the fifth Power of the Root 2; for the Number 2 being ſet down five times and multiplied continually, produces 32.

Surſolid Place. See *Place Solid.*

Surſolid Problem, is that which cannot be reſolved, but by Curves of a higher Nature than Conick Sections.

Surtoot or **Surtout,** (*Fr.*) a great upper Coat.

Surtout, a Term in the Confectioners Art; as *Piſtachoes in Surtout,* i. e. the Kernels of Piſtachoe-Nuts, cover'd with Sugar, and order'd after the ſame manner as Almond Sugar-Plums. Alſo a Term in Cookery, as *Pigeons dreſs'd in Surtout,* i. e. Pigeons farced or ſtuffed, tied up, and every one cover'd on the Breaſt with a larded Veal-Collop, in order to be roaſted, wrapt up in Paper, and afterwards ſerv'd up in a Ragoo or Cullis.

Survey, a general View, a Draught of one's Lands, a Deſcription of a Country.

To **Survey,** to view or look about on all Sides, to overſee, to meaſure Land.

Surveying of Land, the Art of meaſuring the *Area's* or ſuperficial Contents of Lands, Fields, Grounds, *&c.* by the help of proper Inſtruments; being the Science of *Planimetry* reduced to Practice.

Surveying-Scale, is the ſame as *Reducing Scale*; which See.

Surveyor, a Meaſurer of Land, an Overſeer; eſpecially one that has the Overſight or Care of ſome great Perſon's Lands or Works; as *The Surveyor-General of the Queen's Manours.*

Surveyor of the Melting, an Officer in the Mint, who is to ſee the Bullion caſt out, and that it be not alter'd after the delivery of it to the Melter; which is after the Aſſay-Maſter has made Tryal of it: His Salary or Fee is 100 Pounds *per Annum.*

Surveyor of the Navy. See *Navy.*

Surveyor of the Ordinance. See *Ordinance.*

Survivance or **Survivorſhip,** an outliving of one.

To **Survive,** to outlive.

Survivor, one that outlives another: In a Law-Senſe, the longer Liver of two joint Tenants, or of any two Perſons joined in the Right of any thing.

Sus, (*Lat.*) a Swine, a Hog or Sow.

Suſanna, (*Heb.* Lily) a Chriſtian Name of Women.

Suſceptible, (*Lat.*) capable, or apt to receive an Impreſſion, or Form.

† **Suſcitation,** a raiſing, quickening, or ſtirring up.

Suskin, a kind of old Coin forbidden by Stat. 3. *H.* 5.

To **Suſpect,** (*Lat.*) to fear, or miſtruſt; to ſurmiſe, or think.

Suſpectful, apt to ſuſpect, or miſtruſt.

Suſpence, doubt, uncertainty of Mind.

To **Suſpend,** to defer, delay, put off, or ſtop; to wave, or avoid giving one's Judgment; to deprive one of an Office, or to forbid him the Exerciſe of it.

Suſpended, a Philoſophical Word for hanged up.

Suſpenſion, ſuſpending, ceſſation, or ceaſing for a while; as *A Suſpenſion of Arms*; alſo the being ſuſpended from one's Office.

Suſpenſion or **Suſpenſe** (in Common Law) is a temporal Stop of a Man's Right; as when a Seigniory or Rent, *&c.* by reaſon of the unity of Poſſeſſion, or otherwiſe, lies dormant for ſome time, but may be revived; and in that reſpect it differs from *Extinguiſhment*, which is when 'tis quite taken away or loſt for ever. *Suſpenſion* is alſo ſometimes taken, as in the Canon-Law, for the leſſer Excommunication.

Suſpenſor Teſticuli, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) a Muſcle, otherwiſe call'd *Cremaſter*; which See.

Suſpenſorium, a Ligament of the *Penis* or Yard, which ariſes from the fore-part of the *Os Pubis,* or Share-bone, and is fixt to the upper part of the *Dorſum Penis,* on each ſide its great Vein.

Suſpenſory, a ſort of Truſs, or Bandage.

† **Suſpicable,** liable to Suſpicion.

Suſpicion, Jealouſy, Diſtruſt, Fear; Conjecture, Surmiſe.

Suſpicious, full of Suſpicions, Jealouſies, or Fears; Jealous, Diſtruſtful; alſo that may be Suſpected, or Feared.

Suſpiral, a Spring of Water, paſſing under Ground towards a Conduit or Ciſtern; alſo a Breathing-hole, a Vent, or Air-hole.

Suſpirium, (*Lat.*) a Sigh, a Short-breathing; the Phthiſick.

To **Suſtain,** to ſupport or uphold, to bear, hold, or keep up; to give Strength, to ſtrengthen or nouriſh; alſo to bear or endure.

Suſtenance, Nouriſhment, Food.

Sute-Silver. See *Suit-Silver.*

Sutler, one that ſells Victuals to Soldiers, in a Camp or Garriſon.

Suttle-Weight, (among *Merchants*) the pure Weight of Commodities, after the Allowance for Tare is deducted.

Suture, (*Lat.*) a Seam or Stitch: In *Surgery,* a ſowing together of the ſides or Lips of a Wound.

Alſo the joyning or cloſing of the Scull-bones like the Teeth of Saws, let one into another: Thoſe that joyn the Parts of the Scull to the Bones of the upper Jaw, are of three ſorts, viz. the *Tranſverſalis*, the *Ethmoidalis*, and the *Sphenoidalis*; which See under theſe Words. The Sutures joyning the Parts of the Scull, are four in number, viz. the *Coronalis*, *Lambdoidalis*, *Sagittalis* and *Squamoſa*; which See.

Among *Naturaliſts*, the Cloſures with which the Shells of Fiſhes are joyn'd one to another, are alſo call'd *Sutures*.

Falſe or **Baſtard Sutures**, (in *Anat.*) are thoſe Seams of the Scull, whoſe Figure reſembles the Scales of Fiſhes, and are joyn'd together, by paſſing one over the other.

Swab, a Cod of Beans.

Swabber, an Inferiour Officer a-board a Man of War, whoſe Buſineſs is to ſee, that the Ship be kept neat and clean; cauſing her to be waſhed well once or twice a Week, eſpecially about the Gun-wails and Chains.

Swad, a Peaſecod-ſhell; alſo a groſs fat Woman.

To **Swaddle**, to Swathe, or wrap up with Swathing-bands; alſo to cudgel, bang, or drub.

To **Swag**, to force, or bear downwards, as a Weight does; to hang down.

To **Swagger**, to play the Hector, to boaſt, vaunt, or huff.

Swain, a Country-man, a Clown.

Swain-mote or **Swanimote**, a Court, touching Matters of the Foreſt, held thrice a Year, before the Verderours, as Judges; and it is as requiſite in a Foreſt, as a Court of *Pie-powder* in a Fair.

Swallow, a ſort of Bird; alſo a Flying Sea-Fiſh; alſo a Gulph, or Whirl-Pool.

Swallow-Tail, (among *Carpenters* and *Joyners*) a particular way of faſtening together two pieces of Timber, ſo ſtrongly, that they cannot fall aſunder: In *Fortification*, a Single *Tenaille*, that is narrower towards the Place than towards the Country. See *Queue d' Hironde*.

Swallow-Wort, an Herb noted for its Virtue in reſiſting Poiſon. See *Celandine*.

Swamp or **Swomp**, a Bog or Marſhy Place, in *Virginia* and New-*England*.

Swan, a known Royal Fowl, concerning which there is a Law, That whoever ſteals their Eggs out of the Neſt, ſhall be impriſon'd for a Year and a Day, and fined according to the Queen's Pleaſure: Alſo the Name of a Conſtellation made up of Twelve Stars.

Swans-skin, a ſort of fine Flannel, ſo call'd, upon account of its extraordinary Whiteneſs.

Swang, a North-Country Word for a green Swarth or Furrow, amidſt Plough'd Land.

To **Swap** or **Swop**, to Exchange one thing for another; to Barter, or Truck.

Sward, the Rind of Bacon.

Sward or **Green Sward**, Among Huſbandmen, Ground is ſaid *To have a Sward*, or *To be Swarded*, when it is well grown, or Coated over with Graſs and other Herbs.

Swart-Rutter, (*Dutch*) a Horſeman with black Armour.

Swarthy, Sun-burnt, Tawny, Blackiſh.

Swaſh, a Stream, or Puddle of Water.

To **Swaſh**, to make fly about; to claſh, or make a Noiſe with Swords.

Swaſh-Buckler, a vain-glorious Sword-player, or Fencer; a meer Braggadochoe, a vapouring Fellow.

Swath or **Swarth**, Graſs or Corn, as it is laid in Rows by the Mower from the Sithe: In *Kent* 'tis call'd *Sweath*.

Swathe, or **Swathing-Band**, a Band to Swathe, or wrap up a young Child; alſo a long and broad Band, that ſerves to bind up or contain any diſeaſed Part, with the Surgeon's Dreſſings. Alſo a Term in *Architecture*. See *Epiſtylium*.

Sway, Power, Rule, Command.

To **Sweal**, to melt away waſtefully, as bad Candles do; alſo a Country-Word for to ſindge a Hog.

Sweating-Sickneſs, a Diſtemper, which in the Year 1551, over-ran the whole Kingdom, and was obſerv'd to begin in *Shrewsbury*.

Sweep, (among Sea-men) the Mould of a Ship, where ſhe begins to compaſs in at the Rung-heads, is call'd *The Sweep of her*, or *The Sweep of the Futtocks*: Alſo a kind of Refining Furnace. See *Almond Furnace*.

To **Sweep**, to cleanſe with a Broom: In *Falconry*, a Hawk, after ſhe has fed, is ſaid *To Sweep*, *i. e.* to wipe her Beak.

Sweep-Net, or **Drag**, a ſort of Fiſhing-Net.

Sweepage, a Crop of Hay in a Meadow.

Sweeping, (among Mariners) is taken for dragging along the Ground, at the bottom of the Sea, or Channel, with a three-flooked Grapnel, to find ſome Cable or Hawſer, that is ſlipped from an Anchor.

Sweet-bread. See *Pancreas*.

Sweet Ciſtus, a kind of Herb.

Sweeting, a ſort of ſweet Apple.

To **Swelter**, to broil with exceſſive Heat.

Swepe or **Swipe**, an Engine, having Croſs Beams, to draw Water with.

Swerves-delf. See *Cnouts-delf*.

To **Swerve**, to depart, or go from; as, *To Swerve from the Truth*.

Swift, quick, nimble, fleet: In *Aſtronomy* and *Aſtrology*, a Planet is ſaid *To be Swift in Motion*, when by its own proper Diurnal or Daily Motion, it exceeds or moves farther, than its Mean Diurnal Motion: And *Slow in Motion*, is when its Motion happens to be leſs than its Mean Motion.

Swifters, (in a Ship) are certain Ropes belonging to the Main and Fore-Maſts, which ſerve to ſtrengthen the Shrowds, and to keep the Maſts ſtiff.

Swifting a Boat, (in Sea-Language) is when the Gun-wale is encompaſs'd with a good Rope, and the Cheſt-Rope made faſt thereto, in order to keep the Boat from Swinging to and again in a ſtiff Gale.

Swifting the Capſtan-Bars, is ſtraining a Rope all round the outer ends of thoſe Bars, to ſtrengthen them, and make them bear all alike and together, when the Men heave or work there.

Swifting the Maſts, a particular manner of eaſing and ſtrengthening them, when a Ship is either brought a-ground or on a Careen; which is done by laying faſt all the Pendants of the Swifters and Tackles, with a Rope cloſe to the Maſts, and then carrying forward the Tackles, to hale them down as hard and tight as is poſſible.

Swill, Hog-waſh: In the Northern Parts, it is taken for a Shade or Shadow; and ſometimes for a Keeler, or Waſhing-Tub with three Feet.

To **Swill**, to gulp or ſwallow down greedily, to carouſe, or drink hard.

Swill-Bowl, a luſty Toper, a Drunkard.

Swilpough, (old Word) a Dilling, or Child Born when the Parents are old.

The **Swin**, a Channel ſo call'd that leads from the Buoy of the middle Ground up to the Buoy of the *Nower*, and has for the moſt part nine or ten Fathom Water in the midſt of it.

Swine-bread, **Swine-creſſes** and **Swine-graſs**, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

Swine-Hull or **Swine-Crue**, (Country-Word) a Swine-Sty, or Hog-ſty.

Swine-Pipe, a Bird of the Thruſh-kind.

Swing-wheel. See *Crown-wheel*.

To **Swinge** or **Swinge off**, to whip or bang ſoundly, to mawl, to chaſtiſe ſeverely either with Words, or Blows.

Swingeing, huge, exceeding great; as *A ſwingeing Stomach.*

To **Swingle**, to beat; a Term among Flax-dreſſers.

Swingle-Staff, a Stick to beat Flax with.

Swink, (old Word) Labour.

Swipe, an Engine to draw up Water; alſo another ſort to throw Granadoes.

Swithin, (*Sax.* very high) a proper Name, particularly of a Biſhop of *Winchester* famous for his Holineſs, and upon that account Canonized for a Saint.

Swivle, a kind of Iron-ring that turns round about.

Swolling or **Suling of Land**, as much as one Plough can till in a Year, a Hide of Land; tho' ſome ſay it is an uncertain Quantity.

To **Swoop**, to fly down haſtily and catch up with the Talons or Claws, as a Bird of Prey does.

To **Swop**. See To *Swap*.

Sword, a well known Weapon.

Sword-Bearer, an Officer that carries the Sword of State before a Prince, or Magiſtrate; particularly before the Lord Mayor of the City of *London.*

Sword-Fiſh, a Sea-fiſh which has at the end of the upper Jaw, a Weapon like a Sword, with Teeth on each Side, five Foot long and ſix Inches broad near the Jaw: It alſo has Vents near the Eyes, to ſpout forth Water, with ſeven Fins; and is at perpetual Enmity with the Whale, which it often wounds to Death.

Sword-Graſs, a kind of Sedge.

Sword-ſleiper, a North Country-Word for a Sword-cutler.

Sworn Brothers, Soldiers of Fortune, who in any notable Expedition, us'd to engage themſelves by mutual Oaths to ſhare the Rewards of their Service: This Practice no doubt gave Occaſion to our Proverb of *Sworn Brothers*, or *Brethren in Iniquity*, by reaſon of their dividing Plunder and Spoil.

Syagros, (*Gr.*) a wild Sow; alſo a kind of Date-tree.

Syb and **Som**, an old *Saxon* Expreſſion, ſignifying Peace and Security.

Sybaritical, belonging to the *Sybaritæ*, effeminate, delicate, wanton, nice; from the Inhabitants of the City *Sybaris*, a People advanc'd to that height of Luxury and Voluptuouſneſs, that they taught their Horſes to dance to the ſound of the Flute: Inſomuch that the *Crotoniatæ*, who wag'd War with them, bringing a great number of Pipers into the Field of Battel, made their Horſes fall a dancing; whereupon they broke their Ranks, utterly overthrew them, and deſtroy'd their City.

Sycominus, (*Gr.*) the Mulberry Fig-tree.

Syce, the Fig-tree.

Sycites, a precious Stone in Colour like a Fig.

Sycoma or **Sycoſis**, a fleſhy Subſtance, Wart, or Ulcer that grows about the Fundament, and is ſo call'd from its reſembling the ſhape of a Fig.

Sycomore, a fair Tree abounding in many Parts of *Egypt* and *Judæa*, that bears Leaves like thoſe of the Mulberry-tree, and a ſort of Fruit like Figs, very wholeſome and pleaſant to the Taſte: So that thoſe Trees which go by the Name of *Sycomores* in *England*, are not rightly ſo call'd, as being rather a ſort of Maple with Leaves like thoſe of the Fig-tree.

Sycophant, (from *Sycon* a Fig and *Phainein* to diſcover) properly ſignifies one that to get a Reward of the Magiſtrate us'd to betray thoſe Fig-Merchants, who made any Exportations, without paying the Cuſtoms enjoyned by Law among the ancient *Athenians*: Whence the Word is figuratively taken for any one that curries Favour with another for Gain; an Informer, Tale-bearer, Pick-thank, or Flatterer.

Syderatio. See *Sideratio.*

Syllabical, belonging to Syllables.

Syllabicum Augmentum, (in *Grammar*) an Augmentation or Encreaſe made in *Greek* Verbs, by adding one Syllable at the beginning of ſome Tenſes: Thus, from the Preſent Tenſe *τύπτω* is formed the Preterimperfect Tenſe, *ἔτυπτον*, the *Futurum Secundum* *ἔτυπον*, the *Aoriſtus Primus*, *ἔτυψα*, &c.

Syllable, is an articulate, or compleat Sound, made of one or ſeveral Letters.

Syllepſis, (*Gr.* i. e. Conception or Comprehenſion) a Grammatical Figure, when two Nominative Caſes Singular of different Perſons are joyn'd to a Verb Plural; as *Ego & tu ſumus in tuto*: Alſo the Agreement of an Adjective, not with that Subſtantive which is neareſt, but with that which is moſt worthy or honourable, in any Sentence; as *Rex & Regina beati.*

Syllogiſm, (in *Logick*) a kind of Argument conſiſting of three Members, or Propoſitions; ſo that if the firſt and ſecond be granted, the third call'd the *Concluſion* muſt of neceſſity be admitted or allowed; as

Every Vice is odious,
Drunkenneſs is a Vice;
Therefore Drunkenneſs is odious.

Syllogiſms are of two ſorts, *viz.* either Categorical, or Hypothetical.

Categorical Syllogiſm, is that wherein both Propoſitions are Categorical, or Poſitive, as in the Example but now produced; or thus, *Every Man is a Living-Creature*, &c.

Horned Syllogiſm. See *Dilemma.*

Hypothetical Syllogiſm, is when one or both Propoſitions are Hypothetical, or upon Suppoſition; as, *If he be a Man, he is a Living-Creature*, &c.

Syllogiſtical, belonging to Syllogiſms, or Logical Diſputations.

Sylva, (*Lat.*) a Wood, or Foreſt.

Sylva cædua, (in our Statute-Laws) a Wood under twenty Years growth, Under-wood; in Law-*French* it is call'd *Sub-bois.*

† **Sylvatick**, belonging to Woods, or Foreſts.

Symbol, (*Gr.*) a Badge, Sign, or Token; a Motto, or Device; an Emblem, or Repreſentation of ſomething; as *Two Hands joyned or claſped together are a Symbol of Fidelity.* In Divinity, *Symbol* is taken for the Apoſtles Creed or Summ of Chriſtian Belief: The Elements of Bread and Wine in the Bleſſed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, are alſo call'd *Symbols.*

In *Algebra*, **Symbols** are certain Characters, Signs, or Marks, which denote Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, &c. See *Characters* and *Signs.*

Symbolical, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of a Symbol; Myſtical.

To **Symbolize**, to ſignify ſome hidden thing, by certain outward Signs; as *An Eye ſymbolizes Watchfulneſs.* To *Symbolize*, or *Symbolize with*, is to concur, or agree in any thing with; to partake of each others Qualities; as *Fire and Air are ſymbolizing Elements.*

Symmetral, the ſame as Commenſurable.

Symmetry, (in *Architecture*, Painting &c.) Uniformity, a due Proportion requiſite according to the reſpective Rules of thoſe Arts, to make all the Parts of the Work agree to and with the Whole: Among Phyſicians, it is ſometimes taken for a good Temper of Body.

Symmyſta, a Secretary, or Member of the Privy-Council, a Fellow-Prieſt.

Sympathetical or **Sympathetick**, partaking of, or belonging to Sympathy.

Sympathetical Inks, are ſuch as can be made to appear or diſappear very ſuddenly by the application of ſomething that ſeems to work by Sympathy. There are ſome ways of preparing Inks of this kind, which are very wonderful and ſurprizing, as well as curious and diverting.

Sympathetick Powder, a Powder made of green or *Roman* Vitriol, Chymically prepar'd, or elſe only open'd by the Sun-beams piercing into it, and imperfectly calcining it: 'Tis cry'd up to be of great Virtue for the curing of Wounds, when ſome of it is ſpread on a Linnen-cloth dipt in the Blood of the Wound; ſo that if the Cloth be many Miles off the Wounded Perſon, yet he ſhall be healed: However, he that depends only on this Remedy is in danger of paying dear for his Credulity.

To **Sympathize**, to agree, or be affected with; to have a mutual Affection or Fellow-feeling.

Sympathy, an agreeableneſs of natural Qualities, Humours, Temperature, &c. Fellow-feeling, Compaſſion. In a Medicinal Senſe, an Indiſpoſition of one part of the Body caus'd by the Diſeaſe of the other.

Sympepſis, (in *Surgery*) a concocting or ripening of Humours, that are growing to an Impoſthume.

Symphoneſis. See *Synecphoneſis*.

Symphoniaca, an Herb call'd Hen-bane.

Symphony, Muſical Sounds and Concords pleaſing to the Ear, either Vocal or Inſtrumental; alſo a Conſort of Inſtrumental Muſick.

Symphyſis, (in *Surgery*) the joyning of two Bones, when neither has a proper, diſtinct Motion: And it is either without any *Medium*, or elſe with one that ties them ſtraight together; as a Cartilage or Griſtle, a Ligament, or Fleſh, &c.

Symphyton, the Herb great Comfrey, or Wallwort; Bugle.

Symploce, (*i. e.* folding or joyning together) a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when ſeveral Sentences, or Clauſes, have the ſame Beginning and the ſame Ending; as,

Quam bene, Caune, tuo poteram nurus eſſe parenti.

Quam bene, Caune, meo poteras gener eſſe parenti.

This Figure in *Latin*, is call'd *Complicatio* or *Complexio*.

Symptom, an Accident or Effect accompanying a Diſeaſe, as the Head-ach comes with an Ague, a pricking in the Side with a Pleuriſy: Alſo a Sign or Token of any Thing.

Symptomatical or **Symptomatick**, belonging to, attended with, or cauſed by ſome Symptom.

Synactica, Medicines that contract, draw together, or ſtraighten any Part.

Synæreſis, (*i. e.* Contraction) a Figure of *Proſodia*, a contracting or clapping together of two Syllables or Vowels into one; as *Alvaria* for *Alvearia*.

Synagogue, a Congregation or Aſſembly; properly an Aſſembly of *Jews*, for the performing of Divine Service; in which it was anciently lawful to Pray, Expound the Scriptures, and Diſpute, but not to offer Sacrifice: The Word is ſtill us'd for a *Jewiſh* Church, or Place of Religious Worſhip.

Synalœpha, properly a gluing or mingling together. In *Grammar*, the joyning together of two Vowels or Diphthongs in the ſcanning of Verſes: Or a cutting off the ending Vowel of a Word, when the next Word begins with a Vowel; as *Vit' eſt*, for *Vita eſt*.

Synanche, a Quinſey that quite ſtops the Breath, being a preternatural Inflammation of the Muſcles of the Jaws.

Synarthroſis, (in *Surgery*) a compact or cloſe joynting of Bones that are void of any ſenſible Motion; as in the Scull, Teeth, &c.

Synathroeſmus, a Rhetorical Figure, when ſeveral Matters of different Nature are heap'd up together.

Synaxis, a gathering together, a Congregation, an Aſſembly; alſo the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the Holy Communion.

Syncampe, a bending or bowing: In *Anatomy*, the Flexure or bent of the Arm, where the lower part of it is joyn'd to the upper.

Syncategorema, (in *Logick*) a Word that imports ſomewhat with another; ſuch are the Univerſal and Particular Terms, as, *all*, *none*, *certain*, &c. which ſignify little of themſelves, but add to the force of other Words.

Syncategorematical, belonging to ſuch a Term; that has no Predicamental, or Self-ſignification.

Syncellus, a dignify'd Clergy-man in the *Greek* Church, who was next to the Patriarch; a Biſhop's Suffragan.

Synchondroſis, (in *Surgery*) a joyning together of Bones by a Cartilage or Griſtle, as that of the Noſe, Chin, the Share-bone, &c.

† **Synchronical**, being or done together at the ſame time, that is of one time or ſtanding; Contemporary.

Synchroniſm, a happening of ſeveral remarkable Accidents, Tranſactions, or Paſſages, at one and the ſame time.

Synchoreſis, (*i. e.* a granting or allowing) a Rhetorical Figure, wherein an Argument is ſcoffingly yielded to, and then marred with a Retort upon the Objector; as, *I grant indeed he is poor, he is forſaken, he is deſtitute of Friends; yet he is Vertuous.* This Figure is call'd *Conceſſio* in *Latin*.

Synchriſm, a kind of liquid, or ſpreading Ointment.

Synchyſis, Confuſion, confuſed mingling together, Diſorder: In *Grammar*, it is a confuſed and diſorderly placing of Words in a Sentence: Among Rhetoricians, a Figure or Fault in a Speech, when the Order of Things is diſturb'd: In *Surgery*, a preternatural Confuſion of the Bloud or Humours of the Eyes.

Syncopation, a Term in *Muſick*, which is us'd when a Note of one Part ends and breaks off upon the middle of a Note of another Part.

Syncope, (*i. e.* cutting off) a Figure in *Grammar*, when a Letter or Syllable is taken away out of the middle of a Word; as *Repoſtum* for *Repoſitum*, *Amârunt* for *Amaverunt*. In the Art of *Phyſick*, it is a haſty decay of all the natural Faculties and Strength; a ſudden Fainting or Swooning away, with a very weak, or no Pulſe, and a loſs of Senſe and Motion.

In *Muſick*, **Syncope**, is the driving of a Note, when ſome ſhorter Note, ſet at the beginning of the Meaſure, or Half-Meaſure, is immediately follow'd by two, three, or more Notes of a greater Quantity, before you meet with another ſhort Note, equivalent to that which began the Driving; ſo as to make the Number or Time fall even again: As when an odd *Crotchet* comes before two, three, or more *Minims*; or an odd Quaver before two, three, or more Crotchets.

Syncriſis, (*i. e.* Compariſon) a Rhetorical Figure, in which contrary Things, and different Perſons are compared in one Sentence; as *The Subtle commit the Fault, and the Simple bear the Blame.*

Syncritica, relaxing, looſening, or opening Medicines.

Syndeſmus, a joyning together, a Band or Tie: In *Grammar*, a part of Speech call'd a Conjunction;

In *Anatomy*, a Ligament for the cloſing together of Bones and other Parts.

Syndic or **Syndick**, an Advocate or Attorney for the Commonalty of a City, the Recorder of a Town. In *Germany*, *Switzerland*, and other Parts, a certain Magiſtrate that has much the ſame Power as an Alderman amongſt us: The four Chief Magiſtrates of *Geneva* are alſo call'd *Syndicks*.

Syndicate or **Syndickſhip**, the Place or Dignity of a Syndick, or the time of one's being in that Office.

Syndrome, a Concourſe, a running or meeting together of many in the ſame Place. In the Art of *Phyſick*, a Concurrence, or appearing together of ſeveral Symptoms in the ſame Diſeaſe.

Synecdoche, (*i. e.* a receiving together) a Grammatical Figure, when the Ablative Caſe of the Part or the Adjunct is changed into the Accuſative; as.

Deiophobum vidi lacerum crudeliter ora. Virg.

In *Rhetorick*, **Synecdoche** is a Figure wherein the Name of a Part is put for the Whole, or the Name of the Whole for a Part; as if one ſhould ſay, *England* for *Europe*, or *Europe* for *England*: Alſo when the *Genus* is put for the *Species*, *i. e.* the Matter of which a thing is compounded for the thing it ſelf, and on the contrary; as if it were ſaid, *Iron* for a *Sword*, or a *Sword* for *Iron*.

Synecphoneſis or **Symphoneſis**, (in *Grammar*) a Colliſion, or clapping together of Vowels, when two Syllables are pronounced as one; as in this Verſe of *Virgil*.

Seu lento fuerint Alvearia vimina texta.

Where the *e a* in *Alvearia* are contracted into one Vowel or Syllable. This Figure is alſo call'd *Synizeſis*.

Synedreuonta, (in *Phyſick*) common Symptoms in a Diſeaſe, which neither take riſe from the Nature of it, nor of neceſſity accompany it; yet ſignify the greatneſs, continuation, &c. of the Diſeaſe.

Syngrapha, a Deed or Writing under the Hand and Seal of both Parties; an Obligation, Bill, or Bond between two or more.

Synizeſis. See *Synecphoneſis*.

Synneuroſis, (in *Anat.*) an Articulation or Joynting of the Bones with Nerves or Ligaments; as the end of the Arm-bone call'd *Ulna* is joyn'd to the Bones of the Wriſt.

Synocha, a continued intermitting Feaver, that laſts many Days, with great Heat, and ſometimes Putrefaction of the Blood.

Synochus, a continued Feaver for many Days, without any intermiſſion, or abatement of the Heat; which is either ſimple, or accompany'd with Putrefaction.

Synod, an Aſſembly, or meeting together of Clergy-men, to conſult about Church-Affairs, or Points of Religion; of which there are four kinds, *viz.* 1. *General*, where Biſhops, Prieſts, &c. of all Nations are aſſembled. 2. *National*, where thoſe of one Nation only come together. 3. *Provincial*, where they of one only Province meet. 4. *Dioceſan*, where thoſe of but one Dioceſs have a Meeting. See *Convocation*.

Synodal or **Synodical**, belonging to, or done in a Synod.

A **Synodal**, a Tribute, or Duty in Money paid to the Biſhop, or Arch-Deacon by the inferiour Clergy at *Eaſter* Viſitation, and ſo call'd, becauſe it was frequently given in a Synod.

Synodals Provincial, the Canons, or Conſtitutions of a Provincial Synod.

Synodales Teſtes, Synodical Witneſſes: The Urban and Rural Deans were at firſt ſo call'd from their giving Information of, and atteſting the Diſorders of Clergy and People in the Biſhop's Synod; whoſe Authority in proceſs of Time came to be devolved upon the Church-Wardens.

Synodale Juramentum, was the ſolemn Oath taken by thoſe *Teſtes* or Witneſſes, and is now by Church-Wardens to make their Preſentments.

Synodical, belonging to a Synod: In an Aſtronomical Senſe, belonging to the Courſe of the Moon.

Synodical or **Synodick Month**, the ſpace of Time taken up between the Moon's parting from the Sun at a Conjunction, and her returning to him again; which is 29 Days 12 Hours and 45 Minutes.

Synodical Revolution, is that Motion by which the Moon's whole Syſtem or Body is carry'd along with the Earth, round the Sun.

Synodon or **Synodontes**, the Sea-rough with Dog's Teeth; a ſort of Fiſh.

Synodus, an Aſſembly eſpecially of Clergy-men a Synod or Council. Among *Aſtrologers*, it is taken for a Conjunction of two or more Planets, and ſometimes for their meeting by Beams in other Aſpects.

Synœceoſis, a reconciling or joyning together of things that differ: In *Rhetorick*, a Figure, whereby contrary Qualities are united and attributed to the ſame Perſon, or Thing; as *The Covetous Man wants as well what he has, as what he has not*: This Figure is call'd in *Latin*, *Conciliatio*.

Synonyma's, Words of one and the ſame Signification; as *Valiant*, *Stout*, *Couragious*.

Synonymia, a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when divers Words of the ſame Signification are made uſe of to amplify a Matter; as *proſtravit*, *perculit*, *afflixit*, *i. e.* he overthrew, he beat down, he quaſh'd.

Synonymous, that is of the ſame Name, or ſignification.

Synopſis, a Summary of things diſpoſed ſo as to be ſeen at one View; an Abſtract, or Abridgment; an Inventory, a Brief.

Synovia, (in *Anat.*) the glewy Matter between the Joynts.

Syntagma, a diſpoſing or placing of things in an orderly manner; a Treatiſe, or large Diſcourſe upon a Subject.

Syntaſis, a preternatural Diſtention, or ſtretching out of the Parts.

Syntax, (in *Grammar*) that Part which teaches how to make a regular Conſtruction, or joyning together of Words and parts of Speech in Sentences, &c.

Syntectic, a kind of Looſeneſs, in which a fat Matter, as it were mixt with Oil or Greaſe is voided by Stool. It proceeds from the melting away the Subſtance of the Body by a violent hot Diſtemper of the Solid Parts; ſuch as ſometimes happens in an Inflammation of the Bowels, or in a vehement Burning, or Peſtilential Feaver.

Syntenoſis, (in *Surgery*) the joyning of one Bone to another, by a Tendon; as the Knee-pan to the Thigh-bone and *Tibia*.

Synteresy, Remorſe, Prick or Sting of Conſcience.

Synteretica or **Syntereticks**, that part of Phyſick, which gives Rules for the Preſervation of Health.

Syntexis, a lingering Sickneſs, a deep Conſumption and Diſſolution of the Body in which firſt the Fleſh is waſted, and afterwards the Subſtance of the more ſolid Parts.

Syntheſis, a compounding or joyning together: In *Grammar*, a Figure, in which a Noun Collective Singular is joyn'd to a Verb Plural, or to a Participle Plural, and of a different Gender; as *Pars merſi tenuere ratem*: This Figure is call'd in *Latin*, *Compoſitio*.

In *Surgery*, **Syntheſis** is that Method whereby the divided Parts are re-united, as in Wounds:

Alſo the Structure or Frame of the whole Body, or more ſtrictly that of the Bones.

Among *Mathematicians*, **Syntheſis** is taken for Compoſition, or a particular way of demonſtrating Propoſitions from their firſt Principles; and it is oppoſ'd to *Analyſis*, or *Reſolution*: Thus,

The **Synthetical Method of Enquiry, or Demonſtration**, is when the Artiſt purſues the Truth chiefly by Reaſons drawn from Principles before eſtabliſhed, and Propoſitions formerly proved; proceeding by a long regular Chain, till at laſt he comes to the Concluſion. This Method is follow'd in *Euclid's* Elements, as alſo in almoſt all the Demonſtrations of the Ancients, and is contradiſtinguiſhed from the *Analytical*; which See.

Synuloticks, Medicines that bring Wounds, or Sores to a Scar; the ſame with *Cicatrizantia*.

Synymenoſis, (in *Surgery*) the uniting of Bones together by a Membrane, or Skin; as in Infants, the Bones of the *Sinciput*, or hinder part of the Head are joyn'd to thoſe of the Fore-head.

Syphon. See *Siphon*.

Syringe, a ſort of Squirt us'd by Surgeons to convey Medicinal Liquors into a Wound, or [illegible]; alſo into the Ears, Fundament, Womb, *&c.* alſo an Apothecary's Gliſter-pipe: Alſo an Inſtrument made of Ivory, in uſe among Confectioners for the making of March-panes, *&c.*

Syringomata, Surgeons Knives to open Fiſtula's.

Syringotomia, the inciſion, or cutting of a Fiſtula.

Syrinx, a Reed, a Pipe, a Flute; a Syringe, or Squirt; alſo an Ulcer call'd a *Fiſtula*.

Syrites, a kind of Stone found in the Bladder of a Wolf.

Syrones, Wheal-worms; a ſort of Worms that breed in the Skin.

Syrtes, two dangerous Gulphs in the fartheſt Part of *Africa*, full of Quick-ſands, call'd the Greater and Leſſer *Syrtis*: Whence the Word is taken for any Quick-ſands, or Shelves in the Water, made by the drift of Sand, or Gravel.

Syrtites, a precious Stone found in the Sands on the *African* Shore; a kind of Sapphire.

Syrupus, Syrup, a Compoſition or Liquor of a ſomewhat thick Conſiſtence, made of Sugar boil'd up, with the Juice of Herbs, Flowers, or Fruits.

Syſſarcoſis, (in *Surgery*) a Connexion, or joyning of Bones by the means of Fleſh.

Syſſitietris, an Herb of good Fellowſhip, cauſing Mirth and Merriment.

Syſtem, properly ſignifies a regular orderly Collection, or Compoſition of many things together; a compleat Treatiſe, or Body of any Art or Science.

Syſtem of Philoſophy, is a regular Collection of the Principles and Parts of that Science into one Body, and a treating of them Dogmatically, or in a Scholaſtical Method; which is termed *The Syſtematical Way*, in contradiſtinction to the *Way of Eſſay*, in which the Writer delivers himſelf more looſely, freely and modeſtly.

Syſtem of the World, (among *Aſtronomers*) is taken for the general Fabrick, Conſtitution and Harmony of the Univerſe, or any orderly Repreſentation of it according to ſome noted Hypotheſis, in which the Heavenly Bodies are ſo diſpos'd among themſelves, as their Situation, Order, Motions and Properties may in ſuch an Author's Opinion beſt anſwer Appearances and Philoſophical Demonſtrations. Of theſe *Syſtems* the moſt conſiderable were advanc'd by *Ptolemy*, *Copernicus* and *Tycho Brahe*.

The **Ptolemaick Syſtem**, is that wherein the Globe of the Earth and Sea is fixed as the Center of the Univerſe, whilſt the Sun, Moon and Stars perform their Courſe round it every Day, each in their ſeveral Orbits and different Diſtances from it: So that the Moon is plac'd neareſt the Earth; next to the Moon *Mercury*, then *Venus*, the Sun, *Mars*, *Jupiter* and *Saturn*; beyond thoſe, the Firmament or Orb of the fixed Stars, the Second Cryſtalline Heaven, the Firſt Cryſtalline; and Laſt of all that call'd *Primum Mobile*, or the Firſt Mover.

The **Copernican Syſtem**, the ſame with the moſt ancient or *Pythagorean* Syſtem, reviv'd by *Nicholas Copernicus*, is now much improv'd, and generally maintain'd by Aſtronomers. In this *Syſtem*, the Sun is ſuppoſed to be plac'd in the Center, or middle of the World; next to him, *Mercury* in about three Months Time makes his Ellipſis, or Oval Courſe; next to *Mercury*, is the Orbit of *Venus*, whoſe Period is 7½ Months: Next to *Venus*, our Earth and its Attendant the Moon perform a joynt Courſe, and meaſure out the Yearly Period: Next to the Earth, *Mars* alone, without any viſible *Satellite*, or Guard, rolls about the ſame Center in about two Years Time: Next to *Mars*, (tho' at a vaſt diſtance) *Jupiter* with his four remarkable *Satellites*, or Secondaries takes his round in twelve Years: And laſtly, *Saturn* accompany'd with his five little Moons, is ſaid to deſcribe the moſt remote, or fartheſt Orbit in the ſpace of 30 Years.

The **Syſtem of Tycho Brahe**, was propos'd by a famous *Daniſh* Noble-man of that Name, who makes the Earth the Center of both the Luminaries, and of the Orb of fixed Stars; but the Sun the Center of the other four Planets, which he counts Eccentrick to the Earth, and conſtantly moving in the liquid *Æther*, or Sky, about the Sun, *&c.*

In *Muſick*, **Syſtem** is an extent of a certain number of *Chords*, having its Bounds toward the *Grave* and *Acute*; which has been differently determined by the different Progreſs made in that Science, and according to the different Diviſions of the *Monochord*.

The Solar Syſtem, (in the New *Aſtronomy*) is the joynt Union or orderly Diſpoſition of all the Planets that move round the Sun as their Center, in determined Orbits, and never go farther from it than their proper and uſual Bounds.

Syſtema, (*Gr.*) a Syſtem, the Body of a Science, the compaſs of a Song: In *Surgery*, it is the ſame as *Syntheſis*; which See.

Syſtematical, belonging to, or reduced to Syſtems.

Syſtematical Way. See *Syſtem of Philoſophy*.

Syſtole, a Contraction, a drawing, ſtraight'ning, or preſſing together: In *Grammar*, a Figure of *Proſodia*, whereby a long Syllable is made ſhort; as

——— *tulerunt faſtidia Menſes*, Virg.

In *Anatomy*, **Syſtole** is the contraction or ſtraight'ning of the Ventricles of the Heart, by which the Blood is forcibly driven into the great Artery; as the Dilatation, or widening of thoſe Parts is termed *Diaſtole*; which See.

Syſtylos or **Syſtyle**, (in *Architect.*) a Building wherein the Pillars ſtand thick, the Intercolumniation, or diſtance between them being only two Diameters of the Column; but this Order is not altogether ſo cloſe as the *Pycnoſtyle*; which See.

Syxhundemen. See *Twelfhende*.

Syzeugmenon, a Muſical Note call'd *B-fa-be-mi*.

Syzygia, a joyning, yoking, or coupling together: Among Grammarians, the coupling or clapping of different Feet together in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe: In *Anatomy*, the pairs of Nerves that convey Senſe from the Brain to the reſt of the Body.

In *Aſtronomy*, **Syzygie**, is the ſame as the Conjunction of any two Planets, or Stars; or when they are both ſuppoſed to be in the ſame Point in the Heavens; or when they are referred to the ſame Degree of the *Ecliptick*, by a Circle of Longitude, paſſing thro' them both. Among Aſtrologers, *Syzygie* is taken for the Intercourſe of the Planets one with another, or the mingling together of their Beams, either by Bodily Conjunction, or other Aſpects.

T A

Tabacum, *(Lat.)* Tobacco, an Herb that grows in the Weſt-*Indies*, and is now ſmoaked in Pipes almoſt all the World over. See *Tobacco.*

Tabanus, the Burrel-fly, Stowt, or Breez; an Inſect.

Tabby, a ſort of waved Silk.

Tabefaction, *(Lat.)* a rotting, corrupting, conſuming, or waſting away.

Tabard or **Tabert,** a ſhort Gown that reach'd no farther than the mid-Leg; alſo a kind of Jacket or ſleeveleſs Coat, whole before and open on both Sides, with a ſquare Collar, winged at the Shoulders: The Word is now us'd for the Coat of a Herald that is in Service.

Tabella, *(Lat.)* a little Table. See *Tablet.*

Tabellion, (in ancient Deeds) a Notary Publick, or Scrivener allow'd by Authority to engroſs and regiſter private Contracts, and Obligations.

Taberders. See *Tabiters.*

Tabernacle, *(Lat.)* a Pavilion, or Tent; eſpecially that among the ancient *Jews*, which was made to remove up and down as Occaſion requir'd, and wherein the Ark of the Covenant was kept: Whence it is taken for a kind of Chappel made of Boards ſuch as were rais'd in the City of *London*, after the dreadful Fire, *A. D.* 1666. till the Churches could be conveniently rebuilt, and which are ſtill in uſe in ſome Places, where the Pariſh-Churches are not large enough to hold the Congregation: Among *Roman* Catholicks, *Tabernacle* is alſo a little Veſſel, in which the Popiſh Sacrament is put on the Altar.

The **Feaſt of Tabernacles,** a Feaſt that was kept by the *Iſraelites*, ſeven Days together, and began on the fifth Day of the ſeventh Month; during which Solemnity they continu'd abroad in Tabernacles, or Tents, in Remembrance that their Fathers liv'd ſo for a long time, after their Deliverance out of the Land of *Egypt.*

Tabernaculum, *(Lat.)* a Shed, or Booth, a little Shop made of Boards; a Tabernacle, or Tent: In our old Records, a Publick Inn, or Houſe of Entertainment.

Tabernæ tres, the three Taverns, a Place between *Rome* and *Capua* upon the great Road call'd *Via Appia*, where Travellers uſually ſtopp'd, and which is mention'd in the *Acts of the Apoſtles*, Chap. 28.

Tabes, a Conſumption, a waſting of the Body, as in a Hectick Feaver; a pining away, a Phthiſick: It is often-taken for an Ulcer in the Lungs, which cauſes the whole Body to decay and periſh by Degrees: Alſo Corruption, Gore-blood, the Matter that iſſues out of a Wound.

Tabes dorſalis, a Conſumption in the Marrow of the Back-bone, which happens to thoſe that are too much given to Venery: So that the Patient is without a Feaver, and has a good Appetite, yet waſtes away, grows weak and ſhort-breathed, and at laſt dies of a Feaver, call'd *Lipyria.*

Tabid, dry, lean, or waſting away; as *To be of a tabid Conſtitution.*

Tabiters or **Taberders,** a Name given to the Batchelor-Scholars on the Foundation of Queen's College in *Oxford*, from a kind of Gown they wore call'd a *Tabert, Tabarr,* or *Tabard.*

Tabitha, *(Heb. a Roe-buck)* the proper Name of a Woman mentioned *Acts* 9. 36.

Tablature, a ſort of Muſick-Book, directing one that plays upon the Lute or Guitar, what Strings he is to ſtrike, by the Letters of the Alphabet: In *Anatomy*, it ſignifies a Diviſion, or parting of the Scull-bones.

Table, a well known piece of Houſhold-ſtuff for ſeveral Uſes; as to eat, write upon, *&c.* It is alſo taken for the Courſes, or Meat ſerv'd up at Meals; as *Such a one keeps a good Table*; *i. e.* He lives plentifully; there is good Eating and Drinking at his Houſe: Alſo an Index, or Collection of the Heads of the Chapters, or principal Matters contain'd in a Book.

In *Architecture*, **Table** is a ſmooth and ſimple Member of different Figures, but moſt commonly made in form of a long Square, or of a Triangle. A *Projecturing Table*, is that which jetts out beyond the naked Face of a Wall, Pedeſtal, or any Part whereto it ſerves as an Ornament: And a *Raking-Table*, is that which is hollowed in the ſquare of a Pedeſtal, or elſewhere.

Tables or **A pair of Tables,** ſquare Frames of Wood that open and ſhut like a Book; being painted, or inlaid on the in-ſide, with ſix Points of different Colours, for the playing at Cheſs, and other Games with Dice.

Tables of Houſes, (in *Aſtrol.*) certain Tables ready drawn up for the Aſſiſtance of young Practitioners in ſetting a Figure; ſo that by the help of ſuch a Table, any Perſon may ſoon learn to do it, which otherwiſe would be very difficult.

Tables of Sines, Tangents and Secants, (in *Trigonom.*) are proportional Numbers caſt up from, and depending on the given quantity of the *Radius*, or whole Sine in a Circle, from whence any other Sine, *&c.* may be found.

Aſtronomical Tables, are Tables of the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies.

Loxodromick Tables, Tables of Traverſes, which ſerve for the more eaſy and ready reſolving of Problems in Navigation. See *Loxodromical.*

To **Table,** to board, to entertain, or be entertained at one's Table.

Table-Rents, Rents paid to Biſhops, or Religious Perſons, and reſerved for their Table, or Houſe-keeping: Such Rents paid in *Specie*, or proviſion of Meat and Drink, were ſometimes call'd *Bord-land Rents.*

Tablet, a little Table: Among Apothecaries, *Tablets* are ſolid Electuaries, much the ſame as Lozenges; being uſually prepar'd with Sugar and ſome ſorts of Powder well imbodied together, and made up into little Cakes, to be given in many Diſeaſes, eſpecially thoſe of the Lungs and Breaſt.

Tabling of Fines, (Law-Phraſe) the making a Table for every County, where the King's or Queen's Writ runs, compriſing the Contents of every Fine paſſed in any one Term; as the Name of the County, Towns and Places, where the Lands or Tenements lie, the Name of the Demandant and Deforceant, with thoſe of every Manour mentioned in the Fine, *&c.*

Tabor or **Taber,** a kind of Drum.

Tabouret, *(Fr.)* a low Stool, a Cricket: *The Privilege of the Tabouret*, a peculiar Privilege for ſome great Ladies in *France* to ſit in the Queen's Preſence.

Tabula, *(Lat.)* a Table, a Board or Plank: In old Records, a preſcribed Form or Directory for Cathedral Churches, drawn up by an Officer call'd the Hebdomadery, at the beginning of every Week, appointing the ſeveral Perſons and their Parts in the Offices of the following Week; which Perſons ſo nominated to their reſpective Duties, were call'd, *Intabulati.* See *Ebdomadarius.*

Tabum, corrupt, filthy, black Gore, foul Bloud; alſo a thin ſort of Matter that iſſues from an ill Ulcer.

Tacamahacca, a ſweet Gum, of which Plaiſters are uſually made for the Tooth-ach and Head-ach.

Taces or **Taſſes,** an Armour for the Thighs.

Tachygraphy, *(Gr.)* the Art of ſwift Writing.

Tacit, *(Lat.)* ſilent, ſaid of any thing that is implied or meant, tho' not expreſs'd.

Taciturnity, a being ſilent, or of few Words; a cloſe, or reſerved Humour.

Tack, a kind of little Nail with a Head. On board a Ship, **Tacks** are great Ropes, having a Wale-knot at one end which is faſten'd into the Clew of the Sail; ſo that they are firſt reeved or let thro' the Timbers call'd Cheſs-Trees, and then brought in at holes in the Ship's Sides; their uſe being to carry forward the Sail-Clews, and to make them ſtand cloſe by a Wind.

Whence the uſual Sea-Phraſes, *A Ship ſtands,* or, *Sails cloſe upon a Tack,* i. e. cloſe by the Wind; *Hale aboard the Tack;* that is, bring the Tack down cloſe to the Cheſs-Trees; *Eaſe the Tack, i. e.* ſlacken it, or let it go or run out; *Let riſe the Tack, i. e.* let it go all out.

Tack about, a Word us'd among Sailers, when a Ship's Head is to be brought about ſo as to lie a contrary Way.

Tackle or **Tackling,** the Furniture and Ropes of a Ship, whereby ſhe is fitted for Sailing.

Tackles, are alſo ſmall Ropes which run in three Parts, having either a Pendant with a Block or Pulley faſten'd to them, or a Rope call'd a *Lamier,* and at the other end a Block and a Hook to catch hold, for the heaving of Goods and weighty Things into the Ship. There are alſo **Tackles,** which belong to the Maſts, and ſerve as a kind of Shrowds, to keep the Maſts from ſtraining.

The **Boat's Tackles,** a ſort of Tackles that ſtand, one on the Shrowds of the Main-Maſt, and the other on thoſe of the Fore-Maſt, ſerving to hoiſe in the Boat, and for ſeveral other Uſes.

The **Gunners Tackles,** the Ropes with which the Ordinance are haled in and out.

Winding-Tackles. See *Winding.*

Tactical, *(Gr.)* belonging to Martial Array.

Tacticks, Military Diſcipline, the Art of Marſhalling Soldiers in an Army.

Tactile, (in *Philoſ.*) that is an Object of, or has relation to the Senſe of Feeling, or to our Touch; as *The chief Tactile Qualities are Heat, Cold, Dryneſs, Moiſtneſs, and Hardneſs.*

Taction, a feeling, or touching.

Taddy, a ſort of Juice iſſuing out of a Spungy Tree in *America,* that grows ſtraight and tall, and has all its Branches ſprouting out at the very top. This Liquor is of a pleaſant Taſte, eſteemed by the Natives as a delicious Drink, and is good againſt the Stone: It is receiv'd in Earthen Pots hung under the Top of the Tree, where Inciſions are made for it to run out: But it muſt be ſav'd in the Night; and drunk betimes in the Morning, becauſe the Heat of the Sun would ſoon ſpoil it.

Tadpole, a young Frog.

Tænia, *(Lat.)* a Ribbon, a Head-band, a Fillet; alſo the Swathe-Fiſh, a Sea-Fiſh, ſo call'd from its reſembling a Swathe or Band. In *Architecture,* it is a Member of the *Dorick* Capital, the Shape of which is like a Square Fillet, being faſten'd below the *Triglyphs,* of which it ſeems to be the Baſe.

Tafferel, (Sea-word) the uppermoſt Part, Frame, or Rail of a Ship behind, over the Poop.

Taffety, a ſort of Silk.

Tag, the point of a Lace; alſo a Word us'd in *Kent* for a young Sheep.

Tail, the train of a Beaſt, Fowl, Fiſh, Comet, *&c.* Alſo a Law-Word for a Tally or piece of Wood cut in Notches, ſuch as are us'd by Brewers, Bakers, *&c.* which was formerly the Common Way of keeping all Accounts.

Tail, or **Fee-Tail,** that Inheritance which is oppoſite to *Fee Simple;* and ſo call'd, becauſe it is parted after ſuch a manner, that it is not in the Owner's free Power to diſpoſe; but is cut or divided by the firſt Giver, from all others, and ty'd to the Iſſue of the Donee: And this limitation of Tail is either General or Special.

Tail General, is that by which Lands or Tenements are limited to a Man and to the Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten; ſo that how many Wives ſoever the Tenant holding by this Title ſhall have, one after another, in Lawful Marriage; his Iſſue by them all have a poſſibility to inherit ſucceſſively.

Tail Special, is when Lands or Tenements are made over to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies begotten, and it is termed ſpecial, becauſe if the Man bury his Wife before Iſſue, and take another; the Iſſue by his Second Wife cannot inherit the Land. Alſo if Land be given to a Man and his Wife, and to their Son *John* for ever, this is Tail Special.

Tail after poſſibility of Iſſue extinct, is where Land is given to a Man and his Wife, and to the Heirs of their two Bodies, and one of them overlives the other without Iſſue begotten between them: In this Caſe, the Survivor ſhall hold the Land for Term of Life, as *Tenant in the Tail after poſſibility of Iſſue extinct.*

Tail of the Trenches, (in *The Art of War*) the firſt Work the Beſiegers make at the opening of the Trenches, as the Head of the Attack is carry'd on towards the Place.

Taillior, *(Fr.* in *Architect.)* the flat ſquare Stone on the Capital of a Pillar, otherwiſe call'd *Abacus* and *Plinth.*

Tainct, a little red-coloured Inſect, being a kind of Spider that annoys Cattel in the Summer-time.

Taint, Convicted of a Crime; as Treaſon, Felony, *&c.* A **Taint,** a Conviction, a Blur, Spot, or Blemiſh in one's Reputation.

To **Taint,** to Corrupt, to Spoil or Marr, to Bribe.

To **Take and Leave,** (among Sea-men) when a Ship Sails ſo well that ſhe can come up with another, or out-ſail her at Pleaſure; 'tis uſually ſaid, *She can take and leave upon her, whenever ſhe will.*

Takel, (old Word) a Feather, or Arrow.

Talbot, a kind of Hound or Hunting-Dog.

Talcum, *(Lat.)* Talk, a kind of Mineral, White, and Tranſparent, like Cryſtal, of which is made a curious white Waſh, much coveted by Women, to preſerve their Beauty.

Talent, *(Gr.)* a certain Weight of Gold or Silver, which among the *Hebrews* amounted to 4500 Pounds Sterling, if Gold; and 375 *l.* if Silver. The *Greek* or *Attick* Talent was of two Sorts, the greater and the leſſer; the greater, in *Engliſh* Money, was worth about 233 Pounds 6 Shillings 8 Pence; and the other 165 *l.* or as ſome ſay, 100 *l.* as others, 120 *l.* and after ſome, 180 *l.* The *Roman* Talent of 24 Seſtertio's was equal to 187 *l.* But a **Talent** is now uſually taken for 62 Pounds Troy-weight, and Figuratively for a natural Endowment, Gift, or Capacity.

Tales, *(Lat.)* ſuch like: In Common Law, it is us'd for a Supply of Men Impannelled upon a Jury or Inqueſt that does not appear, or at their Appearance are Challenged as not indifferent: In which caſe, the Judge orders a Supply to be made by the Sheriff, of ſuch others as are there preſent; and hereupon the very Act of Supplying is call'd, *A Tales de Circumſtantibus.*

Taliſman, (*Arab.*) a Magical Image or Figure made under certain Conſtellations, with vain Remarks upon the Characters or Diſpoſitions of the Heavens; ſo that according to the keeping or waſting of it, the Perſon repreſented, is ſaid to be preſerved or to waſte away.

Taliſmanical, belonging to Taliſmans.

Taliſmaniſt, one that makes Taliſmans or that gives Credit to them.

Talk. See *Talcum.*

Tallage, (*Fr.* Law-Word) a Tribute, Impoſt, Toll, or Tax.

Tallagium Facere, (in old *Latin* Records) to give up Accounts in the Exchequer, where the Method of reckoning is by Tallies.

Tallatio, the keeping Account, as by Tallies, of all Battles or Deliveries of Meat and Drink in a College.

Tallia, the ſet Allowance in Meat and Drink, for every Canon and Prebendary in our old Cathedral Churches.

Talliari de certo Tallagio, to be Aſſeſſed at a certain Rate or due Proportion towards the Tallage or Tax formerly laid by the King on his Barons and Knights, and by them on their inferiour Tenants.

Tally, a cleft piece of Wood, to ſcore up an Account upon by Notches; particularly ſuch as is given by the Officers of the Exchequer, to thoſe that pay Money there upon Loans, &c.

Tally the Sheats, a Word of Command us'd at Sea, when the Sheat-Ropes of the Main-ſail or Fore-ſail are to be haled aft or backwards. See *Sheats.*

Tally-man, one that ſells Houſehold-Goods, Clothes, Linnen, Woollen, &c. to be paid by ſo much a Week.

Talmud, (*Heb.*) a Book compiled by the Rabbins or *Jewiſh* Doctors, containing their Traditions, Doctrines, Conſtitutions, Decrees, &c. which they us'd to obſerve more Religiouſly than the Law of God.

Talmudical, belonging to that Work.

Talmudiſt, one that is ſkilled in, or that maintains the Principles of the Talmud.

Talon, the Claw of a Bird of Prey: In *Architecture,* a ſmall Member, made up of a Square Fillet and a ſtraight *Cymatium:* It differs from the *Aſtragal,* which is a round Member; whereas the Talon conſiſts of two Portions of a Circle, one on the out-ſide and the other within; and when the Concave part is uppermoſt, 'tis call'd a *Reverſed Talon.*

Talpa, (*Lat.*) the Mole or Want, a little Creature: Alſo a kind of ſoft and pretty large Swelling, which uſually riſes in the Head and Face, and is ſo named from its preying upon the Scull under the Skin, as the Mole creeps under Ground.

Talſhide or **Talwood,** a Word us'd in ſome Statute-Laws for Fire-Wood, cleft and cut into Billets of a certain Size, which is limited by thoſe Statutes.

Talus, (*Lat.*) the Ancle or Huckle-Bone, otherwiſe call'd *Aſtragalus*; the Paſtern of a Beaſt; alſo a Die to play with.

Talus or **Talut,** (*Fr.*) any thing that goes ſloping; as the *Talus of a Wall* in Maſonry, when its thickneſs is leſſen'd by Degrees, as it riſes in Height. In *Fortification,* the *Talus of a Baſtion* or *Rampart,* is the ſloping or ſhelving allow'd to ſuch a Work, whether it be of Earth or Stone; which is uſually made thicker at the bottom or foot than at the top, for its greater Strength and Continuance.

Talus Exteriour or **Outward Talus,** is the Slope allow'd the Work on the out-ſide from the Place, and towards the Campaign or Field; which ought to be made as little as poſſible, to prevent the Enemies Scalado; unleſs the Earth be bad, and then a conſiderable *Talus* is abſolutely neceſſary.

Talus Interiour or **Inward Talus,** the Steepneſs of the Rampart, or other Work on the in-ſide, next the Place, which is commonly double the Outward *Talus* of the ſame Work.

Talwood. See *Talſhide.*

Tamarinds, a kind of *Indian* Fruit, ſomewhat like green Damſins, having within a black Subſtance or Pulp, which is very grateful to the Palate and Stomach, and is alſo of great Uſe in *Phyſick,* eſpecially for the Purging of Choler, and Correcting the ſharpneſs of Humours.

Tamariſk, a ſort of Shrub with a red Bark and Leaves like Heath; very good againſt the Spleen and Rickets.

Tambarine, a Muſical Inſtrument, us'd in old time, and ſuppos'd to be the ſame with the *Clarion.*

Tambour, (*Fr.*) a Drum, an Inſtrument of Martial Muſick; alſo a kind of fine Sieve us'd by Confectioners for the Sifting of Sugar: In *Architecture,* the Vaſe or Ornament in the Chapiter of Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order: Alſo the Name of part of a Tennis-Court.

Tamerlane or **Timur-lenk,** a *Scythian,* who having defeated the *Turks,* with a vaſt Army, took their haughty Emperour *Bajazet,* and caus'd him to be carried about in an Iron-Cage.

Tameſis or **Thameſis,** the River *Thames,* ſo call'd from the meeting and uniting of two Rivers nam'd *Tame* and *Iſis.* See *Thames.*

To **Tamper with,** to practiſe upon; to endeavour to draw in, bring over, or win; to corrupt, or bribe.

Tampkin, Tampion, or **Tampin,** a round piece of Wood, made fit for the Mouth of any great Gun, and ſo put into it, to keep out the Rain, or Sea-water.

Tampoon, (*Fr.*) a Bung, or Stopple for a Veſſel.

Tampoy, a curious ſort of Drink made of Gilliflowers, in the *Moluccoes* and *Philippine* Iſlands.

Tamy, a kind of Stuff.

Tan, the Bark of a young Oak, beaten ſmall and us'd by Courriers for the tanning, or dreſſing of Leather.

Tanacetum, (*Lat.*) the Herb Tanſey.

Tanacles, certain Inſtruments of Torture, like Pincers.

Tangent of a Circle, (in *Geom.*) is a Right-Line drawn without the Circle; perpendicular to ſome *Radius,* or Semi-diameter, and which is ſo nam'd, becauſe it touches the Circle but in one Point.

Tangent of a Parabola, (or other Conick Section, or Geometrical Curve) is a Right-Line drawn ſo as to cut the *Axis,* produced or lengthen'd, and touch the Section in one Point without cutting it.

Tangible, (in *Philoſ.*) that may be touched. *Tangible Bodies,* ſuch Bodies as are diſcoverable and ſenſible by our Feeling, or Touch.

Taniſtry, a certain ancient Cuſtom in *Ireland,* whereby a Man of ripe Age is to be preferred before a Child; the Uncle before the Nephew, &c. Whence it came to paſs that he who had moſt Power, or Policy, ſucceeded in any Principality, or Lordſhip. The Term is deriv'd from the *Saxon* Word *Thane, i. e.* a Noble-man.

Tank, (old Word) a little Pool, or Pond; a Ciſtern to keep Water in.

Tanquam, (*Lat.*) as it were, as if. In the Univerſities, a *Tanquam* is taken for a Perſon of Worth and Learning, that is fit Company for the Fellows of Colleges, &c.

Tanſey, a well known Garden-herb.

To **Tantalize,** to put in the Condition of *Tantalus*; to admit one near, or in view of ſome Happineſs or wiſh'd for thing, and yet not ſuffer him to enjoy it; to deceive with falſe Hopes. The Word takes its riſe from

Tantalus, an ancient King of *Phrygia*, who (as the Story goes) having invited the Gods to a Feaſt, cauſ'd his Son *Pelops* to be kill'd, dreſs'd and ſerv'd up to Table; for which Fact he was Condemned to ſtand up to the Chin in Water in Hell, with delicious Apples hanging over his Head, and even bobbing him on the Lips; yet not to have Power to ſtoop to the one to quench his Thirſt, or to reach up to the other, to ſatisfy his craving Stomach.

Tantamount, that amounts to, or is worth as much, that is of like Value.

Tantivy, a full Gallop; as *To ride Tantivy*: Alſo a Nick-name given by the Diſſenters to a Worldly-minded Church-man, that beſtirs himſelf for Preferment.

To **Tap**, to broach a Veſſel; to give a Tap, or Blow: Among Hunters, a Hare is ſaid to *Tap* or *Beat*, *i. e.* to make a Noiſe: In Husbandry, *To tap a Tree at the Root*, is to open it round about the Root.

Tapaſſant, lurking, or ſquatting; a Term us'd in Hunting.

Taper or **Tapering**, that is broader at the bottom, and grows leſs by Degrees, till it come to the top, like a Cone, or Pyramid.

A **Taper**, a Torch, or Flamboy; alſo a long and large-ſiz'd Wax-light, ſuch as are us'd for the moſt part in Churches, or Chappels.

Taper-bored, (in *Gunnery*) when a piece of Ordinance is wider at the Mouth than towards the Breech, it is ſaid *To be taper-bored.*

Tapering, (among Sea-men) when a Rope or any thing elſe is much bigger at one end than at the other; as the Tackles are made tapering, which cauſe them to purchaſe or draw the better, and ſaves a great deal of Stuff.

Tapeſtry or **Tapeſtry-Hangings**, a ſort of Manufacture in Worſted, Silk, Silver and Gold-Thread, wrought in Figures of Foreſts, Images, &c. to beautify a Room and cover the Walls.

To **Tappy**, (among Hunters) to lie hid as a Deer does.

Tapſus, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd white Mullein.

Tap-tow. See *Tat-too.*

Tarandus, (*Lat.*) the Tarand, a ſort of Buffle, or wild Ox; alſo the Rein-Deer.

Taratantara, a Word of Encouragement to Battel, ſounded by Trumpets.

Tarantula, a kind of venomous Spider abounding about *Tarentum* or *Taranto*, a City in the Kingdom of *Naples* in *Italy*, which caſts forth a Sting, only curable by the ſound of Muſick.

Taraxacum or **Taraxacon**, (*Gr.*) the Herb Dandelion, or Sow-thiſtle.

Taraxis, a diſturbance, or diſorder in the Humours of the Body; particularly thoſe of the Eye, Stomach and Bowels.

Tarchon, Taracon, or Garden-Dragon, an Herb.

Tarda, (*Lat.*) the Buſtard; a Fowl ſo call'd from the ſlowneſs of its Flight.

Tardity or **Tardineſs**, Slowneſs, Slackneſs; as *His Tardineſs was a great hind'rance to him.*

Tardy, dull, ſlow, lingering; alſo guilty, found tripping, or in a Fault.

Tare, (in Merchandize) an Allowance made to the Buyer, for the weight of the Bag, Frail, Cheſt, Cask, Hogſhead, &c. in which any Goods are put, or packed up; as *Tret* is a Conſideration allowed in the Weight for waſte in emptying and reſelling them.

Tare of Flax, the fineſt dreſs'd part of it made ready for the Spinner.

Tares, a ſort of Vetches; a Plant.

Target, a great Shield, or Buckler us'd of old among the *Romans*, *Spaniards*, and *Africans*.

Targum, the *Chaldee* Paraphraſe of the old Teſtament.

Tari, an *Italian* Coin worth five Pence *Engliſh*, of which ſix make a *Palermo-Florin*.

Tariff, (in *Arithm.*) a Table made to ſhew at firſt Sight any Multiple or Product of the Diviſor, when taken twice, thrice, or any Number of Times under Ten; which ſerves to diſpatch the Diviſion of a great Summ: Alſo a proportional Table contrived for the ſpeedy reſolving of a Queſtion in the Rule of Fellowſhip, when the Stocks, Loſſes and Gains are very numerous: Alſo a Book of Rates agreed upon between ſeveral Princes or States, for Duties or Impoſitions to be laid upon their reſpective Manufactures, Merchandizes, &c.

Tarmes, (*Lat.*) a Worm that eats Fleſh, a Timber-Worm, a Maggot.

To **Tarniſh**, (*Fr.*) to grow dull, to loſe its Gloſs, Luſtre, or Brightneſs.

Tarpawling or **Tarpaulin**, a piece of Canvas that is tarr'd all over, to be laid upon a Deck, or Grating, to keep the Rain from ſoaking thro'; or for the Eaſe and Coolneſs of the Ship's Company in great heat of Weather: In a Figurative Senſe, it is taken for a Perſon bred up at Sea, and well verſ'd in maritime Affairs, in Oppoſition to one brought into Command, or Office, that never was at Sea before; a down-right Sea-man.

Tarragon or **Dragon-wort**, a good Sallet-herb, to be eaten with Lettice, Purſlain, &c.

Tarras, a kind of Plaiſter, or ſtrong Morter, which no Water can ſoak thro'.

To **Tarry**, to lag, or loiter; to continue, or abide.

Tarſus, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the ſpace between the lower end of the two *Focil*-bones of the Leg, and the beginning of the five long Bones which bear up and are joynted with the Toes: It has ſeven Bones, that differ very much one from another in Shape and Bigneſs, *viz.* the *Aſtragalus* or *Talus*, the *Os Calcis* or *Calcaneum*, the *Os Scaphoides*, *Naviculare*, or *Cymbiforme*, the *Os Cubiforme*, and three other Bones nam'd *Oſſa Cuneiformia*; all which, See under thoſe Articles.

Tarſus, is alſo taken by ſome Anatomical Writers for the griſtly end of the Eye-lids, where the Hairs grow, and which is otherwiſe call'd *Cilium*. Alſo the Name of a City of *Cilicia* in the leſſer *Aſia*, noted for the Birth-place of S. *Paul*.

Tartane, a Ship of great bulk and burden, us'd in the Mediterranean Sea, and in the Eaſtern Parts.

Tartar, a Native or Inhabitant of *Tartary*, a Country of *Aſia*, the People of which are of a barbarous and Savage Diſpoſition: Whence the Proverbial Expreſſion, *To catch a Tartar*, *i. e.* to meet with one's Match, to be diſappointed, balked, or cowed.

Tartar, the Lees or Dregs of Wine, which ſtick like a hard Cruſt to the ſides of the Veſſel; ſometimes Red and ſometimes White, according to the Colour of the Wine.

Tartar Emetick. See *Emetick Tartar.*

Tartar Soluble. See *Soluble Tartar.*

Tartar Vitriolate, is made by pouring Spirit of Vitriol on Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium*: Afterwards when the Efferveſcence or bubbling is over, the Glaſs is to be ſet in the Sand, and the Moiſture drawn out in Vapours with a gentle Heat, till a very white Salt remains at the bottom. It is a good opening Medicine that purges a little, and alſo works by Urine.

Cream of Tartar, a Skin that ſwims at top of the Liquor in which Tartar has been boil'd.

Salt of Tartar, is made of Tartar waſh'd, purify'd and calcin'd in a Chymical Furnace; and

Oil of Tartar is nothing elſe but that Salt diſſolved, by ſetting it in a Cellar in a Glaſs-Veſſel. See *Oil* and *Salt*.

Tartarean, (Poetical Word) belonging to *Tartarus* a deep place in Hell; Helliſh, Deviliſh, terrible.

To **Tartarize,** (in *Chymiſtry*) to refine, or purify by the means of Salt of Tartar.

Tartarous, belonging to, or full of Tartar.

Tartre, (*Fr.*) Tartar, or hard Lees of Wine. *Tartre* or *à la Tarte*, in Cookery, a particular Way of dreſſing Chickens after they have been breaded and broil'd upon a Grid-iron.

Tartuff, an Hypocrite, a counterfeit Pretender to Devotion.

Taſck, an old *Britiſh* Word ſignifying as much as Tribute; whence perhaps comes our Word Task, *i. e.* a Duty or Work laid upon any Perſon.

Taſſel, (in *Falconry*) the Male of a Hawk: Alſo a ſmall Ribbon, or Silk-twiſt ſowed to a Book, to be put in any Leaf for a Mark.

Taſſels of a Coach, certain Silk-cords faſten'd on each Side the Doors, which ſerve for a Stay to thoſe that ride in it.

Taſſes. See *Taces.*

Taſſum, (in old *Latin* Records) a Mow, or heap of Corn.

Taſte, one of the five outward Senſes, Savour, Reliſh, probably caus'd by the Salts that are in Bodies, which according to their various Configurations affect the Tongue as differently, and by tickling or otherwiſe moving thoſe ſmall Nerves which lie in the *Papillæ* of the Tongue, communicate a pleaſant or ungrateful Senſation to the Brain.

Tath, a Privilege that formerly belong'd to the Lords of Manours in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, of having their Tenants Flocks of Sheep folded at Night upon their own Ground, for the benefit of their Dung.

Tatous, an *American* wild Beaſt, as big as a Fox, and cover'd with Scales like Armour, in which it can wrap it ſelf up ſo artificially, as to be ſecured from all Attempts of Huntſmen, or Dogs, and can roll it ſelf down a ſteep Place like a Bowl, without Harm.

Tatter-de-mallion, a beggerly, ſhabby, or ragged Fellow.

To **Tattle** or **Twattle,** to talk a-pace, to chat, or prate.

Tat-too or **Tap-too,** the beat of Drum at Night for all Soldiers to repair to their Tents in the Field, or to their Quarters in a Garriſon: It is ſometimes call'd *The Retreat.*

Taudry or **Tawdry,** ridiculouſly gay, *q. d.* tricked up with ſuch tinſel Stuff, or Lace as is uſually ſold at *Audery*-Fair in *Cambridge*-ſhire.

Tavern, a Houſe where Wine is ſold by Retail.

Taught, (in Sea-Language) ſtiff, or faſt: Thus the Mariners ſay *Set taught the Shrowds, Stays*, &c. *i. e.* make them faſt; which is done when thoſe Ropes, or any others are too ſlack and looſe.

Taunt, (another Sea-Term) when the Maſts of a Ship are extraordinary tall for the Proportion of her, they ſay ſhe *Is Taunt-maſted*, or *that her Maſts are very taunt.*

A **Taunt,** a reproachful, abuſive, or nipping Jeſt; a Scoff, or Flout.

To **Taunt,** to joke ſharply upon; to revile, or rail.

Taurocolla, (*Gr.*) a kind of glewy Subſtance made of a Bull's Hide.

Taurus, a Bull, a ſtrong Ox; alſo the Name of a vaſt ridge of Mountains in *Aſia:* Alſo the Second Sign of the *Zodiack* marked thus (♉) which the Sun enters on *April* 21th. Among *Aſtrologers*, it is counted the Houſe of *Venus*, and Exaltation of the Moon; being of a fixed, and Earthly Quality.

Tautological, belonging to, or full of Tautologies.

Tautological Eccho's, are ſuch as repeat the ſame Sound or Syllable many times; whereas thoſe that repeat many Syllables or Words diſtinctly are termed *Polyſyllabical Eccho's.*

Tautology, a ſaying, or repeating of one thing ſeveral times over; a vain repetition of Words.

Taw, (in *Heraldry*) an Ordinary which is reckon'd among the Croſſes, and ſo call'd from its reſembling the Figure of the Capital Letter T.

To **Taw,** to tan, or dreſs Leather.

Tawdry. See *Taudry.*

Tawny, that is of a tanned, or yellowiſh, or dusky Colour; alſo a Colour us'd in *Heraldry*. See *Tenny.*

Tax, a certain Tribute or Duty rated upon every Town, *&c.* which was heretofore paid yearly to the King, but is not now rated without the conſent of Parliament.

To **Tax,** to lay a Tax upon; alſo to accuſe, or charge one with; to cenſure, or blame.

Taxable, that may be taxed, liable to Taxes.

Taxatio Bladorum, (in old *Latin* Records) an Impoſition laid upon Corn.

Taxatio Norwicenſis, the valuation of Eccleſiaſtical Benefices heretofore made thro' every Dioceſs in *England*, upon the Pope's granting to the King the tenth of all Spiritual Livings for three Years; which Taxation was made by *Walter* Biſhop of *Norwich*, appointed by the Pope to that Office *An.* 38. *Hen.* 3.

Taxation, an impoſing, or laying of Taxes; a Valuation.

Taxers, two Officers yearly choſen in *Cambridge*, to ſee the true Gage of all Weights and Meaſures: The Name took riſe from taxing or rating the Rents of Houſes, which was anciently the Duty of their Office.

Taxus, (*Lat.*) the Badger, Grey, or Brock, a wild Beaſt; alſo the Yew, or Yew-tree. *Taxus porcinus*, the Pig-badger.

Tazel. See *Teazel.*

Tea, a Liquor made of the Leaves of a Shrub of the ſame Name, brought from *China* and the Eaſt-*Indies*, the Virtues of which are now ſufficiently known.

Teage. See *Tigh.*

Teal, a delicate ſort of Fowl.

Team, a certain number of Horſes or other Beaſts, for the drawing of a Cart, Waggon, Plough, *&c.* Alſo a Flock of Ducks.

Team and **Theam,** or **Tem** and **Theme,** (*Sax.*) a Royalty granted in old times by the King's Charter, to the Lord of a Manour, for the keeping, reſtraining and judging of Bond-men, *Neifs* and Villains, with their Children, Goods and Chattels in his Court.

To **Teaz,** to vex, to peſter, to diſquiet one continually.

Teazel or **Tazel,** the Fullers-thiſtle, a kind of hard Burr us'd by Cloath-workers in the dreſſing of Cloath.

Technical, (*Gr.*) artificial, belonging to the Terms and Rules of Arts and Sciences; whence the Terms of Art are uſually call'd *Technical* Words.

Technology, a Deſcription of Arts, eſpecially the Mechanical.

Techy, froward, or apt to find fault with every thing.

Tecmarſis, (*Gr.*) a Conjecture or Gueſs: In the Art of *Phyſick*, that which relates to the Cauſe of Diſeaſes.

Tecolithos, a Stone like that of an Olive call'd the Stone of *India*, good againſt the Colick, and Stone in the Bladder.

To **Ted,** (Country-Word) to turn, or ſpread new-mown Graſs.

Tedder or **Tether**, a Rope with which the Leg of a Horſe or other Beaſt is tied, that he may graze within a certain Compaſs.

Te Deum, a Hymn of Thankſgiving uſ'd in Churches upon Solemn Occaſions, eſpecially for the obtaining of a Victory, and ſo call'd from the firſt Words of it in *Latin*, *Te Deum Laudamus, i. e.* We praiſe thee O God, *&c.*

Teding-Penny, Tething-Penny, or **Tithing-Penny,** a Tax or Allowance formerly paid to the Sheriff, from every *Tithing*, towards the Charge of keeping Courts.

Tedious, *(Lat.)* over-long, long-winded, ſlow; weariſome, tireſome, irkſome.

Teenage, (Country-Word) Bruſh-wood for Hedges or Fences. See *Tinettum*.

Teeth. See *Dens* and *Dentes Sapientiæ*.

Tegument, *(Lat.)* a Term uſ'd by Anatomiſts for a Covering of the Body; as *The five Teguments*, which are the *Epiderma* or Scarf-Skin, the *Derma* or true Skin, the *Panniculus adipoſus*, the *Membrana Carnoſa*, and the Common Membrane of the Muſcles. See thoſe Words in their proper Places.

Teil or **Teil-tree,** the ſame as the Linden-tree.

Teine, a Diſeaſe in Hawks that makes them pant, grow heavy, and loſe their Breath, when they fly.

Teint, *(Fr.)* Complexion, Colour of one's Face, Die: In Painting, an artificial, or compound Colour.

Telamones, *(Lat.* in *Architect.)* the Images of Men that ſeem'd to bear up the Out-jettings of Corniſhes in the *Roman* Buildings, which among the *Greeks* were call'd *Atlantes*.

Telbent. See *Turbant*.

Telephium, *(Gr.)* a great Ulcer hard to be cur'd, and ſo nam'd from *Telephus* King of *Myſia*, who was a long time troubled with one: Alſo the Herb Orpine, chiefly uſ'd for healing Ulcers of the Bowels, Wounds, Ruptures, Burns, *&c.* which Herb was firſt found out by the ſame *Telephus*.

Teleſcope, a Proſpective-Glaſs, an Optick Inſtrument made of two or more Glaſſes plac'd in a Tube, or Pipe of ſeveral Lengths, to view Objects at a Diſtance, and more eſpecially for Aſtronomical Obſervations.

Aerial Teleſcope, an Inſtrument ſo call'd by Mr. *Chr. Huygens*, and deſcrib'd in *Philoſ. Tranſact.* N°. 161. which is made for the Night; and to be uſ'd without a cloſe Tube.

Reflecting Teleſcope, another ſort of Teleſcope invented by Sir *Iſ. Newton*, of which there is a large Deſcription in *Philoſ. Tranſact.* N°. 81.

Teleſcopical, belonging to Teleſcopes.

Teleſcopical Stars, are thoſe that are not viſible to the naked Eye, but may be diſcover'd by the help of a Teleſcope.

Telicardios, *(Gr.)* a precious Stone like, or of the Colour of a Heart.

Telis, the Herb Fenigreek.

Tellers, four Officers in the Exchequer ſo call'd, whoſe Buſineſs is to receive and pay all Moneys belonging to the Queen; as alſo to make Weekly and Yearly Books both of their Receipts and Payments, which they deliver to the Lord Treaſurer.

Tellina, *(Gr.)* a kind of Shell-fiſh call'd a Limpin.

Telonium, a Toll-booth, or Cuſtom-houſe. See *Thelonium*.

Temantale, (in old *Latin* Records) a Tax of two Shillings, upon every Plough-land.

Temerity, Raſhneſs, Unadviſedneſs, Inconſiderateneſs.

Temper, Conſtitution of Body, natural Diſpoſition, or Humour.

To **Temper,** to moderate, allay, or qualify; to ſeaſon, to mingle.

Temperament, a proper and proportionable Mixture of the Elements, but more eſpecially of the Humours of a Humane Body; the uſual Conſtitution, Complexion, or Habit of the Body: Alſo a *Medium* or means, found out in a Buſineſs, or Controverſy.

Temperance, Moderation, Soberneſs; a Moral Vertue, that governs the Paſſions, and reſtrains the ſenſual Appetite.

Temperantia, *(Lat.)* Medicines that temper and allay acid or ſharp Humours.

Temperate, that is in good Temper, neither too hot nor too cold; moderate, ſober.

Temperate Zone. See *Zone*.

Temperature, the ſame as *Temperament*: Alſo a Quality in the Air which tempers it, and changes according to the diverſity of Seaſons, or the different Situations of Countries.

Tempeſt, (among Sea-men) a Wind accompany'd with Rain, or Hail, over-blowing ſo violently, that it is not poſſible for a Ship to bear any Sail; which they account a Degree higher than a Storm.

Tempeſtuous, ſtormy, boiſterous.

Templars or **Knights-Templar,** a Religious Order, which continuing for the ſpace of 200 Years, was far ſpread in *Chriſtendom*, and had a Governour in every Nation, particularly one in *England*, who was ſtyled *Maſter of the Temple*, and ſummoned to Parliament: Whence the chief Miniſter of the *Temple*-Church in *London*, formerly in their Poſſeſſion, is ſtill dignify'd with that Title: Their Habit was a white Cloak, or upper Garment, with a red Croſs on the Back, and a Sword girt about them. See *Knights of the Temple*.

Temple, a publick Building anciently raiſed in Honour, or for the Service of ſome falſe Deity: Whence it is ſometimes taken for a Church, or Place ſet a-part for the Worſhip of the true God.

Temple of **Diana.** See *Epheſus*.

The **Temple** or **Templars-Inn,** in *Fleet-ſtreet*, a famous College of Students in the Law, heretofore the chief Seat of the Knights Templar in *England*, which Order being ſuppreſs'd, it came into the Poſſeſſion of the Knights of S. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, whoſe principal Manſion was S. *John's* Priory near *Smith-field*; and of whom certain eminent Profeſſours of the Law, obtain'd a very large and perpetual Leaſe of this Temple, for the Yearly Rent of Ten Pounds, about the middle of the Reign of K. *Edward* III. Then it was divided into three particular Houſes, *viz.* the *Inner*, the *Middle* and the *Outward Temple*, which laſt afterwards became *Eſſex*-Houſe; and the *Temple*-Church yet ſtanding, was Conſecrated by *Heraclius* Patriarch of *Jeruſalem, A. D.* 1185.

Templies, certain Jewels formerly worn by great Ladies, on their Foreheads and Temples, and faſten'd to their Hair with Bodkins.

Temporal, that continues for a time; alſo Secular, or Worldly, in contradiſtinction to *Spiritual*; as *The Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the Upper Houſe of Parliament*: Alſo belonging to the Temples; as *The Temporal Arteries and Muſcles.*

Temporal Bones. See *Temporum Oſſa*.

Temporale Augmentum, (in *Grammar*) an Encreaſe, or alteration of the Quantity of the firſt Vowel, or Diphthong, in ſeveral Tenſes of a *Greek* Verb; as ἄγω in the Preſent Tenſe has ἦγον in the Preterimperfect Tenſe.

Temporalis, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the upper Jaw, otherwiſe call'd *Crotaphites*, which ariſing from part of the *Os Frontis*, *Sincipitis*, and *Sphenoides*, is inſerted to the upper part of the *Proceſſus Coronæ* of the lower Jaw. This Muſcle with its Partner, draws the lower Jaw upwards.

Temporalities, the Temporal State of the Church, or Church-men.

Temporalities of Biſhops, are ſuch Revenues, Lands, Tenements and Lay-Fees, as have been laid to Biſhops Sees by Kings, and other great Perſonages; and which belong to them, as they are Barons or Lords of Parliament.

Temporary, that laſts but for a time, fleeting, periſhable.

Temporary Fortification. See *Fortification*.

To **Temporize**, to obſerve, or comply with the Times, to be a Time-ſerver.

Temporum Oſſa, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the Temporal Bones, or Bones of the Temples which are ſituated in the lower part of the Sides of the *Cranium*, or Scull: Their upper part being thin conſiſts only of one Table of a Circular Figure, and is joyn'd to the *Oſſa Parietalia* by the ſquamous Sutures; but their lower Part, which is thick, hard and uneven, is united to the *Os Occipitis*, and *Os Sphenoides*.

To **Tempt**, to allure or entice, to egg on or ſet a-gog, to induce to Evil.

Temptatio, (in old *Latin* Records) an Aſſay, or Tryal; as *Temptatio panis fiat bis in anno*.

Temptation, a tempting, an Allurement, or Inticement: In *Divinity*, the means which the Devil makes uſe of to tempt Mankind to Sin, by ſetting before them a Scene of Worldly Pleaſures, Profits, &c.

Tempus pinguedinis & firmationis, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) ſignifies the Seaſon of the Buck and that of the Doe: The former was reckon'd from the Feſtival of S. *Peter ad Vincula*, or *Lammas-Day*, *Auguſt* 1ſt. to that of the Exaltation of the Holy Croſs; and the latter from the Feſtival of S. *Martin* to that of the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*.

Tenable, holdable, or capable of Defence, when apply'd to a Town or Place of ſome Strength; alſo that may be maintained or held, in ſpeaking of an Opinion.

Tenacious, that holds or keeps with might and main; as *To be tenacious of one's Liberty*; alſo cloſe-fiſted, covetous, niggardly; alſo that ſticks faſt, or is clammy.

Tenacity, a being Tenacious, Cloſeneſs with reſpect to Expence, Niggardlineſs, Covetouſneſs.

Tenaille, (*Fr.*) a red-hot Pincer, ſuch as are us'd by Executioners in Foreign Parts to tear off the Fleſh of ſome Malefactors. In *Fortification*, a kind of Out-work like a *Horn-work*, but ſomewhat different; of which there are two ſorts, *viz.* the Single and the Double.

Simple or **Single Tenaille**, is a Work, whoſe Head or Front conſiſts of two Faces, which make one Re-ent'ring Angle; the Sides running directly parallel from the Head to the *Gorge*.

Double or **Flanked Tenaille**, is a Work that has its Front form'd by four Faces, which make two Angles Re-ent'ring or inwards, and three Saliant Angles; and the Wing or Sides of this Work likewiſe run ſtraight from the Head to the *Gorge*.

Tenaille of the Place, is the ſpace comprehended between the Points of two neighbouring Baſtions, that is to ſay, the *Courtin*, the two Flanks raiſed on the *Courtin*, and the two Sides of the Baſtions which face one another: So that 'tis the ſame with what is otherwiſe termed *The Face of a Fortreſs*.

Tenancies, (Law-word) Dwelling-houſes, or Places to live in, held of another.

Tenant or **Tenent**, (according to the Law-Definition) is one that holds or poſſeſſes Lands, or Tenements, by any kind of Right, whether in Fee for Term of Life, Years, or Will: To theſe belong ſeveral Additions; as

Tenant by Charter, is he that holds Land by *Feoffment*, or Donation in Writing, or by ſome other Deed. *Tenant in Chief*, he that held of the King in right of his Crown. *Tenant by Copy or Court-Roll*, one admitted Tenant of any Lands, &c. within a Manour, which Time out of mind have been demiſable according to the Cuſtom of that Manour. *Tenant by the Courteſey of England*, he that holds for his Life, by reaſon of a Child begotten by him of his Wife, being an Heireſs and born alive.

Tenant in Demeſne, is he that holds the Demeans of a Manour for a Rent without Service. *Tenant in Dower*, a Woman that poſſeſſes Land by Virtue of her Dower, Marriage-Portion, or Joynture. *Tenant by Elegit*, he that holds by Virtue of the Writ call'd an *Elegit*. *Tenant by Execution*, he that holds by means of an Execution upon any Statute, Recogniſance, &c. *Tenant in Frank-marriage*, he that holds Lands or Tenements upon account of a Gift of them made to him upon Marriage between him and his Wife.

Tenant of the Queen, is he that holds of the Queen's Perſon, or as ſome Honour. *Tenant in Mortgage*, he that holds by means of a Mortgage. *Tenant al Præcipe*, is he againſt whom the Writ *Præcipe* is to be brought. *Tenant in Service*, is he that holds by any manner of Service. *Tenant per Statute Merchant*, one that holds Lands by Virtue of ſuch a Statute forfeited to him.

Tenant by the Verge, (in ancient Demeſne) he that is admitted by the Rod, in the Court of ancient Demeſne. *Tenant at Will*, he that holds at the Will of the Lord, according to the Cuſtom of the Manour; and a *Tenant at Will* by Common Law. There was alſo *Tenant in Burgage*, *Tenant in Frank-fee*, *Tenant by Knight-Service*, *Tenant in Soccage*, and *Tenant in Villenage*: And there is *Tenant in Fee-ſimple*, *Tenant in Fee-tail*, *Tenant upon Sufferance*, &c.

Particular Tenant, is one that holds Lands, &c. only for a Term. *Several Tenant* is oppoſite to Joynt Tenant, or Tenant in Common. *Sole Tenant*, is he that has no other joyned with him. *Joynt Tenants* are thoſe that have equal Right in Lands, or Tenements, by Virtue of one Title: *Tenants in Common*, have equal Right, but hold by divers Titles.

Very Tenant, is one that holds immediately of his Lord: So that if there be a Lord *Meſne* and Tenant, the Tenant is very Tenant of the Meſne, but not to the Lord above.

Tenaſmus or **Teneſmus**, (*Gr.*) a continual liſt to go to Stool, attended with an inability of voiding any thing, but ſometimes bloudy and ſlimy Matter.

Tench, a delicious freſh-water Fiſh.

To **Tend**, (*Lat.*) to drive or aim at, to wait on, look to, or take care of: In a Law-Senſe, to offer or ſhew forth, to endeavour; as *To tend the Eſtate of the Party, to tend an Adverment*, &c.

Tendency, Inclination, Aim, Drift.

Tender, ſoft, that is of a weak Conſtitution, feeble; kind, good-natured; nice, or ſcrupulous; exceptious, or touchy.

A **Tender**, a Nurſe that tends, or looks to ſick Perſons; Alſo a ſort of ſmall Sea-Veſſel that attends upon others of a larger Size; alſo an Offer, or Proffer of any thing.

To **Tender**, to indulge, make much of, or treat with great Tenderneſs; to preſent, or offer: In Common Law, carefully to offer or endeavour the performance of any thing; as *To tender Rent*, *i. e.* to offer it at the Time and Place, when and where it ought to be paid.

Tenderlings, (among Hunters) the ſoft tops of Deers Horns, when they begin to ſhoot forth.

Tendon, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) is a ſimilar nervous Part joyn'd to Muſcles and Bones, by which the voluntary Motion of the Members is chiefly performed.

Tendrel, a little Griſtle; alſo a young tender Shoot, or Sprig of a Tree; eſpecially of a Vine.

Tenebræ or **Tenebres,** (*Lat. i. e.* Darkneſs) a Service us'd in the *Roman* Church, on *Wedneſday, Thurſday* and *Friday* before *Eaſter*, in repreſentation of our Bleſſed Saviour's Agony in the Garden: So that fifteen Lamps, or Candles (which is the number of Pſalms, or Canticles in the Office) being at firſt lighted on a Triangular Sconce, one of them is extinguiſhed at the end of every Pſalm repeated by the Prieſt, till all the Lights be put out, and the Congregation left in utter Darkneſs.

† **Tenebroſity,** Obſcurity, Darkneſs.

Tenebrous, dark, full of Darkneſs, gloomy.

Tenement, properly ſignifies an Houſe, or Home-ſtall: But in a Law-ſenſe, it is taken for Houſe, or Land, which a Man holds of another; and joyned with *Frank* it comprehends in general, Lands, Houſes, or Offices, in which we have an Eſtate for Life, or in Fee.

Tenementary Land, ſuch Land as the *Saxon Thanes*, or Noble-men who poſſeſs'd *Bocland*, or Hereditary free Eſtates, uſually let out to Tenants, under arbitrary Rents and Services; being their Outland, which was otherwiſe call'd the *Tenants Land*, or the *Tenancy*. See *Inland* and *Outland*.

Tenementis legatis, is a Writ that lies to *London*, or any other Corporation (where the Cuſtom is that Men may diſpoſe of Tenements as well as Goods and Chattels by their laſt Will) for the hearing any Controverſy about the ſame, and for redreſſing the Wrong.

Tenentibus in Aſſiſis non onerandis, &c. a Writ that lies for him to whom a Diſſeizor has alienated or made over Land of which he diſſeiz'd or diſpoſſeſs'd another, that he be not diſturb'd for the Dammages awarded, if the Diſſeizor have wherewith to ſatisfy them himſelf.

Teneriff, the chiefeſt and largeſt of the *Canary*-Iſlands, reaching about ſeventeen Leagues in length; and remarkable for a Mountain of a prodigious Height, *i. e.* about fifteen Leagues; which by ſome is call'd *Tereyra*, but commonly the *Peek of Teneriff*.

Tenerity, (*Lat.*) a Philoſophical Word for Tenderneſs; as *The tenerity of Young Plants*.

Teneſmus. See *Tenaſmus*.

Tenet or **Tenent,** a Doctrine, or Opinion.

Ten-foot Rod. See *Station-ſtaff*.

Tenne, Tenney or **Tawney,** (in *Heraldry*) a bright Colour made of Red and Yellow mixed, in the Coats of the Gentry; but in the Eſcutcheons of the Nobility 'tis termed *Hyacinth*, and *Dragons-head*, in thoſe of Soveraign Princes.

Tenon, (among Carpenters) that part of a Poſt, or Rafter, which is put into a Mortiſe-hole.

Tenor, (*Lat.*) the Subſtance or true intent and meaning of a Writing; the Senſe of one's Expreſſions, or Words: In *Muſick*, it is the Name of the firſt Mean or middle Part, next the Baſs.

Tenore indictamenti mittendo, a Writ whereby the Record of an Indictment and the Proceſs upon it, is call'd out of another Court into the Chancery.

Tenſare, (in ancient Deeds) to teen, to fence, or hedge in.

Tenſes, (in *Grammar*) the diſtinctions of Time in a Verb; the chief of which are five in Number; *viz.* the *Preſent Tenſe*, ſo call'd becauſe it treats of the time preſent, or that now is; as *Lego*, I read, or do read, the *Preterimperfect Tenſe*, the *Preterperfect Tenſe*, the *Preterpluperfect Tenſe*, which ſpeak all of the Time paſs'd, but after a different manner; as *Legebam, legi, legeram, i. e.* I read or did read, I have read, I had read; and the Future Tenſe, which expreſſes the Time to come; as *Legam*, I ſhall or will read: To theſe, in the *Greek* Tongue, are added two *Aoriſts*, a *Second Future*, and a *Paulo poſt futurum*; all which only betoken different manners of the Time paſs'd, or to come.

Tenſion, (in *Philoſ.*) a bending, or ſtretching out.

Tenſors or **Extenſors,** (in *Anat.*) are thoſe common Muſcles which ſerve to extend or ſtretch out the Toes, and have their Tendons let into all the leſſer Toes.

Tent, a ſort of Booth for Soldiers to incamp, or lie in; alſo a roll of Lint to be put into a Wound; alſo a ſort of Wine of a deep red Colour brought from *Alicant* in *Spain*: Among Lapidaries, *Tent* is that which they put under Table-Diamonds, when they ſet them in Work.

Tent-wort, a kind of Herb.

† **Tentation,** (*Lat.*) an eſſaying, or trying.

Tenter, a Stretcher, or Frame us'd by Clothiers and Diers.

Tenter-Hook, a ſort of Iron-nail.

Tenthredo, (*Lat.*) the leſſer Hornet, or Baſtard-Hornet; an Inſect.

Tenths, the Yearly Tribute, or Portion, which all Church-Livings yield to the Queen.

Tentigo, (*Lat.*) Stiffneſs, Stretching; alſo a Diſeaſe, the ſame as *Priapiſmus*.

Tenuious or **Tenuous,** ſubtil, fine, ſlender.

Tenuis, (*Lat.*) ſlender, thin, mean, ſorry, ſmall: Alſo a Grammatical Term to expreſs a *Greek* Vowel, or Conſonant that has no Aſpiration.

Tenuity, (in *Philoſ.*) Smalneſs, Thinneſs, Slenderneſs.

Tenure, (Law-Term) the manner whereby Tenants hold Lands or Tenements of their Lords.

Tepefaction, (in *Philoſ.*) a making warm, or hot.

Tephrias, (*Gr.*) a kind of Marble of an Aſh-colour.

Tephrion, a ſort of Medicine for Diſtempers of the Eyes.

Tephritis, a Stone having the Figure of a new Moon.

Tepid, (*Lat.*) luke-warm, cold and ſlack, indifferent.

Tepidity, Luke-warmneſs.

Teraphim, (*Heb.*) a Word us'd in the Holy Bible, and ſignifying Images, or Idols.

Terce and **Tercel.** See *Tierce* and *Tiercel*.

Tercet, a Third in *Muſick*.

Tercion or **Tertian,** a Wine-meaſure that contains 84 Gallons, and is the third part of a Tun.

Terebellum, (*Lat.*) a little Awger, Wimble, or Piercer.

Terebinthina, (*Gr.*) Turpentine, a kind of Gum.

Terebinthizuſa, a precious Stone, a ſort of Jaſper.

Terebinthus, the Turpentine-Tree.

Terebra or **Terebrum,** (*Lat.*) an Awger or Wimble, a Piercer; alſo an Inſtrument to engrave on Stones; alſo a Surgeon's Trepan, or Trepand-iron.

Terebration, a boring, or piercing; a Term more eſpecially us'd in Surgery.

Teredo, (*Lat.*) a little Worm of a Copper-Colour, found for the moſt part in rotten Wood; alſo a Moth that frets Garments.

Teredum, the corrupting, or rotting of a Bone.

Teres, long and round like a Tree, or Pillar; ſmooth, even.

Teres Major, (in *Anat.*) a round ſmooth Muſcle of the Arm, which ariſes from the lower Corner of the *Scapula*, or Shoulder-blade, paſſes under the upper Head of the *Gemellus*, and is inſerted by a ſhort flat Tendon below the Neck of the Shoulder-Bone cloſe to that of the Muſcle call'd *Aniſcalptor*, or *Latiſſimus Dorſi*.

Teres Minor, another Muſcle of the Arm, which in ſome Bodies is confounded with the *Infra-ſpinatus*, but in others is diſtinct: It takes riſe from the lower part of the inferiour *Coſta* of the *Scapula*, and goes down obliquely over the upper Head of the *Gemellus major*, to its Implantation in the Head of the Shoulder-bone.

Tergifœtæ, or **Tergifetous Plants,** thoſe Herbs that bear their Seeds on the back-ſides of their Leaves, ſo call'd by Herbaliſts upon that account; as the Capillaries, *&c.*

Tergiverſation, (*i.e.* turning the Back) a boggling, ſhuffling, or flinching; a dodging; a Fetch, or Shift. In the *Roman* Law, *Tergiverſatio* ſignifies a Non-ſuit, when the Plaintiff lets the matter fall.

Tergum, (*Lat.*) the Back of a Man, Beaſt, or other thing; an Hide, or Skin; a Target, or Buckler.

Term, a particular Word, or Expreſſion; a Limit, or Bound; a limited, or ſet Time: In a Law-ſenſe, the bounds and limitation of Time; as a *Leaſe for Term of Life, or Years*: In *Geometry*, the extremity, end, or bounds of a Magnitude; as a Point is the Term of a Line, a Line of a Superficies, and a Superficies of a Solid: And this in the Schools is call'd *Terminus Quantitatis*, or Term of Quantity.

Term of a Progreſſion, (in *Mathem.*) is every Member of the Progreſſion, whether it be Arithmetical, or Geometrical.

Terms, alſo ſignify Articles, or Conditions; the State, Caſe, or Paſs of an Affair; alſo Womens Monthly Courſes: In *Logick*, a Syllogiſm is compos'd of three Terms, *viz.* the Subject, the Attribute, and the *Copula*: In *Aſtrology*, *Terms* are certain Degrees of the Signs, in which ſuch reſpective Planets are obſerved to have their Virtues and Strength encreaſed; whence a Planet in thoſe Terms, is ſaid to have two Dignities.

In a Law-ſenſe, **Terms** are thoſe four Seaſons, or Times peculiarly ſet a-part for the hearing and determining of all Controverſies and Suits in the Courts at *Weſtminſter* and elſewhere; the reſt of the Year being call'd *Vacation-time*. The firſt of theſe is *Hilary*-Term, which begins *January* 23. or (if that be *Sunday*) the nex Day after, and ends the 12th of *February* following: The ſecond is *Eaſter*-Term, beginning the *Wedneſday* Fortnight after *Eaſter*-Day, and ending the *Monday* next after *Aſcenſion*-Day: The third is *Trinity*-Term, which begins the *Friday* next after *Trinity-Sunday*, and ends the *Wedneſday* Fortnight after. The fourth is *Michaelmas*-Term, beginning *October* 23d, or (if that prove *Sunday*) on the 24th, and ending the 28th. of *November* following: Every one of theſe Terms has ſeveral Returns, or Return-Days. See *Returns*.

Terms of an Equation, (in *Algebra*) are the ſeveral Names, or Members of which it is compoſed, and ſuch as have the ſame unknown Letter, but in different Powers, or Degrees.

Terms of Proportion, (in *Mathem.*) are ſuch Quantities, Numbers, or Letters as are compared one with another.

To **Term,** to call, or name.

Termagant, a ranting, luſty, bold Woman.

Termes, (*Lat.*) a Bough plucked off from a Tree with the Fruit on it, an Olive-branch; alſo a little Worm commonly call'd a Death-watch; a Maggot, or Gentle.

Terminalia, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) the Feaſt of Land-marks kept in Honour of *Terminus* the God of Bounds, for the adjuſting and diſtinguiſhing the Limits of Fields and every Man's particular Eſtate.

To **Terminate,** to limit or bound, to ſet Bounds, to determine, or decide; to end, or put an End to.

Termination, (in *Grammar*) the ending of a Word.

Terminer, (*Fr.*) as A Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer for the Tryal of Malefactors. See *Juſtices* and *Oyer*.

Termini Cenſuales, (in old *Latin* Records) Rent-Terms, the four Quarterly Feſtivals on which Rent is uſually paid.

Terminthus, (*Gr.*) the Turpentine-tree; alſo a kind of Swelling in the Thighs, with a black Pimple on the top, as big as the Fruit of that Tree.

Terminus, (*Lat.*) a Limit, or Bound, a Meer, or Boundary parting one Man's Land from another; a Term, or Word. Alſo a Law-Term, during which, Matters of Juſtice are diſpatch'd; as *Terminus S. Hilarii*, Hilary-Term. *Terminus Paſchæ*, Eaſter-Term; *Terminus Trinitatis*, Trinity-Term; and *Terminus St. Michaelis*, Michaelmas-Term.

Terminus Quantitatis, a School-Word. See *Term*.

Termon-Land, Glebe-land, or Land belonging to the Church, anciently ſo call'd.

Termor, (Law-Word) one that holds Lands or Tenements for Term of Life.

Ternary or **Ternion,** three in Number; as *A Ternary of Aces, Kings, or Queens at Cards*; *A Ternary of Paradoxes*, &c.

Terpſichore, (*Gr.*) the Name of one of the Nine Muſes, to whom was attributed the Invention of Dancing and Balls.

Terra, (*Lat.*) the Earth, Land, Ground: In Doomſday-Regiſter, it is always taken for Arable, or Plough'd Land.

Terra Aſſiſa. See *Aſſiſus*.

Terra Damnata or **Terra Mortua,** the ſame as *Caput Mortuum*; which Terms are generally made uſe of by Chymiſts, to expreſs that Earthy Part, or thick droſſy Matter, which remains after the Diſtillation of Minerals, *&c.*

Terra exculcabilis, (in old *Records*) Land that may be Tilled, or Ploughed.

Terra extendenda, the Name of a Writ, commanding the Eſcheator to enquire and find out the true Yearly value of any Land, *&c.* by the Oath of twelve Men, and to certify the Extent of it into the Chancery.

Terra firma, the Continent, or main Land; ſo call'd by Geographers.

Terra fruſca, (in ancient Deeds) freſh Land, or ſuch as has not been lately ploughed.

Terra Gilliflorata, Land held by the the Tenure of paying a Gilliflower.

Terra Japonica, See *Catechu*.

Terra Lemnia, a ſort of red Earth digged out of a red Hill in the Iſland of *Lemnos*, and often us'd as a binding Medicine.

Terra lucrabilis, (in old *Records*) Land that may be gain'd from the Sea, or incloſed out of a Waſte to a particular Uſe.

Terra Normannorum, ſuch Land in this Kingdom, as heretofore became on Eſcheat to the Crown, being forfeited by ſome *Norman* Noble-man, who took part with the *French* King, or *Dauphin* in the time of K. *Henry* III.

Terra nova, (in old *Charters*) is taken either for Land newly granted, or made over to ſome Perſon; or elſe for Land newly grubbed up, or cleared from Woods.

Terra puturata, Land ſubject to the Cuſtom, or Duty call'd *Putura*; which See.

Terra Sabuloſa, gravelly, or ſandy Ground.

Terra Samia, a ſort of white, ſtiff and tough Earth, brought from the Iſland of *Samos*.

Terra Sigillata, a kind of Earth much us'd in *Phyſick*, and ſo call'd becauſe it is commonly tranſported from the Iſle of *Lemnos* ſealed up.

Terra veſtita, a Term us'd in old Charters, for Land ſown with Corn.

Terræ Filius, (*i. e.* Son of the Earth) a Scholar appointed to make Satyrical and jeſting Speeches at an Act in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, as the Prevaricator does at a Commencement in *Cambridge*. See *Prevaricator*.

Terræ Panis, the Herb Sow-bread.

Terræ Teſtamentales, (in the *Saxon* Laws) Lands that were held free from Feodal Services, deſcendable to all the Sons of the Owner, and deviſable by Will.

Terrage, an Exemption or Freedom from the Service of Ploughing, Reaping, *&c.* for the Lord; or from all Land-Taxes.

Terraneola, (*Lat.*) the Bird call'd a Bunting.

Terrapine, (among the Inhabitants of *Virginia*) a Tortoiſe, or Turtle, a Creature that abounds in thoſe Parts and is of three ſorts, *viz.* the Land-Turtle, or Tortoiſe, often found amidſt the Rubbiſh of old Houſes, or upon dry ſandy Banks. The River-Turtle, which caſts forth a ſtinking Smell, and is accounted poiſonous: And the Lake-Turtle that lives in Lakes and is moſt properly what they call the *Terrapine*.

Terraqueous, (*Lat.*) belonging to Earth and Water mix'd; as *The Terraqueous Globe*, in which the Earth and Water both together make one Spherical, or round Body.

Terrar, Terrer, or **Terrier,** (Law-Word) a Book, or Roll in which the ſeveral Lands of a ſingle Perſon, or elſe of a Town, or Manour, are particularly ſet down, with the quantity of Acres, Boundaries, Tenants Names, *&c.*

Terrarius, (in old *Latin* Records) a Land-holder, or Tenant.

Terrarius Cœnobialis, an Officer in Religious Houſes, whoſe Duty perhaps was to keep a Terrar of all their Eſtates, or to have their Lands exactly ſurvey'd and regiſter'd.

Terras or **Terrace,** a bank of Earth, an open Walk, or Gallery in a Garden, raiſed higher than the main Plot of Ground; alſo a flat Roof on a Houſe.

Terre, (*Fr.*) Earth, Ground, Land.

Terre Plain, (in *Fortif.*) the Surface of the Rampart, being the plain Space, or Walk on it, even with the level of the Ground; which is bounded next the Field, by the *Parapet*, or Breaſt-work, and toward the Body of the Place, by the Inward *Talus*, or Slope.

Terre-Tenant, (Law-Term) a Land-Tenant, or one that has the actual Poſſeſſion or Occupation of the Land: Thus when a Lord of a Manour has a Free-holder, who lets out his Free-hold to another to be occupied, this Occupier is call'd *The Terre-Tenant*.

Terrella, (*Lat. i. e.* a little Earth) a Name ſometimes given to a Load-ſtone, when it is turned into a Spherical, or round Figure, and plac'd ſo that its Poles, Equator, *&c.* may exactly anſwer to thoſe of the World; becauſe it is a very juſt Repreſentation of the great Magnetick Globe of the Earth, which we inhabit.

Terrene or **Terreſtrial,** belonging to the Earth, Earthy.

Terreſtrial Globe. See *Globe*.

Terreſtrial Line, a Term in Perſpective. See *Line Terreſtrial*.

Terrible, dreadful, fearful; alſo the Name of an Herb.

Terrier, a kind of Hunting-dog bred up on purpoſe to unkennel Foxes; alſo a ſort of Awger to bore with; alſo the ſame with *Terrar*; which S[illegible]

Terrine, (*Fr.*) an Earthen Pan: In *Cookery*, a Meſs made of a Breaſt of Mutton, cut into pieces, with Quails, Pigeons, and Chickens, cover'd with ſlices of Bacon on the bottom, and ſtew'd in a Pan between two gentle Fires.

To **Terrify,** to ſtrike a Terrour into, to put in a Fear or Fright, to fright or ſcare.

Terris bonis & catallis rehabendis poſt purgationem, a Writ that lies for a Clerk, to recover his Lands, Goods, or Chattels formerly ſeized, after he has clear'd himſelf of that Felony, with which he was charg'd and deliver'd to his Ordinary to be purged.

Terris & catallis tentis ultra debitum levatum, a Judicial Writ, for the reſtoring of Lands, or Goods to a Debtor that is diſtrained above the quantity of the Debt.

Terris liberandis, a Writ that lies for a Man convicted by Attaint, to bring the Record and Proceſs before the Queen, and to take a Fine for his Impriſonment, to deliver him his Lands and Tenements again, and to releaſe him of the *Strip* and *Waſte*: Alſo a Writ for the delivery of Lands to the Heir after Homage and Relief performed, or upon Security taken, that he ſhall perform them.

Territory, a compaſs of Land belonging to, or within the Juriſdiction of a State, City, or Town.

Terrour, Dread, great Fear, or Fright.

Terſe, exact, neat, clean; as *A Terſe Style*.

Terſion, (in *Philoſ.*) a wiping, or cleanſing the out-ſide of any thing.

Terſor, the Name of a Muſcle of the Humane Body. See *Latiſſimus Dorſi*.

Tertian. See *Tercion*.

Tertian Ague, or **Feaver,** is that which intermits entirely, and returns again every third Day, with its ſeveral Symptoms at a ſet Time.

To **Tertiate a Piece,** (in *Gunnery*) is to find the thickneſs of the Metal of a Cannon at the Touch-hole, Trunnions and Muzzle; in order to judge of its Strength, or whether it be well fortify'd, or not.

Teruncium or **Teruncius,** (*Lat.*) a ſmall *Roman* Coin of three Ounces, which was in value one fourth part of an *As*, and in weight the fortieth part of a Silver-*Denarius*.

Teſſera, a ſquare piece of any thing; a Watch-word, or Signal in War; a Ticket, a Tally or Score: In *Anatomy*, the 4th Bone of the Foot in that Part which is next the Leg.

Teſſeracoſte, (*Gr.*) the Forty Days between *Eaſter* and *Holy-Thurſday*; it may alſo be taken for the time of Lent: Alſo the time of a Woman's lying in before ſhe be Churched, or a Churching-Feaſt.

Teſſo, (in old *Latin* Records) a Grey, Brock, or Badger.

Teſt, a kind of Furnace made of Bricks, for the melting down Iron, *&c.* Alſo an Inſtrument us'd by Chymiſts and Refiners to purify Gold, or Silver, the ſame as a Coppel: Alſo an Oath appointed by an Act of Parliament, which conſiſts chiefly in renouncing the Pope's Supremacy, and the Tenet of Tranſubſtantiation: Whence *Teſt* is figuratively taken for any manner of Proof, or Tryal of Perſons, or Things.

Teſta, (*Lat.*) a Shell, or Shell-fiſh; alſo an Earthen Pot for Wine, Oil, or any other Liquors; alſo a burnt Tile, or Brick; a ſplint, or piece of a broken Bone.

Teſta de Nevil, an ancient and authentick Record, kept in the Queen's Remembrancers-Office in the Exchequer, which is ſaid to be compiled by *Jollan de Nevil* a Juſtice Itinernant under King

Henry III. and contains an Account of all Lands held in Grand, or Petty Sergeanty, with Fees and Eſcheats to the King, *&c.*

Teſtaceous, that has a Shell; as *Teſtaceous Animals, i. e.* Shell-fiſh, Snails, Tortoiſes, *&c.*

Teſtaceous Fiſhes, (among Naturaliſts) are ſuch as have ſtrong and thick Shells entire, and all of one piece; as the Cockle, Oiſter, Scallop, *&c.* But thoſe whoſe Shells are ſofter, thinner, and divided into diſtinct Joynts are termed *Cruſtaceous Fiſhes*; which See.

Teſtament, the laſt Will of a Perſon; a Solemn and Authentick Act whereby a Man expreſſes his Will, concerning the diſpoſal of his Eſtate after his Death; which is of two ſorts, either in Writing, or elſe *Nuncupative, i. e.* declared by Word of Mouth before ſufficient Witneſſes. See *Will.*

In the Scripture-Phraſe, it is taken for a Covenant; as *The Books of the Old and New Teſtament.*

Teſtamentary, belonging to a Teſtament.

Teſtamentum, (*Lat.*) a Teſtament, or laſt Will. In old Records, it ſometimes ſignifies a Writing, Inſtrument, or Deed for the conveying of Lands, or other Things; ſo call'd becauſe it bears a Teſtimony, or is atteſted by Witneſſes.

Teſtator, he that makes or has made a Teſtament, or laſt Will.

Teſtatrix, a Woman that makes ſuch a Will.

Teſtatum, a Writ in Perſonal Actions; as when one cannot be arreſted where the Action is laid, but is returned *non eſt inventus*; this Writ is ſent out into any other County, where ſuch Perſon is thought to have wherewith to ſatisfy; and 'tis ſo call'd becauſe the Sheriff has *teſtify'd* that the Party was not to be found in his Bailliwick.

Teſte, a Word uſually ſubſcrib'd in the laſt part of every Writ, where the Date begins thus, *Teſte meipſa, i. e.* Witneſs my ſelf; if it be an Original Writ in the Queen's Name: But if the Writ be Judicial, it bears the Name of the chief Judge of the Court, out of which it iſſues, and is thus expreſſed, *Teſte Matthæo Hale*, or *Joanne Vaughan Milite*, &c.

Teſter, the Value of Six-pence in Money.

Teſtes, (*Lat.* in *Anatomy*) the Teſticles of a Male, or Female: Thoſe of Men call'd *Teſtes Viriles*, are made of divers ſmall Veſſels, in which the Seed is bred, and cover'd on the out-ſide, with ſeveral Tunicks, or Coats. The *Teſtes Muliebres* in Women are a Part conſiſting of ſeveral Membranes and ſmall Fibres looſely joyn'd one to another.

Teſtes Cerebri, are the two lower and leſſer Protuberances or knobs of the Brain, ſo call'd from their reſembling the Figure of Teſticles.

Teſtich, a ſort of *Perſian* Carpet made of the fineſt Lawn; which are often ſent as Preſents to the greateſt Princes, and are ſo large, that in the Carriage, one of them is a ſufficient, if not too great a Burden, for ſeven luſty young Men.

Teſticles, the Organs of Seed in Men and Women. See *Teſtes.*

Teſticular, belonging to the Teſticles.

Teſticulus, (*Lat.*) a Teſticle. *Teſticulus Venereus*, a Swelling of the Cod, after impure Copulation.

Teſtiff, (old Word) wild, hair-brained, furious.

Teſtification, a teſtifying, or witneſſing.

To **Teſtify**, to witneſs or certify, to ſhew or expreſs; to make appear, or make known.

Teſtimonial, belonging to Teſtimony; as *A teſtimonial Proof, i. e.* a Proof by Witneſſes.

A **Teſtimonial**, a Certificate under the Hand of a Juſtice of Peace, Eccleſiaſtical Superiour, or ſome other Perſon in Authority.

Teſtimony, Witneſſing, Evidence, Depoſition, Relation, Report, Account; Proof, Token, Mark: Alſo the Quotation of one or more Paſſages in an Author: In the Holy Scriptures, it is uſ'd for a Law, or Ordinance.

Teſtoon, an old Silver-Coin among the French, which bore the Value of 18 Pence: But in the time of King *Henry* VIII. being made of Braſs lightly done over with Silver, it was reduced to 12 *d.* under *Edward* VI. to 9 *d.* and afterwards to 6 *d.* The *Teſtoon of Portugal* is worth 1 *s.* 3 *d.* Of *Spain* and *Navarre* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* Of *Switzerland* 1 *s.* 4 *d.* Of *Italy*, 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

Teſtudo, (*Lat.*) the Tortoiſe, or Shell-crab; a Tortoiſe-ſhell, an Arch, or Vault. Alſo among the *Romans*, a warlike Engine, or Fence made of Boards cover'd with raw Hides, and running upon Wheels; under which the Beſiegers of a Town got up cloſe to the Walls, to undermine or batter them: Alſo a Target-fence, when the Foot-ſoldiers held their Shields over their Heads, cloſe together, to keep off the Enemies Arrows, *&c.* Alſo a large but not very hard Swelling in the Head, which takes Name from its Shape, reſembling that of an Arch, or Tortoiſe, and ſticks ſo cloſe to the Scull, that it often infects and corrupts it.

Teſty, peeviſh, apt to take pet, ſnappiſh, crabbed.

Teta or **Tetus**, (*Lat.*) the Ring-Dove, or Queiſt; a Bird.

Tetanothrum, (*Gr.*) a Medicine to take away Wrinkles and ſmooth the Skin.

Tetanus, a kind of Cramp, a ſtiffneſs or ſtretching of the Sinews; whereby a Limb grows inflexible.

Tetartæus, a Quartan Ague.

Tether. See *Tedder.*

Tetrachord, (*Gr.* in *Muſick*) a Concord, or Interval of three Tones: Among the Ancients, it was an Inſtrument, or rank of four Strings, accounting the *Tetrachord* for one Tone.

Tetrachymagogon, a Medicine that purges four ſorts of Humours.

Tetracolon, (in *Grammar*) a Stanza, or Diviſion in Lyrick Poetry, conſiſting of four Verſes, or Lines.

Tetradiapaſon, (in *Muſick*) a quadruple Diapaſon; a Chord otherwiſe call'd a Quadruple Eighth, or Nine and Twentieth.

Tetradrachmon, a Coin of the Value of four Groats; alſo four Ounces in Weight.

Tetraedron or **Tetrahedron**, (in *Geom.*) one of the five Regular Bodies; being a Pyramid bounded by four equal and equilateral Triangles.

Tetraeteris, the ſpace of four Years; a Term uſ'd in *Chronology*, *Aſtronomy*, and *Aſtrology*.

Tetragon, (in *Geom.*) a Figure conſiſting of four Angles, and as many Sides; a Square: Among *Aſtrologers*, it is taken for a ſquare Aſpect.

Tetragonal, belonging to a Tetragon.

Tetragonias, a Comet, or Blazing-ſtar, whoſe Head is of a ſquare Figure, and its Tail, or Train, long, thick and Uniform; being not much different from the Meteor call'd *Trabs*.

Tetragoniſm, a Word uſ'd by ſome Foreign Writers in the ſame Senſe as the Quadrature, or ſquaring of the Circle.

Tetragonus, (in *Anat.*) a great ſquare Muſcle otherwiſe call'd *Quadratus Genæ*; which See.

Tetragrammaton, the Sacred Name of God, *Jehovah*, ſo call'd becauſe it conſiſts of four *Hebrew* Letters.

Tetrametrum, a Meaſure in *Greek* and *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of four Metres, or eight Feet.

Tetrao, the Buſtard or Biſtard, a Bird.

Tetrapetalous Flower of a Plant, (among *Herbaliſts*) is that which only conſiſts of four Single coloured Leaves call'd *Petala*, ſet round the *Stylus*, to make up the whole Flower.

Tetrapharmacon, a Medicine conſiſting of four Ingredients; as *Unguentum Baſilicum.* See *Baſilicon.*

Tetraptoton, (in *Grammar*) a Defective Noun that has only four Caſes; as *Plus*, which wants the Dative and Vocative Singular.

Tetrarch, a Prince or Ruler of the fourth part of a Country; as Herod *the Tetrarch.*

Tetrarchy, the Government or Juriſdiction of a Tetrarch.

Tetras, the Number of Four, the Cater-point in Dice.

Tetraſtiche, a Gallery with four Ranks of Pillars.

Tetraſtick, a Sentence, or Epigram, compriſed in four Verſes.

Tetraſtylos, or **Tetraſtyle,** (in *Architect.*) a Building that has four Columns, or Pillars, in the Faces before and behind.

Tetraſyllabical, belonging to, or conſiſting of four Syllables.

Tetrax or **Tetrix,** a kind of Pheaſant or Buſtard.

Tetrobolum, a Coin of four *Oboli*, about four Pence half-penny of our Money; alſo a Weight of four Drams.

Tettigonia, a ſort of ſmall Graſs-hopper; an Inſect.

Teuchites, a kind of ſweet Ruſh.

Teuchrion, or **Teuchrium,** an Herb like Germander; great, or wild Germander; ſome take it for Pimpernel or Fluellin.

Teuchalis, the Herb Knot-graſs.

Teuthis, a Fiſh fenced with a long Bone ſtanding out, but wanting a Heart; a ſort of Cuttle-Fiſh.

Teutonick, belonging to the *Germans* anciently call'd *Teutones* and now *Duytſh* or *Dutch* People; as ſome think, from *Tuiſco* the Son of *Mercury.*

Teutonick Order, an Order of Knights, heretofore that of our Lady of Mount *Sion*, founded *Anno Domini* 1191. by *Henry* King of *Jeruſalem*, the Patriarch of that See, and other Chriſtian Princes, in favour of the *German* Nation. See *Knights Teutonick.*

Teution, (*Gr.*) the Plant call'd Beet.

To **Tew,** to tug, or pull; alſo to beat Morter.

To **Tew-taw Hemp,** to beat, or dreſs it in an Engine made for that purpoſe.

Text, (*Lat.*) the very Words of an Author, without any Expoſition or Remarks: Alſo a Portion of Holy Scripture, choſen for the Subject of a Sermon or Diſcourſe in Divinity.

Text-Letters, the Capital Letters in all ſorts of Hands that are uſually written.

Textuary, a Law-Book, or other Treatiſe, that contains only the bare Text, without any Comment or Gloſs upon it.

Texture, (properly a Weaving) a Compoſure, the ordering or framing of a Diſcourſe, *&c.* In *Philoſophy, The Texture of a natural Body*, is that peculiar Diſpoſition of the Particles or ſmall Parts, of which it is compos'd, ſo as to make it have ſuch a Form, or be of ſuch a Nature, or be endowed with ſuch Qualities.

Thack-tiles, a Word us'd in old Statutes for Plain Tiles, ſuch as are laid on the ſide of a Houſe.

Thalami nervorum opticorum, (in *Anat.*) are two Prominences or bunching Parts of the lateral Ventricles of the Brain; ſo nam'd, becauſe the Optick Nerves riſe out of them: They are of a ſomewhat long Figure, and of a Marrowy Subſtance on the out-ſide, but a little Aſh-coloured within.

Thalaſſiarcha, a Supreme, or principal Officer at Sea; an Admiral.

Thalia, one of the Nine Muſes, whom the Poets made to be the Inventreſs of Geometry and Husbandry.

Thalictrum, a kind of Herb; Flux-wort, or Lask-wort.

Thames, the chief River of Great *Britain*; which taking its Riſe in *Gloceſter-ſhire*, runs up to *Oxford*, and thence to *London*: The Sea flows up it gently 80 Miles; *i. e.* almoſt to *Kingſton*, ſo that Boats are drawn about 200 Miles, to *Oxford*, and many Miles higher.

Thanage of the King, a certain part of the King's Land, or Property; of which the Governour was ſtyl'd *Thane.*

Thane, Theyne, or **Thegne,** (*Sax.*) was ſometimes taken by our Anceſtours, for a Nobleman, ſometimes for a Magiſtrate, and ſometimes for a Free-man; but it more properly ſignifies an Officer, or Miniſter of the King.

Thane-Lands, ſuch Lands as were granted by Charters of the *Saxon* Kings to their *Thanes*, with all Immunities, except their being liable to Expeditions, repair of Caſtles, and mending of Bridges.

Thapſia, (*Gr.*) an Herb like *Ferula*, or Fennel-Giant, ſo call'd, from the Iſland of *Thapſus*, where 'tis ſaid to have been firſt found.

Thaſſare, (in old *Latin* Records) to lay up Hay, or Corn, into a Taſs, Stack, Rick, or Mow.

Thaughts, or **Thoughts,** (Sea-Term) the Benches, or Seats, on which the Rowers ſit in a Boat.

Thaumaturgicks, (*Gr. i. e.* Wonder-working) one of thoſe Arts mention'd by Dr. *Dee* in his Preface to *Euclid*, and there defined to be a Mathematical Science, which gives a certain Rule for the making of ſtrange Works, to be perceived by the Senſe, yet to be greatly wonder'd at: It may be taken for any Art that does, or ſeems to do Wonders.

Thavy's-Inn. See *Inns of Chancery.*

Theater, (*Gr.*) a Play-Houſe, a Building contrived with all manner of Conveniences for the Actors and Spectators, for the repreſenting and beholding of Comedies, Tragedies, *&c.* It alſo ſignifies the Stage in a Play-houſe, and in general any Scaffold raiſed for the Performance or Sight of any Publick Ceremony: In a Figurative Senſe we ſay, *The World is a Theater and all Mankind are the Actors; Such a Country is the Theater of War*, &c.

Theater of Oxford, a noble Pile of Building in that City, raiſed not long ſince by Dr. *Gilbert Sheldon*, Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, and call'd in *Latin*, *Theatrum Sheldonianum*, where the Students of the Univerſity perform their Publick Exerciſes, *&c.*

Theatins, an Order of Religious Perſons founded by *John Peter Caraffa*, Biſhop of *Theate*, in the Kingdom of *Naples.*

Theatral or **Theatrical,** belonging to a Theater or Stage.

Theave, (Country-Word) an Ewe-Lamb of the firſt Year.

Theodo, (in old *Latin* Deeds) a young Plant, or Set; a Standard; it was alſo ſometimes taken for any Arm, Branch, or Bough of a Tree.

Theft, (in Common Law) is defined to be an unlawful felonious taking away another Man's Moveable, and Perſonal Goods, againſt the Owner's Will with an intent to ſteal them.

Theftbote, (*Sax.*) the maintaining, or favouring a Thief, by receiving ſtollen Goods from him.

Thelonio rationabili habendo pro Dominis habentibus Dominica Regnæ ad firmam, a Writ that lies for one that has of the Queen's Demeſne in Fee-farm, to recover reaſonable Toll of the Queen's Tenants there, if her Demeſne have been accuſtomed to be tolled.

Thelonium or **Breve eſſendi quieti de Thelonio,** a Writ lying for the Citizens of any City, or Burgeſſes of any Town that have a Charter or Preſcription, to free them from Toll, againſt the Officers of any Town or Market, who would force them to pay Toll of their Merchandize, contrary to their ſaid Grant or Preſcription.

Thelonmannus, (in ancient Deeds) the Toll-man, or Officer, who receiv'd the Toll.

Thelygonos, (*Gr.*) an Herb having Berries like an Olive, and call'd *the Grace of God*, which being ſteept in Drink, is ſaid to make a Woman conceive a Girl: Alſo a general Name given by Herbaliſts to all Feminine Plants.

Thelyphonon, an Herb, the Root of which kills Scorpions.

Thelypteris, Female Fern, or Sea-Fern.

Theme or **Theam,** a Subject to write, or ſpeak upon; an Argument laid down to be treated of: It is often us'd by Aſtrologers for the Poſition, or Place of the Heavenly Bodies, at any Moment, when they require the Succeſs of any thing then begun or propoſed; calling their Figure *Thema Cœli.*

Themis, a moral Deity or Goddeſs, ſuppoſed to have firſt taught Men Right and Juſtice, and therefore often taken by the Ancient Poets for Juſtice it ſelf.

Themmagium, (in old *Lat.* Records) a Duty heretofore paid by inferiour Tenants upon account of *Theam*, or *Team.* See *Team.*

Thenar, (*Gr.*) the Palm or hollow fleſhy part of the Hand: It is alſo taken by ſome Anatomical Writers, for an Abducent Muſcle which draws the Thumb from the Fore-finger.

Theobald, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying in *Saxon*, bold over the People.

Theoden, (*Sax.*) an Under-Thane; an Husbandman, or inferiour Tenant.

Theodolite, a Mathematical Inſtrument conſiſting of ſeveral Parts, as a Circle of Braſs divided into four Quadrants, each Quadrant being divided into 90 Degrees, and Subdivided by Diagonals, with Sights, a Box, and Needle, a Socket, Staff, *&c.* It is of good uſe in the Surveying of Land, for the taking of Heights, Diſtances, and Angles.

Theodom, (*Sax.*) Servitude.

Theodorus or **Theodore,** (*Gr. i. e.* the Gift of God) a proper Name of ſeveral Men.

Theodoſia, a Chriſtian Name of Women, anſwering to *Theodore* or *Theodoſius* in Men.

Theodoſian Code. See *Code.*

Theogonia, the Generation or Genealogy of the Fabulous Gods; a Book of the Poet *Heſiod*, ſo call'd.

Theologer or **Theologian,** a Divine, a Profeſſour of Divinity.

Theological, belonging to Divinity, Divine; as *A Theological Diſcourſe, The Theological Vertues*; which are Faith, Hope, and Charity.

Theology, a Science that teaches the knowledge of God and Divine Things.

Theomachia, a warring or fighting againſt God.

Theomagical, belonging to Divine Magick, or the Wiſdom of God.

Theophilus, a proper Name of Men; ſignifying a Friend, or Lover of God.

Theorbo, a Muſical Inſtrument, being a large Lute, us'd for the moſt part in the playing of Grounds and Thorough-Baſſes.

Theorem, (in *Mathem.*) a Declaration of certain Properties, Proportions, or Equalities, duly inferred from ſome Suppoſitions, or Conceſſions about Quantity; ſo that a Theorem relates only to Speculation, and is thereby diſtinguiſhed from a Problem, in which ſomething is always to be done: Theſe Theorems are of ſeveral ſorts; *viz.* 1.

An **Univerſal Theorem,** relating in general to any Quantity without Reſtriction; as, *That the Rectangle of the Summ and Difference of any two Quantities, is equal to the Difference of their Squares.* 2. *Particular*, when it extends only to a particular Quantity. 3. *Negative*, which Demonſtrates the impoſſibility of an Aſſertion; as *That the Summ of two biquadrate Numbers cannot make a Square.* 4. *Local*, which relates to a Surface; as *That Triangles of the ſame Baſe and Height are equal.*

A **Plain Theorem,** is that which has relation either to a Right-lined Surface, or to one bounded by the Circumference of a Circle; as *That all Angles in the ſame Segment are equal.*

A **Solid Theorem,** is that which treats about a Space bounded bv a Solid Line, *i. e.* by any of the three Conick Sections, as *if a Right Line cut two Aſymptotick Parabola's, its two Parts terminated, or bounded by them, ſhall be equal.*

A **Reciprocal Theorem,** is one whoſe Converſe, or Contrary is true; as *That if a Triangle have two equal Sides, it muſt have two equal Angles:* And on the contrary, *That if it have two equal Angles, it muſt have two equal Sides.*

Theorematick, conſiſting of, or belonging to Theorems.

Theoretick, Theorical, or **Theorick,** belonging to Theory; Speculative.

Theoreticks, thoſe things that belong to the Speculative part of Phyſick.

Theoriſt, one that forms, or maintains a particular Theory.

Theory, Contemplation, Meditation; more eſpecially the Study of any Art or Science, without reſpect to the Practice.

Theories of the Planets, certain *Hypotheſes*, or Suppoſitions about the Motions of the Heavens, according to which, Aſtronomers explain the Reaſons of the *Phænomena*, or Appearances of the Planets.

Therapeuticks, that part of Phyſick which ſhews the Method of healing, or curing Diſeaſes.

Theraphim or **Teraphim,** (*Heb.*) certain Idols or Images, made in the ſhape of Men.

Thereniabin or **Tereriniabin,** a Word us'd by ſome Authors for Oriental Manna.

Theriaca or **Theriace,** (*Gr.*) Treacle; any Medicine againſt Poiſon.

Theriacal, that belongs to, or has the Virtue of Treacle.

Therioma, a wild raging Ulcer, or Sore, the grand Pox; a Shanker.

Therionarca, a Shrub, bearing a Flower like a Roſe; which makes Serpents heavy and dull.

Thermæ, hot Baths, any Medicinal Waters that are hot.

Thermanticks, Medicines that cauſe Heat.

Thermocantharus, the Bath-fly; an Inſect.

Thermometer or **Thermoſcope,** a Philoſophical Inſtrument, uſually made of Glaſs fill'd with tinged Spirit of Wine, or ſome other proper Liquor, which by its riſing and falling, ſerves to meaſure, or ſhew the ſeveral Degrees of Heat and Cold, of any particular Place, or of the ſame Place in different Seaſons, and at different Times.

Thermometron, a Word us'd by ſome Writers in the Art of Phyſick, for that natural Heat, which is meaſured or perceived by the Pulſe.

Theſis, a general Poſition, or Argument laid down, or offer'd to be made good; a Subject to Diſpute upon.

Thethinga, (*Sax.*) a Tithing. *Thething mannus*, a Tithing-man. See *Tithing*, and *Tithing-man.*

Thew, an old Word for a Ducking-ſtool.

Thicket, a thick Buſh, a Place, or Hedge, full of Buſhes and Brambles.

To **Thigh,** a Term us'd in carving at Table; as *Thigh that Woodcock, or Pigeon, i. e.* cut it up.

Thight, (old Word) well joynted, or knit together.

Thill, the Beam, or Draught-Tree of a Cart, or Waggon, upon which the Yoke hangs.

Thiller or **Thill-Horſe,** the Horſe that is put under the Thill.

Thingus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Thane or *Saxon* Noble-man, a Knight, or Free-man.

Third-borow, a Word us'd in ſome Statutes for a Conſtable. See *Head-borough*.

Thirdendeal, a liquid Meaſure in uſe at *Saliſbury*,. which contains three Pints.

Thirdings, the third part of the Corn, or Grain, growing on the Ground at the Tenant's Death, due to the Lord as an Heriot, within certain Lands, belonging to the Manour of *Turfat*, in the County of *Hereford*.

Third night awn-hind, By the Laws of Saint *Edward* it was ordain'd, That if any Man lay three Nights in an Inn, he ſhould be accounted as one of the Family, and his Hoſt to be anſwerable for what Offence he ſhould commit: *For man Night Uncuth, twa Night Gueſte, third Night Awn-hind, i. e.* the firſt Night a Stranger, the ſecond Night a Gueſt, the third Night a Domeſtick.

Third-penny, the third part of Fines and Profits, ariſing from Law-Proceſſes, which in every County was heretofore allow'd to the Sheriff; the other two Parts being appointed for the King's Uſe.

Thiſtle, an Herb of which there are ſeveral kinds; as Carline-Thiſtle, Cotton-Thiſtle, Ladies-Thiſtle, &c.

Thiſtle-take, the Duty of a Half-penny heretofore paid to the Lord of the Manour of *Hulton* in the County of *Cheſter* for every Beaſt driven over the Common that was ſuffer'd to graze, or to take but a Thiſtle: And at *Fiskerton* in *Nottingham-ſhire*, there was an ancient Cuſtom of paying to the Lord a Penny for every Swine about a Year old kill'd by an Inhabitant, or Cottager; which purchace of leave to kill a Hog, was alſo termed *Thiſtle-take*.

Thlaſpi, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd Shepherd's Purſe, Country-Muſtard, or wild Seen.

Thlipſis,, a ſqueezing, or cruſhing; alſo Affliction, or Trouble: In *Anatomy*, a preſſing together of the Veſſels of a Humane Body.

Thokes, (old Word) Fiſh with broken Bellies.

Tholus, (*Gr.* in *Architect.*) the Roof of a Temple, or Church, the Center, Scutcheon, or Knot in the midſt of an arched Roof; the Lantern, or Cupolo of a Publick Hall.

Tholus Diocletis, a ſort of Bandage us'd by Surgeons.

Thomas, the Name of one of the Twelve Apoſtles, ſignifying Deep in *Hebrew*, or as ſome ſay *Twin*, and often taken for a Chriſtian Name of Men.

St. **Thomas's Hoſpital,**, a noted Hoſpital in the Borough of *Southwark*, founded by K. *Edward* VI. and lately rebuilt with greater Advantage for the Poor People that are there Yearly Cured and Relieved.

Thor, a certain Idol of great Eſteem among the ancient *Saxons* and *Teutonicks*, thought to be the Same with *Jupiter*, or the God of Thunder: Whence the Day commonly call'd *Thurſday* and *Thorſday* by the *Danes* and *Swedes*, took Name; as having been Set a-part for his peculiar Service.

Thora, a kind of Wolf-bane; an Herb.

Thoracica, (*Gr.*) Medicines proper for Diſeaſes of the Breaſt.

Thoracica Inferior, (in *Anat.*) a branch of the Subclavian Vein, which ſpreads it ſelf on the Sides of the Breaſt by ſeveral Branches that communicate with thoſe of the *Azygos* under the Muſcles of the Breaſt.

Thoracica Superior, is likewiſe a branch of the Subclavian Vein, which ariſing from the *Baſilica*, paſſes to the Paps and Muſcles of the Breaſt.

Thoracicus Ductus. See *Ductus Thoracicus*.

Thoral Line, (in *Palmeſtry*) a certain Mark in the Hand otherwiſe call'd the *Menſal Line*, or the Line of *Venus*.

Thorax or **Medius Venter,** the Cheſt, all that Cavity or hollow Space, which is bounded above by the Neck-bones, below by the Diaphragm, or Midriff, before by the Breaſt-bone, behind by the Back-bone, and on the Sides by the Ribbs: It is of an Oval Figure cover'd on the in-ſide with a Membrane, or Skin call'd *Pleura*, and contains the Heart and Lungs.

Thore. See *Torus*.

Thorexis, the drinking of a generous Wine, which warms and cheriſhes the Breaſt.

Thorough-Toll, a certain Duty heretofore paid to the Earls of *Richmond* by the Inhabitants of a Place call'd *Bowgh* in *York*-ſhire.

Thorough-Wax, an Herb that is ſomewhat bitter in Taſte, of a binding Quality, and good againſt Ruptures.

Thorp, an ancient *Saxon* Name for a Village, or Country-Town.

Thos, (*Gr.*) a *Lynx*, a Creature reſembling a Wolf, but ſpotted like a Leopard; alſo a kind of Wolf that has a rough Coat in Winter, and is bare in Summer.

Thoughts. See *Thaughts*.

Thowls, thoſe ſmall Wooden Pins in the Gunnel of a Boat, between which the Rowers put their Oars or Sculls when they row.

Thracklat, a Term us'd by ſome Chymiſts for the Metal which is yet in the Mine.

Thraſcias, (*Gr.*) the North-weſt Wind ſo call'd by the Ancients, becauſe it blows from the Country of *Thrace*.

Thraſonical, inſolently boaſting, full of Oſtentation; from *Thraſo*, a notorious Braggadochio in *Terence*'s Comedies.

Thrave a certain quantity of Corn, that contains four Shocks, every Shock conſiſting of ſix Sheaves.

To **Threap** or **Threap down,** (North-Country Word) to affirm poſitively, to perſiſt in a thing obſtinately.

Three-legged Staff, an Inſtrument conſiſting of wooden Legs, made with Joynts to ſhut all together, and to take off in the middle for the greater convenience of Carriage; on the top of which is uſually faſten'd a Ball and Socket to ſupport and adjuſt Inſtruments for Aſtronomy, Surveying, &c.

Threnodia, (*Gr.*) a mournful, or funeral Song; the *Greek* Title of the Book of Lamentations of the Prophet *Jeremiah*.

Threſher, one that threſhes, or beats Corn, &c. Alſo a Fiſh with a broad and thick tail, that ſerves to beat the Head of a Whale, to which it is a mortal Enemy.

Thridax, (*Gr.*) the Herb Lettice. *Thridax agria*, Sparrow-Hawks Herb, or Hawk-weed.

Thridborough or **Thirdborough,** a Word us'd in ſome old Statutes for a Head-borough, or Conſtable.

Thrift, Savingneſs, or Sparingneſs; alſo a ſort of Herb.

To **Thrill,** to drill, or bore.

Thrilled or **Thirled,** (*Sax.*) killed.

Thrimſa, an old *German* Coin, valued at the third part of a Shilling, or Four Pence.

Thrips, (*Gr.*) a little Worm, breeding in Timber; a Moth.

Thrithing or **Triding,** (*Sax.*) the third part of a County, or Shire, containing three, or more Hundreds, or Wapentakes; ſuch ſorts of Diviſions are the *Laths* in *Kent*, the Rapes in *Suſſex*, and the *Ridings* in *Yorkſhire*.

Thrithing, is alſo taken for a Court held within that Circuit, which was the ſame with our Court-Leet.

Thrithing-Reve, the Governour of a Thrithing, before whom all Cauſes us'd to be brought, that could not be determined in the Wapentakes or Hundreds.

To **Thrive**, to grow, or encreaſe mightily, to be in a good State or Condition, to become rich or proſperous.

Throat-wort, an Herb ſo call'd, as being good againſt Ulcers in the Mouth and Throat.

To **Throb**, to beat, pant, or ake, as the Heart ſometimes does.

Thromboſis, (*Gr.*) a congealing, or clotting together of any thing.

Thrombus, a Lump, Clot, or Cluſter of any thing, as of congealed Bloud, curdled Milk, *&c.* Among Surgeons a ſmall Swelling that ariſes after the Operation of Bloud-letting, when the Orifice is made too ſmall, or larger than the Capaciouſneſs of the Veſſels will admit.

Throne, a Chair of State plac'd in a part of a Room, raiſed two or three Steps from the Ground; which is richly adorn'd, and cover'd with a Canopy for Kings and Princes to ſit at certain times of Publick Solemnity: In a Figurative Senſe, it ſignifies the Supreme Command, or Soveraign Power of Princes; as *He ſettled his Throne.* **Thrones** is alſo taken for the third of the Nine Orders or Ranks of Angels.

Throſter or **Throwſter**, one that throws, twiſts, or winds Silk or Thread.

Thruſh, a Singing-Bird; alſo a Diſeaſe in the Mouth, eſpecially of young Children.

Wind-Thruſh, a Bird ſo call'd, becauſe it comes in high Winds into *England*, in the beginning of Winter.

Thryallis, (*Gr.*) a ſort of Mullein, or Roſe-Campion; an Herb.

Thumbs-breadth, the ſame as an Inch in Meaſure.

Thummim, See **Urim.**

Thunnus, (*Gr.*) the Fiſh call'd a Tunny.

Thuribulum, a Cenſer, or Smoaking-Pot, to burn Incence in; which in ſome old Records is expreſs'd *Turribulum.*

Thuriferous, bearing, or bringing forth Frankincence.

Thurſday, the fifth Day of the Week, ſo nam'd from the Idol *Thor*; which See.

Thus or **Tus**, (*Lat.*) Frankincenſe, Incenſe.

Thya, (*Gr.*) a kind of wild Cypreſs-Tree, whoſe Wood is very ſweet and laſting; the Life-Tree.

Thyites, a ſort of hard Stone, of which Mortars were anciently made.

Thymallus, a Fiſh of the Trout-kind, that ſmells like the Herb Thyme.

Thymbra, the Herb Savoury.

Thymelæa, a ſort of wild Olive; alſo a Shrub call'd Spurge-flax.

Thymiama, Incenſe, Perfume; a Sweet-Gum.

Thymick Vein, (in *Anat.*) a Branch of the Subclavicular Vein.

Thymion or **Thymium**, a kind of Wart, ragged at Top, like a Thyme-leaf, or as ſome ſay, coloured like Thyme-flowers.

Thymites, Wine made of Thyme.

Thymus, (in *Anat.*) a Conglobate Glandule, or Kernel in the Throat, that ſticks to the upper part of the *Mediaſtinum*, and lies between the Diviſions of the Subclavian Veins and Arteries: It is whitiſh, ſoft, and ſpungy, and larger in Children and Women than in Men.

Thymus or **Thymum**, the Herb Thyme or Time.

Thynnus or **Thunnus**, the Tunny, a Sea-Fiſh.

Thyroarytænoides, (in *Anat.*) a Pair of large Muſcles, that ariſe from the Cartilage, or Griſtle, call'd *Scutiformis*, and ſtretch themſelves forward to the Sides of the *Arytenoides*-Muſcle; their Uſe being to draw together, and cloſe the opening of the *Larynx.*

Thyroideæ Glandulæ, are two Glandules of a clammy ſolid Subſtance, wonderfully beautify'd with Veſſels of all Sorts, and hard Membranes: They reſemble a Hen's Egg in ſhape and bigneſs, and are ſeated at the lower part of the *Larynx*, at the Sides of the Scutiform, or Shield-like Cartilage: Theſe Glandules ſeparate a Liquor for moiſtening the Wind-Pipe, whereby the Voice is render'd firm, ſmooth, and ſweet; they alſo contribute to the roundneſs of the Neck, by their filling up the empty Spaces about the *Larynx.*

Thyroides, a Cartilage, or Griſtle of the *Larynx*, or Wind-Pipe, otherwiſe call'd *Scutiformis*: Some alſo give this Name to the Hole of the *Os Pubis*, or Share-bone.

Thyrſus, (among *Herbaliſts*) the upright and tapering Stem, or Stalk of a Plant: It is alſo often us'd for *Spica*, *i. e.* an Ear, or blade of Corn.

Tiara, (*Gr.*) a high ſharp-pointed Cap, heretofore worn by Soveraign Princes, and thoſe of the Royal Bloud, among the ancient *Perſians*; a Turban, or Shaſh: Alſo the Pope's Triple Crown.

Tibia, (*Lat.*) a Pipe, Flute, or Flagelet; a Muſical Inſtrument: In *Anatomy*, the Leg, or Part betwixt the Knee and the Ancle, conſiſting of two Bones, one outward, nam'd *Focile minus*, another inward and larger, which has uſurp'd the Name of the whole, and is termed *Tibia*, but others call it *Focile Majus*, and *Canna Major.*

Tibialis Anticus, a Muſcle of the *Tarſus*, ſo call'd from its Situation on the Fore-part of the *Tibia*: It ariſes from the lower part of the upper Appendage of that Bone, and has its Inſertion to the inſide of the *Os Cuneiforme Majus*, that bears up the *Os metatarſi Pollicis*: It pulls the Foot upwards, and directly forwards.

Tibialis Poſticus, a Muſcle of the Foot, which is ſeated on the back part of the *Tibia*, and otherwiſe call'd *Muſculus Nauticus*, becauſe Sea-men chiefly uſe it in climbing up the Maſts of their Ships: It takes riſe from the upper and back part of the *Fibula*, as alſo from the Ligament contain'd between the ſaid Bone and the *Tibia*, and is inſerted to the *Os Naviculare*, inwards and ſide-ways; ſo as to draw the Foot upwards and inwards.

Tick, a ſmall blackiſh Inſect; alſo a Diſeaſe in Horſes.

Tiching, a ſetting up of Turves to dry, that they may burn the better; a Term us'd by the Husband-men of the Weſtern Parts of *England*, when they are about to till the Ground by Burn-beating.

Tickle. See *Grope.*

Tide, the Ebbing or Flowing of the Sea, the former of which the Sea-men call *Tide of Ebb*, and *the* latter *Tide of Floud.*

Leeward and Windward Tides. See *Leeward and Windward.*

It is ſaid **To flow Tide and half Tide**, when the Tide runs three Hours, which is four Points of the Compaſs in the *Offing*, or open Sea, longer than it does by the Shore; where, by longer, is not meant more Hours (for it always Ebbs and Flows ſix Hours) but that if it be high Water a-ſhore at Twelve a Clock, 'twill not be ſo in the *Offing* till Three, which is the bound and time for the running of a half Tide. If it Ebbs and Flows more, the ſaying is, *It runs half Tide and half Quarter*, that is five Points.

When the Mariners are to go into a Harbour over a Bar, *i. e.* a Rock, or over a Shelf, they ſay, *They'll bring their Tide with them*; *i. e.* they'll come in with the Flood, that ſo they may ſafely get over ſuch Bar, or Sand.

To **Tide it over or up**, is to go over to a Place, with the Tide of Ebb, or Flood, then to ſtay at Anchor all the time the contrary Tide laſts, and afterwards to ſet in again upon the return of the ſame Tide.

A **Tide-Gate**, is when the Tide runs ſtrong.

Tides-Men, certain Officers that belong to the Cuſtom-Houſe, and are appointed to watch or attend upon Ships, till the Cuſtom of the Fraight be paid: Theſe Officers are ſo call'd, becauſe they go on board the Veſſels, at their Arrival in the Mouth of the River-*Thames*, and come up with the Tide.

Tidy, handy, neat, cleanly; as *A tidy Servant*.

Tierce, (*Fr.*) one of the Canonical Hours in the *Roman* Church; *i. e.* Eight a Clock Prayers in Summer, and Ten in Winter: Alſo a ſequence of Cards of the ſame Colour, at the Game of Picket; alſo a Thruſt in Fencing.

Tierce or **Terce**, a liquid Meaſure, containing Forty two Gallons.

Tierce or **A Third**, (in *Muſick*) is a certain diviſion of the Monochord, in which if the Terms be as 5 to 4, 'tis call'd a *Tierce Major*, or a *Diton*; but if they be as 6 to 5, then 'tis ſtyl'd a *Tierce Minor*, or *Demi-Diton*.

Tiercel or **Tercel**, a Male Hawk, ſo call'd becauſe it is a third part leſs than the Female in bigneſs and Strength.

Tiercet, a Song conſiſting of triple Stanza's, or a Staff of three Verſes.

Ties, (in a Ship) are thoſe Ropes by which the Yards hang, and that carry them up, when the Halliards are ſtrained.

Tiffany, a ſort of light Stuff.

Tiger, a fierce wild Beaſt having a ſpotted Skin; and being otherwiſe ſhap'd and armed like a Cat, but of a much larger Size: It is alſo figuratively taken for a cruel fierce Man.

Tigh or **Teage**, (in old Records) a Cloſe or Incloſure, a Croft: In *Kent* the Word *Tigh* is ſtill us'd in the ſame Senſe.

Tight, See *Tite*.

Tigillum, (*Lat.*) a little Rafter, or Beam: Alſo a Crucible or, Melting-pot us'd by Chymiſts.

Tigreſs, a Female, or She Tiger; a ranting Woman, a cruel Miſtreſs.

Tike, (Country-Word) a ſmall Bullock, or Heifer; alſo a kind of Worm.

Tilia, (*Lat.*) the Linden, or Teil-tree.

Tillage, the tilling, or ploughing of Land; Huſbandry.

Tiller, (among Sea-men) a ſtrong piece of Wood faſten'd to a Ship's Rudder; alſo that which ſerves for a Helm in a Boat.

Tiller or **Tillar**, (in *Huſbandry*) a ſmall Tree left to grow till it be fellable.

Tilt, a Cloth, or Tent that covers a Boat, to keep off Rain, *&c.*

Tilt-Boat, a cover'd Boat, ſuch as thoſe that go and return with the Tide, to convey Paſſengers between *London* and *Graveſend*.

Tilts, a kind of Exerciſe, when two armed Perſons on Horſe-back, run one againſt another with Lances, or Spears.

To **Tilt**, to run at Tilts, to fence or thruſt with Swords, or Foils; alſo to ſet a Veſſel ſtooping, when the Liquor in it begins to be low.

Tilth, the tilling, manuring, or improving of Land.

Timariots, (among the *Turks*) Soldiers that have a certain Portion of Conquer'd Lands allow'd them for Term of Life, to ſerve on Horſe-back as often and as long as they ſhall be required, and to find Arms at their own proper Coſt: This Portion is call'd *Timara*, from whence their Name is deriv'd, and it is thought equivalent to a Hundred Pounds Yearly Revenue amongſt us.

Timber, Wood for Building: *A Timber of Skins* or *Furrs*, is Forty in Number.

Timbers of Ermin, (in *Heraldry*) the rows or ranks of Ermin in Noble-mens Robes.

Riſing-Timbers in a Ship. See *Riſing*.

To **Timber**, (in *Falconry*) to neſtle, or make a Neſt; as Birds of Prey do.

Timbre or **Timmer**, a Term us'd among Heralds, for the Creſt, which in any Atchievement ſtands on top of the Helmet.

Timbrel, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument, which ſome call a *Taber*.

Time, is a certain Meaſure depending on the Motion of the Luminaries; as the Sun, Moon and Stars, by which the Diſtance and Continuance of things is meaſured: And it is either *Aſtronomical*, which is ſimply taken from the motion of the Stars; or *Civil*, which is the ſame ſort of Time apply'd to common Uſes.

Again, **Aſtronomical, Mathematical**, or **Abſolute Time**, flows equably in it ſelf without Relation to any outward Thing, and is otherwiſe termed Duration: But *Relative*, *Apparent*, or *Vulgar Time*, is the ſenſible and outward Meaſure of any Duration or Continuance eſtimated by Motion; and this is commonly us'd inſtead of true Time.

In *Muſick*, **Time** is that quantity or length, by which every particular Note has its due Meaſure appointed, without making it either longer or ſhorter than it ought to be; and it is twofold, *viz.* Duple or Common, and Triple.

Duple or **Semi-breve Time**, generally call'd *Common*, becauſe moſt us'd; is when all the Notes are encreaſed by two; as 2 *Longs* make a *Large*, 2 *Breves* a *Long*, 2 *Semi-breves* a *Breve*, 2 *Minims* a *Semi-breve*, 2 *Crotchets* a *Minim*, 2 *Quavers* a *Crotchet*, 2 *Semi-quavers* a *Quaver*, and 2 *Demi-Semi-quavers* a *Semi-quaver*: This kind of Time is uſual in Anthems, Almains, Pavans, Fantaſies, *&c.*

Triple Time, is that in which the Meaſure is counted by Threes; as one *Semi-breve* is equivalent to three *Minims*, one *Minim* to three *Crotchets*, &c. So that this ſwifter Time, or Meaſure is proper for Airy Songs and light Leſſons; as *Courants*, *Jiggs*, *Sarabands*, &c.

To theſe ſorts of Time may be added **Seſquialter Proportion**, which ſignifies a Triple Meaſure of three Notes to two ſuch like Notes of the Common Time.

Time-Note. See *Meaſure-Note*.

Timidity, (*Lat.*) Timorouſneſs, Fearfulneſs, Baſhfulneſs.

Timorous, fearful, baſhful.

Timotheus or **Timothy**, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying in *Greek*, an Honourer of God.

Tin, a Metal that comes near Silver in Colour, but differs very much in the figure of its Pores, as alſo in its Solidity and Weight.

Tin-Glaſs, a Metallick Matter white, ſmooth and like Tin; but hard, ſharp, brittle, and diſpoſed into *Facets*, or ſhining Scales, as it were pieces of Glaſs; whence it has its Name.

Tinca, (*Lat*) the Tench, a Freſh-water Fiſh.

Tincar, (*Arab.*) a ſort of Nitre, or Salt-peter, ſo call'd from its being dug out of the Earth.

Tincel or **Tinſel**, a kind of glittering Stuff, or Cloth made of Silk and Copper.

Tincker-men, thoſe Fiſher-men that us'd to deſtroy the young Fry in the River *Thames*, by Nets and unlawful Engines, till ſuppreſs'd by the Mayor and Citizens of *London*.

Tinct or **Teint**, (*Lat.*) a Colouring.

Tincture, a Colour, Stain, or Die; a ſmattering or imperfect Knowledge of any Art, or Science.

Among Heralds, the Colours in an Eſcutcheon, or Coat of Arms are call'd Tinctures. In *Chymiſtry*, *Tincture* ſignifies the moſt fine and ſubtil Parts of a Mixt Body drawn out in Spirit of Wine, or ſome ſuch proper *Menſtruum*, or diſſolving Liquor.

Tincture of the Moon, is a Diſſolution of ſome of the more rarify'd parts of Silver, made in Spirit of Wine and whetted by *Alkali*-Salts.

Tinctured, that has a Tincture; as *He is tinctured with that Opinion.*

† To **Tind**, to light; as *To tind a Candle.*

Tine, a Country-Word for the grain of a Fork.

To **Tine an Egg**, (among the Curious) is to dreſs it.

Tinea, (*Lat.*) the Moth, an Inſect that eats Clothes: Alſo a cruſty ſtinking Ulcer in the Head, which gnaws and conſumes the Skin.

Tinearea, Moth-wort, or Gold-flower; an Herb.

Tineman or **Tienman**, a petty Foreſt-Officer in old Times, who took care of Vert and Veniſon in the Night, and had other ſervile Employments.

Tinettum, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) Trouſe, Bruſh-wood for Fencing and Hedging; which ſort of Under-wood, cut at length and not faggotted up, is ſtill call'd *Teenet* in *Kent*.

Tinewald, the Parliament, or Yearly Meeting of the States in the *Iſle of Man*.

Tinged, (*Lat.*) coloured, or died lightly.

Tinkar, a Chymical Word for *Borax*, or Gold-ſolder.

Tinnitus Aurium, (*Lat.*) a buzzing, or tingling in the Ears, which proceeds from a ſtoppage, or ſomething that pricks the Part, ſo that the Air ſhut up is continually moved by the beating of the Arteries, and the Drum of the Ear is lightly ſtruck; whence ſuch a Noiſe ariſes.

Tinnunculus, the Wind-vanner, or Keſtrel, a kind of Hawk: It is alſo written *Tintinnunculus* and *Triſtunculus*.

Tinpenny, a cuſtomary Duty heretofore paid to the Tithing-man, by the ſeveral *Friburghs* or Diviſions of his Precinct; as *Tedinpenny* ſignify'd the Money paid the Sheriff by the ſeveral *Tithings*.

Tintamar, (*Fr.*) a confuſed Noiſe, a hideous Out-cry, the jangling of Bells, &c.

Tip, the end, or utmoſt point of any Thing.

Tip-ſtaff, one of the Wardens of the Fleet's Men, who comes to the Queen's Courts with a painted Staff, for the taking into Cuſtody thoſe that are there committed, and to attend ſuch Priſoners as go at large by Licence: Alſo certain Officers that wait on the Judges, bearing a Rod tipt with Silver, and take into their Charge all Priſoners committed, or turned over at the Judges Chambers.

Tippet, a kind of Kerchief for Womens Necks; alſo a long Scarf which Doctors of Divinity and Noble-mens Chaplains wear over their Gowns.

To **Tipple**, to drink hard.

Tipſy, that is a little in Drink, fuddled.

Tipula, (*Lat.*) a Water-ſpider with ſix Feet, that runs on the top of the Water without ſinking.

Tire, the Ornament or Dreſs of Womens Heads; alſo the Iron-band of a Cart-wheel.

Tire or **Teer of Ordinance**, (as the Sea-men pronounce it) a ſet of great Guns on both Sides of a Ship, lying in a Rank from one end to the other, either above upon Deck, or below; the former of which are call'd the *Upper Tire of Guns*, and the latter the *Lower-Tire*: Some Ships alſo have the Fore and Half Decks furniſh'd with Guns, each making *half a Tire*.

To **Tire**, to dreſs; to weary, to be or grow weary.

Tiring, (in *Falconry*) is a giving the Hawk a Leg or Pinion of a Pullet, or Pigeon to pluck at.

Tirwhit, a Bird otherwiſe call'd a Lapwing.

Tiſſical, troubled with the Tiſſick, purſy, ſhort-winded.

Tiſſick, an Ulceration of the Lungs, accompany'd with an Hectick Feaver, and cauſing a Conſumption of the whole Body. See *Phthiſis*.

Tiſſue or **Cloth of Tiſſue**, (*Fr.*) rich Stuff made of Silk and Silver, or Silk and Gold-thread, woven together.

Tit or **Titmouſe**, a little Bird.

Tite, (among Sea-men) a Ship is ſaid *To be tite or tight*, when ſhe is ſo ſtanch as to let in but very little Water; and this is known by the Smell of it, when pumpt out; for if but little Water be let in, it will always ſtink, otherwiſe not.

Tithable, that may be tithed, or is liable to yield Tithes.

Tithe, the tenth Part of any thing; but chiefly taken for that Revenue which in every Country-Pariſh is allowed to the Parſon for his Maintenance; being a tenth Part of the Fruits of the Earth, &c. Theſe Tithes are of ſeveral ſorts, *viz. Predial*, *Perſonal* and *Mixt*; which See under thoſe Articles.

To **Tithe**, to take the tenth Part.

Tithing, (among our *Saxon* Anceſtours) a Company of Ten Men, with their Families joyned together in a Society, and all bound to the King for the peaceable Behaviour of each other.

Tithing-man, was the Chief or Principal Perſon of ſuch a Company, but is now taken in ſome Places for a Conſtable; the old Way of Tithing being long ſince left off. See *Head-borough*.

Tithing-penny, a Cuſtomary Duty paid to the Sheriffs by the ſeveral Tithings: It was alſo call'd *Teding-penny*, *Thething-penny*, and *Tithe-penny*.

Tithymalus or **Tithymallus**, (*Gr.*) an Herb call'd Sea-lettice, Wolfs-milk, or Milk-thiſtle.

Titillation, (*Lat.*) a Tickling, a pleaſant Itch; that Senſation, or Feeling, which one has in any part of the Body, when tickled.

Titinylk, a Word us'd in ſome old Writings, for a Tale-bearer.

Title, the Inſcription of a Book, or Act: Alſo an Addition or Mark of Honour given to Perſons according to their Rank, or Quality: Alſo Right, Claim; a juſt Cauſe for poſſeſſing, or enjoying any thing: In a Law-ſenſe, it is ſometimes taken for the means whereby a Man comes to an Eſtate; as *His Title is by Fine, or Feoffment*: Alſo Writings, or Records to prove one's Right.

Title of Entry, is when one poſſeſſed of Land, makes a Feoffment, or Donation of it upon a certain Condition, and the Condition is broken; after which the Feoffor has Title to enter into the Land, and recover the Free-hold.

Tits, a Country-word, for ſmall Cattel.

To **Titter**, to giggle, or laugh wantonly.

† **Titubation**, (*Lat.*) a ſtaggering, or ſtumbling.

Titular, that bears a Title only; as *A titular Biſhop, a titular Office*, &c.

Tmeſis, (*Gr.* a Cutting) a Grammatical Figure, in which a compound Word is as it were cut aſunder, and divided into two Parts, by ſome other Word that is put in between; as *Septem ſubjecta trioni*, for *Subjecta ſeptemtrioni*. Virg.

Toads-Flax or **Flix-Weed**, a kind of Herb.

Tobacco, a well known Plant, the ſmoak of which taken in Pipes is generally in much Requeſt; as being powerful to ſtop Rheums, to diſpoſe to Reſt, to take off Wearineſs, &c. Its Name is ſaid to be taken from *Tobago*, one of the *Caribbee*-Iſlands in *America*, from whence it was firſt brought into *England*, by Sir *Francis Drake*'s Mariners, *A. D.* 1585.

Tobacconiſt, one that ſells, or deals in Tobacco.

Tobiah or **Tobias**, (*Heb.* the goodneſs of the Lord) the Name of ſeveral Perſons mention'd in the Old Teſtament, particularly in *Ezra* and *Nehemiah*; as alſo in the *Apocrypha*: Whence it is ſometimes made uſe of as a Chriſtian Name of Men.

Tobit, (of the ſame Signification) a Perſon, whoſe Hiſtory is contain'd in that Apocryphal Book, which bears his Name.

Tockawaugh, a wholeſome and ſavoury Root, peculiar to the Countries of *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

Tod of Wooll, the quantity of 28 Pounds, or 2 Stone.

Toft, (Law-Word) a Meſſuage, or Houſe, or rather the Place where a Meſſuage once ſtood, that is fallen or pulled down; alſo a Grove of Trees.

Toft-man, the Owner of a Toft.

Toga, (*Lat.* among the *Romans*) a great woollen Mantle without Sleeves, of divers Colours, ſet off with various Ornaments; which was worn both by Men and Women.

Toil, weariſome Labour, exceſſive Pains.

Toiles, (*Fr.*) Snares, or Nets ſet by Huntſmen for the catching of Wild Beaſts.

Toilet, a kind of Table-cloth, or Carpet, made of fine Linnen, Sattin, Velvet, or Tiſſue, ſpread upon a Table in a Bed-Chamber, where Perſons of Quality dreſs themſelves; a Dreſſing-cloth.

Toiſe, a Meaſure containing ſix Foot in length; a Fathom.

Toiſon d'Or, a Term us'd in *Heraldry* for a Golden-Fleece, which is ſometimes born in a Coat of Arms.

Tolerable, (*Lat.*) that may be indured or born with, ſufferable; alſo indifferent, paſſable.

To **Tolerate,** to ſuffer, to bear with, to wink at.

Toleration, tolerating, ſuffering or allowing of.

Toll or **Tholl,** (in *Common Law*) is either 1. a Liberty to buy and ſell within the Bounds of a Manour; or 2. a Tribute or Cuſtom paid for Paſſage, *&c.*

To **Toll,** to ring a Bell after a particular manner: In a Law-ſenſe, to bar, defeat, or take away; as *To toll the Entry, i. e.* to deny, or take away the Right of Entry.

Toll-Booth, a Cuſtom-houſe, or Place where Toll is paid: Alſo the Name of the chief Priſon of *Edenborough* in *Scotland*.

Toll-Corn, Corn taken for Toll, at grinding in a Mill.

Toll-Hop, a Toll-diſh, or ſmall Meaſure, by which Toll was taken for Corn ſold in an open Market.

Toll-through, Money paid for Paſſage in or thro' ſome High-ways, Ferries, Bridges, *&c.*

Toll-traverſe, an Acknowledgment given for paſſing thro' a private Man's Ground.

Toll-Tray, Toll taken by the Tray, or Diſh.

Toll-Turn, a Toll paid at the return of Cattel from Fairs, or Markets; though they were not ſold.

Tolſaſter or **Tolſeſter,** Exciſe, or Tribute heretofore paid to the Lord of a Manour, by the Servile Tenant, for Liberty to brew and ſell Ale.

Tolſey, a kind of Exchange or Place, where Merchants meet; as *The Tolſey at Briſtol.*

Tolt, a Writ whereby a Cauſe depending in a Court Baron is removed to the County-Court; ſo call'd becauſe it does *Tollere loquelam, i. e.* take away the Imparlance, or Suit from one Court to another.

Tolta, (old *Latin* Law-word) Extortion, Rapine, Wrong; any thing exacted, or impoſed, contrary to Right and Juſtice.

Toman, a kind of *Perſian Coin.*

Tomentum, Shear-wooll, Flocks, ſuch as are us'd in the ſtuffing of Bed-Ticks, Cuſhions, *&c.* Among Herbaliſts, it is taken for a ſoft downy Subſtance that grows on the tops of ſome Plants; which therefore take Name from thence; as *Carduus tomentoſus, Gramen tomentoſum, &c.*

Tome, (*Gr.*) a ſeparate Part, or diſtinct Volume of a large Book.

Tometica, Medicines which opening the Pores of the Body with their ſharp Particles, cut the thick and ſlimy Humours: They are otherwiſe termed *Incidentia* and *Attenuantia*.

Tomici Dentes, (*i. e.* cutting Teeth) the Fore-teeth, ſo call'd by ſome Anatomical Writers.

Tomin, (among *Jewellers*) a certain Weight of about three Carrats.

Tominejo, the *American* Humming-Bird.

Tomkin, (in *Gunnery*) a round piece of Wood, put into the Mouth of a great Gun, and cover'd with Tallow.

Tomotocia, (*Gr.*) the ſame as *Hyſterotomotocia*; which See.

Tondino, a Term in *Architecture*. See *Aſtragal*.

Tone, (*Gr.*) the ſound of the Voice, high or low, mean, deep or ſhrill: In *Muſick*, a certain Degree of raiſing or ſinking the Voice: It is commonly defin'd to be the ſixth part of an *Octave*; in which Senſe the *Octave* is ſaid, To be compoſed of five Tones, and two Semi-tones: A *Tone*, or whole Note is alſo divided into nine ſmall Parts call'd *Comma's*, five of which are appropriated to the greater Semi-tone, and four to the leſſer.

Tonica, Medicines which being outwardly aplied to, or rubbed into the Limbs, ſtrengthen the Nerves and Tendons.

Tonnage or **Tunnage,** a Cuſtom, or Duty paid to the Queen, for Merchandize carry'd out, or brought home in Ships, according to a certain Rate upon every Tun. The Duties of *Tonnage* and *Poundage* were firſt ſettled in the 45th Year of K. *Edward* III.

Tonnetight, (in ancient *Deeds*) the quantity of a Tun in a Ship's Fraight, or Bulk, for which Tonnage was paid to the King.

Tonſillæ, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) two Glands or Kernels commonly call'd the Almonds of the Ears; which are ſeated at the Root of the Tongue, on each Side the *Uvula*: Alſo an Inflammation about the Jaws; the Mumps, the Glanders. See *Pariſthmia*.

Tooth. See *Dens*.

Tooth-Wort, a kind of Herb.

Tooth-wreſt, an Inſtrument to draw, or pull out Teeth.

Toothing, (among *Maſons*) a Corner-ſtone left for more Building.

Top, Height, the uppermoſt end of a thing: Among Sea-men, *Tops* are taken for thoſe round Frames of Board, that lye upon the Croſs-trees, near the Heads of the Maſts, where they get up to furle, or looſe the Top-ſails, *&c.*

To **Top the Sail-yards,** is to make them hang even.

Top-Armours, are a kind of Clothes, *&c.* ſet about the Round-tops of the Maſts; the ſame as the Fights or Waſte-Cloaths in the Cage-work, or Rails of the Ship: They ſerve not only for Ornament and Shew, but alſo cover ſuch Men, in a Fight as are there plac'd to throw Stink-pots, Fire-works, *&c.* and to fire ſmall Shot down on the Enemy.

Top-Gallant-Maſts, (in a Ship) are ſmall Maſts fixed to the Heads of the Main, and Fore-top-Maſts, on the top of which the Flag-ſtaves are ſet up for the Colours, Flags, Pendants, *&c.*

Top-Maſts, certain Maſts which are made faſt and ſettled to all the Maſts a-loft: *viz.* to the Main-Maſt, Miſſen-Maſt, Fore-Maſt and Bolt-Sprit.

Top-Ropes, thoſe Ropes which the Mariners make uſe of to ſtrike the Top-Maſts of the Main and Fore-Maſts,

Toparch, *(Gr.)* the Governour, or Ruler of any Place, the Lord of a Manour; a Lord Lieutenant of a Country.

Toparchia, the Juriſdiction of a Toparch; a Lieutenancy, a Lordſhip.

Topaz, a precious Stone, of the Colour of fine Gold, the third in value next the Diamond; ſo call'd from the Iſland of *Topazius*, in the Red Sea, where they were often found. In *Heraldry*, *Topaz* is taken for the Gold-Colour in the Coats of the Nobility.

To **Tope**, to drink briskly, or luſtily.

Toph, a Word us'd by ſome Chirurgical Writers for a kind of Swelling in the Bones.

Tophet, *(Heb. i. e.* a Drum) the Name of a Valley, where the *Ammonites* us'd to Sacrifice their Children to the Idol *Moloch*, and caus'd Drums to be beat to hinder them from hearing the Cries of thoſe Innocents which they threw into the Fire. See *Moloch*.

Tophus, *(Gr.)* a Sand, or Gravel-Stone, that may be eaſily rubbed to Crums: Alſo a ſtony congealed Subſtance in any part of an Animal Body, which is alſo often termed *A Tophaceous Matter*.

Topiaria, the Art of making Arbours with Trees or Twigs cut and plaited.

Topiarius, a Gardener that orders Arbours or Bowers; or that makes divers kinds of Knots and Devices in Plants, as they grow.

Topica, Books that treat of Places of Invention in *Logick*: In the Art of *Phyſick*, Medicines apply'd outwardly to the Patient's Body, for curing his Diſeaſe.

Topical, applied to a particular Place, or Part; as *A Topical Remedy*: Alſo fetched from a Topick, or belonging to Topicks; as *A Topical Diſcourſe*, *Topical Logick*, &c.

A **Topick**, a common Place, or Head of Diſcourſe, a Subject, or Argument to be handled.

Topicks, that part of *Logick*, which treats of the Invention, or finding out of Places, or Arguments; or which draws probable Arguments from ſeveral Circumſtances of Matter of Fact.

Topinaria, the Mole, or Want, a little Creature living under Ground.

Topographical, or **Topographick**, belonging to Topography.

Topographick Charts. See *Charts Topographick*.

Topography, the Deſcription of a particular Place in any Country; as of *London*, *Paris*, &c. Alſo the Draught of ſome ſmall parcell of Land; as that of a Manour, a particular Eſtate, *&c.* or elſe ſuch as Surveyors ſet out in their Plots, for the uſe of the Proprietours.

Topping, eminent, chief, noted; as *A Topping Man*.

Topping the Lifts, (in Sea-Language) is the ſame with haling the Top-Sail Lifts; ſo that the Word of Art is, *Top a Starboard*, or *Top a Port*, *i. e.* hale upon the Starboard, or Larboard-Lift. See *Lifts*.

Tor, an old *Saxon* Word, ſignifying a Tower, Rock, or high Place; as *The Tor* of *Salisbury*, *Glaſtenbury*, &c.

Torce, *(Lat.)* a Term made uſe of by Heralds for a *Wreath*; which See.

Torch, a Staff of Deal, or other Roſiny Wood, on which Wax-Candles are ſtuck, to be lighted on ſeveral Occaſions.

Torch Royal, (among Hunters) the next Start in a Stag's Head, that grows above the *Royal*, and is otherwiſe call'd *The Surroyal*.

Torch-Weed, a kind of Herb.

Torcular, *(Lat.)* a Preſs for Wine, Oil, Cider, *&c.*

Torcular Herophili, (in *Anat.*) that place, where the four Cavities, or hollow Parts of the thick Skin of the Brain, call'd *Dura Mater*, are joyn'd together; the Brain-Tunnel.

Torcularis Vena, a Vein which goes up by the in-ſide of the Scull to the Brain.

Tordylon or **Tordylium**, *(Gr.)* the Herb Heart-Wort.

Tore. See *Torus*.

Toreutice, the Art of Turning, Chaſing, Engraving, or Imboſſing.

Tormen, *(Lat.)* the Griping of the Guts; the wringing of the Belly, as in the Wind-Colick.

Torment, violent Pain which the Body ſuffers; exceſſive Grief, or trouble of Mind.

To **Torment**, to put to great Pain, or to the Rack; to afflict, to diſquiet; to grieve, or vex; to plague, or be troubleſome to.

Tormentil, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd *Engliſh Set-foil*, which is of a binding and drying Quality; good againſt Griping of the Guts, the Plague, and other Malignant Diſeaſes.

Tormina Alvi, the Griping of the Guts, or Wind-Colick.

Tormina Hysterica, the Womb-Colick, a Diſeaſe which happens to Women of a looſe and ill habit of Body.

Tormina post Partum, the After-Pains, or Pains which Child-Bed Women ſuffer after Delivery.

Tornado, *(Span.)* a ſudden, or violent Storm of ill Weather at Sea.

Tornequet. See *Tourniquet*.

Torpedo, *(Lat.)* the Cramp-Fiſh, which benums the Hands of thoſe that touch it.

† **Torpid**, benummed, ſlow, dull, heavy.

Torquilla, the Wry-neck; a Bird.

Torra, (in old Records) a Tor, Mount, or Hill.

† **Torrefaction**, a torrifying, ſcorching, or parching.

Torrent, a ſtrong Stream, or violent Land-Floud, caus'd by Rain, or melted Snow: Whence it is Figuratively taken for great heat, or violence of Paſſion, a ſwift Stream of Eloquence, *&c.*

Torricellian Experiment, ſo call'd from its Inventor, *Torricellius*, an *Italian*, is when a Glaſs-Tube or Pipe, of about 3 Foot in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Inch Bore, being ſealed or cloſed in the Fire at one end, is at the other quite filled with Quick-Silver; afterwards being ſtopt with the Finger, it has its unſealed end thruſt down into ſome Quick-Silver contained in a Veſſel: Whereupon the Finger being remov'd from the Orifice and the Tube ſet upright, the Quick-Silver will deſcend or run out, till it remain in the Tube to the height of between 28 and 31 Inches, leaving in the top an apparent empty Space.

The Quick-Silver thus ſuſpended, or hanged up, has been found to encreaſe or leſſen its height in the Tube, accordingly as the Weather alters for dry or wet; and therefore when ſet in a Frame, with a Plate of Diviſions, to ſhew the ſeveral Degrees, 'tis call'd the *Mercurial Barometer*, or Quick-Silver Weather-Glaſs.

Torrid, burning-hot; as *The Torrid Zone*. See *Zone*.

Torrified, roaſted, dried, parched; as *Rhubarb Torrified*: It was alſo formerly the uſual Way to *Torrify* Opium, or Roaſt it againſt the Fire, before any Medicinal Preparation was made with it.

Tort, *(Fr.)* a Word us'd in Common-Law for Injury or Wrong; as *Deſ on tort Meſme*, *i. e.* in his own Wrong. 'Tis properly derived from *Tordre*, to twiſt, or wreſt, becauſe Wrong is wreſted or crooked, being contrary to that which is right and ſtraight.

Tort-feaſor, a Wrong-doer, a Treſpaſſer.

Torteaures, (in *Heraldry*) certain round Figures like Cakes or Balls, which are Gules, or of a red Colour, and by ſome called *Weſtels*.

Tortoiſe. See *Teſtudo* and *Chelone*.

Tortuous, (*Lat.*) winding, turning in and out; as *A Tortuous Figure*, *i. e.* a Figure, one part of which goes round within another.

Torturable, capable of being tortured.

Torture, Rack, exquiſite Torment or Pain.

Torus, (*Lat.*) a Bed, a Rope or Cord for a Bed, a Wreath: In Architecture, *Torus*, *Tore*, or *Thore*, is a round Member, encompaſſing the Baſe of a Pillar between the *Plinth* and the *Liſt*, which reſembles the ſhape of a great Ring, or of a round Cuſhion, ſwelling out as it were with the weight of the Pillar lying on it.

Tory, an *Iriſh* Robber, or Bog-trotter: Alſo a Nick-name given to the ſtanch Royaliſts, or High-flyers, in the Time of King *Charles* II. and *James* II.

Total, (*Lat.*) whole, entire, utter.

Total Eclipſe. See *Eclipſe*.

Total Proſtaphæreſis. See *Equation Aſtronomical*.

Totality, the Total, or whole Summ.

Totanus, (*Lat.*) the Pool-Snipe; a ſort of Water-Fowl.

Totted, a Term us'd in the Exchequer, when the foreign Oppoſer, or other Officer, has noted a good Debt to the Queen as ſuch, by writing the Word *Tot* to it.

To **Totter,** to ſhake, to ſtagger or reel.

Totteray, a cuſtomary Payment of four Pence, formerly made for every Buſhel and a half of Corn, ſold at *Maldon* in *Eſſex*: This Word ſhould be expreſs'd *Tolteray*, or *Toll-tray*.

Totum, a Whirl-bone, a kind of Die that is turned about.

Touch, feeling, a ſtroke in Painting, a witty Expreſſion, a tryal of Gold or Silver: In *Muſick*, an Organ or Harpſichord is ſaid *To have a good Touch*, when the Keys lie down, and are neither too looſe nor too ſtiff.

Touch the Wind, a Phraſe us'd at Sea, when the Steers-man at the Helm is bid to keep the Ship as near the Wind as may be.

Touch-hole, (in *Gunnery*) the hole of any Piece to give Fire to it.

Touch-Stone, a black ſhining Stone, which ſerves to try Gold and Silver.

Tovet or **Tofet,** a Meaſure of half a Buſhel or two Pecks.

Tour, (*Fr.*) Travel or Journey about a Country; as *To make the Tour of France.*

Tournament. See *Turnament*.

Tournelle, a Court for Criminal Cauſes belonging to the Parliaments of *France*.

Tourniquet, a Turn-Still: Alſo the Gripe-ſtick us'd by Surgeons in cutting off an Arm, *&c.*

Tourte, (in *Cookery*) a kind of Paſtry-work, bak'd in a Pan; a Pie.

Tout temps priſt & uncore eſt, (*i. e.* that is always ready, and is ſo at this preſent) a kind of Plea, by way of Excuſe or Defence, for one that is ſued for any Debt or Duty belonging to the Plaintiff.

Tow, the hard, or the courſe Part of Hemp and Flax.

To **Tow,** to hale a Ship or Barge along the Water, with Ropes drawn by Men or Beaſts on Land; or elſe by means of another Veſſel, or of ſome Engine: Alſo among Sea-men whatever is drawn after a Ship or Boat, with Ropes, *&c.* is ſaid *To be towed after her*, or *To be in her Tow*.

Towage, the Act of towing or drawing after ſuch a manner: Alſo that Money, or other Recompence, which is given by Barge-men, to the Owner of the Ground next a River, where they tow a Barge or other Veſſel.

Tower, a Caſtle, a Citadel or Fort.

The **Tower of** London, is not only a ſtrong Fort, but alſo a Noble Palace, in which our Kings with their Court have ſometimes Lodged, and a Royal Arſenal: Where are Arms and Ammunition for 60000 Men; the Treaſury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the *Engliſh* Crown; the general Mint for Coining Gold and Silver; the great Archive or Place for keeping the ancient Records of the Courts of *Weſtminſter*, and the chief Priſon for Confinement of Perſons of Quality that are Criminals in Matters of State.

Hollow Tower, (in *Fortif.*) a Rounding made of the remainder of two *Briſures*, to joyn the *Courtin* to the *Orillon*; where the Small-Shot are plac'd that they may not be too much expos'd to the Enemies View.

Town, a large ſpace of Ground, on which Houſes are built, inhabited by Men, and encompaſs'd with Walls.

Town-Major. See *Major*.

Townſhip. See *Rhandix*.

Towrus, (among Hunters) a Roe-Buck, eager for Copulation, is ſaid *To go to his Towrus*.

To **Towz,** to tug or pull about; to tumble, ruffle, or rumple.

To **Towz** or **Toze Wooll,** is to Card or dreſs it.

Toxica, (*Gr.*) poiſonous Drugs, with which Barbarians uſe to anoint their Arrows.

Topliardus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Weather-Sheep or Ram.

Tozy, ſoft like Wooll.

Trabeation, (*Lat.* in *Architect.*) the ſame as *Entablature*; *viz.* the Projecture on the top of the Walls of Buildings, which ſupports the Timber-work of the Roof.

Trabs, a Beam of a Houſe, any great piece of Timber; alſo a Meteor or Impreſſion in the Air like a Beam.

Trace, (among *Hunters*) the Foot-print of wild Beaſts.

To **Trace,** to follow by the Footing, to diſcover or find out by the Foot-ſteps; to make the Draught of a Building or Fortification upon Paper, *&c.*

Traces, the Tracks of ravenous Beaſts; as Wolves, wild Boars, *&c.* alſo the Harneſs of Draught-horſes.

Trachea, (*Gr.*) the Weaſand or Wind-Pipe, that conveys Air to the Lungs.

Trachelagra, the Gout in the Neck.

Trachelium, the Herb Throat-wort, which is of a binding and drying Quality, good for Ulcers and Inflammations of the Mouth.

Trachina, the Banſtickle; a Fiſh.

Trachomia, a ſcab or roughneſs of the inner part of the Eye-lid.

Trachomaticum, a ſort of Medicine for the Eyes.

Trachurus, the Mother of Anchovies, a Fiſh like a ſmall Herring, armed on both Sides with Prickles from the Head to the Tail.

Track, a Foot-print or Foot-ſtep, the rut of a Coach-wheel, the run of a Ship, a Mark that remains of any thing.

Tract, (*Lat.*) an extent of Ground, or of a Country, a ſpace of Time; a ſmall Treatiſe or Diſcourſe: Among Huntſmen, the footing of a wild Boar.

Tractable, that may be eaſily managed, or ordered; gentle, pliant.

Tractate, a Tract, or Treatiſe.

Trade, a Mechanick Art, Profeſſion, Employment, Dealing; Life, or Way of living.

Trade-Wind, a Wind that blows regularly at Sea, at certain Seaſons of the Year, and ſerves to promote trading Voyages. See *Monſoon*.

Tradition, the ſucceſſive delivery of Doctrines, Opinions, *&c.* by Word of Mouth, from Age to Age; as *The Traditions of the Jewiſh Rabbins, of the Church of* Rome, *&c.*

Traditional or **Traditionary,** belonging to, received by, or grounded upon Tradition.

Traditioniſt, one that ſtands for Tradition.

Traditor, (*Lat.*) a Traytor: Among the Primitive Chriſtians, one that gave up his Bible in time of Perſecution.

To **Traduce,** to defame, diſparage, or ſlander; to ſpeak ill of one undeſervedly.

† **Traduction,** a tranſlating, or turning out of one Language into another.

Traffick, (*Fr.*) ſale or exchange of Goods or Merchandizes; Trade, Trading.

To **Traffick,** to buy and ſell, to deal as a Merchant or Tradeſman: It is us'd Figuratively in an ill Senſe, for trading in Simoniacal Contracts, and making an unlawful Gain of Spiritual Things.

Trafine, an Inſtrument invented by Mr. *Woodall* the Surgeon, which being for the ſame Uſe as the Trepan, performs the Operation more advantageouſly, and with much greater Diſpatch.

Tragacanth, (*Gr. i. e.* Goats-thorn) a certain Gum that iſſues from a Shrub of the ſame Name, and is of great Uſe in Phyſick.

Trageæ, (in *Pharmacy*) a ſort of Medicinal Powders, ſome of which are put into a Linnen-Bag, and then into Wine or other Liquor, in order to be apply'd to ſeveral Parts of the Body: Others being compounded of Antidotes or Counter-poiſons and other Simples, are taken inwardly.

Tragedian, a Writer or Actor of Tragedies.

Tragedy, a ſort of Dramatick Poem, that repreſents ſome ſignal and extraordinary Actions performed by Illuſtrious Perſons; being cloſed for the moſt part, with ſome mournful and fatal End: It is ſo call'd from the *Greek* Words *Tragos*, a Goat, and *Ode*, a Song, becauſe the Actors anciently receiv'd a Goat for their Reward, or elſe a Veſſel made of Goat's-Skin filled with Wine. **Tragedy** is alſo Figuratively taken for a ſad and diſmal Accident; a fatal Event, or Iſſue.

Tragelaphus, a Beaſt with a Beard, and ſhaggy Hair like a Goat, but otherwiſe like a Stag; the Goat-Deer, or Goat-Hart, which is often found in the Foreſts of *Bohemia*.

Tragemata, Junkets, or Sweet-Meats; alſo certain Medicinal Powders, the ſame as *Trageæ*.

Tragical or **Tragick,** belonging to Tragedies; great, lofty; alſo diſaſtrous, ſad, cruel.

Tragick Poet, one well ſkill'd in the writing of Tragedies.

Tragi-Comedy, a Play that is half Tragedy and half Comedy.

Tragicomical, belonging to ſuch a Play.

Tragium, a ſhrub like Juniper, whoſe Leaves in Autumn ſtink like a Goat; alſo the Herb white Dittany.

Tragonatum, an Herb call'd Wild Campion.

Tragonia, the Herb Tarragon.

Tragopanas, a Bird in *Ethiopia*, that is larger than an Eagle, and has Horns like a Goat.

Tragopogon, Goats-beard, a Plant, the Root of which boil'd, is counted delicate Food, and it is alſo us'd raw in Sallets.

Tragopyrum, a kind of Buck-Wheat, or Bollimong.

Tragorchis, the Herb Rag-wort.

Tragoriganum, Goats-Organy, an Herb.

Tragos or **Tragus,** a Male-Goat; alſo the Shrub Wood-bind or Honey-ſuckle; alſo a kind of Corn, like Wheat, hard of Digeſtion.

In *Anatomy*, **Tragus** or **Hircus,** is a Protuberance or Knob on the in-ſide of the Ear, next the Temple, ſo call'd, becauſe it is ſometimes hairy: Whence another Knob oppoſite to it, and to which the ſoft Lobe of the Ear is joyn'd, is termed *Antitragus*.

Trajectitious, as *Trajectitious Money* or *Wares*, *i. e.* Caſh or Goods carried over Sea, at the Peril of the Creditor.

Trajectory of a Comet, is the Line which it deſcribes by its Motion.

To **Trail,** to draw or drag along, to hang on the Ground.

Trail-Board, (in a Ship) is a carved Board on each Side of her Beak, reaching from the main Stem to the Figure, or to the Brackets.

Train, (*Fr.*) the Attendance of a great Perſon, the Trail of a Gown or Robe of State; a Trap, or Wheedle: In *Falconry*, the Tail of a Hawk: Among Artificers, it is taken for the Number of Beats that a Watch makes in an Hour, or any other certain Time.

Train of Artillery, the whole ſet of great Guns and warlike Stores, belonging to an Army.

Train of Gun-powder, a Line of Powder ſo laid, as to convey the firſt to a greater Quantity, without hurting him that ſets it on Fire.

To **Train** or **Train up,** to bring up, to inſtruct, eſpecially in Military Diſcipline: Whence the ſettled Militia of the Kingdom are call'd *The train'd Bands.*

Trainel-Net, the ſame as Trammel.

Traitor. See *Traytor*.

Tramel or **Trammel,** a Drag-Net, a ſort of Fiſhing-Net: It is alſo taken in many Places for an Iron moveable Inſtrument in Chimneys, to hang Pots over the Fire.

Tramontane (*Ital.*) the North-Wind, ſo call'd in *Italy*, and on the *Mediterranean* Sea; becauſe it blows from beyond the Mountains which bound that Country.

To **Trample upon,** to tread under Foot, to reject with Scorn, to deſpiſe.

Trance, a tranſport or raviſhment of the Mind, which puts a Man beſides himſelf, and hinders the Functions of the Senſes for a time.

Tranche, a Word us'd by the *French* Armoriſts, to denote a particular manner of Counterchanging in an Eſcutcheon, which among our *Engliſh* Heralds is expreſs'd thus, *Per Pale Argent and Azure, per Bend Counterchanged.*

To **Tranſact,** (*Lat.*) to diſpatch, or manage Affairs; to covenant, treat, or agree; to article, or enter into Articles.

Tranſaction, a tranſacting or diſpatching of Buſineſs, a Paſſage or a Thing in Hand; Agreement, Articles.

Tranſalpine, that lies or lives on the other Side of the Mountains call'd *The Alps*, as *The Tranſalpine Countries*, *Nations*, &c.

To **Tranſcend,** to ſurpaſs, or go beyond.

Tranſcendency, Excellency.

Tranſcendent, extraordinary, lofty, excellent, admirable. In *Logick*, ſurpaſſing the Predicaments.

Tranſcendental Curves, (in *Mathem.*) are ſuch *Curves*, as when their Nature or Property comes to be expreſs'd by an Equation, one of the variable or flowing Quantities there, denotes a *Curve* or crooked Line; and when ſuch *Curve* Line is a Geometrick one, or one of the firſt Degree or Kind, then the Tranſcendental *Curve* is ſaid To be of the Second Degree or Kind, *&c.*

Tranſcendental Quantity. See *Quantity*.

† To **Tranſcolate,** to ſtrain thorough.

To **Tranſcribe,** to write, or Copy out.

Tranſcript, the Duplicate, or Copy of an Original Writing; as *The Tranſcript of a Fine.*

Tranſcription, the Act of Tranſcribing, or Copying.

Tranſcripto pedis finis levati mittendo in Cancellariam, is a Writ for certifying the Foot of a Fine levied before a Juſtice in Eyre, *&c.* into the Chancery.

Tranſcripto Recognitionis factæ coram Juſticiariis itinerantibus, &c. a Writ for the certifying of a Recogniſance taken before Juſtices in Eyre into the Chancery.

Tranſcurſion, a paſſing from one Place to another; as *The tranſcurſion of a Comet.*

To **Transfer,** to remove, or convey from one Place to another; to poſt from one part of a Book, or Writing to another, to commit the Management of a Buſineſs to another Perſon.

Transfiguration, the changing of one Figure, or Shape into another.

Transfigured, that has its Shape changed; as *When Jeſus came to be Transfigured*; which nevertheleſs cannot be properly ſaid of our Bleſſed Saviour, whoſe Transfiguration, was rather the putting on an exceeding Splendour, or Brightneſs, which made his Face ſhine as the Sun, and his Garment look as white as Snow.

To **Transform,** to turn or change from one Form, or Shape to another.

Transformation, the Act of Transforming.

Transformation of an Equation, (in *Algebra*) the changing of any Equation into one that is more eaſy.

Transfretation, the paſſing over a River, or croſſing the Sea.

To **Transfuſe,** to pour out of one Veſſel into another.

Transfuſion, the Act of Transfuſing.

Transfuſion of the Blood, a late Anatomical Invention experimented by the Royal Society, for conveying the Blood of one Living-Creature into the Body of another.

To **Tranſgreſs,** properly to paſs over, or go beyond the due Bounds, to treſpaſs upon a Law, or Order.

Tranſgreſſion, the Act of Tranſgreſſing, or committing a Treſpaſs, particularly a ſinning againſt the Commands of God, or the Church.

Tranſgreſſione, a Writ commonly call'd a Writ, or Action of Treſpaſs, of which there are two ſorts, one *Vicontiel,* ſo nam'd becauſe it is directed to the Sheriff and muſt be determined in the County: The other is termed a *Writ of Treſpaſs upon the Caſe,* which is to be ſued in the Queen's Bench.

Tranſient. See *Tranſitory.*

Tranſire, (*Lat.*) a Word us'd in the Statutes for a Warrant, or Let-paſs; from *Tranſeo,* to go, or paſs over.

Tranſit, a Paſs, or liberty to paſs; as *He gave him his Tranſit*: In *Aſtronomy,* it ſignifies the paſſing of any Planet juſt by, or under any fixed Star, or of the Moon, when ſhe covers or moves cloſe by any other Planet: In *Aſtrology,* Tranſits are certain Familiarities of the Stars gain'd by their Motion thro' remarkable Places of the Radical Figure of a Perſon's Nativity.

Tranſition, a Rhetorical Figure that conſiſts in paſſing from one Subject to another; the ſame as *Metabaſis*; which See.

In *Muſick,* **Tranſition** is when a greater Note is broken into a leſſer, to make ſmooth or ſweeten the roughneſs of a Leap; ſo as to paſs by Degrees to the Note next following: It is commonly call'd the breaking of a Note, and is ſometimes very neceſſary in Muſical Compoſitions.

Tranſitory or **Tranſient,** that ſoon paſſes away; fleeting, fading, periſhing.

To **Tranſlate,** to render, or turn out of one Language into another; to transfer, or remove from one Place to another.

Tranſlation, that which is tranſlated into another Language: In a Law-ſenſe, the Removal of a Biſhop from one Dioceſs to another; ſo that ſuch a Biſhop does not write *Anno Conſecrationis,* but *Anno Tranſlationis noſtræ.*

Tranſlation of Light and Nature, a Phraſe us'd by Aſtrologers, when a light Planet ſeparates from a more weighty one, and preſently joyns another more heavy; as ſuppoſe *Saturn* in 20 Degrees of *Aries, Mars* in 15 Degr. of *Aries,* and *Mercury* in 16 Degr. of the ſame Sign; here *Mercury* being a ſwift Planet ſeparates from *Mars,* and tranſlates his Virtue to *Saturn.*

† **Tranſlucid,** that ſhines through.

Tranſmarine, that comes from, or is of the Parts beyond Sea.

Tranſmeation, a paſſing through.

To **Tranſmigrate,** to paſs from one Place, or Body to another.

Tranſmigration, a tranſmigrating, or removing one's Habitation from one Place to another: In *Philoſophy,* it ſignifies the paſſing of departed Souls out of one Body into another, whether of the ſame or different kinds; which Opinion *Pythagoras* and his Followers are ſaid to have held.

Tranſmiſſion, a tranſmitting, or delivering over.

To **Tranſmit,** to convey, to deliver or make over.

Tranſmotio, (*Lat.*) a Rhetorical Figure, whereby the Oratour removes the imputation of any thing from himſelf: It is otherwiſe call'd *Variatio* and *Tranſitus*; as alſo *Metaſtaſis,* or *Metabaſis* in *Greek.*

Tranſmutable, capable of being tranſmuted, or changed.

Tranſmutation, the Act of Tranſmuting or Changing. In *Chymiſtry,* it is defined to be a changing the Subſtance, Quality, or Colour of Mixt Bodies; and of this *Tranſmutation* there are ſeven ſeveral Kinds, or Degrees, *viz. Calcination, Sublimation, Solution, Putrifaction, Diſtillation, Coagulation* and *Tincture*; which See under thoſe Articles.

In *Geometry,* **Tranſmutation** is a Science which ſhews how to reduce or change one Figure, or Body into another of the ſame *Area,* or Solidity, but of a different Form; as *To change a Cone into a Pyramid, a Pyramid into a Parallelopiped, a Triangle into a Square,* &c.

Tranſmutation of Metals, (among *Alchymiſts*) is what they call the Grand Operation, or Secret of finding the Philoſophers-Stone, which they give out to be ſo curious an Univerſal Seed of all Metals, That if any Metal be melted in a Crucible, and then a little of this Stone, or *Powder of Projection* be put into the melted Metal, 'twill (as they pretend) immediately change it into Gold, or Silver.

To **Tranſmute,** to change one Matter, or Subſtance into another; as *To tranſmute Iron into Copper.*

Tranſnominatio. See *Metonymia.*

Tranſom, an overthwart Beam, or Brow-Poſt: Alſo the Vane of a Mathematical Inſtrument call'd a Croſs-ſtaff, or a Wooden Member to be fixed a-croſs it, with a ſquare Socket, upon which it ſlides ſtiff upon the ſquare of the Croſs-ſtaff, and may be ſet to any Degree marked on it.

Tranſom or **Tranſom-Piece,** (in a Ship) is that main piece of Timber which lies a-croſs the Stern, between the two Faſhion-pieces, directly under the Gun-room Port, and lays out the Ship's Breadth at the Buttock.

Tranſparency, a being Tranſparent; thorough Brightneſs; as *The tranſparency of precious Stones, Glaſs,* &c. Alſo a Term in *Heraldry,* the ſame with *Adumbration.*

Tranſparent, that may be ſeen through, that affords a thorough Paſſage to the Rays of Light; very clear, or bright.

Tranſparent or **Diaphanous Bodies,** are ſuch whoſe Pores are all Right and nearly perpendicular to the Plane of their Surface, ſo as to let the Rays of Light paſs freely thro' them, without being refracted; and in that reſpect they differ from *Opacous Bodies*; which See.

Tranſpierced, pierced, or run thro'.

Tranſpiration, a breathing through; as of Vapours thro' the Pores of the Skin.

To **Tranſpire,** to be breathed forth, or to come out after ſuch a manner.

To **Tranſplant,** to plant in another Place, to remove a Colony or Company of People from one Country, or City to another.

Tranſplantation, the Act of Tranſplanting; the removing of Plants, Trees, or People from one Place to another: In Natural *Magick*, the removing of a Diſeaſe from one Creature to another, or from a Living-Creature to a Plant.

Tranſport, a violent motion of the Paſſions, a ſudden Sally; an Ecſtaſy, or Trance.

To **Tranſport,** to convey, or carry over to another Place; to carry, or put beſides one's ſelf.

Tranſport-Ship, a Veſſel to convey Paſſengers, Proviſions, &c.

Tranſportable, that may be tranſported.

Tranſportation, Tranſporting, Carriage from one Place to another.

To **Tranſpoſe,** to put out of its proper Place, to change the Order, to miſplace.

Tranſpoſition, a tranſpoſing, inverting, or changing the Order of Things.

Tranſpoſition of Equations, (in *Algebra*) is the putting over any quantity to the other Side of the Sign of Equality, with a contrary Sign to what it had before: Thus, ſuppoſe $a - 10 = 40$ then $a = 40 + 10$, *i. e.* 50.

To **Tranſproſe,** to turn out of Verſe into Proſe, to change, or alter the Style.

Tranſubſtantiated, changed into another Subſtance.

Tranſubſtantiation, (*i. e.* a change of one Subſtance into another) a Word abſurdly coined by the Papiſts, to ſignify a no leſs monſtrous Tenet, *viz.* a changing of the Elements of Bread and Wine, in the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper into the real Body and Blood of Chriſt.

Tranſubſtantiator, one that holds the Doctrine of Tranſubſtantiation.

To **Tranſvaſate,** to pour out of one Veſſel into another.

Tranſver[illegible]s Abdominis, (in *Anat.*) one of the Muſcles of the *Abdomen*, or Lower Belly, ſo nam'd becauſe its Fibres run a-croſs the Belly, and its Uſe is to preſs it exactly inward in Expiration, or ſending forth the Breath.

Tranſverſalis Colli, a Muſcle of the Neck, which ariſes from all the tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Neck, except the firſt and ſecond, and is inſerted to their upper Spines: By the acting of this Muſcle, the *Vertebræ* of the Neck are moved obliquely backwards, as when a Perſon looks over one Shoulder.

Tranſverſalis Dorſi. See *Semi-ſpinatus.*

Tranſverſalis Lumborum. See *Sacer.*

Tranſverſalis Pedis, a Muſcle of the Foot, ſo call'd from its Tranſverſe Situation: It takes riſe from the inner *Os Seſamoides* of the Great Toe, and is implanted to the lower part of the *Metatarſal* Bone, which ſupports the Toe next the leſſer; its Uſe being to bring the leſſer Toe towards the Greater.

Tranſverſalis Penis, a pair of Muſcles that ſpring near the *Erectores Penis*, and thence paſs Tranſverſely to their Inſertions at the upper Part of the Bulb of the cavernous or hollow Body of the *Urethra*.

Tranſverſalis Sutura, a Suture, or Seam of the Scull, which runs a-croſs the Face, and paſſes tranſverſely from one Temple to another, over the Root of the Noſe; ſo as to joyn the *Os Frontis* and the *Sinciput*: 'Tis the firſt of the real Sutures, and is uſually call'd *Coronalis*.

Tranſverſe, that goes a-thwart, or a-croſs, croſſing.

Tranſverſe Axis or **Diameter.** See *Latus Rectum.*

Tranſverſe Muſcles, (in *Anat.*) certain Muſcles that ariſe from the tranſverſe Proceſſes of the *Vertebræ* of the Loins, and from the Griſtly Bone call'd *Ilium.*

Tranſverſe Muſcle of the Shoulder, is the ſame with *Rotundus*, or the round Muſcle.

Tranters. See *Ripiers.*

Trantery, a Term us'd in ſome Manours, eſpecially thoſe of *Hereford*-ſhire, for the Money ariſing by Fines laid upon Ale-ſellers, and Victuallers, for breaking the Aſſize of Bread, and Ale.

To **Trape,** to go idly up and down.

Trapes, a meer Slattern, a dirty Slut.

Trapeza, (*Gr.*) a Table, a Banker's or Money-changer's Table.

Trapezium, (in *Geom.*) a Quadrilateral, or Square Figure, whoſe four Sides and Angles are not equal, but two of its Sides are parallel.

Trapezius, (in *Anat.*) a Muſcle of the Shoulder-blade, which ſerves to move it upwards, downwards and backwards: It takes Name from its Shape, and is otherwiſe call'd *Cucullaris*; which See.

Trapezoid, a Geometrical Figure that has all its four Sides and Angles unequal, and no Sides parallel.

Travado, a ſort of Whirl-wind, or ſudden and moſt impetuous Storm at Sea; ſuch as often ariſe on the Coaſts of *Guinea*, and are ſo termed by the *Portugueſe.*

To **Travas.** See To *Traverſe a Piece.*

Trave, Travel or **Traviſe,** a Place encloſed with Rails, to ſhooe an unruly Horſe in.

Travee, (*Fr.*) a Bay of Joiſts, the ſpace between two Beams.

Traves, a kind of Shackles for a Horſe that is taught to amble, or pace.

Travel, Pains; alſo the Pangs, or Labour of a Woman in Child-birth.

Travels, Journeys, Voyages; or a Book giving a particular Account of ſuch Voyages.

To **Travel,** to take Pains, to go, or to be upon a Journey; to paſs thro' ſeveral Countries.

Travellers Joy, a ſort of Herb.

Travelling Baroſcope. See *Portable Barometer.*

Travelly. See *Reveiller.*

Traverſe, (Sea-Word) the Way of a Ship, when ſhe makes Angles in and out, and cannot keep to her true Courſe; as *To Sail by Traverſe*: In *Navigation*, it is taken for the Variation or Alteration of the Ship's Courſe, upon the ſhifting of Winds, &c. See *To caſt a Point of Traverſe.*

In *Fortification*, **Traverſe** is a little Trench bordered with two Parapets or Breaſt-works, one on the right Side, and the other on the left, which the Beſiegers make quite a-croſs the Moat of the Place, to paſs ſecure from Flank-ſhot, and to bring the Miners to the Baſtion: The Word is alſo now often us'd for any Retrenchment, or Line fortify'd with Faggots, Barrels; Bags, or Baskets filled with Earth, &c. See *Coffer.* Alſo a Term in Maſonry and Joyners-Work. See *Chambranle.*

In *Heraldry*, **Traverſe** is a ſort of Partition made a-croſs an Eſcutcheon, and uſually expreſſed in theſe Terms: *Parted per Pale Traverſe, Argent and Gules.*

To **Traverſe,** to go croſs or through a Country, &c. to croſs, or thwart: In a Law-ſenſe, to oppoſe, to overthrow, or quaſh; to deny any part of the

Matter, with which one is charged, to put the Proof of it on the Plaintiff's Part.

To **Traverſe an Indictment,** is to take Iſſue upon the chief Matter, and to contradict or deny ſome Point of it.

To **Traverſe an Office,** is to prove that an Inquiſition made of Lands or Goods by the Eſcheator is defective and untruely made.

To **Traverſe a Yard.** See *Yards* or *Sail-Yards.*

To **Traverſe** or **Travas a Piece of Ordinance,** (in *Gunnery*) is to turn it upon its Platform any Way at Pleaſure.

To **Traverſe one's Ground,** (in Fighting) is to go this Way and that Way.

Traverſed Horſe, (in *Horſemanſhip*) is a Horſe that has two White Feet on either Side.

Traverſe-Board, a little round Board hanged up in the Steerage of a Ship, and bored full of Holes upon Lines ſhewing the Points of the Compaſs; ſo that by moving a little Peg from Hole to Hole, the Steerſman keeps an Account how many Glaſſes, *i. e.* Half-hours the Ship ſteers upon any Point.

Traverſe-Table, a Paper, on which are ſet down the Traverſes, or various Courſes of the Ship, with the Points of the Compaſs, Diſtances, alteration of Winds, *&c.* ſo as to frame a Judgment of the Way ſhe makes.

Traverſes, Turnings and Windings: In a Figurative Senſe, Croſſes, Croſs Accidents, Troubles, Vexations.

Traverſes or **Coudees,** (in *Fortif.*) are Lines that return back from the end of the Trenches, and run almoſt parallel with the Place attacked.

Traverſing the Piece, (among Sea-men) is the removing and laying a Piece of Ordinance or great Gun, in order to bring it to bear, or lie level with the Mark.

Traveſted, (*i. e.* dreſs'd in the Habit of a different Sex) diſguis'd: It is more eſpecially apply'd to an Author, when his Senſe and Style is alter'd; as the *Poems of* Ovid *and* Virgil *traveſted, i. e.* turn'd into Burleſk Verſe.

Traviſe. See *Trave.*

Trauliſmus, (*Gr.*) a ſtammering Repetition of the firſt Syllable or Letter of a Word; as *Tu Tu Tutullius* for *Tullius.*

Traulotes, a ſtammering in Speech, when one cannot diſtinctly pronounce ſome Letters, eſpecially L and R.

Trauma, a Wound, Overthrow, Deſtruction, great Slaughter.

Traumatick, belonging to, or good for the curing of Wounds.

Traumaticks, Decoctions and Potions that fetch the ſerous and ſharp Humours out of the Body, and ſo thin the Bloud that it may be conveniently driven to the wounded, broken, or bruiſed Parts: Any Herbs or Drugs that are effectual in the healing of Wounds, and otherwiſe call'd *Vulnerary.*

Trawler-Men, a ſort of Fiſher-Men that us'd unlawful Arts and Engines, to deſtroy the Fiſh upon the River *Thames*; among whom ſome were ſtyl'd *Hebber-men,* others *Tinckermen, Peter-men,* &c.

Trayl-Baſton. See Juſtices of *Trayl-Baſton.*

Trayterous, (*Fr.*) belonging to a Traytor, Traytor-like.

Trayterous Poſition, a Tenet which ſome formerly held, for taking Arms by the King's Authority againſt his Perſon and thoſe that are Commiſſioned by him, which is Condemned by Stat. 14 *Car.* 2.

Traytor, a Betrayer of his King and Country, one that is guilty of High Treaſon; a falſe-hearted, treacherous Wretch.

Trecherous, Diſloyal, Unfaithful, Deceitful.

Treachery, Unfaithfulneſs, Diſloyalty, Falſehood.

Treacle, a Phyſical Compoſition, made of Vipers and other Ingredients.

Treaſon, Diſloyalty, Treachery, perfidious Dealing.

High Treaſon or Treaſon Paramount, an Offence againſt the Security of the King, Queen, or Common-Wealth, whether it be by Imagination, Word, or Deed; as to compaſs the Death of the King, Queen, or Prince, to raiſe War againſt them, to take part with their Enemies, to Coin or utter falſe Money, *&c.*

Petty Treaſon, is when a Wife kills her Husband, or a Servant his Maſter; alſo when a Layman or a Clergy-man kills his Biſhop or Superiour, to whom he owes Faithfulneſs and Obedience.

Treaſonable, belonging to Treaſon, Trayterous.

Treaſure, ſtore of Gold, Silver, or Jewels, Riches hoarded up; it is Figuratively taken for a thing of great Value and Excellence.

Treaſure-Trove, Money, Plate, or Bullion, which being found in any Place and not owned, belongs to the Queen, or to ſome other Perſon claiming by her Grant or by Preſcription: If any Mine or Metal be found in any Ground, it belongs to the Lord of the Soil, unleſs it be a Mine of Gold or Silver, which us'd to be always adjudged to the King, in whoſe Ground ſoever it be found; but by a late Act of Parliament the Queen has only the Preemption.

Treaſurer, an Officer that has the keeping, and laying out of the Treaſure belonging to a Soveraign Prince, State, or Corporation.

The **Lord High Treaſurer of** England, a great Officer who has the Charge and Management of all the Queen's Wealth contained in the Exchequer, as alſo the Check of all Officers employed in collecting Impoſts, Tributes, or other Revenues belonging to the Crown.

Treaſurer of the Queen's Houſehold, an Officer who is of the Privy-Council, and in the abſence of the Steward of the Queen's Houſehold, has Power with the Controller and Steward of the Marſhalſea, to hear and determine Cauſes about Treaſons, Miſpriſions of Treaſon, Murders, *&c.* committed within the Queen's Palace.

Treaſurer of the Navy. See *Navy.*

Treaſurer in Cathedral Churches, a Dignitary, who was to take charge of the Veſtments, Plate, Jewels, Relicks, and other Treaſure belonging to ſuch a Church. This Office is taken away as needleſs in ſome Cities, but ſtill continues in *London* and *Salisbury.*

Treaſury, a Place where the Publick Treaſure is laid up; alſo the Treaſury-Office.

Lords of the Treaſury, certain Perſons of Honour appointed as Commiſſioners to execute the Office of Treaſurer of *England*, when it is not committed to a ſingle Perſon.

Clerk of the Treaſury, an Officer in the Common Pleas, who has the charge of keeping the Records of that Court, and makes out all thoſe of *Niſi Prius,* as alſo all Exemplifications or Copies of Records in the Treaſury

Treat, Entertainment.

Treat or **Treate,** (Law-word) taken out, or withdrawn; as *The Juror was challenged, becauſe he could not diſpend forty Pounds, and for that cauſe he was Treat.*

To **Treat,** to give a Treat or Entertainment, to entertain, to uſe or deal with, to handle or diſcourſe of a Subject, to be upon a Treaty or Bargain, to compound for a Debt.

Treatiſe, a Diſcourſe upon ſome particular Subject.

Treatment, Entertainment, Uſage.

Treaty, a Covenant, or Agreement, eſpecially ſuch as are made between different Nations or States, for Peace, Traffick, Navigation, &c.

Treble, threefold: Alſo the laſt or higheſt of the four Parts in Muſick.

Trebuchet or **Tribuch**, (old Word) a Tumbrel, or Ducking-ſtool.

Tredecile, (in *Aſtron.*) one of *Kepler*'s new Aſpects, when two Planets are diſtant three *Deciles* or 108 Degrees one from another.

Treenels or **Trenels**, (*q.* Tree-nails) certain long wooden Pins made of the heart of Oak, with which the Planks in a Ship are faſten'd to the Timbers; and they always have Oakam driven into them, to prevent any Leak.

Trees and Shrubs, are diſtinguiſh'd by *Herbaliſts* into Bacciferous, Coniferous, Lanigerous, Nuciferous, Pomiferous, Pruniferous ones, &c. which See in their proper Places.

Treet, an old Word for Wheat. In *Stat.* 5. *H.* 3. *Bread of Treet* ſeems to be that ſort of Bread which was made of fine Wheat.

Trefoil, an Herb commonly call'd Three-leaved Graſs; of which there are ſeveral Sorts; as *Heart-trefoil, Meadow-trefoil, Pearl-trefoil*, &c.

Trellis, (*Fr.*) a Lattice, or Grate, Croſs-bars; alſo Cloth, otherwiſe call'd Buckram.

Trelliſed, lattiſed, grated with Wood.

Tremagium, Tremeſium, or **Tremiſium**, (in old *Latin* Records) the Seaſon for ſowing Summer-Corn; as Barley, Oats, Beans, &c. about *March*, the third Month, to which the Word may poſſibly allude: It was commonly oppos'd to *Hibernagium*, *i. e.* the Seaſon for ſowing Winter-Corn.

Tremella, Tremeuta, or **Treumia**, the Hopper of a Mill, into which the Corn is put, to fall thence to the Grinding-Stones; from the *French* Word *Tremie* of the ſame Signification.

Tremendous, that is much to be feared, dreadful.

Tremiſſis, or **Golden Triens**, a *Roman* Gold-Coin worth five Shillings Sterling.

Tremor, (*Lat.*) a trembling, ſhaking, or ſhivering, which happens when the voluntary Motion of a Part is depraved; Alſo an Earthquake.

Tren, an Inſtrument ſomewhat like an Eel-ſpear, with which Mariners ſtrike and kill Fiſh at Sea.

Trench, (*Fr.*) any Ditch, or Cut made in the Earth.

In Fortification, **Trenches** are Works carry'd on by the Beſiegers, either cut into the Ground, when it may be eaſily open'd, or elſe raiſed above it when rocky, with Bavins, Wooll-packs, Bags or Baskets, filled with Earth, &c. ſo that the Men may gain ground, and draw near the beſieged Place under Covert. **Trenches**, are alſo taken for ſuch Lines as are cut to defend and cover an Army incamped in the Field.

To **Open the Trenches**, is to begin to dig, or work upon the Line of Approaches; which is generally done in the Night, ſometimes within Musket-ſhot, and ſometimes within half, or whole Cannon-ſhot of the Place.

To **Carry on the Trenches**, is to advance them towards the Place. To *Mount the Trenches*, is to go upon Duty in them. To *Relieve the Trenches*, is to relieve thoſe that have been upon Duty there, for ſome time.

To **Trench about**, to fence with Trenches.

To **Trench the Ballaſt**, (Sea-Phraſe) to divide the Ballaſt into ſeveral Parts in the Ship's Hold.

Trencher, a kind of Wooden Plate.

Trenchia, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Trench, or Dike, newly cut.

Trendel or **Trendle**, a ſort of Weight, or Poſt in a Mill: Alſo a flat Tub or Veſſel, otherwiſe call'd a *Keever*.

Trenels. See *Treenels*.

Trental, (among *Roman* Catholicks) an Office for the Dead, that continues thirty Days, or conſiſts of thirty Maſſes; from the *Italian* Word *Trenta*, *i. e.* Thirty.

Trepan or **Trepand-Iron**, an Inſtrument indented like a Saw, with which Surgeons open a broken Scull, and by means of a *Levatory* within it, raiſe up the Parts that are cruſhed and ſunk down, in order to take out pieces of Bone and clotted Bloud.

Trepan is alſo taken for a crafty Knave, a meer Sharper, or Cheat.

To **Trepan**, to apply the Trepan in Fractures of the Scull: Alſo to inſnare, eſpecially after ſuch a manner as is us'd by Strumpets and Ruffians; to catch in a Trap, to Decoy, to bring into a *Premunire*.

Trepidation, (*Lat.*) trembling.

Treſpaſs, Offence, Sin, Fault, Injury, Wrong: In a Law-Senſe, any Tranſgreſſion under Treaſon, Felony or Miſpriſion of either; but moſt commonly taken for that Wrong, or Dammage which is done to the Queen in her Foreſt, or by one private Perſon to another.

Treſpaſſants, a Word us'd by *Britton*, a noted Lawyer, for Paſſengers.

Treſſel-Trees, (in a Ship) thoſe Timbers of the Croſs-Trees that ſtand along fore and aft at the Heads of the Maſts, and have the feet of the Top-Maſts faſten'd into them. See *Croſs-Trees*.

Treſſes, (*Fr.*) Locks of Hair hanging down looſely.

Treſſis, (*Lat.*) the weight or value of three *Aſſes* or Farthings.

Treſſure, a Term us'd by Heralds for an *Orle*, when it is flowered; and if there be two of them, 'tis call'd *a double Treſſure*, See *Orle*.

Treſtle, a three-footed Stool, a wooden Frame to bear up Tables, Scaffolds, &c.

Treſtornare, (in old *Latin* Records) to divert, or turn another Way; as *Treſtornare Viam*, *i. e.* to turn the Road.

Tret, an Allowance made for the Waſte or Refuſe that may be mixt with any Commodity; as Duſt, Moats, &c. which is always 4 in every 104 Pounds. See *Tare*.

Trettles, the Dung of a Rabbet or Coney.

Trevet or **Trivet**, an Iron-Inſtrument with three or four Feet, to ſet a Pot or Sauce-pan on, over the Fire.

Trevia, Treuva or **Treuga**, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Truce, or Treaty of Peace.

Trey or **Trey-Point**, the number Three at Cards or Dice.

Tria Prima, (*Lat.*) the three Hypoſtatical Principles of the Chymiſts, *viz.* *Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*, of which (as they pretend) all Mixt Bodies are compounded, and into which at laſt they may be reſolved by means of Fire.

Trial. See *Tryal*.

Triangle, (in *Geom.*) a Figure that has three Sides, and as many Angles; and it is either *Plain* or *Spherical*; the former is that whoſe Sides are Right Lines; and the latter has Curves or Crooked Lines for its Sides; as the Arches of Circles, &c.

A **Plain Triangle**, may be conſidered with reſpect to its Angles or Sides; as to its Angles it is either *Right-Angled*, *Obtuſe-Angled*, or *Acute-Angled*: And as to its Sides, it is either *Equilateral*, *Iſoſceles*, or *Scalenous*; all which See under thoſe reſpective Articles,

Triangular, belonging to, or made in form of a Triangle; three-cornered.

Triangular Compaſſes, an Inſtrument with three Legs or Feet, to take off any Triangle at once, uſed on Maps, Globes, &c.

Triangular Quadrant, is a Sector with a looſe Piece to make it an Equilateral Triangle; having the Calendar graduated on it, with the Sun's Place, Declination, *&c.* It is an Inſtrument of great uſe in the Arts of Dialling, Navigation, and Surveying.

Triangulare Oſſiculum, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) the ſmall Triangular Bone, which is plac'd between the *Lambdoidal* and *Sagittal* Sutures, or Seams of the Scull.

Triangularis, a Muſcle, which with its Partner lies on each ſide the Griſtle call'd *Cartilago Enſiformis*, within the Hollow of the Breaſt: It ariſes from the lower part of the Breaſt-bone, and is inſerted to the bony endings of the fourth, fifth, ſixth, and ſometimes ſeventh and eighth Ribbs, near the Place where they are joyn'd to their Cartilages, or Griſtles.

Triangulus Septentrionalis or **Deltoton,** the Triangle, a Northern Conſtellation, conſiſting of ſix Stars.

Triarii, one of the four Orders of the *Roman* Soldiers; the other three being the *Velites, Haſtati* and *Principes*: Theſe **Triarii** had their Poſt in the Rear of the Army, and were to aſſiſt in caſe of Hazard.

Tribe, a Kindred, or Company of People that dwell together in the ſame Ward, or Liberty; a Race, or Family. See *Tribus.*

The **Tribes of Iſrael,** Twelve diſtinct Families among the *Jews*, deſcended from the Patriarch *Jacob*'s Twelve Sons.

Triblet, a Tool us'd by Goldſmiths in the working of Rings.

Tribrachus or **Tribrachys,** (*Gr.*) a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of three ſhort Syllables; as **Pŏpŭlŭs.**

Tribuch. See *Trebuchet.*

Tribulation, (Scripture-Word) great Trouble or Anguiſh, Affliction, Croſs, Adverſity.

Tribulus, (*Gr.*) a Thiſtle, or Bramble; alſo a Caltrop, or Iron-ſpike.

Tribunal, (*Lat.*) Judgment-Seat, Court of Juſtice, Juriſdiction.

Tribune, a Magiſtrate among the ancient *Romans*, having a conſiderable Juriſdiction, of whom there were ſeveral ſorts, *viz.*

Tribuni Ærarii, Receivers General, or Officers who kept the Money deſigned for the Uſe of the War, in order to diſtribute it, as Occaſion requir'd, to the *Quæſtors* or Treaſurers of the Army.

Tribuni Celerum, the Captains of the Guards.

Tribuni Plebis, Tribunes of the People, certain Magiſtrates choſen from among the People, to defend their Liberties againſt the Power of the Nobles, and to hinder any Proceedings in the Senate, which they thought might be prejudicial to the Rights of the Commons: Theſe Tribunes were at firſt but two in Number like our *London*-Sheriffs, which was afterwards encreas'd to Ten.

Tribunus Cohortium Prætorianarum, the Tribune of the Pretorian Bands, much like our Captains of the Guard, whoſe Buſineſs it was to guard and attend upon the Emperour.

Tribunus Militum, a Military Tribune, an Officer who commanded in chief over a Body of Soldiers, the Maſter de Camp of a *Roman* Legion.

Tribus, a certain number of the People of *Rome*, who were diſtributed into ſeveral Diviſions: Theſe Tribes, or Wards being at firſt but three in Number, in proceſs of Time were encreaſed to Thirty five, and every one of them was ſubdivided into Ten *Curiæ*, or Pariſhes.

Tributary, that pays Tribute.

Tribute, is what a Prince, or State pays to another, as a token of Dependance; an Impoſition laid upon a ſubdued Country by the Conquerour; an Aſſeſſment, or Tax.

Trica Incuborum, a Diſeaſe among the *Polanders.* See *Plica.*

Tricennalia, (in old Writers) Trentals, Maſſes ſaid for the Dead, during thirty Days, or one Month after their Deceaſe.

Tricennial, belonging to the Term of Thirty Years.

Triceps, (*Lat.*) having three Heads, or three-headed. In *Anatomy*, a Muſcle of the Thigh, ſo nam'd from its three Heads, or Beginnings: The firſt and largeſt of which ariſing from the lower Edges of the *Os Iſchium*, and *Os Pubis*, or Share-bone, is let into the *Linea Aſpera* of the Thigh-bone, immediately below the Inſertion of the *Quadratus Femoris*: The Second Head takes riſe from the Share-bone, and joyns with the former, near its implantation at the middle part of the *Linea Aſpera*: The third and laſt Beginning of this Muſcle ſprings from the lower part of the Share-bone, and is likewiſe inſerted to the *Linea Aſpera*, immediately above the end of the Second Head of the ſame Muſcle.

Triceps Auris. See *Retrahens Auriculam.*

Triceſſis, the weight of thirty Pounds, or a Roman Coin of 30 Aſſes, value 1 *s.* 10 *d. ob.* Sterling.

Trichas, (*Gr.*) the Field-fare, a Bird.

Trichias, a kind of Fiſh, like a Sardine, or Sprat.

Trichiaſis or **Trichoſis,** a growing of much Hair: Alſo an hairy Urine, ſuch as Hairs ſeem to ſwim in, caus'd by Phlegmatick Humours: Alſo a fault in the Eye-lids, when there is a double row of Hairs. See *Phalangoſis.*

Trichiſmus, (in *Surgery*) a very ſmall Fracture or breaking of a Bone, like a Hair.

Trichitis, a ſort of Allum with thin Hairs, or Strings.

Trichomanes, the Herb Maiden-hair, or Goldilocks.

Trichophyllon, an Herb reſembling Fennel, whoſe Leaves are like Hairs; Coralline.

Trichoron, (in *Architect.*) a Building with three Lodgings, or Stories.

Trichrus, a precious Stone of three ſeveral Colours, black at bottom, bloud-red in the middle, and white at top.

To **Trickle** or **Trickle down,** to fall or run down in ſmall Drops.

Tricoccus, (*Gr.*) a Medlar with three Kernels; alſo a kind of Marigold, or Sun-flower.

Tricolon, (in *Grammar*) a Stanza, or Staff of three Verſes.

Tricongius, an ancient Meaſure, containing Eighteen *Sextarii*; a *Sextarius* being ſomewhat above a Pint of our *Engliſh* Meaſure.

Tricuſpides, (in *Anat.*) three Valves of a Triangular Form, plac'd at the Mouth of the right Ventricle of the Heart, and made of a thin Membrane or Skin; ſo as to give a Paſſage to the Bloud into that Part, and to hinder it from returning the ſame Way it came in.

Trident, a three-forked Inſtrument, any Tool that has three Teeth, Fangs, or Prongs; eſpecially that Mace which the Poets feign to have been born by *Neptune* the God of the Sea; as an Enſign of his Command.

Tridentine, belonging to *Tridentum*, or *Trent*, a City in the Country of *Tyrol*, in *Germany*, famous for the General Council held there *A. D.* 1545.

Triding, (*Sax.*) the third part of a County, or Shire. See *Thrithing.*

Tridingmot, the Court held for a Triding.

Triemimeris, (*Gr.* in *Grammar*) a branch of the Figure call'd *Cæſura*, when after the firſt Foot of a *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe, there remains an odd Syllable, which helps to make the next Foot; as in this Verſe:

Ille latus niveum molli fultus Hyacintho.

Triennial, that continues three Years, or that happens every third Year; as *A Triennial Parliament, Government, Meeting,* &c.

Triens, (*Lat.*) the third part of the *Roman* Pound, or Coin call'd *As*, weighing four Ounces: Or the third of any entire Thing diviſible into twelve Parts.

Triental, a ſmall Veſſel that held the third part of a *Sextarius*, about our half Pint; a Jill.

Trieterica, (*Gr.*) certain Feaſts of *Bacchus* the God of Wine kept every third Year.

To **Trifallow,** (in *Husbandry*) to till, or plough Land the third time.

Trifoil or **Trefoil,** an Herb call'd three-leaved Graſs: In *Heraldry*, the Figure of that Plant drawn on an Eſcutcheon.

Trifolium paluſtre, Marſh-trefoil, an Herb much commended in the Scurvy, and for pains in the Limbs.

† **Triform,** that has three Forms, Shapes, or Faſhions.

To **Trig,** to skid, ſcatch, or ſtop a Wheel; to ſet a mark to ſtand at, in playing at Nine-pins.

Trigamy, (*Gr.*) the having three Husbands, or three Wives at once.

Trigeminus, (*Lat.*) threefold.

Trigeminus or **Trigeminum,** (in *Anat.*) is a Muſcle of the Head, ſo nam'd becauſe it has a threefold Beginning, and ſeems to be made up of three diſtinct Muſcles: One of its Beginnings is from the tranſverſe Proceſſes of the fourth and fifth *Vertebræ* or Turning-joynts of the Cheſt; the Second from the firſt and ſecond of thoſe *Vertebræ*; and the Third from the Spine of the ſeventh *Vertebra* of the Neck: Afterwards they all unite together, and are inſerted to the *Occiput*, or hinder part of the Head, ſometimes by one, and ſometimes by a threefold Tendon: This Muſcle is otherwiſe termed *Complexus*.

Trigen, a ſort of Pole, whereby a Coach or Waggon is ſtopt from going too faſt down a Hill.

Trigger, an Iron to trig, or ſtay a Wheel.

Trigild. See *Angild*.

Triglyph, (*Gr.* in *Architect.*) a Member of the Frize of the *Dorick* Order ſet directly over every Pillar and in certain Spaces in the Intercolumniations, or diſtances between the Columns: They take Name from their three *Glyphæ*, or Triangular Gutters, and ſeem to have been deſign'd to convey the *Guttæ*, or Drops, which hang a little under them.

Trigon, a Triangle, or Figure conſiſting of three Angles: Alſo an Inſtrument of a Triangular Form ſometimes us'd in Dialling: In Natural *Magick*, it ſignifies a fourfold Change of the ſtarry Spirits, according to the number of the four Elements; each reigning and laſting Two hundred Years.

Among *Aſtrologers*, **Trigon** or **Triplicity** is taken for the joyning together of three Signs of the ſame Nature and Quality, beholding one another with a Trine Aſpect, and counted according to the four Elements: Thus *Aries, Leo* and *Sagittarius*, are the Fiery *Trigon* or *Triplicity*; *Gemini, Libra* and *Aquarius* the Airy; *Cancer, Scorpio* and *Piſces* the Watery; *Taurus, Virgo* and *Capricornus* the Earthy.

Trigonocratores, a Name given to the Planets, with reſpect to their being the Lords or Governours of thoſe *Trigons*; *viz.* the Sun and *Jupiter* of the Fiery, *Saturn* and *Mercury* of the Airy, *Mars* alone of the Watery, and *Venus* and the Moon of the Earthy.

Trigonometry, the Art of meaſuring Triangles, whether Plain or Spherical; being that part of *Geometry*, which ſhews how from any three Sides of a Triangle given, or Sides and Angles (but not three Angles alone) to find out the other Angles, or Sides.

Trijugum, (in old *Lat. Records*) a Trithing, or Juriſdiction of three Hundreds.

Trilateral, that has three Sides; as *A trilateral, or three-ſided Figure* in *Geometry*.

Trill, (*Ital.*) a quavering in *Muſick*, a graceful ſhaking of the ſame Note in Singing.

Trim, neat in Cloaths, ſpruce, curious, fine, handſome.

Trim of a Ship, is her beſt Poſture, proportion of Ballaſt, hanging of her Maſts, &c. which moſt fitly conduces to her good Sailing; and therefore to find the beſt Way of making any Ship ſail ſwiftly is call'd *Finding her Trim*.

To **Trim,** to furniſh, dreſs up, or ſet off; to ſhave one's Beard; alſo to carry it fair between two Parties.

To **Trim a Boat,** is to ſet a Boat ſo even on both Sides, as to ballance her and keep her from Swagging one way more than the other.

Trimacrus or **Trimacer,** (*Gr.*) a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin* Verſe conſiſting of three long Syllables; as *trōgētē*.

Trimerus, a kind of Fly that lives three Days.

Trimetrum, (in *Grammar*) a Trimeter Verſe of three Meaſures, an *Iambick* of ſix Feet.

Trimodia or **Trimodium,** a Meaſure of three Buſhels.

Trimærion or **Trimorion,** (in *Aſtrol.*) the joyning together of three Signs that are very near one another; whereby is made a ſquare Aſpect to the *Apheta*, or Giver of Life in the Figure, which coming to that Direction, commonly cuts off the Thread of Life.

Trine, (*Lat.*) belonging to the Number Three; as *A trine Aſpect*, which is when two Planets are diſtant from each other a third part of the Circle, *i. e.* 120 Degrees: It is noted thus △ and accounted by Aſtrologers an Aſpect of Amity and Friendſhip.

Trinervia Plantago, the leaſt ſort of Plantane, an Herb ſo call'd from its having three Fibres, or Strings.

Tringle, (*Fr.*) a Curtain-Rod, a Lath that reaches from one Bed-poſt to another: In *Architecture*, a little ſquare Member fixed exactly upon every *Triglyph* under the Platband of the *Architrave*; from whence hang down the *Guttæ*, or pendant Drops in the *Dorick* Order.

Trinitarians, or rather **Anti-Trinitarians,** a Sect of new *Arian* Hereticks that deny the Myſtery of the Bleſſed Trinity, and all diſtinction of the Divine Perſons: The Orthodox that believe the Trinity are alſo call'd *Trinitarians* by the *Socinians*.

Trinitarians or **Mathurins,** a particular ſort of Monks.

Trinity or **Hearts-eaſe,** a kind of Herb.

The **Trinity,** one only God in three Perſons; the Godhead being one and the ſelf-ſame for Eſſence, and for Subſiſtence or Perſonality, three; *viz.* *Father, Son and Holy Ghoſt*, and theſe three are one, 1 *Joh.* 5. 7.

Trinity-College, a College for Students in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, Founded by K. *Henry* VIII. *A. D.* 1546. There is alſo a College of the ſame Name in *Oxford*-Univerſity, which was formerly call'd *Durham*-College, and owes its Foundation to Sir *Thomas Pope, A. D.* 1556.

Trinity-Houſe, or **The Trinity-Houſe of Deptford-Strond,** a Houſe at *Deptford*, which belongs to a particular Company, or Corporation of Sea-men, conſiſting of a Maſter, Wardens and Aſſiſtants, who are impower'd by the Queen's Charter to take Knowledge of thoſe that deſtroy Sea-marks, to reform Abuſes among Sailers, to examine

Young Officers, and to adjuſt other Matters relating to Navigation and Maritime Affairs.

Trinity-Sunday, the firſt Sunday after *Whitſunday*, which is more eſpecially ſet a-part for the Adoration of the Bleſſed *Trinity*.

Trink or **Trinke**, (old Word) a ſort of Net to catch Fiſh with.

Trinket or **Trinket-Sail**, (Sea-Term) the Top-gallant, or higheſt Sail of any Maſt in a Ship.

Trinkets, Toys, Gew-gaws; any gay or trifling Things.

Trinobantes, a certain People anciently inhabiting thoſe Parts of the Iſland of great *Britain*, which are now called *Middleſex* and *Eſſex*.

Trinoda Neceſſitas, (in ancient *Lat. Deeds*) a threefold neceſſary Tax, or Impoſition, to which all Lands were liable in the *Saxon* Times, *viz.* towards the repairing of Bridges, the maintaining of Caſtles or Garriſons, and an Expedition to drive back invading Enemies.

Trinomial, (*Gr.* in *Algebra*) that conſiſts of three Names, or Parts; as *A Trinomial Root*, *i. e.* a Root conſiſting of three Parts joyn'd together by the Sign + as *a* + *b* + *c* &c. See *Binomial*.

Triobolum, the value of three Half-pence, or the Weight of half a Dram.

Triones, ploughing Oxen; alſo a noted Conſtellation, or Company of ſeven Stars, near the North-Pole, call'd *Charles-wain*.

Triophthalmus, a precious Stone that has the Figure of three Eyes.

Triorches, a kind of Hawk having three Stones, a Buzzard; alſo the Herb Rag-wort.

Triours, (Law-Term) ſuch as are choſen by a Court of Juſtice, to examine, whether a Challenge made to any of the Pannel of Jury-men, be juſt or no.

Trip, ſtumbling, falſe Step: Among *Hunters*, a Herd, or company of Goats; alſo a ſhort Journey, or Voyage; as *A Trip to Holland*, &c.

Among *Mariners*, a Ship is ſaid, *To bear out her Top-ſails a-trip*, when ſhe carries them hoiſed up to the higheſt; the Wind blowing not too hard, but a gentle, or *Loom-gale*.

To **Trip**, to ſtumble with the Feet, or falter with the Tongue. To *Trip it*, or *to trip along*, to go faſt and by little Steps, to hop. Alſo a Term in *Heraldry*. See *Counter-tripping*.

Tripartient, (*Lat.* in *Arithm.*) is any Number that divides another into three equal Parts, without any Remainder; as 4 divides 12, or 5 divides 15 juſt into three Parts.

Tripartite, divided into three Parts, or made between three Parties; as *This Indenture tripartite*.

Tripartition, (in *Mathem.*) is Diviſion by 3, or taking the third part of any Number, or Quantity.

Tripe, part of the Entrails of Neat-Cattel dreſs'd after a particular manner.

Tripe-Madame, a Sallet-herb, us'd chiefly in the Spring, when it is tender.

Tripetalous, (*Gr.*) as *Tripetalous Plants*, *i. e.* thoſe Plants whoſe Flower conſiſts of three Leaves, call'd *Petala* by Herbaliſts.

Triphthongue, (in *Grammar*) three Vowels joyn'd together and making but one Sound.

Triphyllon, the Herb Trefoil, or three-leaved Graſs.

Triple, (*Lat.*) threefold.

Triplicate Ratio, (in *Mathem.*) is the *Ratio* or Reaſon of Cubes one to another and muſt be well diſtinguiſhed from *Triple Ratio*: Thus in theſe Geometrical Proportionals, 2, 4, 8. 16, 32, 64; the *Ratio* of the firſt Term 2 to 16, the fourth Term is Triplicate, or as 8 which is the Cube of 2, to 64 the Cube of 4.

† **Triplication**, a making triple, a trebling.

Triplicity, the quality of that which is triple or threefold; a Word more eſpecially us'd by Aſtrologers to expreſs the Diviſion of the Signs according to the number of the Elements, each Diviſion conſiſting of three Signs; as *The Fiery, Airy, Watery,* and *Earthy Triplicites*. See *Trigon*.

Triploides, (*Gr.*) a Surgeon's Inſtrument with a threefold Baſe, us'd for a great Depreſſion, or ſinking of the Scull.

Tripolium, the Herb Star-wort.

Tripoly, an Herb call'd Turbith, or blew Camomel: Alſo a Stone which being reduced to Powder is us'd by Lapidaries to poliſh their Jewels: Alſo another kind of white and ſoft Stone, which ſerves to poliſh Braſs and Iron.

Tripos, the Tripod, or three-footed Stool, on which the Prieſteſſes of *Apollo* at *Delphos*, us'd to ſit when they deliver'd the Oracles: Alſo a Name given in the Univerſity of *Cambridge* to the *Prevaricator*, or Perſon that is called *Terræ Filius* at *Oxford*.

Tripping, a Term in *Heraldry*. See *Paſſant*.

Triptoton or **Triptote**, (in *Grammar*) a defective Noun that has but three Caſes.

† **Tripudiation**, (*Lat.*) a tripping on the Toes in a Dance.

Triquetra, a Triangle, or three-cornered Figure; alſo the Iſland of *Sicily*, ſo nam'd by the *Romans* from its triangular Shape.

Triremis, a Galley that has three Oars on each Side or Bank; or rather having three Ranks of Oars, one above another.

Triroda Terræ, (in old *Records*) a parcel of Land containing three Rods, or Perches.

Triſagium, (*Gr.*) a kind of Hymn in the *Greek* Church; much of the ſame Nature with that in the Service of the Church of *England*; *Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth*, &c.

Tris-Diapaſon, or **Triple-Diapaſon**, (in *Muſick*) a Chord, otherwiſe call'd a Triple Eighth, or Fifteenth.

To **Triſe**, (Sea-Word) to hale up any thing into the Ship by Hand, with a dead Rope, or one that does not run in a Block, or Pulley: Thus, if any Cheſt, Cask, or other Goods has only a Rope faſten'd to it, without any Tackle, and ſo is pulled up into the Ship by main Strength; it is ſaid, *To be triſed up*.

Triſmegiſtus or **Hermes Triſmegiſtus**, a famous *Egyptian* Philoſopher, Prieſt and King.

Triſmus or **Trigmus**, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) the grinding of the Teeth, or a Convulſion of the Muſcles of the Temples, which cauſes the Teeth to gnaſh, whether one will or no.

Triſpaſt, (*Gr.*) an Engine that conſiſts of three Pulleys.

Triſſago or **Triſago**, (*Lat.*) the Herb Germander, or as ſome ſay, the ſtraight and upright Vervain.

Triſta, (in ancient Writers) a Station, or Poſt in Hunting.

Triſta, **Triſtis** or **Triſtris**, an Immunity, or Privilege, by which a Man is freed from his Attendance on the Lord of a Foreſt, when he goes a Hunting; ſo as not to be obliged to hold a Dog, follow the Chace, or ſtand at a Place appointed.

Triſyllabical, belonging to a Triſyllable.

Triſyllable, (in *Grammar*) a Word conſiſting of three Syllables; as *Charity*.

Tritæophyes or **Tritæus**, (*Gr.*) a *Tertian* Ague, an Ague that comes every third Day.

Trite, (*Lat.*) thread-bare, common; as *A trite Saying, or Argument*.

Trite, (*Gr.*) the third Muſical Chord: *Trite Diezeugmenon* the Note call'd *C-ſol-fa-ut*. *Trite Hyperboleon*, F-fa-ut. *Trite Synemmenon*, B-fa-be-mi.

Trichales, an Herb that is in Flower thrice a Year.

Tricheites, a ſort of Hereticks that held the Trinity to be divided into Three diſtinct Godheads.

Trithing. See *Thrithing* and *Triding*.

Tritiana Braſſica, (*Lat.*) a kind of large Colewort.

Triticum, the Corn call'd Wheat.

Triton, (*Gr.*) a fabulous Sea-Deity, *Neptune*'s Trumpeter; a Fiſh ſhaped like a Man; alſo a Vane, or Weather-cock.

Tritone, a Term in *Muſick* which ſignifies a greater Fourth.

Trituration, (*Lat.*) properly a threſhing of Corn: Among *Apothecaries*, it is taken for pounding in a Mortar, whereby Drugs are reduced to Powder that they may be the better mingled.

Trivet. See *Trevet*.

Trivial, common, ordinary.

Triumph, (*Gr.*) a ſolemn Pomp, or Shew, at the Return of a General from ſome noted Victory. See *Ovation*.

To **Triumph,** to make ſuch a ſolemn and pompous Entry, to vanquiſh or conquer an Enemy, to ſubdue or maſter one's Paſſions, to glory or take a Pride in.

Triumphal, belonging to a Triumph; as *A triumphal Arch*.

Triumphal Crown, (among the *Romans*) a Crown at firſt made of *Laurel*, and afterwards of Gold, which the Cities uſually ſent to the Victorious General, to wear on the Day of his Triumphal Entry.

Triumphant, Triumphing, Victorious, Conquering.

Triumvir, one of the three Magiſtrates that govern'd the *Roman* Empire in Chief, or one of any three Officers who had equal Authority: In our ancient *Records*, a Trithing-man, or Conſtable of three Hundreds.

Triumvirate, the Government of the *Triumviri*, in which three great Men ſhar'd the Soveraign Power; as that of *Auguſtus*, *Marcus Antonius*, and *Lepidus*: But the meaner *Triumvirs*, or *Triumviri Capitales* were eſtabliſh'd in the Year 463. after the building of *Rome*, to take care of Priſoners, and ſee Execution done upon Malefactors.

Triumviri Menſarii, the three chief Bankers that had the charge of the Publick Money.

Triumviri Monetales, three Overſeers of the Mint, certain Officers appointed a little before *Cicero*'s Time, whoſe Commiſſion was contained in theſe five Letters, A. A. A. F. F. for *Ære, Auro, Argento, Flando Feriundo, i. e.* for the Coining of Braſs, Gold, and Silver-Money.

Triuncis, the Weight of three Ounces; alſo a Braſs-Coin of that Weight.

Triune, (*i. e.* Three-one) as *The Triune God*, a Term made uſe of to expreſs the Unity of the Godhead in a Trinity of Perſons.

To **Troat,** to Cry as a Buck does at Rutting-time.

Trocheus or **Trochee,** (*Gr.*) a Foot in *Greek* and *Latin* Verſe, conſiſting of two Syllables, the firſt long, and the other ſhort; as *Virgo*.

Trochanter, a Term in *Anatomy*, the ſame as *Rotator*; which See.

Trochar, a Cane, or Pipe made of Silver, or Steel, with a ſharp-pointed End, us'd in tapping thoſe that are troubled with the Dropſy.

Trochilice, the Art of Wheel-work, or a Mathematical Science that demonſtrates the Properties of all Circular Motions.

Trochilus, the fin-footed Runner; a Bird ſo call'd becauſe it always runs; a Wren: In *Architecture*, it is that hollow Ring which runs round a Pillar, next to the *Torus*. 'Tis commonly call'd the *Caſement*, and often *Scotia*, from its ſhady dark Appearance.

Trochings, (among Hunters) the ſmall Branches on the top of a Deer's Head.

Trochiſcus, a Trochisk, or Phyſical Compoſition made of the Paſte of Powders and other Ingredients, in ſhape of a little Wheel or Ball: They are much the ſame with *Tablets* and *Lozenges*.

Trochlea, a Truckle or Pulley, wherein a Cord or Rope runs to draw any thing; and which is one of the Six Mechanical Powers or Principles: In *Anatomy*, it is a hollow part in the Bone of the Arm, or Shoulder, the ſame as *Bathmis*.

Trochlearis, the upper, or greater oblique Muſcle of the Eye. See *Obliquus Superior*.

Trochloid, the ſame with *Cycloid*; which See.

Trocholicks. See *Trochilice*.

Trochus, a Wheel, a Top for Children to play with; alſo a little round Lump of any thing.

Trocta or **Trutta,** the Trout, an excellent River-Fiſh.

Troculus, an *American* Bird that is no bigger than a Swallow, of a black and white Colour breeding in Chimneys, into the Sides of which it ſticks the ſharp ends of its Feathers to take reſt: The Neſt of this Bird hangs down by a String about a Yard long, and having brought forth Young, 'tis ſaid to throw down one at departure, in token of Gratitude to the Maſter of the Houſe for its Lodging.

Trove, an old Word, ſignifying a Path.

Troglodytes, or **Paſſer Troglodytes,** a little Bird call'd a Wren; a Hedge Sparrow that runs into Holes.

To **Troll,** to go a fiſhing with a particular Net ſo call'd.

To **Troll about,** to ramble up and down, in a careleſs or ſluttiſh Dreſs.

Troll-Madame, a Game commonly call'd Pigeon-holes.

Trollop, an idle, naſty Slut.

Troma, (*Gr.*) a Wound proceeding from an outward Cauſe.

Tromos, a Trembling, as when the voluntary Motion of the Members is impaired.

Tronage, a Cuſtom, or Toll, taken for the weighing of Wooll: Alſo the Act of weighing it in a Staple or Publick Market; from *Trona*, an old Word for a Beam to weigh with; which Standard was fixt at Leaden-Hall in *London*.

Tronator, an Officer, whoſe Buſineſs it is to weigh Wooll brought into the ſaid City.

Tronc-Weight, the ſame that we now call *Troy-Weight*.

Troop, a Collective Word, which implies ſeveral Perſons gathered together, or going in Company.

Troop of Horſe, a ſmall Body of Horſe or Dragoons, uſually about fifty, under the Command of a Captain, of which Regiments are made up: *Troops*, in the plural Number, is alſo taken to ſignify a conſiderable Number of Military Forces united together.

Independent Troop, one that is not imbodied with, or joyned to any Regiment.

Troop, as To *beat the Troop*, which is the ſecond Beat of Drum, when the Foot are to march: So that *the General* is the firſt, to give notice of the March, and the Troop the next, for the Men to repair to their Colours.

To **Troop,** to get, or flock together; as *The Newſmongers troop to hear News*.

To **Troop away** or **To Troop off,** is to run away.

Trooper, the common Name of every Horſe-Soldier: The *French* call them *Maitres* or *Cavaliers*.

Trope, (*Gr.* in *Rhetorick*) an Elegant turning of a Word from its proper and natural Signification to another; as the Word *Flame*, when we ſay *The Flames of Love.*

Troper, (in old Records) a Book of alternate Turns or Reſponſes in ſinging Maſs.

Trophy, a Mark or Monument of Timber or Stone, ſet up in a Place where Enemies were overcome, with their warlike Harneſs and other Spoils hanged on it; a ſign or token of Victory: In *Architecture*, an Ornament repreſenting the Trunk of a Tree charged or encompaſs'd all round about with Arms or Military Weapons, both Offenſive and Defenſive.

In Painting, Graving, Chaſing, *&c.* **Trophies** likewiſe ſignify the repreſentation of Pikes, Halbards, Drums, Corſlets, and other Inſtruments of War.

Trophy-Money, a Duty of four Pence paid yearly by Houſe-keepers on the Trained Bands, but charged on the Land-lord, for the Drums, Colours, Scarves, *&c.* of their reſpective Companies.

Tropical Year. See *Year.*

Tropicks, (in *Aſtron.*) are two leſſer Circles of the Sphere, parallel to the Equinoctial Line and equally diſtant from it, *viz.* 23½ Degrees on each Side: One of them paſſing thro' the Sign *Cancer*, Northwards is call'd *The Tropick of Cancer*, and the other lying under *Capricorn*, Southwards, bears the Name of *The Tropick of Capricorn.* Theſe Circles are the utmoſt Boundaries of the Sun's Courſe towards the North and South, and termed *Tropicks* from the *Greek* Word *Tropos, i. e.* turning back; becauſe the Sun being come to either of them, goes no farther towards either of the Poles, but returns towards the Equator; ſo that his Arrival at the former on *June* 11. makes our longeſt Day, and at the other on *December* 12. our ſhorteſt Day and longeſt Night. See *Solſtice.*

Tropological, belonging to Tropology; Moral.

Tropology, a Figurative Speech; a Moral Diſcourſe tending to the Reformation of Manners.

Trouble, (*Fr.*) Pains, Inconveniency, Misfortune, croſs Accident, Sorrow, Confuſion, Diſturbance, Diſquiet of Mind. **Troubles,** in the Plural Number, is alſo taken for Diſorders in the State, Broils, Civil Wars.

To **Trouble,** to cauſe Trouble, to Diſturb, Imbroil or Confound; to vex or diſquiet, to interrupt, to afflict; alſo to make Waters thick or muddy.

Trover, (in Common Law) an Action againſt him, who having found another Man's Goods, refuſes to deliver them upon Demand.

Trough, a hollow wooden Veſſel to kneed Bread in, or beat Apples for Cider, *&c.* a piece of a Trunk of a Tree made hollow to feed Swine in: Alſo a Pipe made of Boards, and lying open for the conveyance of Water.

Trough of the Sea, (among Sailers) is the ſpace between two Billows or Waves; ſo that when a Ship ſinks down there, they ſay, *She lies in the Trough of the Sea.*

To **Trounce,** to harraſs, or puniſh ſeverely; to ſharp, bubble, or cheat.

Trout, a delicious Freſh-water Fiſh.

Trowel, a Maſon's or Bricklayer's Tool, to ſpread Morter with.

Trox, (*Gr.*) a Worm breeding in, and fretting all kind of Pulſe; as Peas, Beans, *&c.*

Troxalis. See *Tryxalis.*

Troy, a famous City of the Leſſer *Phrygia*, whoſe Ten Years Siege by the *Greeks*, has been a great Subject for the Pens of Hiſtorians, and Poets.

Troy-Weight, a Weight of twelve Ounces to the Pound, for the weighing of Bread, Gold, Silver, precious Stones, Electuaries and Drugs; which took Name from that City, or elſe from *Troyes*, a Town of the Province of *Champagne* in *France.*

Trua, (*Lat.*) a Tray, a kind of wooden Veſſel for ſeveral Uſes. In old *Records*, a Sow or Swine.

Truand, (*Fr.*) a Vagabond, a lazy loitering Fellow; a ſturdy Rogue or common Begger: Whence Children that abſent themſelves from School are ſaid *To play the Truands,*

Trub or **Trub-tail,** a little ſquat Woman.

Trubs, a ſort of Herb.

Truce, a Ceſſation of Arms, and all Hoſtilities agreed upon for a time, between two Parties in a State of War.

Truch-man or **Truchman,** an Interpreter.

Truck, Exchange, or Bartering of Commodities: Among Sea-men, a Square piece of Wood at the top of a Maſt, in which the Flag-ſtaff is put. See *Parrels.*

In Gunnery, **Trucks** are entire round pieces of Wood like Wheels fixed on the Axle-Trees, of the Carriages, to move the Ordinance at Sea: Alſo a kind of Billiards, an *Italian* Game much us'd in *Spain* and *Ireland.*

To **Truck,** to barter, or exchange one Commodity for another; to chop, or ſwap.

Truckle, a little running Wheel.

To **Truckle,** to ſubmit, to yield or buckle to.

Truculent, (*Lat.*) that is of a cruel, rough, or fierce Look, or Diſpoſition; as *A Truculent Aſpect.*

To **Trudge,** to trot up and down, to toil and Moil, to take a great deal of pains about a Buſineſs.

True, natural, certain, ſure; faithful, truſty, unfeigned.

True Conjunction, a Term in *Aſtronomy.* See *Conjunction.*

True Declination of a Planet. See *Declination.*

True-Love. See *Herb-Paris.*

True Place of a Planet or **Star,** is a Point of the Heavens, ſhewn by a Right-Line drawn from the Center of the Earth, thro' the Center of the Planet or Star: Whereas its *Apparent Place*, is that which is found by a Right-line, drawn from the Obſerver's Eye thro' the Center of the Planet or Star. And this Point in the Heavens is referred to the Zodiack, or Ecliptick by the Star's Circle of Longitude.

Truffle, (*Fr.*) a kind of Muſhroom or Puff, cover'd with a blackiſh Skin, without either Stalk or Root, which grows within the Ground, eſpecially after great Rains, and is otherwiſe call'd *Swine-bread.*

Trugg, (Country-Word) a Milk-Tray or ſuch like Veſſel, a Hod to carry Mortar in: Alſo a kind of Meaſure us'd in old times, and containing about two Buſhels: Whence at *Lemſter*, at this Day, the Vicar has *Trugg*-Corn allow'd him for Officiating in ſome Chappels of Eaſe within that Pariſh.

Trull, a ſorry Wench, or pitiful Baggage; a vile Strumpet, or Camp-Whore.

Trumpery, Traſh, old paltry Stuff.

Trumpet, (*Fr.*) a known warlike Muſical Inſtrument, which is in uſe among the Horſe, and ſerves for the ſame purpoſes as the Drum among the Foot-Soldiers; alſo the Man that ſounds it.

Trumpet-Marine, an Inſtrument that has a Belly reſembling a Lute, and a very long Neck with one String, which being ſtruck with a Hair-bow, ſounds like a Trumpet.

Speaking-Trumpet, a ſort of Trumpet about ſix or eight Foot long, ſtraight and very wide at the End; the Mouth-piece being ſufficiently large to receive both Lips; ſo that when a Man ſpeaks within it, the Voice is convey'd after ſuch a manner as to be diſtinctly heard above a Mile.

To **Trumpet** or **Trumpet out,** to publiſh, to ſet or ſpread abroad.

Trumpeter, he that blows or ſounds a Trumpet: The Trumpeter in a Ship is always to attend the Captain's Command, and to ſound either at his going a-ſhore or coming a-board; alſo when a Ship is haled, charged, boarded, or enter'd.

Truncated Pyramid or **Cone**, (in *Geom.*) is one whoſe Top is cut off by a Plane parallel to its Baſe; a Truncated Cone or the *Fruſtum* of that Body is ſometimes call'd a *Curti-Cone.*

† **Truncation**, (*Lat.*) a maiming, or mangling; a cutting, or chopping off.

Truncheon, a Battoon, or ſhort Club: *Truncheons* are alſo ſhort and thick Worms with black Heads that breed near a Horſe's Maw and will eat their Paſſage thro' if not timely kill'd.

Truncus, (*Lat.*) the Stem or Stock of a Tree without the Boughs; a Body without a Head: In *Anatomy*, that Part of the Great Artery and *Vena Cava*, which deſcends from the Heart to the Iliack Veſſels. In *Architecture*, part of the Pedeſtal of a Pillar, otherwiſe termed *Abacus* and *Stylobata*; which ſee.

In our old Records, **Truncus** is taken for a Trunk or Wooden Box heretofore ſet in Churches before ſeveral Altars and Images, to receive the Offerings of pious and well-diſpoſed People, like the Boxes which are now uſually plac'd near the Church-Door, to hold all voluntary Contributions for the Poor.

Trundle, a kind of Carriage with low Wheels, to draw heavy Burdens on.

To **Trundle**, to roll along.

Trundle-Shot (in *Gunnery*) an Iron-Bolt 16 or 18 Inches long, ſharp-pointed at both Ends, and having a round Bowl of Lead caſt upon it, about a Hand's-breadth from each End.

Trundle-Tail, a Wench that runs fiſking up and down with a draggled Tail.

Trunk, a Cheſt or Box; the Stump, Stem, or Body of a Tree: Alſo a Man's Body having the Head, Arms and Legs cut off; all that Part which reaches from the Neck to the Hips; alſo the Snout of an Elephant: Alſo a Pipe to ſhoot Pellets, little Arrows, *&c.* by blowing ſtrongly; or a Wooden Pipe for the Conveyance of Water.

Trunks, a kind of Play otherwiſe call'd Troll-Madame and Pigeon-holes.

Trunk-Roots, (among *Herbaliſts*) are ſmall Roots which break or grow out of the Trunks of Plants; being of two ſorts, *viz.* 1. ſuch as grow by a downright Deſcent ſometimes all along the Trunk, as in Mints, *&c.* and ſometimes only in the utmoſt Point, as in Brambles; 2. ſuch as neither aſcend not deſcend, but ſhoot forth at Right-Angles with the Trunk.

Trunked (among *Heralds*) Trees cut off at each End, are ſaid *To be Trunked.*

Trunnions, (in *Gunnery*) two Knobs, Spindles, or Ears of Metal, ſticking out of the Sides of a Piece of Ordinance, on which it reſts upon the Cheeks of the Carriage, and is raiſed or lower'd at pleaſure.

Trunnion-Ring, the Ring about a Cannon, next before the Trunnions.

Truſs, a Bundle of Hay, *&c.* alſo a kind of Bandage for Perſons that are burſten.

In a Ship, **Truſſes** are certain Ropes made faſt to the *Parrels* of the Yards, to bind the Yard to the Maſt when the Ship rolls, and to hale down the Yards in a Storm or Guſt of Wind.

To **Truſs**, to make a Truſs, to tye or gird up; to hang one upon a Tree, to ſnatch up, as *An Eagle Truſſes a Leveret.*

Truſſing, (in *Falconry*) is a Hawk's raiſing any Fowl or Prey aloft; ſoaring up and then deſcending with it to the Ground.

Truſſel or **Treſſel**, a Prop.

Truſt, Confidence, Aſſurance; Credit, Tick.

Truſtee, one that has an Eſtate or Money put into his Hands for another's Uſe; a Guardian.

Truſty, that is true to his Truſt, faithful, ſure.

Trutina, (*Lat.*) a pair of Scales, a great pair of Ballances or Weights.

Trutine of Hermes, (in *Aſtrol.*) an artificial Method of rectifying a Nativity by finding out the Day of Conception and the Place of the Moon at that Time.

Trutta, or **Truta**. See **Trocta.**

To **Try**, to aſſay or eſſay, to prove, to examine, to endeavour.

Among Sea-men a Ship is ſaid **To Try**, when having no more Sails abroad but her Main-Sail, ſhe is let alone to lie in the Sea: And ſometimes when the Wind blows ſo hard that ſhe cannot maintain or bear out the Main-ſail, they'll make her **Lie a-try** under the Miſſen-Sail only.

Tryal, Eſſay or Experiment, Endeavour, Temptation: In a Law-Senſe, the Examination of all Cauſes Civil or Criminal before a proper Judge; of which there are ſeveral Sorts; as Matters of Fact ſhall be try'd by the Jurors, Matters of Law by the Juſtices, and Matters of Record by the Record it ſelf.

Trychnos (*Gr.*) the Herb call'd Night-ſhade.

Trygon, the Turtle-Dove; alſo the Poiſon-fiſh, a kind of Sea-fiſh.

Trynga, the Water-Thruſh; a Bird.

Tryphera or **Truphera**, gentle, eaſy Cauſticks.

Tryxalis or **Troxalis**, the Cricket, an Inſect.

Tuant (*Fr.* killing) as *A Tuant Jeſt*, *i. e.* a tart, biting Jeſt.

Tub, a Wooden Veſſel of ſeveral ſorts.

Tub of Tea, the Quantity of about 60 Pounds: Of Camphire, from 56 to 86 Pounds: Of Vermilion, from 3 to 4 Hundred Weight.

Tubal (*Heb.* Born or Worldly) one of the Sons of *Japhet*, by whoſe Poſterity *Spain* is ſaid to have been firſt peopled.

Tubal-Cain (*i. e.* Worldly Poſſeſſion or Birds-Neſt of the World) the Son of *Lamech* and the firſt Inventer of all curious Smiths-Work in Iron and Steel.

Tubæ Fallopianæ (*Lat.*) two narrow Paſſages proceeding from the Womb, which when they are a little removed from it, grow wider by degrees, having two large Orifices, or Holes like the Mouth of a Trumpet: They take Name from *Fallopius* an eminent Phyſician and Anatomiſt, who firſt found them out; and their Uſe is to receive the Eggs from the Teſticles and convey them into the Womb.

Tube, a Conduit-Pipe, any long Pipe thro' which Water or other Liquor is convey'd: Alſo the Pipe, or hollow Trunk of a Proſpect-glaſs, *&c.*

Tuber, (*Lat.*) a Truffle, or Puff growing in the Ground like a Muſhroom; a Knob or Knot in a Tree; a Swelling or Bunch in a Man's Body: Among Writers that treat of Plants, it is often taken to ſignify the round bunching-out Roots of ſome Herbs, which therefore they call *Tuberoſe*, or *Knobby-Roots.*

Tubercula, little Swellings or Puſhes, Pimples or Wheals: In *Palmeſtry*, the more eminent Muſcles, or knobby Parts under the Fingers, which are otherwiſe termed *Montes*; as *Tuberculum*, or *Mons Veneris* is the Knob at the Root of the Thumb; *Mons Jovis*, that of the Fore-Finger; *Mons Saturni*, that of the Middle-Finger; *Mons Solis*, that of the Ring-Finger; and *Mons Mercurii*, that of the Little Finger.

Tuberoſa, a kind of white ſweet-ſmelling Flower.

Tuberoſe or **Tuberous**, full of Bunches or Knots; as *A Tuberous Plant.* See *Tuber.*

Tuberoſity, a bunching out of ſome Parts of the Body.

Tubuli Lactiferi (in *Anat.*) certain ſmall Lactiferous or Milk-carrying Pipes, that are as it were the Store-houſe, where the Milk is kept, and thro' which it flows to the Nipples of the Breaſts of Females when they give Suck.

Tubuli Vermiculares, the ſmall winding Cavities that are formed on the out-ſide of the Shells of Sea Shell-fiſhes, in which ſome little Worms have their Abode and breed.

Tuck, a Rapier, or long Sword: Alſo a Sea-word, for the truſſing or gathering up of a Ship's Quarter under Water.

To **Tuck**, to turn, or gather up.

Tucker, a Fuller of Cloth: Alſo a long narrow ſlip of fine Linnen tuck'd or pinn'd along the top of a Woman's pair of Stays.

Tuckſels, the Teeth call'd Grinders.

Tuel, (among Hunters) the Fundament of a Beaſt.

Tueſday, the third Day of the Week ſo call'd becauſe it was ſet a-part for the Worſhip of *Tuiſco*; the moſt ancient and peculiar Idol-God of the *Saxons* and *Teutonicks*, or old *Germans*.

Tuft, a lock of Hair, a thicket of Trees, a bunch of Graſs, Feathers, Ribbons, &c. alſo the Creſt of a Bird.

Tufta, a Word us'd in ſome old Charters for a Cottage.

Tug, a Pull; alſo a Country-Word for a Waggon to carry Timber.

To **Tug**, to pull and hale; to labour hard, or ſtrive earneſtly for a Thing.

Tuggæ, (in old *Lat. Records*) Harneſs, Traces, or Ropes for drawing; from the *Saxon* Word *getogan*, to tug, pull, or draw.

Tuigh, the Name of a remarkable River in the Iſland of *Barbadoes*, the Waters of which yield an Oil on their Surface, that ſerves to burn in Lamps.

Tuilleries, a ſtately Pile of Building and Garden near the *L'ouvre* at *Paris* in *France*: 'Tis built all of free Stone, the Portal conſiſting of Marble-Pillars and Jaſper; and ſo call'd becauſe Tiles were ſome time made there.

Tuition, (*Lat.*) care of one's Education, Government, Guardianſhip, Patronage, Protection, Defence.

Tulip, a beautiful Flower, a kind of Lilly of various Colours, now common in *England*, but firſt brought out of *Turkey*: It is by ſome call'd the *The Dalmatian Cap*.

Tulipant, a Saſh, or Wreath worn by the *Indians* inſtead of a Hat.

M. **Tullius Cicero**, the moſt famous and eloquent of *Roman* Oratours.

To **Tumble**, to throw or roll down, to touſe or rumple, to fall down, to roll or wallow about.

Tumbler, one that plays tumbling Tricks; alſo a ſort of Hunting-Dog; alſo a kind of Drinking-Cup.

Tumbrel, an Engine contriv'd for the puniſhment of Scolds and unquiet Women, commonly call'd a Ducking-ſtool; alſo an old Word ſignifying a Dung-Cart.

Tumefaction, (*Lat.*) a tumifying, or cauſing to ſwell.

Tumid, puft up, or ſwollen, lofty; as *A tumid Style*.

To **Tumify**, to cauſe a Tumour, or Swelling; to riſe or ſwell, to be puffed up.

Tumour, (in *Surgery*) a Riſing, or Swelling caus'd by a ſettling of Humours in ſome parts of the Body, when they are inlarged and ſtretched out, beyond their due Proportion, ſo as to be render'd unfit to perform their proper Actions: Theſe *Tumours* are of ſeveral kinds, *viz. Natural, Encyſted, Critical, Malignant*, &c.

Natural Tumours, ſuch Swellings as are made of the four Humours contained in the Maſs of Blood, or elſe of ſeveral at once mingled together: Thus the Blood produces the *Phlegmon*, Choler the *Eryſepelas*, Phlegm the *Oedema*, and Melancholy the *Scirrhus*.

Encyſted or **Baſtard Tumours**, thoſe that proceed from a ſettling of mixt and corrupt Humours, the Matter of which is contain'd in certain proper *Cyſtes*, or ſkinny Bags; as the *Meliceris*, the *Steatoma*, the King's Evil, &c.

Critical Tumours or **Impoſtumes**, are thoſe that appear all at once in acute Diſeaſes, and put an end to them, with good or bad Succeſs; as *A Phlegmon, a Boil*, &c.

Malignant Tumours, thoſe that are always accompany'd with extraordinary and dreadful Symptoms; and whoſe Conſequences are very dangerous; as *The Carbuncle in the Plague*.

Peſtilential Tumours. See *Impoſtume Peſtilential*.

Venereal Tumours, thoſe that appear at the bottom of the Groin, and are the Product of impure Copulation.

Tumult, Uproar, great Buſtle, Stirr, Hurly-burly, Riot.

Tumultuary, done in a Tumult, or Hurry; Haſty, Diſorderly, Confuſed.

Tumultuous, full of Tumult, Seditious, Riotous.

Tun, a Wine-Veſſel; a Meaſure of Liquids; as Wine, Oil, &c. containing 2 Pipes, or 252 Gallons: Alſo a Weight of 20 Quintals, or 2000 Pounds; whereby the Contents or different Sizes of Sea-Veſſels are uſually expreſs'd; as *A Ship of 200 Tuns*.

Tun of Timber, a Meaſure of 40 ſolid Feet.

To **Tun** or **Tun up**, to put into a Tun.

Tun-Hoof, a kind of Herb.

Tuna, a Tree in *America*, on the Leaves of which are bred the coſtly Worms, call'd *Cocheneal*.

Tunable, that may be tuned, or put in Tune; agreeable to the Rules of *Muſick*.

Tunbridge, a Town in *Kent*, noted for its Wells, the Waters of which have been found of late very effectual for the curing of ſeveral Diſtempers.

Tune, an Agreement in Sound, an Air, or Song; a particular Way of ſinging, or playing on Muſical Inſtruments.

Tungreve, (*Sax.*) a Reeve, or Bailiff of a Manour, &c.

Tunica, (*Lat.*) an Under-garment, which the Ancients wore both at *Rome* and in the Eaſtern Countries: It was put under the *Toga*, and that of the Women was to be long and with Sleeves: Alſo a kind of Gilliflower, or the Herb Betony: In *Anatomy*, a Tunick, Membrane, or thin Skin.

Tunica Retiformis. See *Retiformis Tunica*, and *Amphibleſtroides*.

Tunick, a ſort of ſleeveleſs Coat; as *A Tunick and Veſt*.

Tunick or **Tunicle**, (in *Anat.*) a little Coat, Membrane, or Skin, covering any part of the Body: Of theſe there are four noted ones that belong to the Eye, *viz.* the *Corneous*, the *Uveous*, the *Vitreous*, and the *Cryſtalline*; to which there are as many Humours anſwerable: There are alſo four *Tunicles* of the Teſticles, or Cods, *viz. Scrotum, Erythroides, Epididymis*, and *Dartos*; all which See in their proper Places.

Tunnage. See *Tonnage*.

Tunnel, a Funnel thro' which any Liquor is pour'd into a Veſſel; the Funnel of a Chimney; alſo a ſort of Net to catch Partridges.

Tunneller, one that goes a Fowling with ſuch a Net.

Tunney, a kind of Sea-fiſh.

Tup, a Ram, or Male Sheep.

To **Tup**, as *The Ram tups, i. e.* covers the Ewe.

Turbant, a Wreath, or Ornament for the Head, us'd in *Turkey* and other Eaſtern Countries, inſtead of a of a Hat or Cap: It is made of a *Shaſh*, or one entire piece of Linnen call'd *Telbent*; but the Turbant it ſelf is termed *Saruck* by the Turks.

Turbary, (Law-Term) a Right to dig Turves in another Man's Ground; from *Turba* an old *Latin* Word for a Turf. *Turbaria*, (in old *Records*) is alſo ſometimes taken for the Ground where Turves are digged.

Common of Turbary, is a Liberty which ſome Tenants have by Preſcription to dig on the Lord's Waſte.

Turbiſh or **Turbit.** See *Tripoly*.

Turbith, an Herb ſo call'd by the *Arabians*, which grows in *Cambaya*, *Surat*, and other Parts of *Aſia*; a dangerous Drug upon account of its violent purging Quality.

Turbith Mineral or **Yellow Precipitate**, is a Chymical Preparation of Mercury or Quick-ſilver and Oil of Vitriol, which purges ſtrongly by Vomit and Stool, and is given in Venereal Diſtempers.

Turbo, (*Lat.*) a Whirl-wind, or great Storm; a Top, or Gigg that Boys play with: Alſo the Wry-neck a Bird, and a Fiſh call'd a Welk, or Wrinkle.

Turbot, a broad flat Sea-fiſh, which was of great Eſteem among the ancient *Romans*, as well as now a Days.

Turbulent, (*Lat.*) Boiſterous, Bluſtering, Seditious, Troubleſome.

Turciſm, the Religion, Principles, or Opinions of the *Turks*.

Turcoiſe or **Turquoiſe**, a precious Stone of an azure or blewiſh Colour, ſo call'd becauſe uſually brought to us by the *Turks*.

Turdus, (*Lat.*) the Thruſh, Throſtle, or *Mavis*, a Singing-Bird; alſo the Sea-carp, a Fiſh. *Turdus viſcivorus*, the Miſtletoe-Thruſh, or Shreitch.

Turgeſcence, a ſwelling up, or growing big: A *Turgeſcence of Humours*, is a violent or quick Motion of them.

† **Turgid**, ſwollen, or puffed up.

Turio, (*Lat.*) the Tendrel, or young Branch of a Tree; whence *Turiones* is taken by Herbaliſts, for the young tender Shoots, or Tops, which any Plants Yearly put forth out of the Ground.

Turk, a Native of *Turkey*, or a Subject of the Emperour of thoſe Dominions, who is ſtyled *The Great Turk, and the Grand Seignior*.

Turk's-Cap, a kind of Flower.

Turkey, a large Country in *Aſia* and *Europe*; alſo the Name of a well known Fowl. In *Virginia*, the Fowls are very large, ſome weighing between fifty and ſixty Pounds.

Turkey-pout, a Young Turkey.

Turkiſh, belonging to the *Turks*.

Turkiſh Epocha. See *Epocha*.

Turmerick, the Root of an Herb growing in *Arabia* and *India*, good againſt ſeveral Horſe-Diſeaſes, and a proper Cure for the Yellow Jaundice.

Turmoil, Buſtle, Stir.

To **Turmoil**, to toil, to rout, or keep a heavy doe.

Turn, Walk, Courſe, a good or bad Office; alſo a Turner's Lath: Alſo a Term that belongs to the Movement of a Watch, and ſignifies the entire Revolution, or going about of any Wheel, or Pinnion.

In a Law-Senſe, **Turn**, is the County-Court, or Queen's Leet, where the Sheriff is Judge, and which belongs to his Office; being kept twice every Year, *viz.* within a Month after *Eaſter*, and about the ſame time after *Michael-mas*. From this Court are exempted only Peers of the Realm, Clergy-men, and ſuch as have Hundreds of their own.

Sea-Turn. See *Turnado*.

Turn-Coat, one that goes over to another Party, or that changes his Religion.

Turn-Pike, (in the Art of *War*) a ſpar of Wood 12 or 14 Foot long, and 6 or 8 Inches Diameter, cut in form of a Hexagon, or Figure with ſix Angles; every ſide of it being bor'd full of Holes, thro' which Pickets, or ſhort Pikes are run, about 5 or 6 Foot long pointed with Iron, ſo that the Points ſtand out every Way: Theſe Turn-pikes are of great Uſe, to ſtop an Enemy, when ſet in a Breach, at the entrance of a Camp, or in any Gap.

Turn-ſole, a Plant ſo call'd becauſe its Flowers turn towards the Courſe of the Sun.

Turnado or **Sea-Turn**, a Wind which on ſome Coaſts, blows all Night from the Shore.

Turnament, (*Fr.*) Juſting, or Tilting, a War-like Exerciſe of armed Knights, or Gentlemen fighting one with another on Horſe-back, with Lances or Spears; a Sport much uſ'd in former Times, but now quite laid aſide.

Turnep, a well known Root that is very wholeſome, and more-eſpecially good in Conſumptions.

Turnetum or **Tornetum**, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Tax or Duty paid to the Sheriff, for holding his Turn, or County-Court.

Turney, a Word us'd in old *Statutes* for a Turnament, or Tilting.

Turning, (among *Confectioners*) a particular manner of paring Oranges, or Lemmons, when the outward Rind or Peel is par'd off very thin and narrow, with a little Knife proper for that purpoſe; turning it round about the Fruit, ſo as the Peel may be extended to a very great length without breaking.

Turno Vicecomitum, a Writ that lies for thoſe that are call'd to the Sheriff's Turn, or Court, out of their own Hundred.

Turpentine, a kind of clear Gum, or Roſin, iſſuing from the Turpentine-tree, the Larch, the Firr, and ſome other ſorts of Trees, which grow in great abundance in hot Countries.

Turpitude, (*Lat.*) Filthineſs, Baſeneſs, Shame.

Turquois. See *Turcois*.

Turrel, a kind of Tool us'd by Coopers.

Turret, a little Tower.

Turribulum. See *Thuribulum*.

Turritis, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Creſſes, an Herb.

Turſio or **Tyrſio**, a Sea-fiſh like a Dolphin, which ſome take for a Sturgeon, and others for a Porpoiſe.

Turtle, a ſort of Dove noted for its kind Diſpoſition and Chaſtity; living a ſingle Life, after the Death of its Mate: Alſo the Sea-tortoiſe, a Fiſh.

Turtur, (*Lat.*) the Turtle-dove.

Turunda, a Pellet of Bread, Dough, or Paſte, with which Capons are crammed: In *Surgery*, a Tent put into Wounds, or Ulcers.

Turundula, a ſmall Pellet, or Tent.

Tuſan. See *Tutſan*.

Tuſcan Order, (in *Architect.*) is that which was in uſe among the *Tuſcans* in *Italy*, in which the Column, or Pillar with the Baſe and Chapiter is to be ſeven Modules in Length, and to have its Thickneſs diminiſhed by Degrees, to a quarter Part: The Pedeſtal is one Module high, and the Baſe of the Column ought to be of the Height of half its Thickneſs.

Tuſcan Work, is the moſt ſimple and rude of the five ancient Orders of Pillars, ſo that it is ſeldom us'd except in Vaults in ſome Ruſtick Edifices, and vaſt Piles of Building; ſuch as the *Amphitheatres*, &c.

Tuſhes, the Name of four particular Teeth in a Horſe.

Tuſhes or **Tuſks**, (of a Wild Boar) the great Teeth that ſtand out.

To **Tuſk**, as *Tuſk that Barbel, i. e.* cut it up; a Term us'd in Carving at Table.

Tuſſilago, (*Lat.*) the Herb Foal-foot or Colts-foot, good for a Cough, ſhort Breath, Ulcer of the Lungs, and Conſumption.

Tuſſis, a Cough, a known Diſtemper.

To **Tuſtle,** to rumple, ruffle or touze.

Tut or **Mound,** an Imperial Enſign of a Golden Globe, with a Croſs on it.

Tut-mouthed, that has the Chin and Neither Jaw ſtanding out farther than the Upper.

Tutelage, (*Lat.*) Guardianſhip, Protection, properly of an Infant.

Tutelar or **Tutelary,** that performs the Office of a Guardian, that protects or defends.

Tutelary Angels, certain Angels that are ſaid to have the Protection of Kingdoms, Cities and particular Perſons.

Tutor, a private Maſter or Inſtructer, a Governour or Guardian.

Tutor in an Univerſity, is one that takes care to inſtruct and teach the Youth that are ſent thither from inferiour Schools; and the Scholar ſo taught is ſtyled the *Tutor's Pupil.*

To **Tutor,** to teach Manners, to ſchool or chide, to reprove or rebuke.

Tutoreſs, a Female Tutor, a Governante or Governeſs.

Tutſan or **Tuſan,** an excellent Wound-herb, otherwiſe call'd *Park-leaves.*

Tuty or **Tutty,** the Sparkles or Soot of Braſs, ſticking to the Furnace, which prepared according to Art, is very helpful for ſore Eyes, Cancers and ill-conditioned Ulcers

Tutty or **Tuzzimuzzy,** an old Word for a Noſe-gay.

Twain (old Word) Two; as *The Vail of the Temple was rent in Twain,* Mat. 27. 51.

Twaite (old Law-Term) a Wood grubbed up and turned into arable or ploughed Land.

Twang, a ſharp Sound, as of a Bow-String, *&c.* an ill ſound in one's Pronunciation; an Hogoe, or ill Taſte.

To **Twang,** to ſound like the String of a Muſical Inſtrument, or Whip, *&c.*

Twa-nights Geſte (*Sax.*) a Gueſt or Lodger for two Nights, for whom if he did any Harm, his Hoſt was not anſwerable but himſelf. See *Third Night's awne-hinde.*

Tway-blade, a ſort of Herb.

Tweag or **Tweak,** Perplexity, Trouble; as *To be in a ſad Tweak.*

Tweezers, Nippers or Pincers, to pull Hair up by the Roots.

Twelfhende, Twihind or **Twihundne-men,** (among our *Saxon* Anceſtours) the *Ceorls* or Huſbandmen of the lower Order, who were uſually valued at 200 Shillings; as the leſſer *Thanes* or Free-holders were valued at 600 Shillings, and thence ſtyled *Syxehundne-men*; and the *Thanes* or Noble-men rated at 1200 Shillings, who bore the Name of *Twelfhundne-men.*

Twelfth-Day or **Twelfth-tide,** the Feſtival of the *Epiphany,* appointed in remembrance of our Bleſſed Saviour's being made manifeſt to the Gentiles; and commonly ſo called, becauſe it is the Twelfth Day excluſively from the Nativity or *Chriſtmas*-Day.

Twelve Men, otherwiſe call'd the Jury or Inqueſt, is a Company of Twelve Perſons or upwards to the Number of Twenty four, by whoſe Oath, as to Matters of Fact, all Tryals paſs both in Civil and Criminal Cauſes, thro' all the Courts of the Common Law in this Realm.

Twibill, an Iron-Tool us'd by Paviers.

To **Twifallow Ground,** to till, or plough it a ſecond time.

Twight (*Sax.*) pulled.

Twigild See **Angild.**

Twilight (*q. d.* Double Light) Cock-ſhoot Time betwixt Day and Night; that doubtful half Light, which happens in the Dawn of the Morning juſt before Sun-riſing, and in the Dusk of the Evening a little after Sun-ſet.

To **Twinge,** to torment or gripe, to cauſe violent or ſharp Pains.

To **Twinkle,** to ſparkle as ſome Stars do, to wink often.

Twiſt, as the Twiſt of a Rope; alſo the Hollow on the in-ſide of the Thigh; alſo the Liquors Tea and Coffee mingled together: Among Carpenters, it is taken for a piece of Timber otherwiſe call'd *The Girder.*

To **Twitch,** to pinch, or pluck.

To **Twitter,** to ſneer, or laugh ſcornfully; to tremble, or ſhiver with cold.

Twivil, a Carpenter's Tool to make Mortiſe-holes with.

Two-penny Graſs, a kind of Herb.

To **Twyer** (*Sax.*) to ſing.

Tyhtlan, (old *Saxon* Law-Word) an Accuſation, Impeachment, or Charge for any Treſpaſs or Offence.

Tylus (*Gr.*) the Brawn, or Hardneſs of the Skin by much Labour: Alſo an Inſect that lies under Tiles and Stones, commonly call'd a Cheeſlip or Sow.

Tylwith, (*Brit.*) a Tribe or Family branching or iſſuing out of another; which in our *Engliſh* Heraldry, is call'd a Second or Third Houſe.

Tymborella, (*Lat.* Law-Word) a Tumbrel, or Ducking-ſtool.

Tympan, (*Gr.*) the Drum of the Ear: Alſo a Frame belonging to a Printing-Preſs cover'd with Parchment, on which every Sheet is plac'd in order to be printed off.

In *Architecture,* **Tympan** is that Part of the Bottom of *Frontons* or *Pediments* which is encloſed between the Cornices, and anſwers to the Naked of the *Frize*: It is alſo attributed to the Pannels of Doors in Joyners-Work, and to the *Die* or *Square of Pedeſtals.*

Tympan of an Arch, a Triangular Table plac'd in its Corners, and hollow'd ſometimes with the Branches of Laurel, Olive-Tree, or Oak; or with Trophies, according to the *Dorick* or *Ionick* Orders: But the richeſt are adorn'd with flying Figures as *Fame,* or ſitting Figures as thoſe of the Cardinal Vertues; which are proper for the *Corinthian* and *Compoſite* Orders.

Tympane, a kind of Muſical Inſtrument us'd in *Germany.*

Tympanites or **Tympanias,** the Tympany, a hard Swelling of the Belly; a kind of dry windy Dropſy, which cauſes the Skin in thoſe Parts, to ſtand out and ſound as it were a Drum.

Tympanum, a Drum, which among the Ancients was a thin piece of Skin or Leather ſtretch'd upon a Wooden or Iron-Circle, and beat with the Hand.

Tympanum or **Tympani Membrana** (in *Anat.*) the Drum or the Skin of the Drum of the Ear: 'Tis a ſmall, thin, round, tranſparent, nervous and dry Membrane of moſt exquiſite Senſe, which lies over the Hollow of the inner part of the Ear, and is the Inſtrument of Hearing.

In Mechanicks, **Tympanum** is much the ſame with the *Peritrochium,* being a kind of Wheel plac'd on an Axis or Cylindrical Beam, on the top of which are fixed Staves or Leavers for the more eaſy turning the Axis about, in order to raiſe the Weight required: But the Cylinder of the *Tympanum* is larger and ſhorter than that of the common Cylinder or *Axis in Peritrochio*

Type, the Figure, Shadow, or Repreſentation of a Thing; a Model, or Pattern.

Typha, Typh-Wheat, a ſort of Corn much like our Rie.

Typha aquatica, Water-torch, Cats-tail or Reed-Mace, an Herb.

Typhodes, a continual burning Feaver, as it were from an Inflammation of the Bowels.

Typhomania, Dotage, or Frenzy, accompany'd with a Lethargy.

Typhon, a violent Whirl-wind, a Hurricane; alſo a fiery Meteor, or Impreſſion in the Air.

Typhos, Smoak; a windy puffing up, or Swelling; alſo Arrogance, or Pride.

Typhlops, the Blind-worm, an Inſect, which is not really blind, but has very ſmall Eyes.

Typical, belonging to a Type or Figure.

† **Typographer**, a Printer.

Typographical, belonging to Typography.

Typography, Printing, or the Art of Printing.

Typus, a Type or Figure, an Example, a Mould; a Character, or Letter. In the Art of *Phyſick*, the Order that intermitting Feavers obſerve; conſiſting of Intenſion and Remiſſion, or Encreaſing and Decreaſing, according to ſome kind of Regularity: It is otherwiſe termed *Periodus* and *Circuitus*.

Tyrannical or **Tyrannous**, belonging to Tyranny, imperious, cruel, violent, unjuſt.

Tyrannicide, the murder of a Tyrant, or a Tyrant-killer.

To **Tyrannize**, to play the Tyrant, or uſe tyrannically; to oppreſs, or lord it over. The Paſſions are Figuratively ſaid *To Tyrannize over the Soul*.

Tyranny, cruel and violent Empire, or Dominion unlawfully uſurped, arbitrary and abſolute Power; outragious Cruelty, Oppreſſion or Violence.

Tyrant, one that has invaded, or uſurped the Soveraign Power in a State; Alſo a Prince, tho' lawful, that governs with Cruelty and Injuſtice; any one that abuſes his Authority, a cruel Governour, an Oppreſſour.

Tyriaſis, (*Gr.*) the Leproſy, a Diſeaſe.

Tyro, (*Lat.*) a new freſh-Water Soldier, a Novice, an Apprentice.

Tyrocinium, the firſt Exerciſe, or new beginning in any Art or Faculty; an Apprentiſhip.

Tyros, (*Gr.*) Cheeſe.

Tyroſis, (among ſome Writers in *Phyſick*) is when Milk that is eaten curdles in the Stomach into a Subſtance like Cheeſe.

Tyrotarichus, a kind of Meat made of powder'd Fleſh and Cheeſe; an old Cheeſe full of Mites.

Tyrſio, the Porpoiſe; a Sea-Fiſh.

Tyrunculus, (*Lat.*) a very young Soldier, Scholar, or Beginner in any Art or Trade.

V A

Vacancy, (*Lat.*) a being vacant, an empty Space, a void Place, or Dignity; as *The Vacancy of a Biſhop's See*: Alſo time of Leaſure.

Vacant, that is at leaſure, or has nothing to do, void; that is not filled up; as *A vacant Benefice, or Office*.

Vacant Cylinder. See *Cylinder*.

Vacaria, (in old *Latin* Records) a void Place or waſte Ground.

To **Vacate**, to empty, to annul or make void.

Vacation, a being at leiſure, or ceaſing from Buſineſs: In a Law-Senſe, the time between the end of one Term, and the beginning of another: Alſo the time from the Death of a Biſhop, or other Spiritual Perſon, till the Biſhoprick, or other Benefice be ſupply'd by another.

Vacation-Barriſters. See *Barriſters*.

Vacatura, (*Latin*, Law-Word) a Vacancy or Voidance of any Spiritual Living that ſhall hereafter happen; as *Prima aut proxima Vacatura, i. e.* the Firſt or next Voidance.

Vacca, (*Lat.*) a Cow. *Vacca Lactearea*, or *Lactaria*, a Milch-Cow.

Vaccaria, the Herb Cow-baſil or Thorough-wax, Decoctions of which in Wine, or the Leaves powder'd are good for Ruptures and Bruiſes.

Vaccarius, (in ancient Deeds) the Cow-herd, Cow-keeper, or Herdſman, who looks after the Common Herd of Cows.

Vaccary or **Vacchary**, a Houſe or Place to keep Cows in; a Dairy, or Milk-houſe: It is alſo taken in *Stat.* 37. *H.* 8. for a certain compaſs of Ground within the Foreſt of *Aſhdown*.

Vaccinium, (*Lat.*) a Black-berry, a Bilberry, or Hurtle-berry; alſo a Violet-flower.

Vaccula, a little, or young Cow; an Heifer.

Vachivia, (in old *Records*) a Vacchary or Dairy.

† **Vacillation**, a reeling, tottering, or ſtaggering; a joggling, or waggling; a wavering; Irreſolution, Uncertainty, Quandary.

Vacinium, (*Lat.*) the Flower of the Plant *Hyacinthus*, or Crow-Toes.

Vacuation. See *Evacuation*.

Vacui Dies, (among Phyſicians) are thoſe Days in which an imperfect and ill *Criſis* of a Diſtemper often happens, *viz.* the 6th. 8th. 10th. 12th. 16th. 18th, &c. Theſe are alſo termed *Medicinal Days*, becauſe Medicines may be given on them.

Vacuity, Emptineſs, void Space.

Vacuum, (in *Philoſ.*) a Space devoid of all Body: And this is diſtinguiſh'd into a *Vacuum Diſſeminatum*, or *Interſperſum, i. e.* ſmall void Spaces ſpread about between the Particles of Bodies: Or a *Vacuum Coacervatum*, which is a larger void Space, made by the meeting together of the ſeveral Diſſeminate or Interſperſed Vacuities but now mentioned.

Vadari aliquem, (in the *Roman* Law) to oblige a Perſon to give Security, that promiſes to appear in Court on a certain Day.

Vade Mecum, (*i. e.* go along with me) a Name given to any ſmall Treatiſe or Book, which a Man may conveniently carry about him, where-ever he travels.

Vadiare Duellum, (among ancient Writers) to wage a Combat. When a Perſon challeng'd another to decide a Controverſy by Camp-fight or Duel, and threw down a Gauntlet, or the like Sign of Defiance, if the other took it up; this was *Vadiare Duellum*, *q. d.* to give and take a mutual Pledge of fighting.

Vadimonium, (*Roman* Law-Term) a Promiſe or Bond for Appearance before a Judge at a Day appointed; a Recognizance.

Vadimonium deſerere, to make a Default, not to appear in Court according to Order, to forfeit his Recognizance.

In **Vadio exponere**, to pawn or leave any Equivalent, as a Pledge or Surety of returning Money borrowed, or owing.

Vadium, Wages, Salary, or other Reward of Service, upon Covenant or Agreement.

Vadium Mortuum, a Mortgage, Lands or Goods, ſo pawned or engaged to the Creditor, that he has a Right to the mean Profits for the Uſe of his Loan or Debt.

Per Vadium ponere, to take Security, Bail, or Pledges for the Appearance of an Offender in ſome Court of Juſtice.

† **Vafrous**, ſubtil, crafty, ſly, ſharp.

Vaga Arthritis. See *Arthritis Vaga*.

Vagabond, a wand'ring Begger, or idle Fellow that has no certain Place of Abode.

Vagary. See *Figary*.

Vagina, (*Lat.*) a Scabbard, a Sheath, a Caſe. *Vagina Uteri*, the Neck of the Womb.

Vaginalis. See *Elythroides*.

Vagrancy, a vagrant, diſorderly, or ill Courſe of Life.

Vagrant, wand'ring, or roving up and down; unruly.

A **Vagrant,** a Vagabond, or idle Fellow.

Vail, a piece of Stuff that ſerves to hide, or hinder any thing from being ſeen.

To **Vail the Bonnet,** to put off one's Hat, or give any Sign of Reſpect: In Sea-Affairs, to ſtrike Sail, in token of Sub miſſion.

Vails, Profits that ariſe to Officers or Servants, beſides their Salary or Wages.

Vain, (*Lat.*) empty, fooliſh, frivolous, uſeleſs, unprofitable.

Vain-glorious, full of Vain-glory.

Vain-Glory, a boaſting in vain, without Merit, to no benefit or purpoſe.

Vairy or **Verry,** (in *Heraldry*) is when the Field of a Coat of Arms is checker'd in two Colours, with the Figures of little Bells; ſo that if theſe Colours be Argent and Azure, 'tis *Vairy Proper*, and enough to ſay *Vairy* alone; but if the Colours are any other, they muſt be expreſsly named.

Vairy Coppy or **Potent Counter-Potent,** is a Bearing, in *Heraldry*, like the former; the Checker Work being in ſhape of Hammers or Mallets; but the Colours muſt be expreſs'd in blazoning the Coat; as *Azure and Argent*, &c.

Valect, Valet, or **Vadelect,** anciently ſignify'd a young Gentleman even of good Deſcent or Quality, but the Title is now given to the rank of Yeomen; a Servitour or Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber: In the Accounts of the Inner-Temple it is taken for a Bencher's Clerk or Servant, corruptly call'd *Varlet*, by the Butler of the Houſe.

Valediction, (*Lat.*) a Farewell, or taking leave of one.

Valedictory, belonging to ſuch an Act; as *A valedictory Oration, i. e.* Farewell-Speech.

Valentine, a certain *Roman* Biſhop, whoſe Feſtival is kept *Febr.* 14th. Whence among the Papiſts, thoſe Saints that are choſen as Patrons for the Year enſuing are call'd *Valentines*; and in *England*, the Cuſtom of chuſing *Valentines*, or ſpecial loving Friends among Young Men and Maidens, on that Day; about which Time, the Birds chuſe their Mates, and begin to couple.

Valentinians, a Sect of Hereticks ſet up by one *Valentinianus.*

Valerian, a Phyſical Herb us'd in Antidotes againſt the Plague and bitings of venomous Creatures; being alſo of great Efficacy againſt the Strangury and difficulty of Urine: It is otherwiſe call'd *Set-Wall*, and *Capons-tail.*

Valet, (*Fr.*) a Servitour, or mean Servant. See *Valect.*

Valet de Chambre, one that waits upon a Prince, or Perſon of Quality in his Bed-Chamber.

Valetudinary, (*Lat.*) ſickly, crazy, ſubject to Sickneſs, often indiſpoſed.

A **Valetudinary,** an Hoſpital, or Houſe for the Entertainment of ſick People.

Valetudo, (*Lat.*) a good, or ill Diſpoſition of the Parts of the Body.

Valgus, that has his Legs bowed outward, bow-legged, bandy-legged, ſhambling.

Valiant, (*Fr.*) bold and daring in Fight, full of Metal and Courage, ſtout, brave.

Valid, (*Lat.*) Authentick, Concluſive, binding; done in due Form, good in Law.

Validity, Strength, Power, Force, the authentickneſs or binding force of an Inſtrument, or Deed.

Vallar Crown. See *Corona Caſtrenſis* and *Vallaris.*

Valley or **Vale,** a hollow Place, or ſpace of Ground, encloſed or ſurrounded by Hills.

Valor, Vallow or **Vate,** (Country-Word) a hollow Mould in which a Cheeſe is preſs'd.

Valombreux, an Order of Monks founded by one *Gualbert* a *Florentine*, who betook himſelf to a ſolitary ſtudious Life in a Place call'd *Valombre, i. e.* The ſhady Valley.

Valore Maritagii or **Value of Marriage,** a Writ that lies for the Lord having proffer'd convenient Marriage to the Infant, without Diſparagement, if he refuſe to take the Lord's Offer, to recover the value of the Marriage.

Valour, Courage, Stoutneſs, Bravery.

Valuable, that is of great Value, important, weighty.

Valvaſour. See *Vavaſour.*

Value, Worth, Price, Eſteem.

Valves, are little thin Membranes, or Skins like folding Doors as it were, in the Veins and Arteries; as alſo in the Lymphatick and Lacteal Veſſels, and as ſome ſay, even in the Muſculous Fibres: They ſerve to hinder the Blood and other Humours from returning the ſame Way they came.

Valves, are alſo found in the Entrails, in the ſmall and great Guts, eſpecially in the *Jejunum*, and about the beginning of the *Ileum*, which are call'd Semi-circular from their Figure: The Uſe of them is to ſtop the Meat a little, that it may be the better fermented, and to keep it from aſcending or returning again.

Valvula, (*Lat.*) a Valve, or Fold in the Veſſels.

Valvula Major, the upper Part, or cover of the *Iſthmus*, which lies between the *Teſtes* and the foremoſt Worm-like Proceſs of the *Cerebellum*, or leſſer Brain: 'Tis of a marrowy Subſtance, and its Uſe is to keep the *Lympha* from falling out above the Nerves in the Baſis of the Scull.

Valvulæ Conniventes, thoſe Wrinkles that are found in the Gut *Ileum* and *Jejunum*: For the inner Coat of thoſe Guts being longer than the middle or the outward one, it wrinkles or bags out in many Places; ſo that the Paſſages being ſtraighten'd, the Matter contained in them deſcends more ſlowly, and the Lacteal Veſſels have the more time to draw in the Chyle.

Vambrace, Armour for the Arm.

Vamp, the Upper Leather of a Shooe.

Vamps or **Vampays,** an odd kind of ſhort Hoſe, or Stockings that cover'd the Feet, and came up only to the Ancle, juſt above the Shooe; the Breeches reaching down to the Calf of the Leg: Whence to graft a new Footing on old Stockings is ſtill call'd *Vamping.*

To **Vamp** or **New-Vamp,** to mend, or furbiſh up.

Vamplate, a Gauntlet, or Iron-Glove.

Van or **Vanguard,** (in the Art of *War*) the firſt Line of an Army drawn up in Battalia, which gives the firſt Charge upon the Enemy; the Front or foremoſt Part of any Body, or Bodies of Men.

Van-couriers or **Vant-curriers,** light-armed Soldiers ſent before to beat the Road, upon the approach of an Enemy.

Vane or **Fane,** a Device ſet on the top of a Houſe or other Building, to ſhew the turning and ſetting of the Wind; a Weather-cock.

Vanes (among Sea-men) thoſe Sights which are made to move and ſlide upon Croſs-ſtaves, Fore-ſtaves, *Davis*-Quadrants, *&c.*

Vanga, (in ancient Writers) a Spade, or Mattock; a Tool for digging.

To **Vaniſh** or **Vaniſh away,** (*Fr.*) to diſappear, to go out of Sight, to come to nought.

Vanity, (*Lat.*) Vainneſs, Emptineſs, Unprofitableneſs; Vain-Glory, Preſumption, Pride.

Vanned, fanned, or winnowed.

Vannellus, (*Lat.*) the Lapwing, or Baſtard Plover; a Bird.

Vannus, a Van, or Fan to winnow Corn; In old *Records*, a Vane, or Weather-cock.

To **Vanquiſh**, (*Fr.*) to ſubdue, overcome, or conquer; to worſt, to get the better of.

Vant-curriers. See *Van-couriers*.

Vantage, that which is given over and above juſt Weight and Meaſure; Overplus.

Vantarius, (old *Latin* Law-Word) a Fore-runner, or Footman; as Sir *Richard Rockeſley* held Lands at *Seaton* by Sergeanty, to be *Vantarius Regis in Gaſcoigne, donec peruſus fuerit pari ſolutarum pretii quatuor denariorum*, *i. e.* to be Fore-footman to the King, in *Gaſcoigne*, till he had worn out a pair of Shooes of Four Pence Value.

Vapid, palled, or dead; as *Vapid Wine*.

Vaporarium, (*Lat.*) a Stew, or Stove; a Bagnio, or Hot-houſe to ſweat in: Alſo a Decoction of Herbs and other Ingredients pour'd boiling-hot into a Veſſel and plac'd ſo as the Patient ſitting over it may receive the Fumes thro' an hole in the Chair, into the Fundament, or Womb.

Vaporation, a ſending forth of Vapours, or Fumes.

Vaporoſum Balneum, See *Balneum Vaporis*.

Vaporous, belonging to, or full of Vapours.

Vapour, a watery Exhalation, or Steam rais'd by Fire, the Heat of the Sun, that under Ground, or any other accidental Heat: In a Medical Senſe, *Vapours* is taken for a Diſeaſe, otherwiſe call'd *Hyſterick* or *Hypochondriack* Fits, *i. e.* Fits of the Mother, or Melancholy.

To **Vapour**, to huff; to crack, boaſt, or barg.

Vardingale. See *Fardingale*.

Variable, ſubject to Variation, or Change; changeable, fickle, uncertain.

Variance, Enmity, Difference, Diſpute, Quarrel; In a Law-Senſe, an alteration or change of Condition, after a thing done; alſo an alteration of ſomething formerly laid in a Plea.

Variation, Alteration, Change. Alſo a Term in *Aſtronomy*, which according to *Tycho Brahe*, is the third Inequality in the motion of the Moon, ariſing from her *Apogæum's* being changed; as her *Syſtem* is carried round the Sun by the Earth: But *Bullialdus* calls it the *Moon's Reflection*.

Variation of the Needle or **Compaſs**, is the declining or turning of the Magnetical Needle in the Mariners-Compaſs, from the true North-Point; which happens more or leſs in moſt Places, and is either Oriental, or Occidental.

Oriental Variation, is when the point of the Needle touch'd with the Load-ſtone, commonly call'd *The Flower-de-luce*, does not turn exactly towards the true North of the World, but deviates towards the Eaſt; and *Occidental Variation*, is when it declines towards the Weſt: Among Sea-men, 'tis uſually termed the *North-Eaſting* or *North-Weſting of the Needle*.

Variation of the Variation, is ſo call'd, becauſe the Variation of the Needle is not always the ſame in the ſame Place, but varies in proceſs of time from what it was.

Variciformes Paraſtatæ, (in *Anat.*) are two Veſſels near the Neck of the Bladder, ſo nam'd, becauſe they have many Turnings, for the better bringing of the Natural *Semen* to Perfection.

Varicoſum Corpus, that Contexture, or Net-work of Seed-Veſſels, which is let into the Teſticles.

Variegated, ſtreaked, ſpeckled, or ſet off with divers Colours.

Variegation, a diverſifying, or beautifying with various Colours.

Variety, Diverſity, Change.

Variolæ, (*Lat.*) the Small-Pox, a Diſeaſe, which conſiſts in an infectious diſorder of the Blood, accompany'd with a continual wand'ring Feaver, Pain in the Head and Loins, Reſtleſneſs, and a breaking forth of Pimples or Wheals, which ſwell and at laſt come to run with Matter.

Various, ſeveral, divers, different, changeable.

Varius, (*Lat.*) the Minow, a ſmall River-fiſh.

Varix, a crooked Vein, ſwelling with melancholy Blood, eſpecially in the Legs. See *Cirſus*.

Varlet, a ſorry Wretch, a pitiful Drudge; a Rogue, or Raſcal. In a repealed Statute of 20 *Rich.* 2. Varlets are taken for Yeomen, or Yeomen-Servants. See *Valect*.

Varniſh, a Compound of Gum, Spirit of Wine and other Ingredients, which ſerves to ſet a fine Gloſs on Cabinets, Cheſts of Drawers, &c. Alſo a Liquor made of *Sandarach*, or Juniper-Gum, with which Pictures and Maps are rubbed over, to make them ſhine and have a Gloſs: Alſo a kind of Ground which Engravers lay upon a Copper-Plate that is to be etched.

Varvels, ſmall Silver-Rings about a Hawk's Legs, having the Owner's Name engraven on them.

Varus, that has crooked Legs bending inwards, miſ-ſhapen, ſcambling, uneven; alſo a kind of Swelling. See *Ionthus*.

To **Vary**, to diverſify, to alter or change, to be fickle or unſteady, to falter in one's Anſwers; to diſagree with, or differ from one's ſelf.

Vas, (*Lat.*) any kind of Veſſel, *Vas Breve*. See *Breve Vas*.

Vaſa, (in *Anat.*) the Veſſels or hollow Pipes thro' which the Humours of the Body paſs; as the Veins, Arteries, Lymphatick Veſſels, thoſe that convey the *Chyle*, Spittle, &c.

Vaſa Capillaria. See *Capillary Veins*.

Vaſa Deferentia, are thoſe Veſſels that carry the *Semen* from the Teſticles to the *Veſiculæ Seminales*.

Vaſa Lactea, the milky Veſſels in the *Meſentery*, that ſerve for conveying the white Juice, call'd *Chyle*, to the little Bag that holds it, and from thence to the *Ductus*, or Paſſage leading to the Breaſt.

Vaſa Lymphatica. See *Lymphatick Veſſels*.

Vaſa Præparantia. See *Preparantia Vaſa*.

Vaſa Seminalia or **Vaſa Spermatica**, thoſe Arteries and Veins which paſs to the Teſticles.

Vaſculiferous Plants, (among *Herbaliſts*) thoſe Herbs which beſides the common *Calyx* or Flower-Cup, have a peculiar Veſſel or Caſe to hold their Seed; one belonging to each Flower, but ſometimes divided into diſtinct Cells.

Vaſe, a ſort of Flower-Pot ſet in a Garden: In *Architecture*, an Ornament above the Cornice.

Vaſſal, one that holds Lands of another by Homage and Fealty, a Tenant in Fee; alſo a Slave, or mean Servant.

Vaſſalage, the Condition, or Duty of a Vaſſal.

Vaſſaleus, (*Lat.* Law-word) a Vaſſal, who, according to *Skene*, is obliged to ſerve and ſhew reſpect to his Maſter, and yet is in a manner his Companion; being either *Homologus* or *non homologus*: The former is he that ſwears Service with exception of a higher Lord; and the latter is he that ſwears without Exception.

Vaſſeleria, Vaſſalage, or Tenure of a Vaſſal.

Vaſt, huge, large, ſpacious, great; whence it is Figuratively ſaid, *A vaſt Fancy, a vaſt Wit, vaſt Parts, &c.*

Vaſtellum, (in old *Latin Deeds*) a Waſtel-Bowl, or Piece of Plate ſet at the upper End of an Abbot's Table, with which he us'd to begin the Health or *Grace-Cup* to Strangers, or to his Fraternity. See *Waſſel* and *Waſſel-Bowl*.

Vaſti Muſculi, (in *Anat.*) certain Muſcles that help to ſtretch out the Leg, and are of two ſorts, *viz.* outward, and inward. See *Vaſtus Externus & Internus*.

Vaſtity or **Vaſtneſs**, exceſſive Bigneſs, or Hugeneſs; great Extent.

Vaſto, a Writ that lies for the Heir, againſt the Tenant for Term of Years or of Life, for making Waſte; or for him in the Reverſion, or Remainder.

Vaſtum, (in old *Law-Records*) a Waſte or Common, lying open to the Cattel of all Tenants, that have a Right of Commoning.

Vaſtum Foreſtæ vel Boſci, that part of a Foreſt or Wood, where the Trees and Under-Wood were ſo deſtroy'd, that it lay in a manner waſte and barren.

Vaſtus Externus, a Muſcle of the Leg, which is ſo named from its Bigneſs and Situation, and takes riſe from the outward part of the great *Trochanter* and *Linea Aſpera* of the Thigh-bone.

Vaſtus Internus, another Muſcle of the Leg, that has likewiſe a large Beginning, continued from the *Linea Aſpera* on the back part of the Thigh-bone, from immediately below the leſſer *Trochanter*, till within Three Fingers breadth above the lower *Appendix* of the ſaid Bone: At laſt its Tendon joyns thoſe of the *Rectus*, *Vaſtus Externus*, and *Crureus*, and is inſerted with them.

Vat or **Fat**, a kind of Veſſel to hold Beer, Ale, Cider, or any other Liquor in its Preparation.

Vate. See *Vallor*.

Vatican, one of the ſmall Hills of *Rome*, ſo called from *Vaticinia*, *i. e.* the Reſponſes and Oracles anciently there received: On this Hill ſtands a famous Palace of the ſame Name, with a Library founded by Pope *Sixtus* IV. who ſtor'd it with the choiceſt Books he could pick out of *Europe*, and allow'd a large Revenue for its perpetual Improvement.

Vaticination, a foretelling, prophecying, or ſooth-ſaying; a Prophecy.

Vavaſory, Lands held by a Vavaſour.

Vavaſour or **Valvaſour**, a Noble-man in old Times, who was next in Dignity to a Baron.

† **Vaudevil**, (*Fr.*) a Country-Ballad, or Song.

Vaudois, a Name given to certain People, who ſhook off the Superſtitions of *Rome* under *Peter Valdo*, a Citizen of *Lyons*, about the Year 1060, and whoſe Poſterity now inhabit the Vallies of *Piedmont*.

Vault, a round Roof built like an Arch; an arched Building: Alſo a particular Place under Ground, to lay Dead Bodies in; alſo a Neceſſary-Houſe.

To **Vault**, to cover Arch-wiſe: Alſo to leap or carry one's Body cleverly over a wooden Horſe made for that purpoſe, or over any thing of a conſiderable height; reſting one Hand upon the Thing it ſelf.

To **Vaunt**, to boaſt, brag, glory, or vapour.

Vauntlay, (among *Hunters*) a ſetting of Hounds in a readineſs, where the Chace is to paſs, and caſting off before the reſt of the Kennel come in.

Vaumure, (old Word) a Bulwark or Outwork for Defence againſt an Enemy.

Vauward, an obſolete Word for Van-Guard.

Vayvode, a Prince or chief Ruler of *Tranſylvania*, *Valachia*, and *Moldavia*, who is Tributary to the Emperour of the *Turks*.

Uber, (*Latin*) a Breaſt or Teat; a Pap, or Udder.

Ubiquiſte, a Divinity-Doctor that belongs to no particular College in the Univerſity of *Paris*.

Ubiquitarians, a Sect of Hereticks holding Chriſt's Body, as well as his Godhead, to be every where.

Ubiquity, a being in all Places at one time; Omnipreſence.

Vea, Vea, Vea, a Cry made by Sea-men, when they work or pull ſtrongly together.

Veal-Money, or **Veal-noble-Money**, a yearly Rent paid by the Tenants of one of the Tithings, within the Manour of *Bradford* in *Wilt-ſhire*, to their Lord, the Marqueſs of *Wincheſter*, inſtead of a certain Quantity of Veal formerly given in kind.

Vectis, (*Lat.*) an Iron-crow, a Leaver fitted for the raiſing or bearing of heavy Bodies; which is the Firſt of the Six Mechanick Powers or Principles: Alſo a Surgeon's Trepan or Trepand-iron, an Inſtrument us'd in great Fractures of the Scull.

Vector, (in the new *Aſtron.*) is a Line ſuppoſed to be drawn from any Planet moving round a Center, or the *Focus* of an *Ellipſis* to that Center; ſo called as being that Line by which the Planet ſeems to be carry'd round its Center, and with which it deſcribes proportionable *Area's* in proportionable Times.

Vedette, (*Fr.* in the Art of *War*) a Sentinel on Horſe-back, detached from the Main Body of the Army to diſcover and give notice of the Enemies Deſigns, or to guard an advanced Poſt.

To **Veer**, a Term us'd at Sea, when the Wind chops about, and changes often, ſometimes to one Point, ſometimes to another, and that ſuddenly, as in Storms; the uſual Phraſe being *The Wind Veers*.

To **Veer out a Rope**, is to put it out by Hand, or to let it run out of it ſelf; as *Veer more Cable*, *i. e.* let more of it run out: But this Word is not apply'd to any Running-Rope, except the Sheats.

Veering, as a Ship is ſaid, *To go loſt Veering*, *i. e.* at large, neither by a Wind, nor directly before the Wind, but betwixt both, when ſhe Sails with the Sheat veered out; which is alſo termed Quartering.

Vegetable, capable of living after the manner of Plants, Trees, *&c.* endued with Vigour, Moiſture, and Growth.

Vegetables, are ſuch Natural Bodies as grow and encreaſe from Parts organically framed; but have no proper Life or Senſe.

Vegetation, the way of Growth or Encreaſe of Bulk, Dimenſions, and Parts; which is peculiar to all Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Minerals.

Vegetative, that quickens, or cauſes ſuch Growth.

Vegete, that has a growing Life, lively, quick, ſound.

Vehemence or **Vehemency**, Paſſion, Heat, Boiſterouſneſs, Fierceneſs, Eagerneſs, Earneſtneſs.

Vehement, violent, paſſionate, fierce, ſtrong, eager, ſharp.

Vehicle, a general Name for that which ſerves to carry or bear any Thing along; as *The Pythagoreans, Platoniſts, and others hold, that even the pureſt Angels have Bodily Vehicles.* Thus the *Serum*, or watery Humour, is ſaid to be the *Vehicle* which conveys the ſmall parts of the Blood, and to diſperſe them all over the Body.

Among *Phyſicians*, that Liquor, in which any Powder, or ſuch like Medicine is mix'd, to render it more fit to be ſwallow'd, is called a proper *Vehicle* for it.

Veins (in *Anat.*) are long and round Canals or Pipes which conſiſt of four Coats, *viz.* a Nervous, a Glandulous, a Muſcular, and a Membranous one; their Office being to receive the Blood that remains after the Nouriſhment is taken, and to carry it back to the Heart to be revived and improved; Theſe Veins have ſeveral Names according to the different Parts they paſs thro'; as the *Axillary*, the *Baſilick*, the *Cephalick*, the *Hepatick*, the *Pulmonary*, *&c.* which See in their proper Places.

Vein is alſo taken for the particular Nature or Quality of any Bed of Earth that is digged in Mines or Pits; in which Senſe 'tis ſaid, *They met with a Vein of Gold, Silver, Lead or Coals*, &c.

Veiny, belonging to, or full of Veins.

Veſours (*Fr.* Law-Term) ſuch as are ſent by the Court to take View of any Place in Queſtion, for the better Deciſion of the Right: Alſo Perſons ſent to view thoſe that eſſoign or abſent themſelves *de malo Lecti*, whether they be really ſo ſick as not to be able to appear, or whether they counterfeit: Alſo thoſe that are appointed to view an Offence, as a Man murdered, or a Virgin raviſhed; *&c.*

Velamen or **Velamentum** (*Lat.*) a Covering, a Carpet or Coverlet; alſo the Bag, Skin, or Bladder of an Impoſtume or Swelling.

Velamentum Bombycinum, the Velvet-Membrane, or Skin of the Guts.

† **Velitation**, a Skirmiſhing; a Quarrelling or Bickering in Words.

Velites, (*Lat.*) the light-armed Soldiers among the Ancient *Romans*. See *Triarii*.

Vellam, a ſort of Parchment made of Calves-skin dreſs'd more ſmooth and fine than ordinary.

Velleity (*Lat.* in *Philoſ.*) a wiſhing or woulding.

To **Vellicate**, to twitch, pluck, or nip.

Vellication, a plucking, twitching or giving a ſudden Pull: In a Chirurgical Senſe, *Vellications* are certain Convulſions that happen in the Fibres of the Muſcles.

Velling, ploughing up by the Turf; a Term us'd by Husbandmen in the Weſtern parts of *England*.

Velocity (*Lat.*) Swiftneſs, Nimbleneſs.

Velours (*Fr.*) a Velvet-Rubber for a Hat.

Veltraria (in old *Latin* Records) the Office of a Dog-leader, or Courſer.

Veltrarius, one that leads Gray-hounds or Hunting-dogs, which in *Germany* are call'd *Welters*, in *Italy*, *Veltro's*; and in *France*, *Veautres*; whence the corrupted Word *Feuterer* is us'd in ſome Parts of *England*, for a Dog-keeper.

Velvet, a ſort of Silk-Manufacture.

Velvet-Flower. See **Floramour**.

Velvet-Runner, a Water-Fowl, whoſe Feathers are black and ſmooth as Velvet.

Velum, (*Lat.*) a Veil, a Curtain.

Velum Quadrigeſimale (in Ancient Records) a Veil or piece of Hanging formerly drawn before the Altar in Lent, as a Token of Mourning and Sorrow.

Vena, a Vein, a Veſſel in an Animal Body that receives and brings back the Blood from the Arteries. See *Veins*.

Vena Azygos. See **Azygos**.

Vena Cava, the largeſt Vein in the Body, ſo named from its great Cavity or hollow Space, into which as into a common Channel all the leſſer Veins except the *Pulmonaris* empty themſelves; being divided into two thick Branches call'd the *Aſcending and Deſcending Trunks.* This Vein receiving the Blood from the Liver and other Parts, carries it to the Right Ventricle of the Heart, that it may be there a-new improved and inſpirited.

Vena Portæ, the Port-Vein, which takes Name from the two Eminences call'd by *Hippocrates* πύλαι i. e. *Portæ* or Gates, between which it enters the Liver.

Venæ Lacteæ, the **Lacteal** or **Milky Veins**, ſo nam'd from the White Colour of the Chyle which is carry'd by them: They ariſe from the innermoſt Membrane of the Bowels, and paſs to the Glandules of the Meſentery.

Venæ Lymphaticæ. See **Lymphatick Veſſels**.

Venæ Præputii, certain Veins that ariſe from the capillary Ends of the Artery of the *Penis* call'd *Pudenda*, and paſs into thoſe Veins which ſpring from the *Corpora cavernoſa Penis*.

Venæ Sectio, the opening of a Vein, a letting Blood.

Venal, that is to be ſold, that does any thing for Gain; mean, baſe.

Venality, the being Venal, or Saleable.

Venatick, belonging to Hunting or Chaſing.

Venatio (*Lat.*) the Exerciſe of Hunting, or Chaſing; but it is oftner us'd in our old Records, for the Prey taken, or Veniſon.

To **Vend**, to ſell or ſet to Sale, to put off Commodities.

Vendee (Law-Word) the Perſon to whom any thing is ſold, the Purchaſer.

Vendible, that is to be ſold; alſo that may be put off, ſaleable, fit for Sale.

† **Vendication**, a challenging to one's ſelf, a claiming.

Venditioni Exponas, a Judicial Writ directed to the Under-Sheriff enjoyning him to ſell Goods, which by Order, he had formerly taken into his Hands, for the ſatisfying a Judgment given in the Queen's Court.

Venditor Regis, the King's Seller or Sales-man, who expos'd to Sale thoſe Goods and Chattels that were diſtrain'd or ſeized, to anſwer any Debt due to the King.

Vendor, a Law-Word for a Seller.

Veneering, a ſort of in-laid Work among Joyners, Cabinet-makers, *&c.*

† **Venefick**, belonging to the Art of making Poiſons, poiſoning.

Venenum (*Lat.*) Venom, Poiſon.

Venerable, reverend, worſhipful, worthy of Reſpect.

To **Venerate**, to reverence, reſpect, or honour.

Veneration, Reverence, great Reſpect.

Venereal or **Venereous**, belonging to *Venus* the Goddeſs of Luſt.

Venereal Bubo. See **Bubo**.

Venereal Diſeaſe, a virulent and contagious Diſtemper, occaſion'd by immoderate Venery or Coupling of unſound Perſons, and commonly call'd the *French Pox*. See *Lues Venerea*.

Venereal Tumours. See **Tumours**.

Veneris Oeſtrum, the ſame with *Clitoris*.

Venery, the Act of Carnal Copulation, Luſtfulneſs; alſo the Art, or Exerciſe of Hunting.

Venew. See **Venue**.

Vengeance (*Fr.*) Revenge.

Venial (*Lat.*) that may be pardoned or forgiven, pardonable; as *A Venial Sin*, or *Fault*.

Venire facias, a Judicial Writ that lies where two Parties plead and come to Iſſue, for ſummoning twelve Men of the ſame County upon the Jury, to try the Cauſe. It is alſo a Proceſs upon an *Audita Querela*, or upon an Indictment in the Queen's-Bench.

Veniſon, the Fleſh of a Buck, Doe, or other wild Beaſt of Chace.

Venitarium (*Lat.*) the Hymn-book or Pſalter, in which the Pſalm *Venite exultemus Domino*, *i. e.* O come let us ſing unto the Lord, *&c.* was wrote with Muſical Notes, as it was to be ſung in Cathedral Churches at the beginning of Matins.

Venom, a certain malignant Quality in ſome Creatures and Plants, which is dangerous and deſtructive to others; Poiſon.

Venomous, full of Venom or Poiſon; poiſonous.

Vent, Air or Wind; as *To give Vent to a Cask of Wine*; alſo the ſale or uttering of Commodities: In *Gunnery*, the Difference between the Diameter of a Bullet, and the Diameter of the Bore of the Piece of Ordinance.

To **Vent**, to wind as a Spaniel-Dog does; to take Breath like an Otter; to diſcloſe, or reveal a Secret; to utter, or declare one's Thoughts; to let one's Paſſions breath out; to vend, or ſell off Goods, *&c.*

Venter, (*Lat.*) the Belly or Paunch: Among *Anatomiſts*, it is taken for a conſiderable Cavity or hollow Space in the Body of a Living-Creature, which is threefold; *viz.* the uppermoſt in the Head, the middle one in the Cheſt, and the Lowermoſt in the Belly. The Word is alſo us'd in this *Engliſh* Expreſſion, *A Brother by the ſame Venter*, *i. e.* by one Mother. Alſo one of the four Stomachs of Beaſts that chew the Cud. See *Abomaſum*.

Venter Equinus, a Chymical Term for Horſe-Dung.

Venter Infimus, (in *Anat.*) the lower part of the Belly, otherwiſe call'd *Hypogaſtrium*.

Ventiduct, a conveyance of Wind by Pipes or otherwiſe.

To **Ventilate**, to give Vent; as *To ventilate a Vein*, *i. e.* to breath, or open it.

Ventilated, fanned or cooled; as *When the Bloud is ventilated and purged from oppreſſing Vapours.*

Ventilation, properly a vanning or winnowing of Corn; a fanning or cooling.

Ventorium, (in old *Latin* Records) a Wind-fan for winnowing Corn.

Ventoſe, a Cupping-Glaſs, eſpecially ſuch a one as Mr. *Hawksbey*, has lately invented, which is apply'd without Fire, by means of a ſmall Air-pump, and puts the Patient to no Pain or Fright.

Ventoſity, Windineſs, or Wind pent up in a Humane Body, which breeds Colicks, Gripes and other Diſeaſes.

Ventre, inſpiciendo, a Writ for the ſearch of a Woman that ſays ſhe is with Child, and upon that account with-holds Land from the next Heir at Law.

Ventricle, (*i. e.* a little Belly) the Stomach, a a skinny Bowel ſeated in the lower Belly, under the Midriff, between the Liver and the Spleen: It conſiſts of four Tunicks, or Coats, *viz.* a Nervous, Fibrous, Glandulous, and Membranous one; and its Office is, to ferment or digeſt the Meat.

Ventriculi Cerebri, the Ventricles of the Brain, or certain Folds in that Part, four in Number; being the Partitions or Sub-diviſions of the *Fornix*: They receive the Serous Humours, and convey them to the Noſtrils; ſerving as it were a Sink to drain away the Excrementitious Matter of the Brain.

Ventriculi Cordis, the Ventricles of the Heart, which are two large Holes, one on the Right and the other on the Left Side of the Heart: The former receiving the Blood from the *Vena Cava*, or great hollow Vein, ſends it to the Lungs; whilſt the other receives the Blood from the Lungs, and diſtributes it thro' the whole Body by the *Aorta*, or great Artery and its Branches.

Ventriculus, a Ventricle, the Stomach; alſo the Core in a Botch or Boil that is broken.

Ventriloquus, a Perſon that ſpeaks inwardly, or as it were from the Belly; as one does that is poſſeſſed with an Evil Spirit.

To **Venture**, to hazard, to run a Hazard, or Risk; to expoſe to Danger.

Ventureſome or **Venturous**, apt to venture too much, bold, hardy.

Venue or **Venew**, (Law-Word) a Neighbouring Place, or a Place near that where any thing that comes to be tryed, happens to be done; as *Twelve of the Aſſize or Jury ought to be of the ſame Venue, where the Demand is made.*

Venue or **Veny**, a Thruſt or Puſh in Fencing.

Venus, (*Lat.*) the Goddeſs of Beauty and Love among the ancient Heathens: Alſo one of the Seven Planets, the brighteſt of all the Stars except the Sun and Moon; by Aſtrologers, counted Feminine, and the leſſer Fortune: Among Chymiſts, *Venus* is taken for Copper-Metal; and in *Heraldry*, for the green Colour in the Coats of Kings, or Soveraign Princes.

Venus-Comb, **Venus-Hair** and **Venus-Looking-Glaſs**, the Names of ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

Venus Navel-Wort, an Herb of great Efficacy in the healing of Sores, or Ulcers in the Kidneys: It is otherwiſe call'd *Wall Penny-wort* and *Kidney-wort*.

Vepres, (*Lat.*) a Brier, or Bramble.

Veracity, a ſaying Truth, the Quality, or Vertue of ſpeaking Truth.

Veratrum, an Herb call'd Hellebore.

Verb, (in *Grammar*) one of the principal Parts of Speech, which expreſſes doing, ſuffering, or being, in that Thing or Perſon to which it is joyn'd; and 'tis either *Perſonal*, which is conjugated or formed with Three Perſons throughout all the Moods and Tenſes; or *Imperſonal*, which is only found in the Third Perſon Singular.

There are alſo ſeveral ſorts of *Latin* **Verbs**, *viz.* 1. a *Verb Neuter*, which under an Active Termination, has ſuch a kind of Active Signification, as is not capable of a Paſſive, as *Curro*, I run. 2. a *Verb Deponent*, which under the Paſſive Termination, has an Active Signification; as *Glorior*, I boaſt. 3. a *Verb Commune*, which under a Paſſive Termination, has a Signification either Active or Paſſive, as *Oſculor*, I kiſs or am kiſſed.

Verbal, conſiſting in Words, or delivered only in Words; as *a Verbal Promiſe*, i. e. a Promiſe made by Word of Mouth. In *Grammar*, that comes from, or belongs to a Verb; as *a Verbal Adjective*.

Verbal Accidents. See **Accident**.

Verbals or **Verbal Nouns**, thoſe Nouns that are derived from Verbs; as *Conſiderable*, *Conſideration*, *Conſidering*, from the Verb, To conſider; *Maker*, *Sollicitour*, *Saviour*, from their reſpective Verbs, to make, to ſollicit, to ſave, *&c.*

Verbaſculum, (*Lat.*) the Cowſlip, Oxlip, or Primroſe; a Flower.

Verbaſcum, an Herb call'd Petty Mullein, Wooll-blade, Torch-weed, High-taper, and Longwort; good for Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, for a Cough, and Spitting of Bloud, *&c.*

Verbatim, Word for Word, in the ſame Words; as *He repeated it Verbatim.*

Verbena, the Herb Vervain, much us'd by the ancient Heathens in their Sacrifices, and thought to have ſomething that was Divine in it. See *Vervain.*

Verberation, a beating or ſtriking, a Term in *Philoſophy*; as *The Verberation of the Air, after ſeveral manners, cauſes the Variety of Sounds.*

Verboſe, full of Words, talkative.

Verboſity, a being verboſe, the uſing of many Words.

Verd. See **Vert**.

Verdant, (*Fr.*) green; as *A verdant Meadow.*

Verde or **Verdea**, a ſort of white *Florentine* Wine.

Verdegreaſe, the Ruſt of Copper gather'd by laying Plates of that Metal in Beds, with the Husks of preſſed Grapes, and then ſcraping off the Ruſt of the Plates made by lying in thoſe Husks for ſome time.

Verdegreaſe or **Verdeter**, (among *Painters*) is a ſort of Magiſtery of the common Verdegreaſe, which is diſſolv'd in diſtilled Vinegar, and then cryſtalliz'd in a cool Place. Theſe are termed *Cryſtals of Venus made by Vinegar.*

Verdello, a ſort of greeniſh Marble, ſo call'd by the *Italians*, who uſe it inſtead of a Touch-ſtone, for trying Gold and other Metals.

Verderer or **Verderor**, a Judicial Officer of the Queen's Foreſt, whoſe Buſineſs is properly to look to the Vert, and ſee it well maintain'd: He is ſworn to keep the Aſſizes of the Foreſt; as alſo to view, receive, and inroll the Attachments and Preſentments of all manner of Treſpaſſes relating to Vert and Veniſon therein.

Verdict, (*Lat. q. Vere dictum*, *i. e.* a Thing truly reported) the Anſwer of a Jury made upon any

Cauſe Civil or Criminal, committed by the Court to their Examination, which Report, according to Law, is held true and warrantable: *Verdict* is alſo commonly taken to ſignify one's Judgment or Opinion about any thing.

Verditure, one of the Four Green Colours, chiefly us'd by Painters; the other Three being *Bice*, *Verdegreaſe* and *Sap-Green.*

Verdour or **Verdure,** the greenneſs of Trees, Herbs, Leaves, *&c.*

Verdoy, a Term us'd by *Heralds*, when the Bordure of a Coat of Arms is charged with any kinds or parts of green Plants, Flowers, Fruits, Leaves, Seeds, *&c.*

Verebot, (in old *Records*,) a Packet-Boat, or Tranſport-Veſſel.

Verectum, a Word us'd in Dooms-Day-Book for Fallow Ground.

Verecundium, (old *Latin* Law-word) Injury, Treſpaſs, Dammage.

Veredictum Aſſizæ, the Verdict of an Aſſize, becauſe the Aſſiſors are ſworn to declare the Truth, and therefore are call'd *Juratores*, or Jurors.

Veredus, a Poſt-Horſe, a Hunting-Nag.

Verenda, the privy Parts of a Man.

Veretrum, a Man's Yard.

Verge, *(Fr.)* a Rod, Switch, or Wand; a Sergeant's Mace: Alſo a Stick or Rod, whereby one is admitted Tenant, who holding it in his Hand, ſwears Fealty to the Lord of the Manour, and upon that account is ſtyl'd *Tenant by the Verge*: It is alſo taken for the Compaſs of the Queen's Court, which bounds the Juriſdiction of the Lord-Steward of the Queen's-Houſehold, and of the Coroner of the Queen's-Houſe: This *Verge* was formerly reputed to reach Twelve Miles round about, and takes Name from the Rod which the Marſhal bears as a Token of his Authority. The Spindle of the Ballance of a Watch is alſo termed *the Verge.*

† **Verge of Land.** See **Yard-Land.**

Verger, an Officer in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, that goes before the Biſhop, Dean, *&c.* holding a Verge or Rod tipt with Silver: The Juſtices alſo ſometime had their Vergers walking before them, with white Wands in their Hands.

Veridical, *(Lat.)* ſpeaking the Truth.

Verification, a verifying, or proving.

To **Verify,** to prove, to make good: Alſo a Law-Term among the *French*, ſignifying to record Edicts or Decrees in their Parliaments.

† **Veriſimility,** the probability or likelihood of a Thing.

Verity. Truth; as The Verity of the Thing will appear.

Verjuice, the Juice of ſowr and unripe Grapes, proper for Sauces, *&c.*

Vermicelli, (*Ital. i. e.* little Worms) a ſort of *Italian* Diſh, made of very ſmall thin ſlips of Paſte, ſeaſon'd with white Pepper, Salt, and *Milan*-Cheeſe well grated; to be put into Potage or Soop, with ſome other Ingredients.

Vermiculares, (*Lat.* in *Anat.*) certain Muſcles, ſo called from their Figure reſembling ſmall Worms. See *Lumbrical* Muſcles and *Lumbricales.*

Vermicularis, Worm-graſs, the leſſer Houſeleek; the Herb Stone-crop, Mouſe-tail, or Wall-pepper.

Vermiculated, inlaid, embroidered, wrought with Checker-work, or ſmall Pieces of divers Colours.

Vermiculation, Worm-eating, the breeding of Worms in Trees, Herbs, or Fruits; alſo the griping of the Guts, a Diſeaſe.

Vermiculus, (*Lat.*) a little Worm; a Grub.

Vermiformis Proceſſus, (in *Anat.*) a prominence or bunching Knob of the *Cerebellum*, or leſſer Brain, ſo nam'd from its Shape.

Vermillion, a lively deep red Colour, red Lead, Sinople, or Cinnabar; the Natural ſort is found under ſome almoſt inacceſſible Rocks in *Spain*: But the Artificial is made of a certain red Sand near *Epheſus*, or elſe of Brimſtone mixt with Quick-ſilver.

Vermillion-Tincture, a Natural red Die upon the Face; a Cherry-red.

Vermin, any kind of hurtful Creatures, or Inſects; as Rats, Mice, Fleas, Lice, Bugs, *&c.*

Verminatio, (*Lat.*) a breeding of Worms, or Bots, properly in Cattel; alſo a wringing of the Guts, as if they were gnawn by Worms.

Vermis, a Worm, a Grub; Vermin.

Vermivorous Animals, ſuch Living-Creatures as feed upon Worms.

Vernaccia, a kind of *Italian* Wine brought from a Town of that Name in *Umbria*, or the Dutchy of *Spoleto*, a Province of *Italy.*

Vernacular, *(Lat.)* proper or peculiar to the Country, where one lives, or was born; as *He has quite forgot his vernacular, or Mother Tongue.*

Vernal, belonging to the Spring.

Vernal Equinox, (in *Aſtron.*) the time when the Day and Night are of an equal length; which happens with us about the 10th Day of *March* See *Equinox.*

Vernix, *(Lat.)* the Gum of the Juniper-tree, or Varniſh made of it.

Veronica, the Herb Fluellin, or Speed-well good for Wounds and to provoke Sweat; it is alſo us'd in ſtoppages of the Lungs and Spleen, for the Colick, Conſumption, *&c.*

Verrel or **Verril,** a little Braſs or Iron-ring, at the ſmall end of a Cane, or Handle of a Tool, *&c.*

Verres, *(Lat.)* a Tame Boar, or Male Hog.

Verry or **Varry,** (among *Heralds*) a ſort of Checker in the Field of a Coat of Arms. See *Vairy.*

Verricular Tunick, (in *Anat.*) a Coat of the Eye, the ſame with *Amphibleſtroides.*

Verruca, *(Lat.)* a Wart, a little hard brawny Swelling, which breaks out of the Skin, and breeds in any part of the Body.

Verrucaria, the Herb Wart-wort, or Turn-ſole.

† **Verſatile,** that turns eaſily, apt to be turned any way.

Verſe, an order of Words having a certain Cadence, and meaſur'd by a determined number of Feet, which in modern Languages uſually end in Rhime: Alſo a Clauſe of a Sentence, a ſmall portion of a Chapter in the Bible, *&c.*

Verſed Sine of an Arch, (in *Geom.*) is a Segment of the Diameter of a Circle comprehended between the Foot of the Right-Sine and the lower Extremity, or end of the Arch.

Verſicle, a little Verſe.

Verſification, Verſifying, a way of making Verſes.

Verſifier, a maker of Verſes, a Poet; the Word is generally taken in an ill Senſe for a paltry Rhimer.

To **Verſify,** to make Verſes.

Verſion, that which is turned out of one Language into another; a Tranſlation.

Vert, (*Fr.*) the Herald's Word for a green Colour in the Coat-armour of the Gentry; which in the Eſcutcheons of Noble-men is call'd *Emerauld*, and *Venus* in thoſe of Soveraign Princes.

Vert, or **Green-Hue,** (Foreſt-Law-Term) every thing that bears a green Leaf within the Foreſt, ſo as to cover or hide a Deer; and 'tis either *Over-vert*, or *Nether-vert*: The former ſignifies great Woods, and in Law-Books is expreſſed by the Term *Hault Bois*; the latter denotes Under-Woods, and is otherwiſe call'd *South-bois*, or *Sub-bois.*

There is alſo **Special Vert,** and that is all Trees growing in the Queen's Woods within the Foreſt, and all Trees that grow there in other Men's Woods, if they be ſuch as bear Fruit to feed Deer: 'Tis ſo call'd becauſe thoſe that ſpoil ſuch Vert are liable to more grievous Puniſhment than thoſe that deſtroy any other Vert.

Vert-greece, See **Verdigreaſe**.

Vertagus, (*Lat.*) a Hound that will Hunt by himſelf, and bring home his Game; a Tumbler.

Vertebræ, (in *Anat.*) the Vertebres, or Turning-Joynts in an Animal Body, eſpecially thoſe of the Neck and Back-bone in a Man: Seven are uſually counted in the Neck, Twelve in the *Dorſum*, or Back, Five in the Loins, and as many in the *Os Sacrum*, or Share-bone.

Vertebralis, or **Cervicalis**, is a pair of Muſcles that ſerve to ſtretch out all the *Vertebræ* of the Body.

Vertex, (*Lat.*) the top of any thing; alſo a Whirlpool, or turning round of the Water. In *Anatomy*, the Crown of the Head, or the middle part of it, ſeated between the bounds of the *Sinciput* and *Occiput*. In *Aſtronomy*, that point of the Heaven which is juſt over our Head, and otherwiſe called *Zenith*. In *Geometry*, the point of any Angle is termed its *Vertex*; and that point of the Curve, or crooked Line of a Conick Section where the *Axis* cuts it, goes by the Name of the *Vertex of that Section*.

Vertex of a Cone, Pyramid, &c. is the Point of the upper extremity, or end of the *Axis*, or the top of the Figure.

Vertex of a Glaſs (in *Opticks*) is the ſame as its Pole; which See.

Vertical, belonging to the Vertex. In *Aſtronomy*, a Star is ſaid *To be vertical*, when it happens to be in that Point which is juſt over any Place: The *Equator* is likewiſe Vertical to thoſe that have a perpetual *Equinox*, becauſe it conſtantly paſſes by the *Vertex* of the place, and the Sun at Noon darts down its Rays ſo perpendicularly, that no Shadow is produced.

Vertical Angles, are thoſe Angles which being oppoſite one to another, do touch only in the Angular Point. See *Angles*.

Vertical Circles. See *Azimuths*.

Vertical Line. See *Line Vertical*.

Vertical Plane, in Perſpective; See *Plain*.

Vertical Point, the ſame with the *Vertex* and *Zenith*.

Verticalute, the Meridian Circle ſometimes ſo call'd by Aſtronomers, becauſe it paſſes thro' the *Zenith*, or Vertical Point.

Verticillate Plants, (among *Herbaliſts*) are ſuch as have their Flowers intermixed with ſmall Leaves, growing, as it were, in whirls about the Joynts of the Stalk.

Verticity, the property of the Load-ſtone, or of a touch'd Needle, to point North and South, or towards the Poles of the World. See *Magnet* and *Magnetiſm*.

Vertiginous, giddy.

Vertigo, (*Lat.*) a whirling or turning round, a Diſeaſe in the Head, when all things ſeem to turn round; Giddineſs, Dizzineſs, or ſwimming of the Head.

Vertue, an Habit of the Soul, by which a Man is inclined to do Good and to ſhun Evil; Moral Honeſty, good Principles. See *Virtue*.

Veru, (*Lat.*) a Spit or Broach: It is alſo us'd by ſome Writers for a Comet that reſembles a Spit; being nearly of the ſame kind as the *Lonchites*, only its Head is rounder and its Train longer and ſharper pointed.

Vervactum, Land that has been fallow and is plough'd in the Spring, to be ſown next Year.

Vervain, an Herb anciently us'd about Sacred Rites and Ceremonies: It is otherwiſe call'd *Holy-Herb*, *Pigeon's-Graſs*, and *Juno's Tears*; being very effectual againſt the yellow Jaundice, Dropſie, Gout, and other Diſeaſes.

Vervex, (*Lat.*) a Weather-Sheep.

Vervilago, the black Chameleon-Thiſtle.

Verviſe, a kind of courſe Woollen Cloth, otherwiſe call'd *Plonkets*.

Very Lord and very Tenant, (in Common Law) are thoſe that are immediate Lord and Tenant one to another; and a Man is not very Tenant until he has attorned to, or acknowledged his Lord by ſome Service.

Veſania, (*Lat.*) Madneſs, Fury, Rage.

Veſciæ, (in old Records) Vetches, or Tares.

Veſica, a Bladder: In *Anatomy*, a membranous or skinny Part in which any Liquor or Humour is contained; as the Urine, Gall, Seed, &c.

Veſica, or **Veſica diſtillatoria** (among Chymiſts) a large Braſs or Copper-Veſſel tinned over on the inſide; which is ſo named from its Figure, ſomewhat reſembling that of a blown Bladder, and us'd for the moſt part in the diſtillation of ardent or fiery Spirits. 'Tis otherwiſe call'd *a Cucurbite*, and commonly *a Body*.

Veſica Biliaria, the Gall-Bladder.

Veſica Urinaria, the Urine-Bladder, a Veſſel ſhap'd like a Pear, which is appointed to receive the Urine ſeparated in the Kidneys, and brought to it from the Ureters.

Veſicaria, the Plant call'd *Alkakengi*, or Winter-Cherry. **Veſicaria Nux**, a Bladder-Nut.

Veſicatorium, a Veſicatory, any Medicine that ſerves to raiſe Bladders or Bliſters in the Skin, eſpecially a Bliſtering-Plaiſter made of *Spaniſh* Flies dried and powder'd; a Cupping-Glaſs.

Veſicula, a Veſicle, or little Bladder.

Veſicula Fellis, the Gall-Bladder, the ſame as **Folliculus Fellis**; which See.

Veſiculæ adipoſæ. See **Sacculi adipoſi**.

Veſiculæ Seminales, the Seed-Bladders, which conſiſt of one thin Membrane divided into many little Cells like thoſe in a Pomegranate, or ſomewhat reſembling a bunch of Grapes: They are two in number, and by a peculiar Paſſage, ſend forth the *Semen* contained in them into the *Urethra*.

Veſicularis, the lower part of the Wind-pipe.

Veſpa, the Waſp, an Inſect.

Veſper, the Evening-Star, the Evening.

Veſperies, the laſt Act, or Exerciſe for taking the Degree of Doctor, among the *Sorboniſts* in *France*.

Veſpers, Even-ſong, or Evening-Prayers in the *Roman* Church.

Veſpertilio, (*Lat.*) the Bat, Flitter-Mouſe, or Rear-Mouſe.

Veſpertilionum Alæ, (in *Anat.*) two broad Membranous Ligaments, on each Side one, with which the bottom of the Womb is looſely tied to the Bones of the Flank; and which take Name from their reſemblance to the Wings of a Bat.

Veſpertine, belonging to the Evening: In *Aſtronomy*, a Planet is ſaid *To be Veſpertine*, when it ſets after the Sun. See *Matutine*.

Veſperugo, the Evening-Star, the Planet *Venus*, when it ſhines after Sun-ſet.

Veſſel, a general Name of a great many ſorts of Utenſils to put any thing in: Among Anatomiſts, a little Conduit, Paſſage, or Pipe, for conveying the Blood, or other Humours thro' the ſeveral parts of the Body.

A **Veſſel of Election** or **Reprobation**, a Scripture-Phraſe for an Elect, or a Reprobate Perſon.

In *Abitecture*, **Veſſels** are certain Ornaments generally ſet over the Cornices, and ſo nam'd becauſe they repreſent ſeveral ſorts of Utenſils that were in uſe among the Ancients: Ships, Barks, Hoys, &c. are alſo often call'd *Veſſels*, or *Sea-Veſſels*.

Veſſes, a ſort of Cloth moſt commonly made in *Suffolk*, and otherwiſe call'd *Set-Clothes*.

Veſt, a kind of Waſte-coat; a Garment.

To **Veſt**, to beſtow upon, to admit to the poſſeſſion of; as *To veſt one with Supreme Power*, or *to veſt Supreme Power in one*. In a Law-ſenſe, to Infeoff, to give Seiſin, or put in full poſſeſſion of Lands or Tenements.

Veſta, (*Lat.*) a Goddeſs of Nature, under whoſe Name the ancient Heathens worſhipped the Earth and Fire: In our ancient Records, it is taken for the Veſt, Veſture, or Crop of Corn, *&c.* on the Ground.

Veſtals, or **Veſtal Virgins**, a kind of Nuns appointed for thirty Years to the Service of the Goddeſs *Veſta*, and to take care of the Veſtal Fire; which when it went, out was not to be re-kindled by any earthly Fire, but by the Sun-beams: In this Station they were obliged to keep their Vow of Virginity, and ſuch as had the misfortune to break it, after a full Conviction were bury'd alive.

Veſtiary, a place in a Monaſtery, where the Monks Cloaths are laid up; the Friers Wardrobe.

Veſtibulum, (*Lat.*) a Porch, or Entry to a Houſe. In *Anatomy*, a Cavity, or hollow part in the Bone call'd *Os Petroſum*, which is ſeated behind the *Feneſtra Ovalis* in the barrel of the Ear, and cover'd with a thin Membrane.

Veſtigation, a tracing, or following by the Track; a ſeeking, or ſearching diligently.

Veſtiges, Foot-ſteps, Traces.

Veſtigia of Tendons, (among Naturaliſts) the little hallows in the Shells of Fiſhes, which are formed on purpoſe for the faſtening, or rooting of the Tendons of their Muſcles.

Veſtiſpici, (among the *Romans*) Slaves that look'd after their Maſter's Cloaths.

Veſtment, Raiment, Clothing, Garment, Habit; eſpecially a Prieſt's upper Garment, worn when he ſays Maſs.

Veſtry, a Room adjoyning to a Church, where the Miniſter's Veſtments and Sacred Utenſils are kept; alſo a Meeting of the chief Pariſhioners in that Place.

Veſtry-Clerk, a Scrivener that keeps the Pariſh-Accounts.

Veſtry-keeper, a Sexton, whoſe Buſineſs is to look after the Veſtry.

Veſtry-men, a ſelect number of the principal Inhabitants in every Pariſh, who yearly chooſe Officers for the Pariſh, and take care of its Concerns; ſo call'd becauſe they uſually meet in the Veſtry of the Church.

Veſtura, (in old *Lat.* Records) a Crop of Corn, or Graſs: It was alſo often us'd for an allowance of ſome ſet Portion of the Fruits of the Earth, as Corn, Graſs, Wood, *&c.* as a part of the Salary, or Wages due to ſome Officer, Servant, or Labourer, for his Livery, or Veſt: Among the Feudiſts, it is taken for the actual poſſeſſion of an Eſtate, *&c.* as *Inveſtitura*, with them, ſignifies a delivery of Poſſeſſion by a Spear or Staff.

Veſture, a Garment: In a Law-ſenſe, a Poſſeſſion, or an admittance to Seiſin, or Poſſeſſion.

Veſture of an Acre of Land, is the profit ariſing from it; a Term us'd in ſome old Statute-Laws.

Vetch, a ſort of Pulſe, otherwiſe call'd Fitch, or Tare: Beſides the common one, there are ſeveral other kinds; as Bitter-vetch, Crimſon-vetch, Hatchet-vetch, Kidney-vetch, Milk-vetch, yellow Wild Vetch, *&c.*

Veteran, or **Veteran Soldier**, (among the *Romans*) an old Soldier that had ſerved long in the Wars: Whence it is commonly taken for one that has been for a conſiderable time in a Place, or Office, and particularly in *France* for an Officer of twenty Years ſtanding.

Veterinaria Medicina, Phyſick for Cattel.

Veterinarius, a Horſe-leech, or Farrier; a Horſe-Doctor; alſo one that lets Horſes to Hire; a *Hackney-man*, a Horſe-Courſer.

Veternus, the Lethargy, or drowſy Diſeaſe, a continual deſire of Sleeping: Alſo Drowſineſs, Sluggiſhneſs, Slothfulneſs.

Vetitum Namium, (Law-Term) unlawful *Naam*, or forbidden Diſtreſs, as when a Bailiff diſtrains Cattel or Goods, and his Lord forbids him to deliver them to the Sheriff that comes to replevy them, or cauſes them to be driven into unknown Places. See *Naam*.

Vetonica, the Herb Betony, ſo call'd from the *Vetones*, an ancient People of *Spain*.

Vetturino, (*Ital.*) a hirer of Horſes in *Italy*, who is a Guide to Travellers, and brings back the Horſes.

To **Vex**, (*Lat.*) to teaze, to trouble, to torment, to oppreſs.

Vexation, Trouble, Diſturbance, Grief.

Vexatious, that cauſes Trouble or Grief, burdenſome, troubleſome.

V. G. an uſual Character, or Abbreviation of the Words *Verbi gratia*, *i. e.* to inſtance in a Word, namely; as **E. G.** is for *Exempli gratia*, *i. e.* for Example.

Vi & Armis, (*Lat. i. e.* by Force and Arms) a Law-Expreſſion, us'd in an Indictment, or Charge, to ſhew the forcible and violent Commiſſion of any Crime.

Vi Laica amovenda, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, when a Biſhop has certified into the Court of Chancery, That the Rector, or Vicar of any Church within his Juriſdiction is kept out of his Manſe, Glebe, or Church by any Lay-force, or intruding Power; which Writ is granted for removing all ſuch Violence and Uſurpation, and is therefore ſo call'd.

Vi Laica removenda, a Writ that lies where debate being between two Parſons, or Proviſors for a Church, one of them enters into it, with a great number of Lay-men, and holds the other out *Vi & Armis*: So that he that is kept out, ſhall have this Writ directed to the Sheriff to remove the Force.

Via, a Way or Paſſage, a Road or High-way, a Street.

Via Combuſta, (*i. e.* the Burnt Way) the ſpace of about 45 Degrees comprehended within the ſecond half of *Libra* and the whole Sign *Scorpio* is ſo termed by Aſtrologers, by reaſon of ſeveral violent and ill-boding fixed Stars placed in it. In *Palmeſtry*, the Line of *Saturn*, which aſcends thro' the middle of the *Vola*, or Palm of the Hand to the *Tuberculum*, or Knob at the root of the middle Finger, if it be parted, is alſo call'd *Via combuſta*.

Via Lactea (in *Aſtron.*) a white Circle which encompaſſes the whole Firmament, and may be ſeen in a clear Night, extending it ſelf ſometimes with a double Path, but for the moſt part with a ſingle one. Some of the Ancients imagin'd, That this Circle conſiſted only of certain Vapours hanging in the Air; but it has been lately obſerved to be an innumerable heap of fixed Stars, different in Situation and Size, and only diſcernible by the Teleſcope: It is commonly call'd *The Milkey Way*, and by ſome *The Way to St.* James's, *and* Watling-*ſtreet*,

In *Chiromancy*, **Via Lactea**, is a Line running from that which is termed *Reſtricta*, to another that bears the Name of *Feriens*,

Via Regia, the High-Way or Common Road, call'd the King's Way, becauſe it is appointed by him, and under his Protection.

Via Solis (*i. e.* the Sun's Way) a Name ſometimes given by Aſtronomers to the *Eclyptick* Line, becauſe the Sun never goes out of it: In *Palmeſtry*, a ſtraight Line, that runs downward from the *Tuberculum* or Knob at the Root of the Ring-Finger, into the Hollow of the Hand.

Vial, a ſmall thin Glaſs-Bottle.

Viands (*Fr.*) Meat, Food, Victuals; a Word chiefly us'd in Diſcourſes treating of Divinity.

Viaticum (*Lat.*) all manner of Proviſions for a Journey: Among the *Romaniſts*, that which is given to Monks to defray the Expences of a Journey, upon a Miſſion: Alſo the H. Sacrament given by Popiſh Prieſts to dying Perſons.

Vibex, a mark or print of a Stripe or Blow, a Wale after Whipping; alſo a black and blew Spot occaſioned by a Flux of Blood. See *Molopes.*

Vibo, the Flower of the Herb *Britannica*, good againſt being Thunder-ſtruck.

Vibration, properly a brandiſhing, or ſhaking: In *Mechanicks*, a moving to and fro as of a hanging Weight, eſpecially the Swing or regular Motion of a *Pendulum* in a Clock, of which there are 3600 in an Hour.

Vibriſſæ (*Lat.*) the Hairs that grow in the Noſtrils.

Vicar, properly one that is in another's ſtead or room, a Deputy: But the Word is chiefly us'd for the Parſon of a Pariſh who as it were ſupplies the place of a Rector, where the Predial Tithes are impropriated.

The **Pope's Grand Vicar**, a Cardinal that has Juriſdiction over all Secular and Regular Prieſts, over all Offenders againſt the Church of *Rome*; over the *Jews* in that City, and others of the Commonalty.

Vicar-General, a Title formerly given by *Henry* VIII. King of *England* to *Thomas Cromwell* Earl of *Eſſex*, with full Power to over-ſee the Clergy, and regulate Matters relating to Church-Affairs.

Vicarage or **Vicaridge**, the Spiritual Cure, or Benefice of a Vicar or Parſon.

Vicarage Endowed. See **Endowment.**

Vicario deliberando occaſione cujuſdam Recognitionis, &c. a Writ that lies for a Spiritual Perſon impriſoned, upon Forfeiture of a Recognizance, without the Queen's Writ.

Vicarious, belonging to a Vicar, ſubordinate; as *A Vicarious Power.*

Vice, an Habit contrary to Vertue; Sin, Lewdneſs, Wickedneſs, Debauchery: Alſo a Jeſter in a Play; alſo a ſort of Inſtrument us'd by Lock-ſmiths, Repairers, and many other Artificers; or an Inſtrument with two Wheels made uſe of to draw the Lead in Glazing-work: Alſo the Spindle of a Preſs.

Vice is alſo a Particle (from the *Latin Vicis, i. e.* Courſe, Stead, Place, or Turn) which in ſome compound *Engliſh* Words, ſignifies as much as inſtead, and implies a Subordination or the ſupplying of another's Place; as *Vice-Admiral*, *Vice-Bailiff*, *Vice-Chancellour*, &c.

Vice-Admiral, one of the three principal Officers in a Royal Fleet, who commands the ſecond Squadron, and has his Flag ſet up in the Fore-top of his Ship.

Vice-Chamberlain, a great Officer at Court, next to the Lord Chamberlain, who in his Abſence has the Controll and Command of all Officert belonging to that part of the Queen's Houſhold, which is call'd *The Chamber*, or above Stairs.

Vice-Chancellour of an Univerſity, an eminent Profeſſour, who is choſen yearly to take upon him the chief Management of Affairs in the Chancellour's Abſence.

Vice-Dominus (in *Latin* Records) a Viſcount, or Sheriff.

Vice-Dominus Abbatiæ ſeu Eccleſiæ, the Law-Advocate, or Protector of an Abbey or Church.

Vice-Dominus Epiſcopi, the Official, Commiſſary, or Vicar-general of a Biſhop.

Vice-gerent, one that governs or acts for, or under another; a Deputy, a Lieutenant.

Vice-Roy, a Deputy-King; one that governs a State inſtead of a King.

Vice-Treaſurer of the Exchequer. See **Under-Treaſurer of England.**

Viceſſis, a *Roman* Coin, of 20 Aſſes value, 1 ſhilling 3 pence in *Engliſh* Money.

Vicia, (*Lat.*) Vetches, or Tares, a ſort of Pulſe.

To **Viciate**. See To **Vitiate**.

Vicinage or **Vicinity**, Neighbourhood, Nearneſs.

Vicinetum, (*Latin* Law-word) the ſame with *Venue*; which ſee.

Vicious, given to Vice, ſinful, wicked, lewd, naughty.

Viciouſly, lewdly; alſo corruptly, falſely, as *Viciouſly writ.*

Vicis & venellis Mundandis, (*Lat.*) a Writ that lies againſt a Mayor or Bailiffs of a Town, *&c.* for the clear keeping of their Streets.

Viciſſitude, Change, or Turn, the interchanging or ſucceeding of one thing after another; as *The Viciſſitude of Seaſons, Fortune*, &c.

Vicontiel or **Vicountiel**, (Law-word) belonging to the Sheriff, as *Writs Vicontiel, i. e.* ſuch as are tryable in the County-Court before the Sheriff, and determined by him without Aſſize.

Vicontiels or **Vicontiel Rents**, certain Farms for which the Sheriff pays a Rent to the Queen, and makes what Profit he can of them.

Vicount or **Viſcount**, heretofore the Name of an Office, ſignifying as much as Sheriff; but now generally taken for a Title of Honour. See *Viſcount.*

Victim, a Sacrifice, properly ſuch as the ancient *Romans* offer'd to their Gods after a Victory: whence it is figuratively applied to a Perſon that ſuffers Perſecution or Death, to ſatisfy the Revenge or Paſſion of great Men, *&c.*

Victor, a Vanquiſher, or Conqueror.

Victoriola, (*Lat.*) Laurel of *Alexandria*, Tongue-Laurel; a Shrub.

Victoriatus, a *Roman* Coin ſo called from its being ſtampt with the Image of Victory, and worth 3 pence 3 farthings in *Engliſh* Money.

Victorious, that has got the Victory or Conqueſt.

Victory, the Defeat or Overthrow of an Enemy; a getting the Upper-hand or the better of one in any thing.

To **Victual**, to furniſh or ſtore with neceſſary Victuals or Proviſions; as *To Victual a Garriſon or Ship.*

Victualler, one that provides or ſells Victuals, an Alehouſe-keeper; alſo a ſmall Veſſel or Ship that carries Proviſions for a Fleet.

Victus, (*Lat.*) Victuals, Food, Proviſions, things neceſſary for Life, as Meat, Drink, *&c.*

Victus ratio, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) a particular manner of Living, by which Health is preſerv'd and Diſeaſes prevented.

Vidama, (*Fr.*) the Judge of a Biſhop's Temporal Juriſdiction in *France* where there is one in every Biſhoprick, who takes Name from the Epiſcopal City, as *The Vidame of Beauvais*, of *Rheims*, &c.

Viduitatis Profeſſio, (*Lat.*) the making a ſolemn Profeſſion to live a ſole and chaſte Widow; a Cuſtom heretofore obſerv'd in *England* and attended with divers Ceremonies.

Viduity, the State or Condition of a Widow, Widowhood.

View, (*Fr.*) Sight, or the Act of Seeing; Survey, Proſpect: Among Hunters the Print of a Fallow-Deer's Foot on the Ground. In a Law-Senſe, the Act of Viewers, as when an Action is brought and the Tenant knows not what Land it is the Demandant asks, the Tenant ſhall *pray* *the View, i. e.* that he may ſee the Land which is claimed.

View of Frank-Pledge, is the Office which the Sheriff in his County-Court, or the Bailiff in his Hundred perform'd in looking to the King's Peace, and ſeeing that every Man be in ſome *Pledge* : For in thoſe Courts every Free-man became bound with Sureties at Fourteen Years of Age, for his Truth to the King and his Subjects. See *Frank-Pledge & Decennier.*

To **View,** to take a View of, to look upon, to examine.

To **View a place,** (in the Art of War) is to ride about it before the Siege is laid, obſerving the ſtrength or weakneſs of its Situation and Fortification, in order to attack the weakeſt part.

Viewers, (in Common Law) thoſe that are ſent by a Court of Juſtice to take View of any Place in queſtion, for the better deciſion of the Right : Alſo ſuch as are appointed upon other Occaſions, as to take Cognizance of a Man in caſe of Sickneſs, or any Offence. See *Vejours.*

Vigil, (*Lat.*) the Eve, or Day next before any Solemn Feſtival, or Holy-day ; ſo call'd becauſe then Chriſtians in old times, us'd to Watch, Faſt and Pray in Churches.

Vigilance, or **Vigilancy,** Watchfulneſs, good Heed, application of Mind.

Vigilant, Watchful, careful, very diligent, circumſpect, wary.

Vigilia, (*Lat.*) a watching, or being awake ; alſo the Vigil, or Eve before any Feſtival.

Vigintiviri, twenty Magiſtrates, or Officers in old *Rome,* who were veſted with equal Authority.

Vigone, (*Fr.*) a ſort of *Spaniſh* Wooll ; or a Hat made of that Wooll.

Vigorous, full of Vigour, or Courage ; ſtout, ſtrong, luſty, briſk, mettleſome.

Vigour, Strength, Stoutneſs, Reſolution, Sprightlineſs, Briſkneſs.

Viguier, a kind of Magiſtrate, or Judge in ſome Provinces of *France* and *Spain.*

Vile, (*Lat.*) that is of no account, deſpiſable, mean, paltry ; wicked, filthy, baſe, lewd.

To **Vilify,** to ſet light by, or at nought ; to run down, to deſpiſe, to abuſe.

Vill, a Law-word, ſometimes taken for a Manour, and ſometimes for a Pariſh, or part of it.

Villa, a Village, a Manour-houſe out of a City or Town ; a Farm-houſe, or Home-ſtall.

Villa Regis, a Title formerly given to thoſe Country-Villages where the Kings of *England* had a Royal Seat or Palace, held the Manour in their own Demeſne, and commonly had a free Chappel, not ſubject to ordinary Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction.

Village, a certain number of Country-Houſes or Cottages, without any Wall or Incloſure.

Villager, an Inhabitant of a Village.

Villain, a Man of ſervile or baſe Degree, one that was a meer Bond-ſlave to the Lord of the Manour ; from the *French* word *Vilain, i. e.* vile or mean, or from the *Latin, Villa* a Country-Farm, whereto they were appointed to do Service : But it is now commonly taken for an arrant Rogue, or pitiful, baſe Fellow.

Pure Villain, was one whom the Lord might put out of his Lands, Tenements, Goods and Chattels at pleaſure ; as alſo beat and chaſtiſe, but not maim ; of whom the Lord took Redemption to Marry his Daughter and to make him free. But there are now no ſuch Slaves as theſe, tho' the Law concerning them ſtands unrepealed.

Villain in groſs, one who was immediately bound to the Perſon of his Lord and his Heirs.

Villain regardant to a Manour, one that was bound to his Lord, as a Member belonging and joyn'd to a Manour of which the Lord was Owner These were the ſame with the pure Villains above deſcribed.

Villain-Fleece, (in old *Statutes*) a Fleece of Wooll ſhorn from a ſcabbed Sheep.

Villainous, baſe, wicked, ſhameful, pitiful.

Villainous Judgment, (Law-Term) that Judgment or Sentence which caſts the reproach of Villany and Shame upon one againſt whom it is given ; as a Conſpiratour, Perjurer, &c. It is otherwiſe call'd *Vile & odibile Judicium, i. e.* baſe and hateful Judgment.

Villani, (*Lat.*) Farmers, or Villagers : In our old Law-Records, a ſort of Servile Tenants, ſo ſtyl'd, becauſe they were *Villæ & Glebæ adſcripti, i. e.* held ſome Cottages and Lands, for which they were charged with certain ſtated ſervile Offices, and were convey'd as an Appurtenance of the Manour or Eſtate to which they belong'd.

Villanis Regis ſubtractis reducendis, a Writ that lay for the bringing back of the King's Bondmen, that were carry'd away by others out of his Royal Manours.

Villanum Soccagium, See **Villenage.**

Villany, Baſeneſs, Wickedneſs, Lewdneſs.

Villenage, a ſervile or baſe kind of Tenure anciently belonging to Lands or Tenements, by which the Tenant was bound to do all ſuch Services as the Lord commanded, or were fit for a Villain to do; altho' every one that held in Villenage, was not a Villain or Bond-man.

Tenants in Villenage, or **of baſe Tenure,** the ſame that we now call Copy-holders, who were bound to the performance of certain Services agreed upon between both Parties ; as to carry the Lord's Dung into his Fields, to plough his Ground at ſet times, to reap his Corn, plaſh his Hedges, &c.

Villi, (*Lat.*) courſe Hairs ; alſo Wooll ; the Hair, or Nap of Cloth, as in Cotton, &c. Among Herbaliſts, ſmall Hairs like the grain of Pluſh, or Shag, with which ſome Trees do abound : Of this kind is the *Uſnea Officinarum,* or Moſs growing on Humane Sculls, and ſold in Apothecaries Shops.

Vinacea, a Grape-ſtone, the husk of Grapes.

Vinago, the Rock-Pigeon, or Stock-Dove ; a Bird.

Vinalia, Feaſts made by the *Romans* at the firſt broaching or taſting of their Wines ; St. *Martin's* Feaſts.

Vinca, or **Vinca pervinca,** the Herb Periwinkle, ſo call'd becauſe it binds or intangles every thing that is near it, with its Sprigs.

Vincent, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying in *Latin,* an Overcomer, or Conquerour.

Vincible, that may be vanquiſhed, or overcome.

Vindemia, (*Lat.*) the gathering of Grapes to make Wine, Vintage.

† **Vindemial** or **Vindemiatory,** belonging to a Vintage.

To **Vindemiate,** to gather Grapes, or other ripe Fruits ; as Apples, Pears, Cherries, &c.

Vindemiatrix, (*i. e.* the female Vintager) the Name of a fixed Star of the third Magnitude or Size, in the Conſtellation *Virgo,* whoſe Longitude is 185 Degr. 23 Min. Latitude 16 Degr. 15 Min.

To **Vindicate,** to defend or maintain, to make an Apology for, to clear or juſtify.

Vindication, the Act of vindicating, Defence, Apology.

Vindicative. See *Vindictive.*

Vindicta, (*Lat.*) Vengeance, Puniſhment : Alſo a Rod or Switch with which the *Roman Prætor,* or Judge touch'd the Head of a Slave when he was made free ; whence it was alſo taken for Liberty, or Freedom it ſelf.

Vindictive, revengeful.

Vine, the Shrub that bears Grapes.

Vine-fretter or **Vine-grub**, a kind of Worm that gnaws the Vine.

Vinea, a Vine, or a Vineyard: Alſo a warlike Engine cover'd with raw Hides, Hurdles, *&c.* under which in an Aſſault, the *Roman* Soldiers us'd to come cloſe to the Walls of a Town and ſcale them.

Vinegar, (*i. e.* eager Wine) Wine, or other Liquors made, ſharp for Sauces, *&c.*

Vinew, Mouldineſs, Hoarineſs, Muſtineſs.

Vineyard, a piece of Ground ſet with Vines.

Vinnet, (*Fr.*) a kind of Border, Flower, or Flouriſh, us'd by Printers in the beginning of a Book, Chapter, *&c.*

Vinoſity, (*Lat.*) a being vinous.

Vinous, belonging to, or that has the Taſte or ſmell of Wine.

Vintage, Vine-harveſt, or Grape-gathering; alſo the Seaſon for ſuch Gathering.

Vintager, a Vine-reaper, or Grape-gatherer.

Vintner, a ſeller of Wine, or Tavern-keeper.

Vintry, a Place noted for the Sale of Wine.

Vinum, (*Lat.*) Wine made of the Juice of Grapes, *&c.*

Vinum Hippocraticum, Hipocras, white or red Wine, wherein Sugar and Spice have been ſteept for ſome time, and afterwards ſtrained thro' a Bag call'd *Manica Hippocratis*, or *Hippocrates*'s *Sleeve*; which See.

Vinum Medicatum, Wine in which Medicines have been infuſed, for the Uſe of ſick People.

Viol, a Muſical Inſtrument of ſix Strings: Alſo a Term us'd by Sea-men, when a kind of Hawſer, or three-ſtroud Rope is bound faſt with *Nippers* to the Cable, and brought to the Jeer-Capſtand to heave upon it, for the better weighing of the Anchor, when it is let fall in too ſtiff Ground, or the Sea runs too high.

Viola, (*Lat.*) the Violet, a Flower; alſo the Smelt, a freſh-water Fiſh. *Viola Matronalis*, Dame's Violet,

To **Violate**, to infringe, break, or tranſgreſs; to raviſh, or force a Woman. *To violate Churches*, is to commit profane and wicked Actions there.

Violation, the Act of Violating, Tranſgreſſing, *&c.*

Violence, Vehemency, Boiſterouſneſs, Fierceneſs, Eagerneſs, Earneſtneſs; Force, or Conſtraint uſed unlawfully; Oppreſſion, Outrage.

Violent, boiſterous, furious; haſty, paſſionate, eager; forcible, ſtrong, ſharp; toilſome, hard.

Violent Signs, (in *Aſtrol.*) are thoſe in which the malefick or ill-boding Planets, *Saturn* and *Mars* have any notable Dignities; as Houſe, or Exaltation; ſuch are *Aries*, *Libra*, *Virgo*, *Capricornus* and *Aquarius*. Alſo thoſe in which there are any violent fixed Stars of Note; as *Caput Algol* in *Taurus*, &c.

Violet, a well known Plant, bearing a ſweet-ſcented and medicinal Flower; of which there are ſeveral ſorts beſides the Common one, *viz.* Calathian-Violet, Corn-Violet, Dame's-Violet, *&c.*

Violin, (*q. d.* a little Viol) a Muſical Inſtrument with four Strings, which yields a very ſprightly and delightful Sound. There is alſo a Baſs-*Violin*, a large Inſtrument which has likewiſe four Strings, and in Shape reſembles a Viol.

Violiſt, one that is skilled in, or Teaches the Art of Playing on the Viol.

Viorna, (*Lat.*) an Herb call'd *The Traveller's Joy.*

Vipera, the Viper, or Adder, a ſort of Serpent in ſome hot Countries, the Bite of which is venomous, tho' the Fleſh be made uſe of in ſeveral Medicines.

Viperalis, the Herb Rue, Herb-grace.

Viperaria, Vipers-graſs.

Viperina, Vipers-Bugloſs, an Herb whoſe Roots and Seeds are Cordial and good againſt Melancholy.

Viperine, belonging to a Viper.

Virago. (*Lat.*) a manly, or couragious Woman.

Viraſon, a cool Gale of Wind, ſo call'd in *Hiſpaniola*.

Virelay, (*Fr.*) a ſort of comical Song; a Roundelay.

Vireo, (*Lat.*) a Canary-bird of a green Colour; a Green-finch.

Virga, a Rod, a Twig, a young Branch. In old *Records*, a Rod, or white Staff ſuch as Sheriffs, Bailiffs, *&c.* carry as a Badge, or Enſign of their Office.

Virga alnaria, a Yard meaſured according to the legal Ell, or true Standard.

Virga ferrea, a Yard according to the Queen's Standard kept in the Exchequer, which anciently was made of Iron, but now of Braſs.

Virga Paſtoris, the Herb Teazel, or Fuller's Thiſtle.

Virgæ, Verges, a Meteor repreſenting a bundle of Rods which is made by the Sun-Beams, obliquely paſſing thro' the more looſe and open parts of a watery Cloud, and uſually ſignifies Rain.

Virgata Terræ. See **Yard-Land**.

P. **Virgilius Maro**, the Prince of *Latin* Poets, whoſe admirable Works are written in an elegant, judicious, and for the moſt part, lofty and Majeſtick Style.

Virgin, a chaſte Maid, or Maiden.

Virgin Parchment, a ſort of fine Parchment made of the Skin of a young Lamb.

Virgins-Bower, an Herb. See Ladies Bower.

Virginal, belonging to a Virgin, Virgin-like, Maidenly.

Virginal Milk, or **Virgin's-Milk**, a kind of Compoſition, otherwiſe call'd *Benjamin-Water*. Alſo a Chymical Compoſition made by diſſolving *Saccharum Saturni*, or Sugar of Lead in a great deal of Water, till it turn white as Milk; whence the Name.

Virginals, a noble ſort of Muſical Inſtrument, touch'd after the ſame manner as the Organ and Harpſichord, and probably ſo call'd as having been counted a proper Inſtrument for Virgins to play on.

Virgineus Morbus, the Green-Sickneſs. See *Chloroſis*.

Virginia, a Province of Northern *America*, diſcover'd by the Direction, and at the Charge of Sir *Walter Raleigh A. D.* 1584, and ſo nam'd in honour of our Virgin Queen *Elizabeth*.

Virginia, or **Virginia-Tobacco**, the Tobacco-Plant growing in thoſe Parts.

Virginia-Frog, a kind of Frog that is eight or ten times as big as any in *England*, and makes a noiſe like the bellowing of a Bull.

Virginia-Nightingale, a Bird of a pure ſcarlet Colour, with a tuft on the Head.

Virginian Climer, a ſort of Herb.

Virginity, the ſtate or condition of a Virgin; Maiden-head.

Virgo, (*Lat.*) a Virgin, or Maid, a Damſel: Alſo one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, being the ſixth according to order, and marked thus ♍. Among Aſtrologers, 'tis reputed to be the Houſe and Exaltation of *Mercury*, of an earthy, cold and dry Quality.

Virgoleuſe, (*Fr.*) a ſort of Pear, a Fruit.

Virgula Divinatoria, a Hazel-rod ſhap'd into two Branches like the Letter Y; which being cut at the time of ſome Planetary Aſpect, and held by the two forked ends (as ſome Writers affirm) will ſerve to direct the Bearer where to find a Vein of rich Metal, or valuable Oar in the Earth. Others tie a Hazel-Wand to another ſtraight Stick, and holding it in their Hands do ſo walk over the Hills and Places where they expect Metals.

Viridario eligendo, a Writ that lies for the Choice of a Verderor in the Foreſt.

Viride æris, Verdegreaſe.

Virile, Manly, Stout.

Virilia, (*Lat.*) the privy parts of a Man, the cutting off of which was Felony by the Common Law, whether the Party conſented or not.

Virility, Man's Eſtate, Manhood; ability to perform the part of a Man in the Act of Generation.

Viri Monetales, certain Officers of the Mint, among the ancient *Romans*. See *Curatores Denariorum.*

Virtſungianus Ductus. See *Ductus Virtſungianus.*

Virtual, (in *Philoſ.*) equivalent, effectual.

Virtual Focus, or **Point of Divergence** (in *Dioptricks*) is a particular Point in a Concave Glaſs, ſo call'd by ſome Writers, who treat of that Science.

Virtue, Efficacy, Power, Force, Quality, Property.

Virtues, the Name of one of the Orders of Angels.

Virtuoſo, a learned and ingenious Student in Philoſophy; one that is well ſkill'd in the Secrets of Nature, and ſearches after new Diſcoveries for the Publick Benefit.

Virtute Officii, (Law-Term) a good and juſtifiable Act; ſuch as is done by virtue of an Office, or in purſuance of it; and is oppoſed to *Color Officii*. See *Colour of Office.*

Virulency, poiſonous, or venomous Quality.

Virulent, venomous, infectious, malicious.

Virus, (*Lat.*) Poiſon, Venom; alſo a rammiſh Smell, as of the Arm-pits: Alſo a kind of watery Matter, whitiſh, yellowiſh and greeniſh at the ſame time, which iſſues out of Ulcers and ſtinks very much; being endued with eating and malignant Qualities.

Vis, (*Lat.*) Force, Violence, Might, Power: In a Law-ſenſe, it alſo ſignifies Force, as *Vi & Armis*, *i. e.* by Force of Arms; and this Force is five-fold, *viz. Vis Ablativa, Compulſiva, Expulſiva, Inquietativa, & Turbativa.*

Vis Ablativa, is the forcible taking away of moveable things. *Vis Compulſiva*, is that Force whereby a Man is compelled to do that, which otherwiſe he would not do of his own free Will. *Vis Expulſiva*, is when one is caſt out of his Poſſeſſion by Force and Arms. *Vis Inquietativa*, is when one Man will not ſuffer another quietly to enjoy his Right, or to do any thing within his own Limits, or Bounds. *Vis Turbativa*, is that Diſturbance which is given to a Man in his Poſſeſſion, as when two ſtrive to poſſeſs the ſame thing: And from all theſe ſome ſort of Action will ariſe.

Vis Centrifuga, (in *Philoſ.*) is the Force by which any Natural Body rolling, or turning round about another, endeavours to fly off from the *Axis* of the Motion, in a Tangent to that Curve.

Vis Centripeta, is that Force by which a Body, from any Cauſe whatever tends towards any Point, as to its Center: Of this kind is *Gravity*, whereby Bodies tend towards the Center of the Earth; and ſuch is the Magnetical Force by which Iron tends towards the Center of the Magnet.

The Quantity of this Centripetal Force is of three kinds, *viz. Abſoluta, Acceleratrix,* and *Motrix.*

Vis Centripetæ Quantitas Abſoluta, is its Meaſure greater or leſs, according to the efficacy of the Cauſe that produces it, and which exerts it ſelf on all Bodies in the Regions round about; as the Magnetical Virtue in ſome Magnets is greater than in others of the ſame Dimenſions.

Vis Centripetæ Quantitas Acceleratrix, is its Meaſure proportionable to the ſwiftneſs which it produces in a given Time: Thus the power of a Loadſtone is greater at a leſs, and leſſer at a greater diſtance from the Stone.

Vis Centripetæ Quantitas Motrix, is its Meaſure proportionable to the Motion which it cauſes in a given time: As the Weight is greater in a greater Body and leſs in a leſſer; and in the ſame Body, it is greater near the Earth, and leſs in remote Regions.

Vis impreſſa, is an Impulſe, Force, or Action, communicated to and exerciſed upon any Body, in order to change its preſent State, either of Reſt or Motion uniformly forward in a Right-Line.

Vis inſita Materiæ, or **Vis Inertiæ**, is the bare Power of Reſiſtance only, by which every Body, as much as it may, endeavours to continue in that State in which it is, either of Reſt, or Motion; likewiſe uniformly forward in a Right-Line.

Vis Motrix, is the Power which produces the Motion of a Body from place to place: Thus Gravity is a *Vis Motrix* downwards, or towards the Center of the Earth.

Viſage, (*Fr.*) Face, or Countenance.

Viſcera, (*Lat.*) the Entrails, or Bowels contained in the three great Cavities of the Body, as Anatomiſts expreſs them. They are alſo call'd *Exta* and *Interanea.*

Viſceral, or **Vicerous**, belonging to the Bowels.

Viſcerous Fleſh, ſuch as that of the Stomach and Guts.

Viſcoſity, Clammineſs; a ſticking to any thing, like Glue, or Bird-lime.

Viſcount, or **Vicount**, (qu. Vice-Count) a Nobleman, or Perſon of Honour, next in Degree to a Count, or Earl; and created by Patent as an Earl is; his Mantle having two Doublings and a half of plain white Fur.

Viſcounteſs, a Viſcount's Wife.

Viſcountiel. See **Vicountiel.**

Viſcounty, the Territory of a Viſcount; a ſort of Lordſhip, or Juriſdiction in *France*; as The *Viſcounty of Turenne is very conſiderable.*

Viſcous, Clammy, Slimy, Glewy.

Viſcum, or **Viſcus**, (*Lat.*) Bird-lime, Glue; alſo a kind of Shrub call'd Miſletoe that grows on Oaks, Hazels, Aſh, and ſome other Trees.

Viſer, (*Fr.*) the ſight of an Head-piece.

Viſibility, (*Lat.*) a being viſible.

Viſible, that may be ſeen, or diſcerned.

Viſible Horizon. See **Horizon.**

Viſible place of a Star. See **Apparent Place.**

Viſible Species. See **Species Viſible.**

Viſier, a principal Officer and Stateſman in *Turkey.* The *Grand Viſier*, or *Prime Viſier*, is an Officer that governs the whole *Turkiſh* Empire in Chief under the Grand Seignior.

Viſion, Seeing, or Sight, a ſenſation in the Brain which proceeds from a due and various Motion of the Optick Nerve, produced in the bottom of the Eye, by the Rays of the Light coming from any Object; by which means the Soul perceives the inlighten'd Thing, together with its Quantity, Quality, and Modification.

Viſion, is alſo taken for a Divine Revelation in a Dream, or otherwiſe; which the Prophets and Holy Men had of old; alſo an Apparition, or Ghoſt.

Clear Viſion, (in *Opticks*) is cauſed by a great quantity of Rays in the ſame Pencil, inlightening the correſpondent Points of the Image ſtrongly and vigorouſly.

Confuſed Viſion, is occaſioned when the Pencils of Rays do intermix one with another.

Direct Viſion, is when the Rays of Light, come from the Object directly to the Eye.

Diſtinct Viſion, is cauſ'd when the Pencils of Rays from each point of an Object, do exactly determine in correſpondent points of the Image, on the Coat of the Eye call'd *Retina.*

Faint Viſion, is when a few Rays make up one Pencil: And tho' this may be diſtinct, yet it is obſcure and dark, at leaſt not ſo bright and ſtrong, as if a greater number of Rays met together.

Reflected Viſion, is when the Rays of Light are reflected, or turned back again from any Body to the Eye.

Refracted Viſion, is when thoſe Rays paſs thro' different *Mediums*.

Viſionary, one that is ſubject to Dreams, ſilly Notions, and extravagant Fancies; a fantaſtical Pretender to Viſions and Revelations.

Viſit, an Act of Civility performed by Friends going to each others Houſes, in order to maintain a friendly Correſpondence together.

To **Viſit**, to go to ſee, to go about in order to ſee whether things be as they ſhould: In *Divinity*, to afflict, or try by Afflictions; as *If God ſhould viſit us with any Diſeaſe*.

Viſitation, the Act of Viſiting, Afflicting, *&c.* It is alſo more eſpecially taken for the Office, or Act performed by the Biſhop in each Dioceſs every three Years, or by the Arch-Deacon once a Year, viſiting the ſeveral Churches and their Rectors, or Miniſters.

The **Viſitation**, the great Sickneſs with which the People of this Kingdom were ſorely afflicted during two Years, *A. D.* 1665 and 1666.

Viſitation of Manners, the Regarder's Office, ſo call'd in ancient Times. See *Regarder*.

Viſitor, one that viſits a Monaſtery, or Religious Houſe.

Viſne, a Law-word ſignifying a neighbouring Place, or a Place near at Hand. See *Venue*.

Viſorii Nervi. See *Optick Nerves*.

Viſorium, (among Printers) an Inſtrument, to which a Leaf of Written, or Printed Copy is fixt, that the Compoſitor may always have an Eye upon it.

Viſta, (*Ital.*) a Proſpect.

Viſu Franci Plegii, (*Lat*) a Writ to exempt one from coming to the view of *Frank Pledge*, who is not reſident within the Hundred; for Men are bound to this View, by reaſon of their Habitation, and not upon account of Lands held where they do not dwell.

Viſual, belonging to the Sight.

Viſual Point, (in *Perſpective*) a Point in the Horizontal Line, wherein all the Ocular Rays unite, and all others that are parallel to it: As if a Man ſtood in a long ſtraight Gallery, in which looking directly forwards, the Sides, Floor and Ceiling, at laſt ſeem to be united, and to touch one another in a Point or common Center.

Viſual Rays. See *Ray*.

Viſus, (*Lat.*) the Senſe of Seeing, by which Light and Colours are perceived: In old Records, Inſpection, or View.

Vital, belonging to, or ſupporting Life.

Vital Faculty, an Action whereby a Man lives, which is performed whether he deſign it or no; ſuch are the Motions of the Heart, the Act of Breathing, Nouriſhment, *&c.* It is the ſame as *Natural Faculty*, tho' the Ancients diſtinguiſh them, placing the Natural in the Liver, and the Vital in the Heart.

Vital Flame. See *Flame*.

Vital Indication, (in the Art of *Phyſick*) is uch an one as requires the reſtoring and preſerving of the natural Strength of the Body.

Vital Spirits, are thoſe that give Life and Motion to the whole Body.

Vitals, or **Vital Parts**, the noble Parts of the Body, that chiefly conduce to the preſervation of Life; *viz.* the Heart, Brain, Lungs and Liver.

Vitex, (*Lat.*) a kind of Withy, or Willow, otherwiſe call'd *Agnus Caſtus*; in *Engliſh*, Park-leaves, *Abraham*'s Balm, Chaſte-tree and Hemp-tree.

To **Vitiate**, to corrupt or ſpoil one's Morals; to defile, or deflower a Virgin.

Vitiligo, or **Vituligo**, a kind of Leproſy; Morphew.

Vitis, (*Lat.*) the Vine-plant. **Vitis alba**, the white Vine Briony, or wild Nep; an Herb.

Vitreal, or **Vitreous**, belonging to Glaſs, Glaſſy; a Term in *Anatomy*, as the *vitreous Humour*, which is one of the three Humours of the Eyes, ſo nam'd from its reſembling melted Glaſs. 'Tis thicker than the *aqueous Humour*, but not ſo ſolid as the Cryſtalline, and exceeds both in Quantity.

Vitreous Tunicle, a thin Film, or Coat which is ſaid to ſeparate the *vitreous*, or glaſſy Humour from the *Cryſtalline*; tho' ſome abſolutely deny, that there is any ſuch Coat in the Eye, before the Humours are taken out and expoſed to the Air.

Vitrification, the Act of vitrifying, the changing of any Natural Body into Glaſs by the force of Fire, which among Chymiſts is look'd upon as the laſt Action of Fire: So that (generally ſpeaking) Bodies that have once gain'd the Form of Glaſs, continue in it, and are not capable of putting on any other Shape.

To **Vitrify**, to turn into Glaſs, to make, or to grow as hard and tranſparent as Glaſs.

Vitriol, a Mineral compounded of an acid Salt and Sulphureous Earth; of which there are four ſorts, *viz.* the White, the Blew, the Green and the Red; it is alſo call'd *Copperas*.

Vitriol of Mars, or **Salt of Steel**, a Chymical Preparation, made by diſſolving Iron or Steel in ſome proper *Acid Menſtruum*; then evaporating or drawing off the Moiſture, and bringing the Matter to Cryſtals by ſetting it in a cool place,

Vitriol of the Moon, or **of Silver**. See *Cryſtals of Silver*.

Vitriol of Venus, or **Copper**, is a Solution of Copper in Spirit of Nitre, evaporated and cryſtallized to gain the Salt, as above in Steel: Theſe Cryſtals are us'd as Cauſticks; but will diſſolve if expoſed to the Air. There are other Cryſtals of *Venus* made by diſtilled Vinegar, being what is commonly call'd *Verdegreaſe*, which See.

Vitriolate Tartar. See **Tartar Vitriolate**.

Vitriolick, or **Vitriolous**, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Vitriol.

Vitrum, (*Lat.*) Glaſs, alſo the Herb Woad.

Vitta, a Fillet, Head-band, or Hair-lace: By ſome Anatomical Writers, it is taken for that part of the Coat call'd *Amnion*, which ſticks to the Child's Head when it is juſt born.

Vitulus, a Calf. **Vitulus Marinus**, The Seal, or Sea-Calf; a Fiſh.

† **Vituperation**, a blaming, finding fault with, diſcommending, or diſpraiſing.

Vivacious, Lively, brisk.

Vivacity, Livelineſs, Sprightlineſs, Fire, Mettle, quickneſs or readineſs of Wit.

Viva Pecunia, a Term anciently us'd for live Cattel. See *Pecunia*.

Vivary, a place of Land or Water where Living Creatures are kept: In a Law-ſenſe, a Park, Warren, or Fiſh-pond.

Viver, the Sea-Dragon; a Fiſh.

Viverra, (*Lat.*) The Ferret, a little Creature that runs into the Burroughs of Rabbets, *&c.*

The **Vives**, a Diſeaſe in Horſes, a Swelling that ſometimes ariſes in certain Glandules, or Kernels on the ſide of a Horſe's Throat, and puts him in danger of being choak'd.

Vivification, the Act of vivificating, or vivifying.

To **Vivify**, to enliven, or quicken.

Viviparous, that brings forth young Ones living and perfect, and does not ſpawn or lay Eggs; in which reſpect, it is uſually oppoſed to *Oviparous*; as *The Viper is a viviparous Creature*.

Vixen, or **Fixen**, a Fox's Cub; a croſs or froward Child; a Scold, or ranting Woman.

Vizard, a Mask, or falſe Face put on for a Diſguiſe.

Uladiſlaus, a proper Name of Men, chiefly us'd in *Poland*.

Ulcer, a running Sore; which in *Surgery*, is defin'd to be a Solution of Continuity in the ſoft parts of the Body, accompanied with Putrifaction and a loſs of Subſtance; of which there are ſeveral ſorts, *viz.* Cancerous, Cavernous, Corroſive, Fiſtulous and Putrid.

Cancerous Ulcer, a large Ulcer having its Lips ſwoln, hard and knotty, of a brown Colour, with thick Veins round about, full of a dark blackiſh ſort of Bloud.

Cavernous Ulcer, is that the entrance of which is ſtraight and the bottom broad, wherein are many Holes fill'd with malignant Matter.

Corroſive Ulcer, that which by the ſharpneſs and ill quality of its *Sanies*, eats thro', makes hollow, corrupts and mortifies the Fleſh.

Fiſtulous Ulcer, that which has long, ſtraight and deep Holes, with much hardneſs in its Sides.

Putrid Ulcer, that wherein the Fleſh is ſoft and cruſty; the Matter call'd *Pus* and *Ichor*, being ſlimy and ſtinking like a dead Carcaſs.

Ulceraria, an Herb call'd ſtinking Hore-hound.

To **Ulcerate,** to cauſe, or to grow to an Ulcer.

Ulcerated Cancer. See **Cancer Primitive.**

Ulceration, a breaking out into Ulcers and Sores.

Ulcerous, belonging to, or full of Ulcers.

Ulcus, (*Lat.*) an Ulcer, a Botch or Boil.

Ule-Games, (old Word) *Chriſtmas*-Games or Sports.

Ulex, (*Lat.*) an Herb like Roſemary, that draws Gold to it,

Ullage of a Cask, is what ſuch a Veſſel wants of being full.

Ulmaria, (*Lat.*) the Herb Meadow-ſweet or Mead-wort; good for a Looſneſs, Bloudy-Flux, ſpitting of Bloud, &c.

Ulmus, the Elm-tree.

Ulna, an Ell, or the length of two Arms ſtretched out. In *Anatomy*, the greater Bone of the Elbow, otherwiſe call'd *Focile Majus*, which lies betwixt the Arm and the Wriſt, and is joynted upward with the Shoulder by *Ginglymus*; which See.

Ulna Ferrea, (in ancient Writers) the Standard Ell of Iron, kept in the Exchequer, for the Rule of Meaſure.

Ulnage. See **Alnage.**

Ulomelia, (*Gr.* in *Surgery*) the ſoundneſs of a whole Member.

Ulophone, a kind of Plant call'd the Black Chameleon-Thiſtle.

Ulpicum, (*Lat.*) great or wild Garlick; *African* Garlick.

Ultagium, (in old *Records*) Outrage, Violence.

Ultimate, laſt, utmoſt.

† **Ultion,** a revenging.

Ultramarine, that comes or is brought from beyond Sea; alſo the fineſt ſort of blew Colour us'd in Painting.

Ultramontanes, a Name given by the *Italians* to all People living on the hither ſide of the *Alps*, who with reſpect to their Country, are beyond thoſe Mountains.

Ulva, (*Lat.*) Reet, or Weed of the Sea, Sea-graſs; alſo Weeds growing in Pools, or ſtanding Waters.

Ulufagi, a ſort of inferiour *Turkiſh* Horſe-men, that ſerve in the Court of the Grand Seighiour.

Ulula, (*Lat.*) the whooping Owl, or Gill-hooter.

† **Ululation,** a howling like a Dog, or Wolf.

Umbella, (*Lat.*) a little Shadow, a Sconce, Skreen-fan, or Umbrella that Gentlewomen bear in their Hands to ſhadow them; a Bongrace, Among Herbaliſts, *Umbellæ* are taken for the round Tufts or Heads of ſome Plants.

Umbelliferous Plants, Herbs that have ſuch round Tufts, or that have ſmall Stalks ſtanding upon greater; their Tops being branched and ſpread out like a Lady's Umbrella; on each little Subdiviſion of which, there is a ſmall five-leav'd Flower; as Fennel, Angelica, Parſley, &c.

Umber, a Mungrel Creature bred of a kind of a Goat and a Sheep; alſo a certain nimble and tender-mouthed Fiſh, a ſort of Trout: Alſo a dark yellowiſh Colour us'd in Painting.

Umbilical or **Umbilick,** belonging to the Navel.

Umbilical Points (in *Mathemat.*) are the ſame with the *Focus*'s; which See.

Umbilical Region, (in *Anat.*) is that part of the *Abdomen* or lower Belly, which lies round about the Navel.

Umbilical Veſſels, are the Veins, Arteries, &c. that belong to the Navel, or rather are enwrapped in the Navel-ſtring.

Umbilicalis. See **Epigaſtrium.**

Umbilicalis Ductus. See **Ductus Umbilicalis.**

Umbilicus, (*Lat.*) the Navel, a Boſs or Knob in the middle of the Belly, whereto the Navel-ſtring of a young Child in the Womb is joyned, and which is cut off after the Delivery.

In *Mathematicks*, the **Umbilicus** of an *Ellipſis*, &c. is that *Focus* or middle Point, about which the Motion of any rolling Body is made, and which it reſpects as its Center; ſo that either *Focus* or Center-point may be call'd by this Name.

Umbilicus Marinus, Sea-Navel-wort, an Herb; alſo a ſort of Shell-fiſh.

Umbilicus Terræ, the Herb Sow-bread.

Umbilicus Veneris, Navel-wort, an Herb of a cold, moiſt, and ſomewhat binding Quality; good for Inflammations and *St. Anthony*'s Fire.

Umbelliſecæ, Midwives that cut the Navel-ſtrings of Infants.

Umbla, the Salmon-Trout; a Fiſh.

Umbles, Humbles, or **Numbles,** (*Fr.*) part of the Entrails of a Deer.

Umbra, (*Lat.*) a Shadow or Shade, a Term often us'd in the Obſervation of Eclipſes, eſpecially when the Moon is wholly over-ſhadowed or darken'd. See *Penumbra*: Alſo the *Umber*, a ſort of Fiſh.

Umbrage, Shadowing, Shadow, or Shade; as *The Umbrage of Woods*; alſo Suſpicion, Jealouſy, Diſtruſt, or Miſtruſt; alſo Pretence, or Colour.

Umbrella or **Umbrello,** a kind of broad Fan or Skreen, which in hot Countries People hold over their Heads to keep off the Heat of the Sun; or ſuch as are here commonly us'd by Women to ſhelter them from Rain: Alſo a Wooden Frame cover'd with Cloth or Stuff, to keep off the Sun from a Window.

Umpirage, the Office, or Judgment of an Umpire; Arbitration.

Umpire, a third Perſon choſen to put a final End to a Controverſy left to the Determination of two Arbitrators, in caſe they ſhould not come to an Agreement about the Matter.

Umple, a Word us'd in ſome ancient Statutes, for fine Lawn.

Un, a negative Particle, which is put for the *Latin in*, and may be joyned to almoſt all ſorts of *Engliſh* Words; as *Unable* for *not able*, *unaccuſtomed*, *unacquainted*, &c.

Unanimity, (*Lat.*) Agreement of Mind and Will, a common or general Conſent.

Unanimous, that is of one Mind, Heart and Will, of one Conſent or Accord.

Unare or **Unnare**, (in ancient Deeds) to Inn, to get in or make up Hay, fit for Carriage.

To **Unbend**, to looſen, or ſlacken; to eaſe or refreſh one's Mind. *To unbend the Cable of an Anchor*, (in Sea-Language) is to take it away. See *Bend*.

Unbrace that Mallard, *i. e.* Cut it up; a Term us'd by thoſe that are ſkilful in Carving at Table.

Uncia, (*Lat.*) an Ounce, the twelfth part of the *Roman As*, or Pound, or of any other entire thing: Alſo with us, the twelfth part of an Apothecary's Pound, containing eight Drams.

Unciæ, (in *Algebra*) ſignify thoſe Numbers which are prefixed, or ſet before the Letters of the Members of any Power produced from a *Binomial, Multinomial*, or *Reſidual Root*. Thus in the fourth Power of $a + b$ that is $aaaa + 4\,aaab + 6\,aabb + 4\,a\,bbb + bbbb$, the *Unciæ* are 4, 6, and 4.

Uncial, belonging to an Ounce.

Unciarum fœnus. See *Uſura Centeſimis*.

To **Uncloy a Piece**, (in *Gunnery*) is to put as much Oil as may be, about the Nail that is driven into the Touch-hole of a Gun, ſo as to make it glib, and afterwards by a Train to give Fire at the Mouth, and to blow the Nail out.

Uncome, an old Word for a *Felon* or *Whitlow*.

Uncore priſt, (*Fr.* Law-Term, *i. e.* ſtill ready) a Plea for the Defendant ſued for a Debt due at a Day paſs'd, to ſave the forfeiture of his Bond; ſaying, That he tender'd the Debt at the time and place appointed, and there was none to receive it, and that he is ſtill ready to pay the ſame.

Uncouth, odd, rough, harſh, unpoliſhed, foreign, barbarous; from the *Saxon* Word *Uncuth*, which ſignifies unknown, and is us'd in the old *Saxon* Laws, for a Stranger that comes to an Inn Gueſt-wiſe and lies there but one Night. See *Third Night awne Hinde*.

Unction, (*Lat.*) an Anointing.

Unctuoſity, a being Unctuous.

Unctuous, Oily, greaſy, fatty.

Uncus, (*Lat.*) a Hook, a Tenter; alſo a Surgeon's Inſtrument to draw a dead Child out of the Womb.

Uncuſtomed Goods, are thoſe for which no Cuſtom has been paid.

Undee, (in *Heraldry*) waved, made to reſemble Waves. See *Wavey*.

Under the Sea, (among Sailers) a Ship is ſaid to be ſo, when ſhe lies ſtill in the Sea, or waits for ſome other Ship, with her Helm laſhed or tied up a Lee.

Under the Sun-Beams, (in *Aſtrol.*) is when a Planet is not fully elongated, or diſtant 17 Degrees from the Sun's Body either before or after it. This is an Affliction, and reckon'd four accidental *Debilities*.

Under-Chamberlain of the Exchequer, an Officer there that cleaves the Tallies, written by the Clerk of the Tallies, and reads the ſame, that the Clerk and Controllers of the Pell may ſee their Entries be true: He alſo makes ſearches for all Records in the Treaſury, and has the keeping of Dooms-day Book.

Under-Chanter. See *Sub-Chanter*.

Under-Eſcheator. See *Eſcheator*.

Under-Maſted. See *Low-Maſted*.

Under-Sheriff. See *Sheriff*.

Under-Setter, a Law-word for an Inmate, or Lodger.

Under-Treaſurer of England, an Officer ſubordinate to the Lord Treaſurer, and formerly call'd Treaſurer of the Exchequer, whoſe Buſineſs is to Cheſt up the Queen's Treaſure at the end of every Term, to note the Content of Money in each Cheſt, and to ſee it carry'd into the Royal Treaſury in the Tower.

Under-Wood, Coppice, or any Wood that is not counted Timber.

Underling, one that acts under another, or only by his Orders.

To **Undertake**, to take upon one, to manage, to meddle with, to be Bail or Surety, to anſwer for.

Undertakers, Managers of any Buſineſs. In old Statute-Laws, thoſe Perſons whom the King's Purveyors us'd to employ as their Deputies; alſo ſuch as undertake any great Work, as draining of Fens, &c. The Word is now commonly apply'd to thoſe that take upon them to Imbalm dead Bodies, and to provide all things neceſſary for Funerals.

Undertide, (*Sax.*) the Evening-time.

Undimia, (*Lat.*) a ſort of Swelling, the ſame as *Oedema*; which See.

Undoing of a Boar, a Term us'd by Hunters for the dreſſing of it.

Undres, (in ancient Deeds) Minors, or Perſons under Age.

Undulate, or **Undulated**, (*Lat.*) made in faſhion of Waves; as watered Stuffs and the Grain of Wainſcot.

Undulation, a Motion like that of the Waves, a waving to and fro of the Air.

Unedo, (*Lat.*) the Fruit of the Arbut, or Strawberry-Tree, ſo call'd as being ſo bitter and unpleaſant, that one cannot eat above one at a time.

Uneſera, the leſſer Centaury; an Herb.

Uneth, (old Word) ſcarce, difficult.

Unformed, that is without Form, Faſhion, or Shape; rude, indigeſted.

Unformed Stars, (in *Aſtron.*) thoſe Stars which are otherwiſe call'd *Nebulous*, or *Cloudy*; and are ſcarce to be ſeen by the bare Eye, or even by a Teleſcope.

Ungeld, an old *Saxon* Law-word apply'd to a Perſon ſo far out of the Protection of the Law, that if he were murder'd, no Geld or Fine ſhould be paid, or Compoſition made by any that kill'd him.

Unguent, (*Lat.*) an Ointment, or liquid Salve.

Unguentaria, the Art of making Ointments; alſo a Woman that makes or ſells them. *Unguentaria Nux*, the Spice call'd Nutmeg.

Unguentum, an Unguent, any ſweet Ointment; a Perfume, a Salve.

Unguentum Apoſtolorum. See *Apoſtolorum Unguentum*.

Unguentum Armarium, Weapon-Salve.

Ungues, a kind of Shell-Fiſh.

Unguis, a Nail; by Anatomiſts defin'd to be a Similar, white and hard Part which ſecures the ends of the Fingers and Toes from outward Injuries, and in ſome meaſure adorns them: Alſo the Claw or Talon of a Beaſt or Bird; alſo a Diſeaſe in the Eye call'd a Haw. See *Hypopyon*.

Unguis Odoratus. See *Blatta Byzantia*.

Unguis Os, a little thin Bone in the great corner of the Orbit of the Eye, having a Hole in which the Lachrymal Gland lies.

Ungula, the Hoof of an Horſe or other Beaſt; alſo a tormenting-Iron with which Malefactors Sides were pinch'd or burnt: Alſo a ſort of hooked Inſtrument made uſe of by Surgeons, to draw a dead Child out of the Womb.

Ungula Caballina, the Herb Colts-foot.

Ungula Oculi, the round riſing of the Eye.

Unicorn, a timorous Beaſt that lives in the Woods, yet ſometimes ventures out into the Plain: 'Tis ſaid to be as big as an ordinary Horſe, having one white Horn in the middle of the Fore-head, about five Handfuls long, and is found in the Province of *Agoas* in the Kingdom of *Damotas* in *Ethiopia*.

Sea-Unicorn or **Unicorn-Whale**, a Fiſh eighteen Foot long, with Scales as big as a Crown-piece, ſix large Fins like the end of a Gally-Oar, a Head like a Horſe, and a Horn iſſuing out of the Fore-head nine Foot long; ſo ſharp as to pierce the hardeſt Bodies. Its Fleſh is wholſome, and very grateful to the Palate.

Uniform, that is of one Form, or Faſhion, that has all its Parts alike, regular, even.

Uniform Flowers of Plants, (among Herbaliſts) ſuch as are all round of the ſame Figure; having their fore and back Parts, as alſo their right and left Parts exactly alike; but when they are otherwiſe, they are termed **Difform-Flowers**.

Uniform Motions, the ſame with Equal or Equable ones, which See.

Uniformity, a being of one and the ſame Form, or Faſhion; Conformableneſs, Agreeableneſs. It is alſo taken for one Form of Publick Prayers, Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*, appointed by divers Statutes of this Realm.

Unio, (*Lat.*) Union, Concord, Agreement, the number of one: Alſo a Pearl call'd an Union, for that many being found in one Shell, not any one of them is like the other; alſo an Onion, or Scallion with one Blade.

Union, the combining, or joyning of ſeveral things into one Society, Concord, Agreement, eſpecially that which ariſes from Solemn Leagues, Offenſive and Defenſive, made between Soveraign Princes and States. In a Law-Senſe, the conſolidating or joyning of two Churches into one, which is done by the Conſent of the Biſhop, Patron and Incumbent.

In a Philoſophical Senſe, **Union** is taken by Dr. *Grew*, for one of the three ways of Mixture, and he defines it to be a joyning together of *Atoms*, or very ſmall Parts which touch in a Plain; as in the Cryſtallization of Salts and other like Bodies. **Union** is alſo a Term us'd by Painters for the mutual Sympathy, or Agreeableneſs of the Colours in a Piece of Painting.

Union-Pearls, the beſt ſort of Pearls that grow in Couples.

Unjoynt that Bittern, *i. e.* Cut it up; a Term in Carving at Table.

Unison, (in *Muſick*) is one and the ſame Sound, whether produced by one ſingle Voice, or divers Voices ſounding in the ſame Tone; the agreement of two Notes or Strings of an Inſtrument in one and the ſame Tone: So that an *Uniſon* in this Science may be conſider'd as an Unite in *Arithmetick*, or a Point in *Geometry*, not diviſible into any Parts, as being the firſt Term to any Interval.

Unit, Unite, or **Unity,** (in *Arithm.*) the firſt ſignificant Figure or Number 1, which is one ſingle individual Part of Diſcrete Quantity. In *Notation*, if a Number conſiſt of four or five Places, that which is outermoſt towards the Right Hand is call'd *The Place of Unites.*

Unitable, that may be united, capable of Union.

Unitarian, an Anti-Trinitarian or Socinian, an Heretick that denies the Unity of the Godhead in three Perſons.

To **Unite,** to make one, to joyn together.

Unition, (in Surgery) the uniting of disjoynted Parts.

Unity, Oneneſs, Singleneſs, Union, Concord, Agreement: In *Arithmetick*, the firſt Principle of Number.

Unity of Poſſeſſion, (Law-Term) a joynt poſſeſſion of two Rights by ſeveral Titles; as when a Man having taken a Leaſe of Land from another upon a certain Rent, and afterwards buys the Fee-Simple, by which means the Leaſe is extinguiſhed: So that he who before only had the Occupation for his Rent is now become Lord of the ſame, and is to pay Rent to none but himſelf. In the Civil Law, it is termed *Conſolidatio Fructus & Proprietatis.*

Univerſal, belonging, or extending to all; general, common.

Univerſal Equinoctial Dial, a Mathematical Inſtrument made of two Rings of Braſs or Silver that open and fold together with an *Axis* or Bridge, a Slider, and little Rings to hang or hold it by: It is divided on one ſide of the great Ring into 90 Degrees, and ſometimes on the other into two Quadrants, or 180 Degrees: The innermoſt Ring is divided into 24 Hours, ſubdivided on the Face and out-ſide of it into every five Minutes. The *Axis* has the Sun's Declination on one ſide, and the Days of the Month with the Sun's Place on the other. The Uſe of this Inſtrument is to find the Latitude, the Hour of the Day, and moſt Propoſitions on the Globe.

Univerſal Spirit. See *Spirit.*

An **Univerſal,** (in *Logick*) that which is common in ſeveral things; a Predicable.

Univerſality, a being Univerſal, Generality.

Univerſe, the whole World, the whole Frame or Maſs of material Beings; as the Heavens, Stars, Earth, Water, *&c.*

Univerſity, a Society of Learned Men eſtabliſh'd by Publick Authority, for the Studying and Teaching of Languages, Arts and Sciences; as the *Univerſities* of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*: Among the Civilians, *Univerſitas* is taken for a Corporation, or Body Politick.

Univerſity-College, the moſt ancient College in *Oxford*, Founded by King *Alfred*, and rebuilt by *William* Arch-Deacon of *Durham.*

Univocal, conſiſting of one Voice, Sound, or Name: In *Logick*, Univocal Terms are ſuch whoſe Name and Nature is the ſame; and theſe are oppoſed *to Equivocals*, whoſe Names are the ſame, but their Natures very different: For a thing *To be predicated univerſally of any others*, is to be attributed to all of them alike, and in the ſame proper Senſe.

Univocal Signs, (in *Surgery*) are certain Accidents or Signs of the Fracture of the Scull, *viz.* Dimneſs of Sight, loſs of the Underſtanding, and Vomiting of Choler: Theſe Signs are diſtinguiſh'd from others termed *Equivocal*, which confirm them; as a Flux of Bloud thro' the Noſe, Eyes or Ears, heavineſs of the Head, a Shivering of the whole Body, Convulſions, *&c.*

Unked, or **Unkward,** Solitary, Lonely.

To **Unkennel,** (a Term in Hunting) as *To Unkennel a Fox, i. e.* to drive, or force him from his Hole.

To **Unlace,** to undo a Lace: Among Carvers, to *Unlace a Coney*, is to Cut it open.

Unlage, a *Saxon* Word, ſignifying a wicked, or unjuſt Law.

Unlawful, not lawful, contrary to Law.

Unlawful Aſſembly, the Meeting of three or more Perſons by Force [illegible] ſome unlawful Act, and abiding to[illegible] they do not put it in Execution; as to Aſſault or beat any Perſon, to enter forcibly into his Houſe or Land, *&c.*

To **Unleaſh,** (among Hunters) is to undo the Leaſh or Line, in order to let go the Dogs after the Game.

Unlike Quantities and **Signs,** (in *Algebra*) See *Like Quantities* and *Signs.*

Unlimited Problem, (in *Mathem.*) ſuch an one as is capable of infinite Solutions; as *To divide a given Triangle into two equal Parts, To make a Circle paſs thro' two Points aſſigned,* &c.

To **Unlute,** (in *Chymiſtry*) to take away the Lute, Loam, or Clay; as *To unlute a Veſſel.*

To **Unmoor,** (*Fr.* Sea-Term) to weigh Anchor, to ſet Sail, to put out to Sea.

Unnatural, that is againſt Nature, monſtrous; alſo void of Natural Affection.

To **Unparrel a Yard,** (in Sea-Language) to take off the Frames call'd *Parrels*, that go round about the Maſts,

Unques priſt, (*Fr. i. e.* ever ready) a Plea in a Law-ſuit, whereby a Man profeſſes himſelf always ready to perform or do what the Demandant requires: As if a Woman ſue the Tenant for her Dower, and he coming in at the Day offers to prove, That he was always ready; and ſtill is to perform it; in which Caſe the Demandant ſhall recover no Dammages.

Unreclaimed, not reclaimed, or not reduced to Reaſon: In *Falconry*, untamed, wild; as *An Unreclaimed Hawk*.

To **Unreeve a Rope,** (among Sea-men) to pull a Rope out of a Block or Pulley.

To **Unrig,** to take away the Rigging, or Cordage; as *To Unrig a Maſt*: Whence *To unrig a Woman*, is to take off her Clothes, Attire, or Ornaments.

Unſcriptural, not preſcribed, or appointed in the Holy-Scriptures.

Unſeeling, (in *Falconry*) a taking away the Thread that runs thro' the Hawk's Eye-lids, and hinders her Sight.

Unſeltneſs, (old Word) Unhappineſs.

To **Unſtock a Gun,** is to take off its Stock.

To **Unſtrike the Hood,** (in *Falconry*) to draw the Strings of a Hawk's Hood, that it may be in a readineſs to pull off.

Unſummed, a Term us'd by Falconers, when a Hawk's Feathers are not at their full Length.

Untach that Curlew, i. e. cut it up; a Phraſe in uſe among expert Carvers.

Untenable, not tenable, not capable of being held by a Tenant; as *His new Lodgings were made in a Moment as Untenable as the others.*

To **Untruſs,** to undo a Truſs or Bundle; to ungird, or untie; as *To Untruſs a Point, i. e.* to untie or unbutton one's Breeches, in order to eaſe his Body.

Unweather, (*Sax.*) a Tempeſt, or Storm.

Unwieldy, that cannot well be managed, over-heavy, unactive.

To **Unyoke,** to take off the Yoke from a Beaſt: In a Figurative Senſe, to free one's ſelf out of Bondage or Slavery.

Vocabulary, (*Lat.*) a little Dictionary, or Book containing a Collection of Words.

Vocal, belonging to the Voice, conſiſting in, or uttering a Voice.

Vocal Muſick, that which is performed by Voices.

Vocal Nerves, the ſame as *Recurrent*; which See.

Vocality, a being Vocal.

Vocation, a Calling, an Employ, or Courſe of Life, to which one is appointed.

Vocative Caſe, (in *Grammar*) the fifth Caſe by which a Noun is declined; ſo nam'd, becauſe it is us'd in Actions of calling or ſpeaking to.

Vociferatio, (*Lat.*) a Bawling, Squealing, or Crying out aloud: In our old Law-Records, an Out-cry raiſed againſt a Malefactor; Hue and Cry.

Vogue, (*Fr.*) Eſteem, Credit, Reputation, Sway, Faſhion; as *To be in Vogue*, or *in the Vogue.*

Voice, Sound that comes out of the Mouth, Cry; alſo Approbation, or Allowance; a Vote, or the Right of Voting upon any Occaſion: Alſo a Term in *Grammar*; as *The Active and Paſſive Voice of a Verb.* See *Active Voice and Paſſive Voice.*

The **Voice of God,** a Scripture-Expreſſion for the Divine Command.

Void, empty, deprived of, that is of no Force or Effect.

A **Void,** a void or empty Space.

To **Void,** to go out, or depart from, to diſcharge or throw out by Stool or Vomit.

Void of Courſe, (in *Aſtrol.*) a Planet is ſaid to be ſo, when it is ſeparated from one Planet, and during its Stay in that Sign, does not apply to any other, either by Body or Aſpect.

Voidable, that may be voided.

Voidance, (Law-Term) a Want of an Incumbent or Clerk in Poſſeſſion of a Benefice; which is double, either *in Law*, when a Parſon has ſeveral Benefices incompatible; or *in Deed*, when the Incumbent is dead, or actually deprived.

Voided, (in *Heraldry*) is when there are Lines drawn on the In-ſide, and parallel to the Out-lines of any Ordinary: This expreſſes an Exemption or taking away ſomewhat of the thing voidable, and makes the Field appear tranſparent thro' the Charge.

Voided Baſtion. See **Baſtion Hollow.**

Voider, a kind of Table-basket for Diſhes, Plates, Knives, *&c.* taken away from Table: Among Confectioners, a wooden painted Veſſel to hold Services of Sweet-meats.

In *Heraldry*, **Voider** is one of the Ordinaries whoſe Figure is much like that of the *Flanch* or *Flask*, only the arched Line of which 'tis made, does not bend or bow in, ſo much as either: They are always born in Pairs; as *The Field is Tenne, two Voiders Or.*

Voire dire, (*Fr. i. e.* to ſpeak the Truth) as when 'tis pray'd upon a Tryal at Law, That a Witneſs may be ſworn upon a *Voire dire*, the Meaning is that he ſhall be obliged upon Oath, to declare the Truth, whether he may get or loſe upon the Matter in Debate, and if he be unconcern'd, his Teſtimony is allowed, otherwiſe not.

Voiſinage, Neighbourhood, Nearneſs.

Vola, (*Lat.*) the Palm of the Hand; alſo the Hollow of the Foot.

Volacious, (in *Philoſ.*) apt or fit to fly; as *A Volacious Creature.*

Volant, Flying; as *A Camp Volant*; which See. Alſo a Term in Heraldry. See *Cloſe.*

Volatica, (*Lat.*) a Witch, or Hag that flies in the Air: Alſo a Tetter or Ring-worm, a kind of Swelling accompanied with a Roughneſs of the Skin and much Itching. See *Lichen.*

Volatile, that flies or can fly, airy, light: In *Chymiſtry*, apt to fly, or ſteam out in Vapours.

Volatile Salt of Vegetables, is uſually drawn in a Retort, from the Fruits and Seeds fermented or putrified, and ſeems to be only the Eſſential Salt, driven up higher, and Volatilized by the Spirits, during the Fermentation and Diſtillation: And the *Volatile Salt of Animals* is drawn much after the ſame manner.

Volatile Spirit, is a Volatile Salt diſſolved in a ſufficient Quantity of Phlegm, or Water.

Volatile Spirit of Sal Armoniack is made either by mixing Quick-Lime, or Salt of Tartar with *Sal Armoniack*, and then pouring a ſufficient quantity of Water upon it: Afterwards the Matter is diſtilled in a Retort, if Quick-lime be uſed; otherwiſe in a Cucurbite, or Glaſs-Body.

Volatiles (according to ſome) are a kind of Living-Creatures that fly in the Air as Birds do.

Volatility, a being Volatile: Among Chymiſts, it is taken for the Property of ſuch Mixt Bodies whoſe Corpuſcles or very ſmall Parts, of which they are made, will riſe up by means of that Degree of Heat which is proper to ſublime or raiſe them.

To **Volatilize,** to make Volatile.

Volery, a great Bird-cage, a Cage ſo large that the Birds have room to fly up and down in it.

† **Volitation,** a flying or fluttering about, or up and down.

Volition, (in *Philoſ.*) the Act of Willing, an Act of the Mind when it knowingly exerciſes that Dominion it takes to it ſelf over any Part of the

Man, by employing ſuch a Faculty in, or withholding it from any particular Action.

Volley, a great Shout: Alſo a general Diſcharge of Musket-ſhot in a Company, Regiment, &c. upon ſome extraordinary Occaſion.

Volſella or **Vulſella**, an Inſtrument to pluck up Hair by the Roots; a pair of Tweezers, or Nippers: Alſo a Surgeon's ſmall Pincers, which are of different Shape, according to the diverſity of their Uſe.

Volta, (*Ital.*) a Bounding-turn; a Term in Horſemanſhip.

Volubilis, (*Lat.*) the Herb Withe-wind, Bindweed, or Rope-weed.

Volubility, a being eaſily rolled; as *The Volubility of a Wheel*: Alſo a quick and eaſy Delivery in Speech or Pronunciation; glibneſs, fluentneſs, or nimbleneſs of Tongue.

Voluble, that ſpeaks with great Fluentneſs, nimble in Speech, having a round Pronunciation.

Volume, a part of a large Book; a Book of a reaſonable ſize or bigneſs, which may be bound by it ſelf.

Voluminous, that conſiſts of ſeveral Volumes, bulky.

Volumus, (*Lat, i. e.* we will) the firſt Word of a Clauſe in the Queen's Writs of Protection and Letters Patent.

Volunt, a Law-word for *Voluntas*, or Will, when the Tenant holds Lands or Tenements at the Will of the Leſſor, or the Lord of the Manour.

Voluntary, that is done, or ſuffer'd without Compulſion, or Force; free.

Voluntary Action. See *Action*.

A **Voluntary**, a Muſician's Play *extempore*, ſuch as comes next to his Fancy.

Volunteer, one that ſerves voluntarily in the Wars: Theſe are commonly Gentlemen, who without having any certain Poſt or Employ in the Army, go upon Warlike Expeditions, and run into Dangers, only to gain Honour and Preferment.

Volvox, (*Lat.*) the Vine-fretter; a Worm that gnaws Vines.

Voluptuary, a voluptuous Perſon.

Voluptuous, ſenſual, given to Carnal Pleaſures or Delights.

Voluta, (*Lat.* in *Architect.*) is that part of the Capital of the *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and *Compoſite* Orders, which repreſents the Bark of Trees twiſted and turn'd into Spiral Lines, or (as ſome will have it) the Head-dreſſes of Virgins in their long Hair.

† **Volutation**, a rolling, tumbling, or wallowing.

Volvulus, (*Lat.*) the twiſting of the Guts, a Diſeaſe. See *Chordapſus* and *Iliack Paſſion*.

Vomer, a Coulter, or Plough-ſhare: In *Anatomy*, a Bone ſeated in the middle of the lower part of the Noſe, and having a Cleft on the upper Side in which it receives the lower Edge of the *Septum Narium*.

Vomica, an Impoſtume, or Boil: Alſo a fault in the Lungs, which in proceſs of time cauſes a ſmall Feaver, accompany'd with Reſtleſneſs and Leanneſs; afterwards encreaſing, it oppreſſes the neighbouring Veins, and infects the maſs of Blood, till at laſt being full grown and digeſted into Matter, it makes as it were a Neſt and lodges there.

Vomit, a vomiting, or caſting; alſo a Potion to cauſe vomiting.

To **Vomit**, to ſpue, caſt, or bring up.

Vomitory, that cauſes to vomit, or provokes Vomiting.

Voor, a Country-Word for a Furrow of Land.

Vopiſcus, (*Lat.*) of two Twins in the Womb, that which comes to perfect Birth.

Voracious, ravenous, feeding greedily, immoderate in eating, gluttonous.

Voracity, aptneſs to devour, Greedineſs, Gluttony.

Vortex, a Whirl-pool, a turning round of the Water in the Sea, or Rivers. According to the *Carteſian* Philoſophy, a Syſtem of liquid Air or Celeſtial Matter, which moves round like a Whirlpool and carries the Planets about the Sun, either ſwifter or ſlower according as they are farther off or nearer to its Center.

Votareſs, a female Votary.

Votary, one that has bound himſelf to the performance of a Religious Vow; alſo one devoted or wholly given up to Love, Learning, &c.

Vote, Voice, Advice, or Opinion about a Matter in Debate.

Votes, the things voted for, the Reſolves of an Aſſembly, or Parliament.

To **Vote**, to give in one's Vote, to reſolve by the greater number of Votes.

To **Vouch**, to avouch or maintain, to affirm, to warrant, to challenge a Thing: In a Law-ſenſe, to call one in Court to make good his Warranty.

To **Vouch for one**, is to paſs his Word for him.

Vouchee, a Perſon vouched at Law.

Voucher, the Tenant who calls another Man into the Court that is bound to him to Warranty: And it is either to defend the Right againſt the Demandant, or to yield him other Lands, &c. in Value; it alſo extends to Lands or Tenements of Free-hold, or Inheritance.

Foreign Voucher, is when the Tenant being impleaded in a particular Juriſdiction, as at *London* or the like, vouches one to Warranty, and prays that he may be ſummoned in ſome other County out of the Juriſdiction of that Court; ſo that he might more properly be call'd *A Voucher of a Foreigner*.

To **Vouchſafe**, to condeſcend, to be pleas'd to do a thing: In *Divinity*, to grant graciouſly: as *Vouchſafe us the Aſſiſtance of thy Holy Spirit*.

Vow, a Religious Promiſe, a Solemn and Devout Proteſtation.

To **Vow**, to make a Vow, to ſwear or proteſt ſolemnly, to aſſure.

Vowels, certain Letters of the Alphabet, ſo call'd, becauſe they expreſs a Sound of themſelves, without the help of a Conſonant; being five in Number, *viz. a, e, i, o, u, y*.

Voyage, (*Fr.*) a paſſing from one Country or Place to another, eſpecially by Sea. Sometimes it is taken for the Profit gain'd by going to Sea; ſo we ſay, *Such a one made a good Voyage*.

Voyager, a Traveller.

Voydance. See *Voidance*.

To **Upbraid**, to twit or hit in the Teeth, to reproach; to abuſe, or affront.

To **Uphold**, to ſupport, or maintain; to favour.

Upholſter or **Upholſterer**, a Trades-man that deals in all ſorts of Chamber-Furniture; as Tapeſtry, Bedding, &c.

Upland, high Ground, oppoſed to mooriſh, marſhy, or low Grounds.

Uplander, one that lives in the high Grounds, an High-lander.

Upper Attaint, a Horſe-Diſeaſe. See *Attaint*.

Upper Counter in a Ship. See *Counter*.

Upper Region of the Air. See *Region*.

Upright, ſet, or ſtanding up ſtraight, in oppoſition to ſitting or lying; alſo ſincere, honeſt, juſt.

Upright South Dials. See *Prime Verticals*.

An **Upright**, (in *Architect.*) a Repreſentation, or Draught of the Front of a Building.

Uproar, Hurly-burly, great Buſtle, Rout, or Riot.

Upſhot, Iſſue, end or Succeſs of a Buſineſs.

Upſtart, or **Upſtart-Fellow,** one of mean Birth that is grown Rich, or makes a conſiderable Figure of a ſudden, and behaves himſelf inſolently.

Upupa, (*Lat.*) the Hoop, or Hoopoe; a Bird.

Urachus, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) a ſmall, Membranous, round Pipe with a very ſtraight Cavity, which conveys the Urine from the Bladder of a Child in the Womb, into the Coat call'd *Allantoides*; but after the Birth it becomes like a Ligament, and ſerves to bear up the Bladder.

Urania, (*i. e.* Heavenly) the Name of one of the Nine Muſes; who preſided over Aſtronomy.

Uranoſcopia, a Contemplating, or viewing of the Heavens.

Uranoſcopus, one that obſerves the Courſe of the Heavenly Bodies, an Aſtronomer: Alſo a kind of Fiſh which has but one Eye in the Head, and that ſo plac'd, that ſwimming it ſeems to look upwards.

Urbaniſts, the Name of a ſort of Nuns.

Urbanity, (*Lat. q. d.* the City-Faſhion) Civility, civil Behaviour, good Manners, good Breeding, Courteſy.

Urceolaris Herba, (*Lat.*) an Herb call'd Feverfew, or as ſome ſay, Pellitory of the Wall.

Urchin, an Hedg-hog; alſo a Dwarf, a little unlucky Boy, or Girl.

Sea-Urchin, or **Sea-Hedge-Hog,** a Fiſh ſo call'd, becauſe it is round and full of Prickles, like a Land Hedge-hog rolled up: Theſe are often ſent as Preſents to the Curious, to hang in their Repoſitories or Cloſets, *&c.*

Ure, Uſe, as *To put one's ſelf in Ure, i. e.* to accuſtom one's ſelf; *Brought in Ure, To keep in Ure,* &c.

Uredo, (*Lat.*) the blaſting of Trees or Herbs; alſo an Itch, or burning in the Skin.

Urentia, Medicines of a burning, or hot Quality.

Ureters, (*Gr.* in *Anat.*) two Conduits or Pipes that proceed from the Reins, and convey the Urine thence to the Bladder. *Celſus* calls them *The White Veins.*

Urethra, the Urinary Paſſage or Pipe thro' which the Urine paſſes from the Bladder to the end of the *Penis*: It alſo ſerves in Males for the diſcharging of the *Semen.*

Uretica. See *Diuretica.*

To **Urge,** (*Lat.*) to move, or preſs earneſtly; to provoke, anger, or vex; to inſiſt upon in Diſcourſe, to follow one cloſe in a Diſpute.

Urgency, preſſing Importunity, haſte of Buſineſs.

Urgent, Preſſing, Earneſt, admitting no Delay.

Uria, (*Lat.*) a Bird call'd a Naff.

Uriah, (*Heb.* the Fire of the Lord) a Chief Commander in King *David*'s Army, by whoſe Order he was ſet in the Fore-front of the Battel, and kill'd by the Enemies.

Urica, (*Lat.*) an Hurt that comes to all manner of Grain by too much Moiſture.

Uriel, (*Heb.* the Fire of God) the Name of an Angel, as alſo of ſeveral Men mentioned in the Old Teſtament.

Urigo, (*Lat.*) burning with a Cauſtick; alſo the Itch of Luſt.

Urim and **Thummim** (*Heb.* Lights and Perfections) Twelve precious Stones in the Breaſt-plate of the High-Prieſt, which ſhone like the Flame of Fire.

Urina, (*Lat.*) Urine, Piſs, Stale, the Water of a Man or Beaſt.

Urina Pericardii. See *Aqua Pericardii.*

Urinal, a Glaſs-Veſſel to receive Urine, eſpecially when is to be carry'd to the Phyſician to give his Judgment of it.

Urinaria Fiſtula, the Urine-pipe; the ſame as *Urethra.*

Urinarius Ductus, See *Ductus Urinarius.*

Urinator, (*Lat.*) a Diver, or Swimmer under Water.

Urinatrix, the Diver, Didapper, or Dab-Chick; a Water-Fowl.

Urine, a Serous Excrement derived from the Bloud, which paſſes from the Reins by the Ureters to the Bladder, and is thence diſcharged as Occaſion requires.

Urines, (in *Falconry*) Nets to catch Hawks with.

Urinous, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Urine.

Urinous Salts, (among *Chymiſts*) all ſorts of Volatile Salts drawn from Animals or other Subſtances, which are contrary to Acids.

Urna, (*Lat.*) An Urn, a Water-Pitcher: Alſo a Veſſel made uſe of by the *Romans*, to draw out of it the Names of thoſe who were firſt to engage at the Publick Plays; or to throw in the Notes and give their Votes in the Aſſemblies held at *Rome*, and Courts of Juſtice. Alſo a Pot made of different Matter, as Gold, Silver, Stone, Earth, *&c.* to keep the Aſhes and Bones of the Dead, after they were burnt, according to ancient Cuſtom. Alſo a certain liquid Meaſure containing four Gallons.

Urocriterium, (*Gr.* in the Art of *Phyſick*) a giving Judgment of Diſeaſes, by the ſight of the Urine.

Urocritica, Signs which are obſerved from Urine.

Urogallus, the Cock of the Wood, or Heath-Cock, a ſort of Fowl.

Urinomantia, a Divining or gueſſing at the nature of a Diſeaſe, by viewing the Patient's Urine.

Uropygium, or **Orrhopygium,** the narroweſt or loweſt part of the Chine, the Rump.

Uroſcopia, an Inſpection or looking into Urines, commonly call'd a Caſting of Waters.

Urry, a ſort of blew Clay, digged out of Coal-Mines, which lies next the Coals and is us'd for the Dunging of Land.

Urſa, (*Lat.*) a She-Bear.

Urſa Major, a Northern Conſtellation conſiſting of 27 bright Stars; which is commonly call'd *The Great Bear,* and *Charles's Wain.*

Urſa Minor, or **The leſſer Bear,** another Northern Conſtellation that conſiſts of ſeven Stars, of which the laſt and neareſt to the Pole is nam'd *Cynoſura* and *Stella Maris.*

Urſula, a proper Name of Women, ſignifying in *Latin,* a little She-Bear.

Urſulines, an Order of Nuns who obſerve the Rule of St. *Auguſtine,* and take upon them the Inſtruction and Education of young Virgins.

Urſus, (*Lat.*) a Male Bear; a wild Beaſt.

Urtica, (*Lat.*) the Nettle, an Herb ſo call'd becauſe it raiſes Bliſters: It is good againſt the Stone and Gravel, and the Buds or Tops taken in Broth in the Spring-time, purify the Bloud.

Urus, (*Gr.*) the Owre, a wild Beaſt like a Bull, but bigger and very ſwift.

Uſage, (*Lat.*) Cuſtom, common Practice, Faſhion, Way, Habit, Treatment, or Entertainment: In a Law-Senſe, the ſame as Preſcription; which See.

Uſance, (*i. e.* a Month's Uſe) the ſpace of time between any Day of one Month, and the ſame Day of the next following; as from *Jan.* 4, to *Febr.* 4, from *July* 6, to *Auguſt* 6: Which time is generally allow'd among Merchants for the payment of a Summ of Money expreſs'd in a Bill of Exchange, after it has been accepted.

Double Uſance, is the ſpace of two ſuch Months allowed upon the ſame Account.

Uſe, the Employing or the Enjoyment of a thing; Cuſtom, Practice, Exerciſe; Advantage, Service, Intereſt of Money: In a Law-Senſe, the Profit of Lands or Tenements, eſpecially that part of the *Habendum*

Habendum of a Deed, or Conveyance, which expreſſes to what Benefit the Party ſhall have the Eſtate.

Uſer de Action, is the purſuing, or bringing an Action at Law.

Uſher, an Under-Maſter in a School; alſo the Door-keeper of a Court.

Uſher or **Gentleman-Uſher,** an Officer that waits upon a Lady, or Perſon of Quality.

Uſher of the Black-rod. See *Black-rod.*

Uſhers of the Exchequer, are four in Number who attend the chief Officers and Barons in the Court at *Weſtminſter,* as alſo Juries, Sheriffs, Accountants, *&c.* at the pleaſure of the ſaid Court.

To **Uſher in,** to introduce, or bring in.

Uſnea, (*Lat.*) a kind of green Moſs which grows upon Humane Sculls that have been lying in the open Air for ſome Years, and which is us'd in Phyſick.

Uſquebagh, a ſtrong *Iriſh* diſtilled Liquor; the Name in that Language ſignifying as much as *Aqua Vitæ.*

Uſtion, (*Lat.*) a burning, a burning or ſearing with a hot Iron; a Term in *Phyſick* and *Surgery.*

Uſtrigo, a blaſting or bliting of Corn; a burning in Sores.

Uſtrina or **Uſtrinum,** the Place at *Rome,* where the Bodies of the Dead were burned; alſo a Melting-Houſe for Metals.

Uſual, that ſerves for Uſe, common, ordinary, accuſtomed.

Uſucaption, (Law-Word) the Enjoying of a thing for continuance of Time, or receiving the Profits; long Poſſeſſion, or Preſcription.

Uſufructuary, one that has the Uſe, and reaps the Profit of any thing, the Propriety of which reſts in another.

Uſura, (*Lat.*) Uſury, the Gain of any thing above the Principal or that which was lent, taken only in conſideration of the Loan; as well Corn, Apparel, Wares, or ſuch like, as Money.

Uſura Centeſimis, (among the *Romans*) Uſe-money, or Intereſt, at One *per Cent.* They paid Intereſt by the Month, and not by the Year as we do; ſo that the Term implies the Hundredth Part of the Summ every Month, and conſequently Twelve *per Cent. per Annum.* But this ſort of Uſury being looked upon as exorbitant, it was reduc'd to One *per Cent. per Annum,* and this was call'd *Vnciarum fœnus.*

Uſurer, one that lends upon Uſury, or for Gain.

Uſurious, belonging to Uſury; as *An Vſurious Contract*; alſo that practiſes Uſury; griping.

To **Uſurp,** to take away, or ſeize upon violently.

Uſurpation, the Act of Uſurping; an unjuſt Poſſeſſion of another Man's Propriety, gain'd by Violence againſt Right and Equity.

Uſury, Money taken for the Loan of any thing, or an unreaſonable and unlawful Gain exacted upon that Account.

Utas, a Law-Word, more eſpecially us'd in the return of Writs, which ſignifies the eighth Day following any Term, or Feaſt; as *The Vtas of Saint Hilary,* of St. *John* Baptiſt, of St. *Michael,* &c. thus any Day between the Feſtival and the Octave, is ſaid *To be within the Vtas.*

Utchunquois, a ſort of wild Cat peculiar to *Virginia* and ſome other Parts in the Weſt-*Indies.*

Utenſil, any thing that ſerves for Uſe, a neceſſary Implement, or Tool, a piece of Houſehold-ſtuff, or Furniture, eſpecially Kitchen-Tackling.

In Military Affairs, **Utenſils** are Neceſſaries due to every Soldier, and to be furniſhed by his Hoſt, where he is quarter'd; *viz.* a Bed with Sheets, a Pot, a Glaſs, or Cup, a Diſh, a place at the Fire, and a Candle.

Uteri Aſcenſio, (*Lat.*) the riſing of the Mother; a Diſeaſe. See *Hyſterica Paſſio.*

Uteri Procidentia, the falling of the Womb. See *Procidentia Vteri.*

Uterine, belonging to the Womb.

Uterine Brother, a Brother by the Mother's Side.

Uterine Fury, a Diſeaſe in the Womb that ſends forth Fumes to the Brain, cauſing extraordinary Paſſions and luſtful Deſires, that cannot be ſatisfy'd or appeaſed.

Uterus, (*Lat.*) the Matrice or Womb of a Woman; an Organical Part ſeated in the *Hypogaſtrium* or lower part of the Belly, where the Acts of Generation and Conception are perform'd.

Utfangtheſe, (*Sax.*) a Privilege or Royalty granted in Old Time by the King to the Lord of a Manour, impowering him to puniſh a Thief, committing Theft out of his Liberty, if taken within his Fee. See *Infangtheſe.*

Utility, (*Lat.*) Uſefulneſs, Benefit, Advantage, Profit.

Utlagatio, a *Latin* Law-Word for an Outlawry.

Utlagato Capiendo quando utlagatur in uno Comitatu & poſtea fugit in alium, a Writ for the taking or apprehending of a Man that is outlawed in one County and flies into another.

Utlagh, (*Sax.*) an Out-law, or Out-lawed Perſon.

Utland. See *Inland.*

Utlary or **Out-lawry,** a Puniſhment for ſuch as being called into Law, contemptuouſly refuſe to appear, after ſeveral Writs iſſued out againſt them, with an *Exigent* and a Proclamation thereupon awarded: The Effect of this is different; for if a Man be out-lawed at another's Suit in a Civil Cauſe, he ſhall forfeit all his Goods and Chattels to the Queen; if upon Felony, he ſhall loſe all the Lands and Tenements that he has in Fee or for Life, with his Goods and Chattels.

Utlepe, (old Law-Word) a Flight or Eſcape, made by Thieves or Robbers.

Utopia, (*Gr. i. e.* a fine Place) the feigned Name of a Country deſcribed by Sir *Thomas More,* as the Pattern of a well governed Common-wealth: Whence it is figuratively taken for any Imaginary, or feigned Place.

Utter, abſolute, entire; outward.

To **Utter,** to pronounce, or ſpeak forth; to tell, diſcover, or expreſs; to vend, or ſell Wares.

Utter-Barriſters, Perſons who for their long Study and great Induſtry beſtow'd upon the Knowledge of the Common Law, are call'd from their Contemplation to Practice, and publickly to take upon them the Defence of Clients: They are ſo nam'd from their Pleading without the Bar to diſtinguiſh them from Benchers, or thoſe that have been Readers, who are ſometimes admitted to plead within the Bar.

Utterance, Delivery, manner of ſpeaking; alſo ſale of Commodities.

Uva, (*Lat.*) a Grape, a Raiſin; alſo the ſame with *Vvula*; which See. *Vva criſpa,* a Raſp, or Gooſe-berry. *Vva paſſa,* a dried Grape.

Uvea Membrana ſive Tunica, (in *Anat.*) a Skin or Coat of the Eye, which is ſo nam'd from its reſembling the Skin of a Grape, and has a Hole in the fore-part, ſo as to leave a ſpace for the Apple of the Eye: Its outward Surface being of divers Colours is call'd *Iris,* and this makes the difference of Mens Eyes as to Colours, as Black, Gray, *&c.*

Uvigena or **Uvigera,** the ſame with *Vvula*; which See.

Vulcano or **Volcano,** (*Ital.*) a burning Mountain that caſts forth Flames, Smoak and Aſhes; ſo call'd from *Vulcan* the Heathen God of Fire.

Vulgar, (*Lat.*) common, general, ordinary; low, baſe, mean, vile.

Vulgar Algebra. See *Algebra.*

Vulgar Fractions, (in *Arithm.*) the ordinary ſort of Fractions, diſtinguiſhed from *Decimal Fractions,* &c. See *Fractions.*

Vulgar or **Vulgate Tranſlation of the Bible,** that *Latin* Tranſlation of it, which is generally received in the Church of *Rome.*

The **Vulgar,** the common ſort of People, the rude Multitude, the Rabble.

Vulnerable, that may be wounded.

Vulnerary, belonging to, or good for the healing of Wounds.

A **Vulnerary,** a Medicine proper to cure Wounds.

Vulnus, (*Lat.*) a Wound, a Hurt, a Sore; which in *Surgery,* is defined to be a Solution of the Continuity of the Parts by a ſharp Inſtrument, a Bullet, *&c.*

Vulpanſer, the Bergander, or Burrow-duck, a Bird of the kind of Geeſe.

Vulpecula, a little young Fox, or Fox-cub.

Vulpecula marina, the Sea-Fox-hound, a Fiſh that ſometimes grows to the bigneſs of an hundred Pounds weight.

Vulpes, the Fox, a Beaſt of Chace; alſo a kind of Sea-fiſh.

Vulpine, belonging to, or like a Fox; crafty, wily, ſubtil.

Vultur or **Gripe,** a large Bird of Prey.

Vultur volans. See *Aquila.*

Vulturine, belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of a Vultur.

Vulturius, (*Lat.*) a Vultur, an Extortioner; alſo an unlucky Chance at Dice, the ſame as *Canis.*

Vulturnus, the North-Eaſt Wind, or the South-Eaſt Wind.

Vulva, the Matrice, Mother, or Womb; alſo the Womb-paſſage, or Neck of the Womb; a Woman's Privities.

Vulva Cerebri, a ſomewhat long Furrow between the Eminences, or bunching out parts of the Brain.

Vulvaria, ſtinking Mother-wort; an Herb.

Uvula, the little piece of red, ſpungy Fleſh that hangs down from the Palate or Roof of the Mouth, between the two Glandules call'd *Amygdalæ:* Its uſe is to prevent the Air from ent'ring too cold into the Lungs, and to hinder any Liquor that is drunk from falling upon the Noſtrils: It is otherwiſe termed *Uva, Uvigena* and *Uvigera;* as alſo *Cion* and *Columella.*

Uvula-Spoon, a Surgeon's Inſtrument which is held juſt under the *Uvula,* with Pepper and Salt in it, to be blown up into the Hollow behind the ſame.

Uvularia, the Herb Horſe-tongue.

Uxor, (*Lat.*) a Wife.

Uxorium, (among the old *Romans*) a Mulct or Forfeit paid for not marrying; Money exacted by way of Fine of thoſe that had no Wives.

Uxorious, over-fond of, or doting upon his Wife.

Uzifur, a Name given by ſome Chymiſts to *Cinnabar,* made up of Sulphur and Mercury.

Uzziah. See *Azariah.*

Uzziel, (*Heb.* the Buck-Goat of God) the Son of *Kohath,* from whom the *Uzzielites* deſcended.

W A

To **Wabble,** to wriggle about as an Arrow ſometimes does in the Air.

Wad, a ſort of Flocks of Silk, courſe Flannel, or Cotton; alſo a Bundle of Straw, or Peaſe.

Wad or **Wadding** (in *Gunnery*) a ſtopple of Ockam, old Clouts, or Straw, put up cloſe to the Shot, to keep it from rolling out.

Wad-hook, a Rod, or great Iron-wire turn'd in a Serpentine manner, and having its end put upon a Handle or Staff to draw out Wads, or Ockam, that the Piece may be unloaded.

Waddemole, (old Word) a courſe ſort of Stuff us'd for covering the Collars of Cart-horſes: It is now call'd *Woddemel,* and in *Oxford*-ſhire *Woddenel.*

To **Waddle,** to go ſide-long, as a Duck does.

Waddles, the Stones of a Cock.

To **Wade,** to go in, or paſs thro' the Water of a River, Brook, *&c.* to dive into a Buſineſs.

Waft, (Sea-Word) a Sign made to Ships, or Boats for Men to come aboard; as a Coat, or Sea-gown, *&c.* hanged out in the Main-ſhrowds. To *make a Waft,* is to put out ſuch a Sign, which is often done to ſhew that the Ship is in ſome extraordinary accidental Danger, by a Leak, *&c.* and wants help from the Shore, or from ſome other Veſſel.

To **Waft,** is to convoy or guard any Ship or Fleet at Sea, as Men of War uſe to do Merchantmen.

Wafter, a Frigat to convoy after ſuch a manner.

Wafters or **Waftors,** three Officers with Naval Power, appointed by K. *Edward* IV. to guard Fiſher-men on the Coaſts of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk.*

To **Wag,** to move or ſtir, to ſhake.

Wag-tail or **Water-ſwallow,** a Bird.

Waga or **Vaga,** a Weigh, a quantity of Cheeſe, Wooll, *&c.* conſiſting of 256 Pounds *Avoir-du-pois.*

Wage, (Law-Term) a giving Security for the performance of a thing; as *To wage Deliverance,* &c. See *Gage.*

To **Wage Law,** to proſecute or carry on a Law-ſuit: When an Action of Debt, or Detinue is brought againſt one, the Defendant may *wage his Law, i. e.* ſwear upon a Book, and certain Perſons with him, That he does not detain the Goods, nor owe any thing to the Plaintiff, in manner and form as he has declared.

Wager of Law, the Offer of making ſuch an Oath.

Waggery, Wantonneſs, frolickſome or merry Pranks.

Waggiſh, wanton, toyiſh.

To **Waggle,** to joggle, or move up and down, to be always in Motion.

Waggoner, one that drives a Waggon; alſo the Name of a Northern Conſtellation, the ſame with *Charles-wain.*

Waif or **Weif,** (in Common Law) Cattel ſtrayed, or Goods ſtollen and quitted upon Hue-and-Cry; which being found, are to be proclaimed ſeveral Market-days, and if challenged within a Year and a Day, are to be reſtored to the Owner, eſpecially if he ſue an Appeal againſt the Felon, or give Evidence againſt him at his Tryal: Otherwiſe they belong to the Lord of the Manour, in whoſe Juriſdiction they were left, who by Preſcription or Grant from the Queen has *The Franchiſe of the Waif.*

Wail. See *Wale.*

Wain, (*Sax.*) a Cart, or Waggon.

Wainable, (in old Deeds) that may be Manured, or Ploughed; Tillable.

Wainage, the Furniture of a Wain, or Cart.

Wair, (among Carpenters) a piece of Timber two Yards long and one Foot broad.

Wait-Fee, See **Wayt-Fee.**

Waits, a ſort of Wind-Muſick.

To **Waive,** (Law-word) to quit, or forſake; as *To waive the Company of Thieves.*

Waived, a Woman is ſaid *To be Waive,* or *Waived,* as a Man *To be Out-Lawed* for contemptuouſly refuſing to appear when ſued in Law, or otherwiſe; in regard that Women cannot be Out-Lawed, becauſe they are not ſworn in Leets to the Queen, nor to the Law, as Men are.

Waived Goods, are ſuch as a Thief having ſtollen and being cloſe purſued, or elſe over-charged with the Burden of them, leaves behind him in his Flight; which are forfeited to the Lord of the Manour, unleſs the Owner come with a freſh Suit againſt the Felon. See *Waif.*

Wake, (among Sea-men) is taken for that ſmooth Water which a Ship leaves a-ſtern when under Sail, and is alſo call'd *The Ship's Way*; by which a good Gueſs may be given of the Speed ſhe makes.

A Ship is ſaid To *ſtay a Weather of a Wake,* when in her Staying ſhe does it ſo ſpeedily, that ſhe don't fall to the Leeward, but that when ſhe is tacked, her Wake is to the Leeward; which is a ſure Sign that ſhe feels her Helm well, and is nimble of Steerage. When a Ship being in Chace of another, has got as far into the Wind as ſhe, and ſails directly after her; the uſual Saying is, *That ſhe has got into her Wake.*

Wakes, certain Country-Feaſts which uſ'd to be celebrated for ſome Days after that Saint's Day, to whom the Pariſh-Church was dedicated, and are ſtill kept in ſome parts of *England*: Theſe Feaſts probably took Name, from the People's Cuſtom of awaking from Sleep, to Watch and Pray at the ſeveral Watches of the Night, on the Eve or Day before.

Wake-Man, (*qu. Watch-man*) the Title of the chief Magiſtrate of *Rippon* in *York*-ſhire.

Wake-Robin, an Herb otherwiſe call'd Cuckoo-Pintle, Prieſt's Pintle and Starch-Wort.

Walburg, (*Sax. i. e.* Gracious) an ancient proper Name of Women.

Wald, or **Walda,** (in old *Records*) a Wood, a wild woody Ground. See *Weald.*

Waldwin, a proper Name of Men, ſignifying a Conqueror in the *German* Tongue.

Wales or **Wails,** (Sea-Term) thoſe Timbers on the Ship's Sides, which lie outmoſt, and are uſually trod upon, when People climb up the Sides to get into the Ship: Theſe are reckon'd from the Water, and call'd her firſt, ſecond, or third *Wale, Bend,* or *Bench.*

Chain-Wales, thoſe Wales that are laid out farther than any of the others, and ſerve to ſpread out the Ropes call'd Shrowds. See *Chain.*

Gun-wale, the Wale that goes about the uppermoſt Strake, or Seam of the uppermoſt Deck in the Ship's Waſte.

Wale-knot, a round Knot or Knob, made with three Strands of a Rope, ſo that it cannot ſlip, with which the Tacks, Top-ſail Sheats, Stoppers and ſome other Ropes are made faſt.

Wale-reared, a Ship is ſaid *To be Wale-reared* when built ſtraight up after ſhe comes to her Bearing; which tho' it be unſightly, and as the Sea-men term it, not *Ship-ſhapen,* yet it cauſes her to have more room within Board, and to ride ſteady in the Sea; eſpecially if her Bearing be well laid out.

Walfleet-Oiſters, a ſort of Oiſters ſo call'd from a Wall on the Coaſts of *Eſſex,* built to keep the Sea from over-flowing thoſe Parts, along which they lie, and are taken in great abundance.

Waliſcus, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a Servant, or any Miniſterial Officer; from the *Saxon* Word *Wealh,* a Foreigner, or Stranger.

Walkers, a ſort of Foreſt-Officers appointed by the King or Queen, to walk about a certain ſpace of Ground committed to their Care.

Walking-Wheel. See *Perambulator.*

Wall-Creeper, a kind of Bird.

Wall-Flower, a Plant bearing a ſweet-ſcented yellow Flower.

Wall-Louſe. See *Wood-Louſe.*

Wall-Pepper. See *Stone-crop*

Walla, (in old *Latin* Records) a Wall, or Bank of Earth, caſt up for a Mound or Boundary; whence *Wallare,* to Repair, or keep ſuch Walls.

Wallet, a kind of Bag with two Pouches to it: Alſo the Name of a Channel on the Coaſts of *England,* which ent'ring between the Weſt Rocks and the Buoy of the Gun-fleet, iſſues out again at the *Spits.*

Wallowiſh, Unſavory, Taſteleſs.

Walt, (among Sea-men) a Ship is ſaid *To be Walt,* when ſhe has not Ballaſt ſufficient to keep her ſtiff enough and enable her to bear Sail.

Walter, a proper Name of Men, from the *German* Word *Wald,* a Wood, and *Herr,* a Maſter; or from the *Saxon, Wealdan* to rule, and *Here* an Army.

Walviaria Mulieris, (*Lat.* Law-Term) the waiving of a Woman; which anſwers to *Utlagatio Viri,* or the Out-lawing of a Man. See *Waive.*

To **Wamble,** to riſe up as ſeething Water does, to wriggle like an Arrow in the Air.

Wane, the decreaſe of the Moon.

Wang, an old *Saxon* Word ſignifying a Field.

Wangs, or **Wang-Teeth,** the Cheek, or Jaw-Teeth; according to theſe Verſes in *Chaucer.*

In witneſs that this is Sooth,
I bite the Wax with my Wing-Tooth.

Wanga, (in ancient Deeds) an Iron-Inſtrument with Teeth.

Wanlaſs, (a Term in Hunting) as *Driving the Wanlaſs, i. e.* the driving of Deer to a Stand; which in ſome *Latin* Records is termed *Fugatio Wanlaſſi ad Stabulum,* and in Doomſday-Book, *Stabilitio venationis.*

Wannagium, (in old Writers) Wainage, Furniture for a Wain, or Cart; alſo Wain-houſes, or neceſſary Out-Houſes for Husbandry.

Wanſdike, or **Wodenſdike,** (from the *Saxon* Idol *Woden,*) a wonderful Ditch that croſſes *Wilt*-ſhire from Eaſt to Weſt, and ſeems to have been deſign'd for a Boundary, or Fence, either to diſtinguiſh Territories, or to be a Guard againſt Enemies in that Frontier-Country.

Want, a North-Country Word for a Mole.

Want-Louſe, a ſort of Inſect.

Wantey, (Country-Word) a Surſingle, or large Girth for a Pack-Horſe.

Wapentake, a certain Diviſion of a County, otherwiſe call'd a Hundred: The Name is deriv'd from an ancient Cuſtom, wherein he that came to take the Government of a Hundred, was met by the better ſort of People, who touch'd his Weapon or Lance with their Spears; by which Ceremony they were united together, and enter'd into a mutual Aſſociation.

Wapp, (in a Ship) a Rope with which the *Shrowds* are ſet ſtiff with Wale-Knots; one end being made faſt to the *Shrowds,* and the *Laniards* brought to the other.

To **Warble,** to Chirp, Sing or Chatter, as a Bird does; to Sing in a trilling or quavering Way; to gargle or purl, as a Brook or Stream.

Warbling of the Wings, (in *Falconry*) is when a Hawk, after having mantled her ſelf, croſſes her Wings over her Back.

Ward, a particular Diſtrict or Quarter of the City of *London*, committed to the ſpecial Charge of one of the 24 Aldermen: Alſo a part, or diviſion of a Foreſt; alſo a Priſon, or a particular Apartment of it; The Heir of the King's Tenant holding by Knight's-Service, or in Chief, was alſo call'd a *Ward* during his Nonage.

Court of Wards, a Court firſt appointed by K. *Henry* VIII. for the determining of Matters relating to ſuch Heirs; to which was afterwards added the Office of *Liveries*, for the delivery of Poſſeſſion of Lands, Tenements, *&c.* Whende it was ſtyled *The Court of Wards and Liveries*; but this Court is abſolutely taken away and aboliſh'd by *Stat.* 12. *Car.* 2.

To **Ward**, to keep Guard or Watch, to Pary, or keep off a Blow.

Ward-Corn, a Duty heretofore enjoyned of keeping Watch and Ward with a Horn, to blow upon any occaſion of Surprize.

Ward-mote. See *Wardmote.*

Ward-Penny, or **Watch-Penny**, Money contributed for Watching and Warding.

Ward-ſtaff, the Conſtable's or Watch-man's Staff: Alſo a kind of Petty Serjeanty, which is a holding of Lands, as thoſe of *Lambourn*-Manour in *Kent*, by this Service, *viz.* to carry a Load of Straw in a Cart, with ſix Horſes, two Ropes, and two Men in Harneſs, to watch the ſaid Ward-ſtaff when it is brought to the Place appointed.

Wardage, the ſame as *Ward-Penny*; which See.

Warden, a Guardian or Keeper, one that has the keeping or charge of any Perſon or Thing by Office; as the Wardens of the ſeveral Companies or Corporations in the City of *London*, the Wardens of the Rolls in Chancery; Warden of the Marſhes, of the Alnage, of a College in the Univerſity, *&c.*

Warden or **Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports**, a particular Governour of thoſe noted Havens, who has the Authority of an Admiral, and ſends out Writs in his own Name.

Warden of the Fleet, the chief Keeper of the *Fleet*-Priſon in *London.*

Warden of the Foreſt. See *Keeper of the Foreſt.*

Warden of the Mint, or **Keeper of the Exchange and Mint**, an Officer whoſe Buſineſs is to receive the Gold and Silver brought in by the Merchants, Goldſmiths, or others, to pay them for it, and to overſee all the reſt; his Fee being 400 Pounds *per Annum.*

Warden in a Religious Houſe, the Provincial's Deputy that Acts in his Abſence.

Warden-Pear, a large ſort of Pear that keeps long ſound.

Warder, a Beadle or Staff-man that keeps, Guard or Watch in the Day-time.

Warders, or **Yeomen-Warders**, (in the Tower of *London*) certain Officers who are counted the Queen's Houſehold-Servants: Their Duty is to attend Priſoners of State committed for Treaſon, or other Miſdemeanours; to wait at the Gates, to take an account of all Perſons that come into the Tower, and to enter their Names with thoſe of the Perſons they go to, in a Book to be peruſed by the Conſtable or Lieutenant: They are cloathed like the Yeomen of the Queen's Guards, with red Jackets and black Velvet-Caps.

Wardfeoh, or **Wardfegh**, (*Sax.*) the value of a Ward or Heir under Age, or the Money paid to the Lord of the Fee for his Redemption.

Wardmote, commonly call'd *The Wardmote-Court*, or *Inqueſt*, a Court kept in every Ward in the City of *London*, for the chuſing of Officers and tranſacting other Matters relating to ſuch a Ward.

Wardrobe, a Place where the Robes and Garments, of Princes or Noblemen are kept.

Clerk of the Queen's great Wardrobe, an Officer that keeps an Inventory, or particular Account of all things belonging to the Queen's Wardrobe.

Wardwite. See *Warwite.*

Ware, Merchandize, Commodity; alſo a Dam in a River. See *Wear.*

Warectabilis Campus, (in old *Latin* Records) a fallow Field.

Warectare, to fallow Ground, or plough up Land deſigned for Wheat in the Spring, in order to let it lie Fallow for the better Improvement.

Warectum, or **Terra Warecta**, Land that has been long untilled, fallow Ground. *Tempus Warecti*, the time during which Land lies Fallow.

Warfare, the ſtate of War, a Military Expedition.

Warin, a proper Name of Men, from *Gerwin*, which in the *German* Tongue ſignifies All-victorious.

Wariſon, (old Word) Reward.

Warlike, belonging to the Art, or Affairs of War; Valiant, Stout.

Warlike Engines. See *Engines.*

To **Warn**, to tell or give notice of a thing before hand, to admoniſh, to bid one provide for himſelf elſewhere; alſo to cite, or ſummon to appear in a Court of Juſtice.

Warning-Wheel, (in a Clock) is the third or fourth Wheel, according to its diſtande from the firſt Wheel.

Warniſtura, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) Garniture, Furniture, Proviſion.

Warnoth, an ancient Cuſtom by which a Tenant holding of *Dover*-Caſtle, that fail'd in the payment of his Rent at a ſet Day, was oblig'd to forfeit double; for the ſecond Failure, treble, *&c.*

Warp, the Thread at length into which the Woof is Woven: Alſo the Name of a Shole that begins near the Buoy of *Oarhedge*, and comes out of the *Swin* up the River: Alſo a Term in uſe among Mariners. See *To Warp a Ship.*

To **Warp**, to caſt or bend, as Boards do when they are not dry.

To **Warp a Ship**, (in Sea-Language) is to hale her up to a Place by means of a *Hawſer*, or other ſufficient Rope laid out for that purpoſe, and faſten'd to an Anchor: 'Tis chiefly us'd when a Wind is wanting to carry the Ship into or out of an Harbour; and the *Hawſer*, or other Rope ſo made uſe of is termed *a Warp.*

Warrant, an Order, an authentick Power, Permiſſion, or Allowance.

Warrant of Attorney, a Deed by whch a Man appoints another to do ſomething in his Name, and warrants his Action, eſpecially ſuch a one, as in Perſonal, Mixt, and ſome Real Actions, is put in of courſe by the Attorneys, for the Plaintiffs or Demandants, Defendants or Tenants. See *Letter of Attorney.*

Clerk of the Warrants, an Officer belonging to the Court of Common-Pleas, who enters all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant, and enrolls all Deeds or Indentures of Bargain and Sale acknowledged in that Court.

To **Warrant**, to ſecure, to maintain; to aſſure, or promiſe.

Warrant-Officer. See *Officer.*

Warrantable, that may be Warranted, maintained, or juſtified.

Warrantia Chartæ, is a Writ that lies for one, who being infeoffed in Lands or Tenements, with a Clauſe of Warranty, is impleaded in an Aſſize or Writ of Entry: In which Caſe, his Remedy is to take out this Writ againſt the Feoffer or his Heirs.

Warrantia Cuſtodiæ, a Judicial Writ that heretofore lay for him who was challenged to be a Ward to another, in reſpect of Land ſaid to be held in Knight's Service, which when it was bought by the Anceſtours of the Ward, was warranted to be free from ſuch Thraldom, and it lay againſt the Warranter and his Heirs.

Warrantia Diei, is a Writ lying where a Man having a Day ſet for his Perſonal Appearance in Court to any Action in which he is ſued, is employed in the mean time, in the Queen's Service; ſo that he cannot come at the Day appointed. This Writ is directed to the Juſtices, that they neither take nor record him in Default for that Day.

Warrantize, or **Warranty**, (in Common Law) is a Promiſe or Covenant by Deed, by which the Bargainer obliges himſelf and his Heirs, to *Warrant* or Secure the Bargainee and his Heirs againſt all Men in the quiet Poſſeſſion of any thing ſold or agreed on between them: And this Warranty paſſes from the Seller to the Buyer, from the Feoffer to the Feoffee; from one that releaſes, to him that is releaſed from an Action Real, *&c.*

Warren, a Franchiſe, or Place privileged either by Preſcription, or Grant from the Queen, to keep Beaſts and Fowl of Warren; as Coneys, Hares, Partridges and Pheaſants.

Warrener, a Warren-keeper.

Warrier, or **Warriour**, a warlike Man, one well ſkill'd in Military Affairs.

Warſcot, (*Sax.*) a Contribution that us'd to be made towards Armour, in the *Saxon* Times.

Warth, a cuſtomary Payment for ſome Caſtle-Guard, or for keeping Watch and Ward.

Warwite, or **Wardwite**, a being quit of giving Money, for keeping Watches or Wards.

Wary, Wiſe, Provident, Cautious, Thrifty.

Wary-Angle, a ſort of Mag-pie; a Bird.

† **Waſe**, a wreath of Cloth, *&c.* to be laid under a Veſſel that is born on the Head.

Waſhing of a Ship, (among Mariners) is when all the Guns being brought to one Side, and the Men got up on the Yards, they waſh her other Side, and ſcrape it as far as they can reach.

Waſhum, (in old *Latin* Records) a ſhallow or fordable part, of a River or Arm of the Sea; as the *Waſhes* in *Lincoln*-ſhire.

Waſkite, a kind of Hawk in *Virginia*.

Waſſail, or **Waſſel**, (*Sax. Waes-heal i. e.* Health be to you) an ancient Cuſtom ſtill us'd in ſome Places on Twelfth Day at Night, of going about with a great Bowl of Ale drinking of Healths; taken from a Ceremony performed by *Rowena* the Daughter of *Hengiſt* to King *Vortiger*, to whom at a Banquet, ſhe deliver'd a Golden Cup full of Wine.

Waſſel-Bowl or **Waſtel-Bowl**, a large Cup or Bowl of Silver or Wood, which the *Saxons* us'd in drinking Healths at their Publick Entertainments.

Waſſellers, a Company of People that make merry and drink together; eſpecially ſuch as in the Country go about from Houſe to Houſe, during the Feſtival of *Chriſtmas*, and ſing Catches for Drink or other ſmall Boon.

Waſte, Spoil, Havock, Deſtroying: In a Law-Senſe, the ſpoil or decay of Houſes, Woods, Lands, *&c.* made or occaſioned by the Tenant for Life or Years, to the Prejudice of the Heir or of him in Reverſion: Whereupon the *Writ of Waſte* is brought for recovery of the thing waſted and treble Dammages.

Waſte of the Foreſt, is when a Man cuts down his own Woods within the Foreſt, without the Licenſe of the Queen, or Lord Chief Juſtice in Eyre.

Waſte or **Waſte Ground**, thoſe Lands which are not in any Man's Poſſeſſion, but lie Common; ſo call'd, becauſe the Lord of the Manour cannot make ſuch Profit of them as of his other Lands, by reaſon of that Uſe which others have in paſſing to and fro: And yet none may build in it, cut down Trees, dig, *&c.* without the Lord's Leave.

Waſte, is alſo the middle of a Man's or Woman's Body; and the *Waſte of a Ship*, is that part of her which lies between the two Maſts, *i. e.* between the Main-Maſt and the Fore-maſt.

Waſte-Boards, are Boards ſometimes made fit ſo as to be ſet on the Sides of Boats, to keep the Sea from breaking in; and ſeldom us'd in a Ship.

Waſte-Cloaths, all ſuch Cloaths as are hung about the Cage-work, or uppermoſt Works of a Ship's Hull, to ſhadow the Men from the Enemy in an Engagement; whence they are alſo termed *Fights*.

Waſte-Trees, thoſe pieces of Timber which lie in the Waſte of a Ship.

Waſtel-bowl. See *Waſſel-bowl*.

Waſtel-bread, (in old *Statutes*) the fineſt ſort of white Bread or Cakes, ſuch as were ſopped in the Waſtel-bowl.

Waſtors, a kind of Thieves, or Robbers anciently known by that Name.

Watch, Guard; alſo a Pocket-clock for the meaſuring of Time: Among Sea-men, it is taken for the ſpace of four Hours; for the whole Company or Crew being divided into two Parts, one half is call'd the *Starboard-Watch* commanded by the Maſter, and the other the *Larboard-Watch* under the Direction of his chief Mate: And each of theſe are to watch in their turns, as alſo to trim the Sails, to pump, and do other Duties for four Hours, when the other Watch is to relieve them for four Hours more.

Quarter-Watch, is when one Quarter of the Ship's Company watch together, and ſo they allow themſelves the larger Reſt; the Ship being in Harbour or in a Road, and conſequently they having leſs to do or to look after.

Watch-Glaſs, a Glaſs whoſe Sand is four Hours running out, us'd by Sea-men to ſhift or change their Watches: They have alſo Half Watch-glaſſes, Hour-glaſſes, Minute and Half Minute-glaſſes; by which laſt the Knots are counted when they heave the Log in order to find the Ship's Way.

Watch-Work, the inner Parts of any Movement or Watch, which is deſign'd to ſhew the Hour, or any other diviſion of Time without Striking: For whatever may be contrived to produce ſuch an Effect, goes by the Name of Clock-work; and that part of the Movement is termed the *Striking-part*.

Watchet, a kind of blew Colour.

Water, one of the four Elements, of a cold and moiſt Quality; Rain, Urine: Alſo a certain Luſtre of Pearls, Diamonds and other precious Stones; or ſuch as is ſet on ſome Silks, Stuffs, *&c.* In *Chymiſtry*, the firſt of the Paſſive Principles otherwiſe call'd *Phlegm*. See *Principles*.

Water-Archer, a ſort of Herb.

Water-Bailiff, an Officer in the City of *London*, who has the Overſight and Search of Fiſh brought thither, and the gathering of the Toll that ariſes from the River-*Thames*: He alſo attends on the Lord Mayor, and has the chief Care of marſhalling the Gueſts at his Table; and arreſts Perſons for Debt or other Matters upon the River, by Warrant of his Superiours.

Water-Bailiffs, were alſo certain Officers formerly appointed in Port-Towns, for the ſearching of Ships.

Water-Bears, a ſort of Bears in *Spitſberg*, or North-Eaſt *Greenland*, that live by what they catch in the Sea; where they have been ſeen ſwimming twelve Miles from any Shore.

Water-Betony, an Herb good to ſoften hard Swellings and to cleanſe Ulcers.

Water-Born, (among Sea-men) a Ship is ſaid *To be water-born*, when lying even with the Ground, ſhe firſt begins to float or ſwim, and is juſt born up by the Water.

Water-Creſſes, a known Herb.

Water-Farcin, a Horſe-Diſeaſe. See *Farcin*.

Water-Gage, a Sea-Wall or Bank to keep off the Current, or overflowing of the Water: Alſo an Inſtrument to gage, or meaſure the Quantity or Depth of any Water.

Water-Gang, a Trench or Courſe to convey a Stream of Water, ſuch as are uſually made in Sea-Walls, to diſcharge and drain Water out of the Marſhes.

Water-Gavel, a Rent paid in old Times for fiſhing in, or other Benefit received from ſome River, or Water.

Water-Germander, a ſort of Herb.

Water-Lily, a ſort of Flower.

Water-Line, (among Shipwrights) a Line which ſhews the Depth that a Ship ſhould ſwim in, when ſhe is duely laded both a-head and a-ſtern; diſtinguiſhing that Part of her which is under Water, from that above.

Water-Meaſure, a ſort of Meaſure that is greater than *Wincheſter*-Meaſure, by about three Gallons in the Buſhel, and is now uſ'd for ſelling Coals in the Pool, *&c.*

Water-Ordeal. See *Ordeal*.

Water-Pepper, an Herb.

Water-poiſe, an Inſtrument to try the ſtrength of Liquors.

Water-Shoot, a young Twigthat ſprings out of the root or ſtock of a Tree.

Water-ſhot, (Sea-Term) a ſort of riding at Anchor, when a Ship is *moored* neither croſs the Tide, nor right up and down, but quartered between both.

Water-Swallow, a kind of Bird.

Water-Way, (in a Ship) a ſmall piece or ledge of Timber, which lies fore and aft on the Deck, cloſe by the Sides, to keep the Water from running down there.

Water-Willow, an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Looſe-ſtrife*.

Watery or **Wat'ry,** belonging to, or full of Water; moiſt, plaſhy.

Watery Humour of the Eye. See *Aqueous Humour*.

Watery Meteors. See *Meteors*.

Watery Triplicity, three Signs of the *Zodiack*, ſo call'd by *Aſtrologers*, upon account of their cold and moiſt Quality; which are *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Piſces*.

Watling-ſtreet, otherwiſe call'd *Werlam-ſtreet*, one of the four noted High-ways made by the *Romans*, which leads from *Dover* to *London*, St. *Albans*, *Dunſtable*, *Towceſter*, *Atherſton* and the *Severn*, near the *Wrekin* in *Shrop-ſhire*, and reaches to the Iſle of *Angleſey*. It took Name from one *Vitellian*, or as others ſay, from the *Saxon* Word *Wedlian* to beg, becauſe Beggers often ſat there to aſk Alms of Paſſengers.

To **Wattle,** to cover with Hurdles, or Grates.

Wattles, ſpleeted Grates, or Hurdles; alſo Folds for Sheep: Alſo the Gills of a Cock, or the red Fleſh that hangs under a Turkey's Neck.

To **Wave,** to faſhion, or make like the Waves of the Sea; as watered Silks or Stuffs are; to turn to and fro; to paſs by, to forego, to decline a Buſineſs: Among Sea-men, to make Signs for a Ship or Boat to come near, or keep off.

Wave-Loaves or **Wave-Offerings,** certain Loaves of Bread, which the ancient *Jews* were obliged to preſent as the firſt Fruits of every Year's Increaſe.

Waved or **Wavey,** (in *Heraldry*) is when a Bordure, Ordinary, or Charge in a Coat of Arms, has its Out-lines, indented or ſhap'd like the gentle riſing and falling of Waves.

To **Waver,** to be floating, or uncertain what to do; to be irreſolute, or unſteady.

Waveſon, (in the *Admiralty-Law*) ſuch Goods as after Shipwrack, appear ſwimming or floating on the Waves of the Sea.

To **Wawl** or **Caterwawl,** to cry or howl as Cats do in the Night.

To **Wax,** to do over, or dreſs with Wax; alſo an old Word for to grow, or become.

Waxſhot or **Waxſcot,** a Duty heretofore paid thrice a Year, towards the Charge of Wax-Candles in Churches: In old *Records*, it is expreſs'd by *Ceragium*.

Way, Road, ſpace to go from one Place to another; Expedient, Means, Courſe; Method, Manner; Cuſtom, Uſe; Condition, Paſs.

Way of a Ship, the ſmooth Water that ſhe makes a-ſtern when under Sail: It is alſo ſometimes taken for the Rake or Run of her forward, or aftward on: But it is chiefly apply'd to her Sailing: For when ſhe goes a-pace, 'tis ſaid *She has a good Way*, or *makes a freſh Way*: Again when the Seamen keep an Account how faſt ſhe ſails by the Log, they term it *Keeping an Account of her Way*; and becauſe moſt Ships are apt to fall to *Leeward* of their true Courſe, ſomewhat is always allow'd in caſting up the Log-board for her *Leeward-Way* or *Lee-Way*, which is one Point or more, according to her manner of Sailing.

Way of the Rounds, (in *Fortif.*) is a Space left for the Paſſage of the Rounds, between the Wall and the Rampart of a fortify'd Town: But it is not much in Uſe, becauſe not having a Breaſt-work above a Foot thick, it may be ſoon overthrown by the Enemies Cannon.

To **Way a Horſe,** is to teach him to travel in the Ways.

Way-faring, as *A Way-faring Man*, *i. e.* one accuſtomed to travel in the Roads; a Traveller.

Way-faring Tree. a Plant otherwiſe call'd the wild Vine, Bend-with and Hedge-Plant.

To **Way-lay one,** to lay Snares, or lie in wait for him in the Way.

Way-wiſer, (for Chariots) a Mathematical Inſtrument fitted to the great Wheel of a Coach or Chariot, to ſhew how far it goes in a Day. See *Perambulator*.

Way-wiſer, (for a Pocket) a Movement like a Watch, to count one's Step's or Paces, in order to know how far he walks in a Day.

Wayt-fee, (old Law-word) Ward-penny, or a Fee anciently paid for keeping Watch and Ward.

Wayward, froward, peeviſh.

Waywood. See *Vayvode*.

Weakling, as *A poor Weakling*, *i. e.* a weak Child that has little or no Strength.

Weal, as *The Common-weal*, *i. e.* the Publick Benefit, or Advantage.

Weald or **Weld,** (*Sax.*) the woody part of a Country; as *The Weald of Kent*.

Weanel, (Country-Word) a Young Beaſt newly weaned, or taken off from ſucking its Dam.

Weanling, a Young Creature fit to be weaned.

Weapons, all ſorts of warlike Inſtruments, except Fire-Arms.

Weapon-Salve, a kind of Sympathetical Ointment ſaid to cure a Wound, by being applied to the Sword, or other Weapon that made it. See *Armarium Unguentum* and *Sympathetick Powder*.

Wear or **Ware**, a Stank, or great Dam in a River, fitted for the taking of Fiſh, or for conveying the Stream to a Mill.

Weaſand or **Weſand**, the Throat-pipe, or Gullet.

Weather, the Diſpoſition of the Air.

Weather or **Weather-ſheep**, a Male Sheep gelt. In *Chili*, a Province of Southern *America*, the *Weather-ſheep* are almoſt as big as Camels, and are us'd to carry Burdens.

Weather-beaten, properly ſaid of a Ship that has endured ſtreſs of bad Weather and many Storms; worn out with hard Labour, old Age, *&c.*

Weather-Board, (Sea-word) that Side of a Ship which is to the Windward.

Weather-Cock, a Device ſet up on the top of a Building, to ſhew from what Quarter the Wind blows.

Weather-coiling of a Ship, (in Sea-Language) is when being a-hull, her Head is brought the contrary Way to that ſhe lay before, without looſing of any Sail, and only by bearing up the Helm.

Weather-Gage, the advantage of the Wind: Among Sailers, a Ship is ſaid *To have the Weather-gage of another*, when ſhe is to the Windward of her.

Weather-Glaſs, a Glaſs that ſhews the Change of Weather, with the Degrees of Heat and Cold. See *Thermometer*.

Weather-Man, (in *Archery*) one that carefully obſerves the Wind and Weather in Shooting.

Weather-wiſe, ſkilled in fore-telling the change of Weather.

To **Weather**, (Sea-Term) to double, or go to the Windward of a Place; as *To Weather a Point, or Cape of Land*: Whence it is figuratively taken for to overcome a Difficulty.

To **Weather a Hawk**, (in *Falconry*) is to ſet her abroad to take the Air.

Web, Cloth that is a weaving; alſo a Sheet of Lead; alſo a Pearl, or Spot in the Eye.

Webſter, a Weaver.

Wedbedrip, the cuſtomary Service which inferiour Tenants yielded to their Lord, in cutting down his Corn, or performing other Harveſt-Duties; from the *Saxon* Words *Wed*, a Covenant or Agreement, *Biddan* to bid or deſire, and *Rippan* to reap or mow: As it were a Covenant of the Tenant to reap for the Lord at the time of his bidding or commanding.

Wedge, a Tool to cleave Wood, *&c.* an Ingot, or Maſs of Gold, Silver, or Lead: Alſo a Quick-Sand that lies on the North Side of the *Marget-Sands*, and reaches ſix Miles in length; ſo nam'd from its being broad at the Weſt-End, and ſharp at the Eaſt-End.

Wedlock, Matrimony, Marriage.

Wedneſday, the fourth Day of the Week that takes Name from its being ſet a-part by our *Saxon* Anceſtours to the Worſhip of the Idol *Woden*; which See.

Aſh-Wedneſday. See *Aſh*.

Weed, any rank or wild Herb that grows of it ſelf.

Weed or **Wede**, (*Sax.*) a Garment or Suit of Cloaths; whence it is ſtill us'd for a Frier's Habit, a Widow's Vail, *&c.*

Week, the Cotton-match in a Candle or Lamp: Alſo the ſpace of ſeven Days, of which four make a Month.

Weel, a Bow-net to take Fiſh in.

Weeſel, a little wild Beaſt.

Weevil, a ſmall black Worm that eats Corn in the Lofts.

Weft, a thing woven; as *A Weft of Hair*.

Weif. See *Waif*.

Weigh of Cheeſe or **Wooll**, the Weight of 256 Pounds *Avoir-du-pois*; Of Corn 40 Buſhels: Of Glaſs 60 Bunches. See *Wey*.

Weights. See *Avoir-du-pois* and *Troy-weight*.

Weights of Auncel. See *Auncel-weight*.

To **Weld**, to forge Iron, as Smiths do.

Welkin, an old *Saxon* Word ſignifying a Cloud; but it is now ſometimes taken for the Firmament, or Skie.

Well, a Pit to hold Spring-water: In the Art of *War*, a Depth the Miner ſinks into the Ground, and thence carries on the Branches, to find out and diſappoint the Enemies Mines, or to prepare one.

To **Welter**, to wallow, or lie groveling; as *To welter in one's Blood*.

Wem, (old Word) the Belly, or Guts.

Wen, a kind of hard Bunch or Swelling that conſiſts of a thick, tough, phlegmatick Matter like Plaiſter.

Wence or **Four Wence**, a Word us'd in *Kent*, for a Place where four Roads meet and croſs each other.

Wench, a familiar or ſcornful Term for a Maid, or Girl; a Whore, or Crack.

Wencher or **Wenching-Man**, one that keeps Wenches Company, or goes a whoring; a Whore-maſter.

Wend, (*Sax.*) a large Tract of Land containing many Acres; as *Down-wend*, *Chiltons-wend*, *Bronsford-wend*, &c.

Wending, a Word us'd by Sea-men, for the turning about of a Ship, eſpecially when ſhe is at Anchor: Thus they ſay, *How wends the Ship? i. e.* which way does her Head lye?

Weold or **Wold**, (*Sax.*) a Foreſt.

Weorth, a Country-houſe, or Farm: Whence the Names of ſo many of our Country-Villages end in *Worth*; as *Wandſworth*, *Thiſtleworth*, *Works-worth*, *Ricmanſworth*, &c.

Were, a *Saxon* Word for a Man.

Were or **Werræ**, ſo much as one paid in old Time for killing a Man; when ſuch Crimes were only puniſhed with Mulcts, or Fines in Money.

Were-wolf, **Man-Wolf** or **Wolf-man**, a kind of Sorcerer, who by anointing his Body, and putting on an inchanted Girdle, takes upon him the Shape and Nature of a Wolf, worrying and deſtroying Men, *&c.*

Weregelt-thef, (old Law-Word) a Thief that may be redeemed.

Weregild or **Wergeld**, the Price, Value, or Fine ſet upon one's Head for the Murder of a Man; which was paid partly to the King for the loſs of his Subject, partly to the Lord whoſe Vaſſal he was, and partly to the next of kin.

Werelada, a particular manner of Purgation or clearing upon the Oath of other Men, according to the Eſtimate or Value of the Perſon accuſed.

Weriſh, (old Word) unſavoury.

Wervance, a Name given to any great Lord, among the Natives of the Weſt-*Indies*.

Wervagium, (in old *Latin* Deeds) Wharfage, or Money paid at a Wharf for Lading or Unlading Goods.

Weſt Erect Dials. See *Direct Dials*.

Weſt-Gate Buoy, the Name of a Road on the Coaſt of *England* which is very convenient for Ships, by reaſon of the Water-drift and Ground for Anchor-hold.

Weſtminſter, a City which being diſtinct from *London*, with ſeparate Magiſtrates and Privileges, was formerly at leaſt a Mile diſtant from it, but by degrees the Suburbs of the former joyn'd the latter, and made them both together one entire City: It ſeems to owe its riſe to

Weſtminſter, a City diſtinct from *London*, with ſeparate Magiſtrates and Privileges, altho' their Suburbs, being now joyn'd together, make them as it were one entire City: It ſeems to owe its riſe to the noted Church or Abbey that *Sibert* King of the Eaſt *Angles* firſt founded there in honour of St. *Peter*, and which together with its Weſterly Situation from *London*, caus'd its Name to be changed from *Thorney* to the preſent one of *Weſtminſter*.

Weſtminſter-Hall, a ſpacious Room in which and in Places round it, Juſtice is publickly adminiſtred in the ſeveral Courts eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe.

Weſtminſter-School, a renowned School belonging to the Abbey of *Weſtminſter*, with a College, which conſiſts of ten Officers and forty Scholars, commonly call'd *Queen's Scholars*, who being choſen out of the School are maintained there, and when fitted for the Univerſity, they are plac'd with conſiderable Allowances in Chriſt-Church *Oxford*, and Trinity-College *Cambridge*.

Weſt-Saxonlage, the Law of the *Weſt-Saxons*, which took place in Nine Counties, *viz.* *Kent*, *Surrey*, *Suſſex*, *Bark-ſhire*, *Ham-ſhire*, *Wilt-ſhire*, *Somerſet-ſhire*, *Dorſet-ſhire* and *Devon-ſhire*.

Weſtels. See *Torteauxes*.

Wet Dock. See *Dock*.

Wey, the greateſt Meaſure for dry things; containing five Chaldron: **Weys** or **Weighs**, are alſo 165 Pounds, 180 Pounds, or 200 Pounds and a half for a Charge.

Whale, the greateſt of Sea-Fiſhes.

Wharf, a broad plain Place near a Creek or Hithe, to lay Wares on that are brought to or from the Water.

Wharfage, the Fee due for Landing Goods at a Wharf, or for Shipping them off, or taking them into a Boat or Barge from thence.

Wharfinger, the Owner or Keeper of a Wharf, or one that has the Overſight or Management of it.

Wharl, or **Whern**. See *Whirl*.

Wheal or **Whelk**, a Puſh, or Pimple.

Wheal-worm, a kind of Inſect.

Wheat-Ear, a ſort of Bird.

Whee, or **Whey**, a Word us'd in *York*-ſhire for an Heifer, or young Cow.

To **Wheedle**, to draw in craftily by fair Words, to coaks, or ſooth up.

Wheel or **Way-wiſer**, an Inſtrument to meaſure Lengths upon the Ground. See *Perambulator* and *Way-wiſer*.

To **Wheel**, to turn about: In Military Diſcipline, to make a Motion that brings a Battallion or Squadron to front on that Side where the Flank was; which is *Wheeling to the Right or Left*.

Wheel-Barometer. See *Barometer*.

Wheel-Fire, (among Chymiſts) a Fire for the melting of Metals, &c. when the Crucible that holds the Matter is encompaſs'd all round with lighted Coals. See *Ignis Rotæ*.

Wheelage, a Duty paid for the paſſage of Carts and Waggons.

To **Wheez**, to rattle in the Throat; to ſqueak as one does that has a Cold.

Whelk, a Blain, Puſh, or Pimple; alſo a kind of Shell-Fiſh, or Sea-Snail.

To **Whelm** or **Whelve**, to cover.

Whelp, a Puppy, or the young Cub of any wild Beaſt: Among Sea-men, *Whelps* are taken for Brackets or ſmall pieces of Wood faſten'd to the main Body of the Capſtan, or Draw-beam cloſe under the Bars which give the Sweep to it, and keep the Cable from ſurging or coming too high when it is wound about them.

Wherl. See **Whirl**.

Wherlicotes, certain open Chariots made uſe of in *England* by Perſons of Quality, before the Invention of Coaches.

Wherret, a box on the Ear, or flap on the Chaps.

Wherry, a ſmall Boat, ſuch as are commonly us'd for the carrying of Paſſengers on the River *Thames*.

To **Whiffle**, to trick one out of a thing, to ſtand trifling.

Whiffler or **Whiffling Fellow**, a meer Trifler; a pitiful poor or inconſiderable Wretch. **Whiffler** is alſo taken for a Piper that plays on a Fife in a Company of Foot-Soldiers: Alſo a young Free-man, that goes before and waits upon the Society, or Company to which he belongs, on ſome Publick Solemnity.

Whig, Whay, or very ſmall Beer; alſo a Nick-name, contradiſtinguiſhed from **Tory**, and given to thoſe that were againſt the Court-Intereſt in the time of K. *Charles* II. and *James* II: a Fanatick, a Factious Fellow.

Whiggiſm, the Tenets and Practice of the Whigs, a Fanatical, or Rebellious Humour.

To **Whilk**, to Yelp, or make a ſhrill Bark, as a little Dog does.

Whilom, (old Word) once, or heretofore.

Whim or **Whimſey**, a Maggety Fancy, or Conceit; a freakiſh Humour.

To **Whimper**, to begin to cry, as a young Child does.

Whimſical, full of Whimſeys, fantaſtical, freakiſh, humourſome.

Whin or **Petty Whin**, a Shrub, otherwiſe call'd *Knee-holm*.

Whins, the Furz, or Furz-buſh.

† To **Whindle**, to Whimper, or Whine.

To **Whine**, to ſqueak, or ſpeak with a doleful Tone: Among Hunters, an Otter is ſaid *To Whine*, when ſhe makes a loud Noiſe, or Cry.

Whiniard, a kind of crooked Sword.

To **Whinny**, to Neigh as a Horſe does.

Whip, Scourge, Laſh, Jerk; alſo a round ſort of a Stitch in Sowing.

Whip or **Whip-ſtaff**, (Sea-Term) a piece of Wood faſten'd into the Helm, which the Steers-man holds in his Hand to move the Helm and Govern the whole Ship: It goes thro' the Roll and is made faſt to the *Tiller* with a Ring, but this is not uſed in great Ships.

Whipſter, one that takes delight in Whipping; alſo a Sharper, or ſhifting Fellow.

Whirl, or **Whern**, a round piece of Wood put on the Spindle of a Spinning-Wheel.

Whirl-Bone, the round Bone of the Knee, the Knee-pan.

Whirl-pool, a Gulph where the Water is always turning round; alſo a kind of Sea-Fiſh.

Whirl-wind, a boiſterous Wind, a Hurricane or violent Storm.

To **Whirl** or **Whirl about**, to turn ſwiftly about.

Whiſk, a ſort of Bruſh made of Oſier-Twigs; alſo a kind of Neck-Ornament for Women now out of Faſhion; alſo the ſound of a Switch, &c.

Whisker, a tuft of Hair on the Upper Lip of a Man.

Whisket, a Country-Word for a Scuttle or Basket.

Whisking, ſwinging, or great; as *A whisking Wind*, *a whisking Lye*, &c.

Whiſpering-place, a remarkable Curioſity in the Cathedral of *Glocester*; being a Wall built ſo in an Arch of the Church, that if a Man Whiſpers never ſo low at one end, another that lays his Ear to the other end, ſhall hear each diſtinct Syllable.

Whiſt, or **Whisk**, the Name of a well known Game at Cards.

Whitaker, the North-Eaſt Point of a Flat or Shole, *the Middle Ground.*

White-Hart-Silver, a Fine paid into the Exchequer out of certain Lands in or near *Blackmoor,* or *White-Hart*-Foreſt in *Dorſet*-ſhire, which has continu'd from the time of K. *Henry* III, who impos'd it on *Thomas de la Linde,* for killing a beautiful White Hart, which that Prince had ſpared in Hunting, contrary to his expreſs Order.

White Lead. See *Ceruſs.*

White Line, a Term in Anatomy. See *Linea Alba.* Alſo a Term us'd by Printers, when a void Space is left between two Lines.

White Meats, Milk, Butter, Cheeſe, Eggs, &c. which in times of Superſtition were forbid in Lent, as well as Fleſh, till the Reign of King *Henry* VIII.

White-Pot, a Meſs of Milk with Eggs, fine Bread, Sugar, Nutmeg, &c. bak'd in an Earthen Pot.

White-Rent. See *Quit-Rent.*

White Sauce, (in *Cookery*) a Sauce made of blanched Almonds and the Breaſt of a Capon pounded together, with Cinnamon, Cloves, Ginger, Roſe-water and Sugar.

White Spurs, a ſort of Eſquires made by the King, ſo call'd from the Spurs they receiv'd at their Creation.

White Straits, a kind of courſe Cloath made in *Devon*-ſhire, about a Yard and half a quarter broad.

Whiting, Size to whiten Walls with; alſo a ſort of Fiſh: Alſo the Name of a Sand lying over againſt the Town of *Orford,* which is three Miles and a half in Length and three Cables length in Breadth.

Whitlow, a preternatural and very troubleſome Swelling in the Fingers-ends. See *Paronychia.*

Whitlow-Graſs, an Herb otherwiſe call'd *Nailwort,* being of great Virtue againſt Felons and Whitlows.

Whitster, one that whitens Linnen-Clothes.

Whitsun-Farthings. See *Pentecoſtals.*

Whit-Sunday, a Solemn Feaſt kept in memory of the Deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt upon the Apoſtles, as it were in the ſhape of fiery Cloven Tongues: This Feſtival took Name from the *Saxon* Word *Wibed, i. e.* Sacred, or from the white Robe which *Catechumens* in the Primitive Times us'd to wear at their Admiſſion to the Sacrament of Baptiſm.

Whitſuntide, the Seaſon of that Feſtival.

Whittail, a little Bird counted a great Dainty.

Whitten-Tree, a kind of Shrub.

To **Whittle,** to cut Sticks into ſmall Pieces.

To **Whizz,** to make a Noiſe as Liqour does when pour'd upon the Fire.

Whole-chace Boots, large Hunting or Winter-riding Boots; as Summer-riding Boots are call'd *Demichace.*

Whole Diviſions, (of a *Battalion.*) See *Wings.*

Wholeſome Ship. See *Halſome Ship.*

Whoodings, (Sea-Term) thoſe Planks that are joyn'd and faſten'd along a Ship's Sides into the Stern.

Whoop or **Pewet,** a ſort of Bird.

Whorlbat, a kind of Gauntlet with Straps and leaden Plummets, which the ancient *Romans* us'd in playing at Fiſty-cuffs, at their Solemn Games and Exerciſes. See *Ceſtus.*

Whortle, a ſort of Shrub.

Whorts or **Whortle-berries.** See *Bilberries.*

Whur, (in *Falconry*) the fluttering of Partridges, or Pheaſants as they riſe.

To **Whur,** to ſnarl, as a Dog does.

Wica, (in old *Latin* Records) a Country-houſe or Farm, ſuch a one as is now often call'd the *Wike* and the *Wick.*

Wichacan, a kind of Root peculiar to *Virginia* and *Mary-land,* which is very efficacious in healing all manner of Wounds.

Wichencreft, a Word us'd in the Laws of King *Canute* for Witchcraft.

Wick, (*Sax.*) a Borough, or Village; but is now ſcarce made uſe of, only at the end of ſome Names of Towns; as *Berwick, Chiſwick,* &c. There is alſo a Village near *Kingſton* upon *Thames,* call'd the *Wick* or *Week.*

Wicked, Ungodly, Debauched, Vile.

Wicker, a Twig of the Oſier-Shrub.

Wicket, a little Door within a Gate, or a Hole in a Door.

Widgeon or **Wiggin,** a ſilly ſort of Bird; whence it is figuratively taken for a Simpleton, or fooliſh Fellow.

Widow, a Woman whoſe Husband is dead.

Widow of the King, a Woman that after her Husband's death, being the King's Tenant in Knights-Service, was oblig'd to recover her *Dower,* or Marriage-Portion, by the Writ *De dote aſſignanda,* and could not marry again without the King's Conſent.

Widow-wail, a kind of Shrub.

Widower, a Man that ſurvives his deceaſed Wife.

Widowhood, the State or Condition of a Widow, or Widower.

To **Wield,** or **Weld,** to handle, to manage, to ſway.

Wife, a married Woman, whoſe Will, in the judgment of the Law, is ſubject to that of her Husband; ſo that 'tis commonly ſaid *She has no Will,* but *fulget radiis Mariti, i. e.* Shines with her Husband's Luſtre.

Wight, an old Word for a Man.

Wigreve, (*Sax.*) the Overſeer of a Wood, or of the High-ways.

Wild, fierce, furious, hair-brained; extravagant, impertinent; deſert, or uninhabited; alſo that grows of it ſelf, as ſome Trees and Herbs do.

Wilds, wild, or barren Countries; as *He went thro' the Wilds of Scythia.*

Wild-Fire, a ſort of Fire invented by the *Grecians* about *A. C.* 777. Gun-powder rolled up wet and ſet on Fire: Alſo the Running-worm, a kind of St. *Anthony*'s Fire; a Diſeaſe.

Wild-Fire Arrows, ſuch as are trimmed with Wild-Fire and Shot burning, to ſtick in the Sails, Rigging, or Sides of Ships in a Fight.

Wild Water-Creſſes, an Herb otherwiſe called *Ladies-Smock,* and *Cuckoe-Flower.*

Wild-Williams, a ſort of Plant.

Wilfred, a proper Name of Men, from the *Saxon* Words *Willa* the Will, and *Frede* or *Frid,* Peace, as it were one whoſe Mind inclines to Peace and Quietneſs.

St. Wilfred's Needle, a certain narrow Hole in the Church of *Rippon* in *York*-ſhire, in which Women's Vertue us'd to be tried in old Times: For ſuch as were Chaſte, did eaſily paſs thro' it; but thoſe that had violated their Chaſtity, were miraculouſly ſtopt and held faſt.

Wilding, the Fruit of the Wilding-Tree, or Strawberry-Tree; a Crab-Apple.

Wile, a cunning Shift, or ſubtil Trick.

Will, a particular Faculty of the Soul, or the Act of that Faculty; Mind, Pleaſure, Reſolution, a good or bad Diſpoſition, Kindneſs or Unkindneſs towards one.

Will or **Laſt Will,** otherwiſe call'd **Teſtament,** a Solemn Act in Writing or otherwiſe, by which a Man declares what he would have done after his Death.

Will Parole or **Nuncupative Will,** a Will only by Word of Mouth, which being proved by Witneſſes, may be of as good Force, as that in Writing, except for Lands, which are not deviſeable but by a Teſtament in Writing made in the Life-Time of the Teſtator.

Will with a Wiſp or **Jack in a Lanthorn**, a certain Meteor or clammy Vapour in the Air, which reflects Light in the dark, commonly haunting Church-Yards, Fens, and Privies, as ſteaming out of a fat Soil: It alſo flies about Rivers, Hedges, &c. where there is a continual Flux of Air, and leads thoſe that imprudently follow it, quite out of the Way.

William; a proper Name of Men, from the *Dutch Guild-helm, i. e.* furniſhed with a gilt Helmet; or as others ſay, *q. d. Viel-helm, i. e.* the Shield or Defence of many.

Williams or **Sweet William**, a kind of Herb and Flower.

Will-jill, a ſorry, inconſiderable Hermaphrodite.

Willow-weed or **Willow-herb.** See *Looſe-ſtrife.*

Wily, full of Wiles, cunning, ſubtil, crafty.

Wimble, a ſort of Piercer to bore Holes with.

Wimple, the Muffler or plaited Linnen-cloth, which Nuns wear about their Neck; alſo a Flag, or Streamer.

Wimund, (*Sax.* Sacred Peace) a proper Name of Men.

To **Win**, to get or gain, to get the better, to obtain, to carry; to make one's ſelf Maſter of, to perſwade, or prevail with.

To **Wince** or **Winch**, to kick, or ſpurn; properly to throw out the hinder Feet, as a Horſe does.

Winch. See *Windlaſs.*

Winches, a kind of Engine to draw Barges, &c. up a River againſt the Stream.

Wincheſter-Gooſe, a pocky Swelling in the Groin.

Wind, the Air in Motion, the Current or Stream of the Air; Air pent up in the Body of a Living-Creature; Breath, Breathing, Scent: In a figurative Senſe, it is taken for Vanity; as *Great Men are fed with empty Wind.*

Trade-Wind. See *Trade.*

Wind-bound, ſtopt, or kept back by contrary Winds.

Wind-Colick, a painful Diſeaſe.

Wind-Egg, an addle Egg that has taken Wind.

Wind-fall, Fruit blown off the Tree by the Wind; figuratively a lucky Chance, ſome Eſtate or Profit unexpectedly come to one.

Wind-Furnace. See *Furnace.*

Wind-Gall, a ſoft Swelling, about half as big as a Pigeon's Egg, which riſes on the Joynt of a Horſe's Leg next the Foot, and is caus'd by over-riding.

Wind-Gun, an Inſtrument contrived to diſcharge a leaden Bullet, with great Violence, only by the means of Air thruſt into it.

Wind-row, Hay or Graſs raked in Rows, in order to be cocked up.

Wind-taught, (Sea-Term) ſtiff in the Wind, apply'd to any thing that holds or catches the Wind aloft: Thus too much Rigging, all high Ropes, or the like, are ſaid *To hold the Ship Wind-taught, i. e.* apt to make her ſtoop too much in her Sailing, in a ſtiff Gale of Wind.

Wind-Thruſh. See *Thruſh.*

To **Win**, to turn, to twine, twiſt, or roll about; to blow a Horn, to ſcent.

To **Wind** or **Wend a Ship**, to bring her Head about, which is done either with the Boat, or with ſome Oars within her ſelf put out at the Hawſe, or Stern-Poſts. The Ship is ſaid *To Wind up*, when ſhe comes to ride at an Anchor; and being under Sail, the Mariners uſe to ask *How winds or wends the Ship? i. e.* upon what Point of the Compaſs does ſhe lye withher Head?

Winding-tackle Blocks, thoſe main double Blocks or Pulleys, with three Shivers in each, which are made faſt to the end of a ſmall Cable that is brought about the Head of the Maſt, and ſerves inſtead of a Pendant, for the hoiſing of Goods into the Ship, &c.

Windlaſs or **Windleſs**, (in a Ship) a Draw-beam or piece of Timber having ſix or eight Squares, and fixt on the Stern aloft; which is now only us'd in ſmall Ships, and in *Flemiſh* Veſſels that are lightly Manned: But it will purchaſe or draw up much more than any Capſtan, in the weighing of an Anchor, and that without Danger to the Men that heave.

Windlaſs or **Winch** (among Husband-men) an Engine with which any Weighty Thing is wound up or drawn out of a Well or other deep Place.

Windles, Blades to wind Yarn on.

Windward Tide, a Tide that runs againſt the Wind

Wine, a Liquor made of the Juice of Grapes or other Fruits.

Spirit of Wine, is the oily part of Wine rarified by acid Salts diſtilled from Brandy.

Wing, that part of a Bird which is us'd in flying: In the Art of *War*, the *Wing of an Army* drawn up for Battel, or the Wing of one of its Lines, is the Horſe on the Flanks, or at the end of each Line, on the Right and Left.

Wing of a Battallion or **Squadron**, the Right and Left-hand Files, that make up each Side or Flank: When a Battallion is drawn up, the Pikes are in the Center or Middle, and the Musketeers on the Wings; which Wings are alſo call'd *Great Diviſions* or *Whole Diviſions* of the Battallion.

In *Fortification*, **Wings** are the large Sides of Crown-Works, Horn-works, Tenaillies and other Out-works of the like Nature; that is to ſay, the Ramparts and Breaſt-works, with which they are bounded, on the Right and Left from their Gorge to their Front.

Wing that Partridge or **that Quail**, *i. e.* cut it up; a Term in Carving at Table.

Winged, (among *Herbaliſts*) thoſe Plants or Herbs are ſaid *To be Winged*, which reſemble the Shape of a Wing.

To **Winnow**, to fan, or ſeparate Corn from the Chaff by Wind.

Winter, one of the four Seaſons of the Year; alſo a Part of a Printing-preſs.

Winter-Cherry. See *Alkakengi.*

Winter-Creſſes, a ſort of Herb.

Winter-Green, an Herb ſo call'd from its flouriſhing in Winter.

Winter-heyning, a Seaſon comprehended between *November* 11 and *April* 23; which Time by Stat. 20 *Car.* 2. is excepted from the Liberty of Commoning in the Foreſt of *Dean.*

Winter-Quarters. See *Quarter.*

To **Winter-rig**, (in *Husbandry*) to fallow, or till Land in the Winter.

Winter-Solſtice. See *Solſtice.*

Wire, Gold, Silver, Copper, or other Metal drawn out into long Threads for many Uſes.

Among *Herbaliſts*, **Wires** are thoſe long Threads which running from Straw-berries, &c. faſten again in the Earth, and propagate the Plant.

To **Wire-draw**, to draw out Gold or Silver-Thread; to ſpin out a Buſineſs; to decoy a Man, or get what one can out of him.

Wiſdom, the Knowledge of high Things, either Divine or Humane; good Conduct, Diſcretion.

Wiſe, diſcreet, learned, well skilled, cunning, witty: Alſo way, manner, or means; as *He did it in this wiſe.*

Wiſe-acre, a half witted Fellow, a Fool, or Ninny.

Wiſe-Man. See *Cunning-man.*

The **Wiſe Men** or **Sages** of **Greece**, are counted ſeven in Number, *viz. Bias, Chilo, Cleobulus, Periander, Pittacus, Solon,* and *Thales.*

Wiſp, a handful of Straw or Hay; alſo a Wreath ſet upon a Woman's Head, to carry a Pail or other Veſſel on.

Wiſta, (in old *Records*) a Wiſt, or half a Hide of Land.

Wit, one of the Faculties of the Rational Soul, Fancy, Underſtanding; Genius, or aptneſs for any thing, Cunning: But Mr. *Lock* diſtinguiſhes it from Judgment and defines it, To be a quick and ready gathering of *Idea's*, and putting thoſe together with great Eaſe and Variety, in which can be found any Reſemblance or Agreeableneſs, ſo as to make up pleaſant Pictures and delightful Images in the Fancy.

Witch, an old Hag, or Woman that deals with Familiar Spirits.

Witch-Elm, a kind of Tree.

Witchcraft, the black Art, whereby with the Aſſiſtance of the Devil, or evil Spirits, ſome Wonders may be wrought, which exceed the common Apprehenſions of Men.

Wite, (*Sax.*) Puniſhment, Penalty, Fine: Whence *Witefree* or *Witfree*; one of the Terms of Privilege granted to our Ports-men, ſignifying a freedom from Amerciaments or Fines.

Wites, (*i. e.* wiſe or noble Men) a Title given by our *Saxon* Anceſtours, to their chief *Thanes* or Lords.

To **With-draw,** to draw away or back, to retire or go away.

Withernam, (from the *Saxon* Words *Wyther, i. e.* another, and *Nam,* taking) a Term us'd in Common Law, when a Diſtreſs is taken and driven into a Hold or out of the County; ſo that the Sheriff upon the Replevin, cannot make Delivery of it to the Party diſtrained: In ſome old Statutes, it ſeems alſo to ſignify an unlawful Diſtreſs made by one that has no Right to Diſtrain, and in *Latin* is call'd *Vetitum Namium*; which See.

Withers, (among *Farriers*) the Ligament or Bone in the outward part of the Neck of a Horſe, near the Saddle-bow.

Witherſake, or **Wytherſake,** (in K. *Canute's* Laws) an Apoſtate, a perfidious Renegado.

To **With-hold,** to keep that which is another's; to keep back, ſtay, or ſtop.

Within Board and Without Board, in Sea-Language) that which is within, or without the Ship.

Withiwind or **Bind-weed,** a kind of Herb.

To **Withſtand,** to ſtand or be bent againſt, to reſiſt.

Withy, a Tree, otherwiſe call'd **Oſier,** and **Water-willow.**

Wittal, a contented Cuckold, one that Wits, *i. e.* knows himſelf to be ſo.

Wittena Gemotes, (among the *Saxons*) the Councils or Aſſemblies of the great Men, to aſſiſt the King.

Witwal, a ſort of Bird.

Wizard, a Sorcerer, or Inchanter; a Cunning-Man that tells where Things are that were loſt, &c.

Woad, an Herb like Plantain, much us'd in the dying of Cloath, &c. of a blew Colour. The ancient *Britains* likewiſe made uſe of it to paint their Bodies, eſpecially their Faces, with the moſt frightful Figures they could invent, to make them look terrible to their Enemies in War.

Woden, (*i. e.* Fire, or furious) a certain Idol worſhipped by the old *Saxons*, and thought to be the ſame with *Mars*; whence the 4th Day of the Week came to be call'd *Wodenſday*, or *Wedneſday.*

Wold, (*Sax.*) a Down, or Champain Ground, hilly and void of Wood; as *Stow in the Wolds*, and *Cotſwold* in *Glouceſter*-ſhire: Whence that Part of *Leiceſter*-ſhire which lies Northward beyond the *Wreken*, is call'd *The Wold of Leiceſter*-ſhire.

Wold, or **Weld,** a ſort of Herb, otherwiſe nam'd *Dyer's-weed.*

Wolf, a fierce wild Beaſt; alſo a kind of eating Ulcer.

Wolf-bane. See *Aconitum.*

Wolf's-milk, a kind of Herb.

Wolf's-head. See *Woofeſhefod.*

Wolves-Teeth, two Teeth in the upper Jaw of a Horſe next the Grinders, which grow ſharp-pointed, ſo as to prick the Tongue and Gums, and hinder the chewing of the Meat.

Wolviſh, partaking of the Nature of a Wolf; ravenous, greedy.

Wonder, a thing to be wonder'd at, or admir'd; alſo the Act of Wondering; Admiration, Surprize.

The **Seven Wonders of the World,** are, 1. The Pyramids of *Egypt.* 2. The *Mauſoleum*, or Tomb built by *Artemiſia*, Queen of *Caria*, for her Husband *Mauſolus.* 3. The Temple of *Diana* at *Epheſus.* 4. The Walls and hanging Gardens of *Babylon.* 5. The *Coloſſus*, or vaſt Image of the Sun on the Port of *Rhodes.* 6. The Statue of *Jupiter Olympius* ſitting on a Throne enriched with Gold, Ivory, Ebony and precious Stones. 7. The *Pharus*, or Watch-Tower built by *Ptolemy Philadelphus* King of *Egypt*; all which See in their proper Places.

Wonderment, the Act of Wondering; as *He made a great Wonderment at it.*

Wond'rous, wonderful, marvellous, ſurprizing.

Wong, or **Wange,** a *Saxon* Word for a Field: So in an ancient Charter of *Garradon*-Abbey in *Leiceſter*-ſhire, there is mention made of the *Wicketwong*, which is a large piece of incloſed Ground before the Abbey-Gate.

To **Woo,** to Court, to make Love to.

Wood, (old Word) furious, mad; from the *Saxon Idol* call'd *Woden*, which See.

Wood, a large ſpace of Ground beſet with Trees and Shrubs that grow naturally; alſo the Timber, or ſubſtance of Trees.

Wood and Wood, (Sea-Term) when two Timbers are let into each other, ſo that the Wood of one joyns cloſe to the other.

Sear-wood, See *Sear.*

Wood-bind, a Shrub that bears a ſweet-ſmelling Flower, commonly call'd *Honey-Suckle*, with which Walls and Arbours are often cover'd.

Wood-Caſe, (in *Gunnery*) a Caſe made of two pieces of hollow Wood, joyned together like two Half-Cartridges fitted to put into the Bore of a Piece.

Wood-Cock, a known wild Fowl.

Wood-Corn, a certain quantity of Oats or other Grain, anciently given by Cuſtomary Tenants to their Lord, for liberty to pick up dead or broken Wood.

Wood-Culver, or **Wood-Pigeon,** a Bird.

Wood-fretter, a kind of Worm; an Inſect.

Wood-geld, (old Law-word) the gathering or cutting of Wood within the Foreſt, or Money paid for the ſame to the Foreſters: Alſo an Immunity or Freedom from ſuch Payment by the King's Grant.

Wood-Lands, Places where there are many Woods; it is alſo more generally taken for incloſed Countries.

Wood-Lark, an admirable Singing-bird.

Wood-louſe, a ſort of Inſect or Vermin, otherwiſe call'd a Chinch or Bug, and by ſome a *Wall-*

Louſe; ſaid to be bred in Chaff, old Wood, plaiſter'd Walls and Poſts of Bed-ſteds: By its biting it raiſes painful Bliſters in the Skin, and being kill'd ſends forth a ſtinking ſmell.

Wood-men, certain Foreſt-Officers that have Charge eſpecially to look to the Queen's Woods.

Wood-monger, a Timber-Merchant, or Dealer in Wood.

Wood-mote, the old Name of that Foreſt-Court which is now call'd *The Court of Attachments*.

Wood-pecker, a ſort of Wild Fowl. In *Virginia*, theſe Birds are many of them lovely to behold; as being checker'd with green, yellow, black and white; and having a large ſcarlet-Tuft on their Crown.

Wood-plea Court, a Court held twice a Year in the Foreſt of *Clun* in *Shrop*-ſhire, for determining all Matters of Wood; and feeding Cattel there; which perhaps was anciently the ſame with *Woodmote*-Court.

Wood-roof and Wood-ſage, ſeveral ſorts of Herbs.

Wood-ſere, a kind of Inſect.

Wood-ſorrel, an Herb much of the ſame Quality as the common Sorrel, and of great Virtue in all peſtilential Diſeaſes.

Wood-ward, an Officer of the Foreſt, whoſe Buſineſs is to preſent any Offence againſt Vert, or Veniſon done within his Charge, at the next *Swainmote*, or *Court of Attachments*; and if he find any Deer killed or wounded, to give the Verderor notice of it. Theſe Officers are not allow'd to walk with Bows and Shafts, but only with Foreſt-Bills.

Wood-wax, a kind of Herb.

Woof, Thread weaved croſs the *Warp*, in a Weaver's Loom.

Woolfeſhefod, (*Sax.* a Wolf's Head) the Condition of an Outlawed Perſon, who if he could not be taken alive, might be killed and his Head brought to the King; his Head being accounted of no more Value than that of a Wolf. See *Lupinum Caput gerere.* It is alſo written *Wulfeſhefod* and *Wulveſheved*.

Wooll-blade, a ſort of Herb.

Wooll-Drivers, they that buy Wooll of the Sheep-Maſters in the Country, and carry it on Horſeback to the Clothiers, or to the Market-Towns, in order to ſell it again.

Wooll-ſtaple, that City, or Town where Wooll us'd to be ſold.

Wooll-winders, they that wind up Fleeces of Wooll into a kind of Bundle, to be packed and ſold by Weight, who are ſworn to do it truly between the Owner and the Merchant.

Word, what one Speaks or Writes, an Offer in any Bargain, a Promiſe.

Word or **Watch-word**, (in the Art of War) a Word that ſerves for a Token and Mark of Diſtinction, given every Night in an Army by the General; and in a Garriſon by the Governour, or other Commander in chief, to prevent Surprize, and hinder an Enemy or any treacherous Perſon from paſſing backwards and forwards.

Word of Command, the Terms us'd by Officers upon Exerciſe, or in Service.

Work, Labour, Buſineſs, Pains in doing any thing, Trouble; alſo the production, or reſult of one's Pains: In Military Affairs, *Works* ſignify all the Fortifications about the Body of any Place; as by *Outworks* is underſtood, thoſe without the firſt Incloſure.

World, the Univerſe, the Heaven and Earth; Society or Body of Men; People, the Publick.

Worldling, a worldly-minded Man, or Woman.

Worldly, fond of the Vanities, or hunting after the Pleaſures or Profits of the World.

Worm, a creeping Inſect, a kind of crooked Iron to unload a Gun, the Nut of a Screw: Alſo that winding long Pewter-Pipe which Apothecaries and Diſtillers place in a Tub of Water, to cool and thicken the Vapours in the diſtillation of Spirits; but Chymiſts call it a *Serpentine.*

Worm-Graſs, an Herb that kills Worms.

Worm-ſeed, the Seed of a Plant call'd *Holy Worm-wood.*

Worm-wood, an Herb good to kill Worms in a Humane Body, and to help Digeſtion.

To **Worm**, to work one out of a Place, &c.

To **Worm a Cable**, or **Hawſer**, (Sea-Phraſe) to ſuccour or ſtrengthen it, by winding a ſmall Rope all along between the Strands.

To **Worm a Dog**, to take out a kind of Worm from under his Tongue, which if let alone would make him mad.

To **Worry**, to towz, tug or pull, to pull or tear in pieces, as wild Beaſts do: To teaz, or vex.

To **Worſt one**, to overcome, or get the better of him.

Wort, new Drink, either Ale or Beer. In the end of Compound Words, it uſually ſignifies an Herb; as *Cole-wort*, *Liver-wort*, *Rag-wort*, *Spoon-wort*, &c.

Worth, Price or Value, Deſert or Merit.

Worthies, Men of great Worth, illuſtrious Perſonages.

The **Nine Worthies**; Of theſe, three were *Jews*, viz. *Joſhua*, *David* and *Judas Maccabæus*; three Heathens, *Hector* of *Troy*, *Alexander* the Great, and *Julius Cæſar*; and three Chriſtians, *Arthur* of *Britain*, *Charles* the Great of *France*, and *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*; but in ſtead of one of theſe laſt, ſome put *Conſtantine* the Great.

Worthine of Land, a particular Quantity or Meaſure of Ground ſo call'd in the Manour of *Kingsland* in *Hereford*-ſhire: Whence probably it may be, that in ſome Manours, certain Tenants are call'd Worthies.

Worthy, that deſerves any thing, vertuous or well-principled, honourable or commendable.

Woulding, (Sea-Term) the winding of Ropes hard round about a Yard or Maſt of a Ship, after it has been fiſhed or ſtrengthen'd by ſome piece of Timber or Plank nailed thereto; in order to make it hold the better.

Wound, (in *Surgery*) is defined to be a bloudy rupture or ſolution of the natural Union of the ſoft Parts, by a pricking, cutting, or bruiſing Inſtrument: With reſpect to ſituation, Wounds may be termed Simple, Compound, Dangerous, or Mortal.

Simple Wound, is that which only opens the Fleſh, and has no other Circumſtances attending it.

Complicated Wound, that which is accompany'd with grievous Symptoms, as Fluxes of Bloud, breaking or disjoynting of Bones, Lameneſs, &c.

Dangerous Wound, that which is complicated, and the Accidents whereof are dreadful; as when an Artery is open'd or pricked, when a Nerve or Tendon is cut, &c.

Mortal Wound, is that which muſt unavoidably be follow'd by Death, when it is ſituate deep in a principal Part, neceſſary for the preſervation of Life: Such are Wounds in the Heart, Lungs, Midriff, Liver, Spleen, &c. and generally in all the great Veſſels.

Wound-wort, a kind of Herb, good for the curing of Wounds.

Wrack or **Sea-wrack**, a Weed.

Wrack or **Ship-wrack**, is when a Ship periſhes at Sea, and no Man eſcapes alive: In which Caſe, whatever Goods are caſt upon Land, belong to the Queen, or to the Lord of the Manour; but if any Perſon come to Shore, or if either Dog or Cat be left alive, the Goods return to the Owner, if he claim them within a Year and a Day.

Wranglands, a Word us'd in ſome Law-Records for miſgrown Trees that will never prove Timber.

To **Wrangle**, to brawl or ſcold, to quarrel or bicker.

Wrath, extreme Anger, Indignation.

To **Wreak**, to diſcharge, to vent; as *To Wreak one's Anger*, or *Malice upon one*.

Wreath, a Garland, a piece of Cloth twiſted round; a Roll, ſuch as Women wear on their Heads to carry a Milk-Pail, *&c.* Alſo the *Torce* or twiſted Work in Architecture: Among Hunters a Boar's Tail is alſo termed a *Wreath*.

In *Heraldry*, **Wreath** or **Torce** repreſents a Roll of fine Linnen or Silk, like that of a *Turkiſh* Turbant, which is ſet out with the Colours born in the Eſcutcheon: This Wreath in an Atchievement, is plac'd between the Helmet and the Creſt, and immediately ſupports the latter.

To **Wreath**, to twiſt, or twine about.

Wreckfry, (*Sax.*) Wrack-free, exempt or freed from the forfeiture of Shipwracked Goods and Veſſels to the King or Queen; a Privilege granted by K. *Edward* I. to the Cinque Ports.

Wreck. See *Wrack*.

Wren, one of the leaſt ſort of Birds.

Wrench, a Sprain.

To **Wrench**, to ſprain one's Foot, to force open a Door, *&c.*

Wreſt, a ſort of Bow to tune Muſical Inſtruments with.

To **Wreſt**, to Wreath, twiſt, or turn about; to wring, ſnatch or pull a thing from one; to force the Senſe of a Paſſage or Author.

To **Wreſtle**, to uſe the Exerciſe of Wreſtling; to contend, or ſtruggle earneſtly; to ſtrive for the Maſtery.

Wretch, an unfortunate forlorn Creature.

Wretched, pitiful, miſerable, wicked, lewd, ſorry, ſcurvy.

To **Wriggle**, to turn here and there as a Snake does; to inſinuate, or ſcrew one's ſelf into another's Favour.

To **Wring**, to preſs orſqueeze hard, to pinch, to put to Pain, to gripe.

Wring-Cheeſe, a large Stone like a Cheeſe, and ſo plac'd between ſome others, that it ſeems to be preſs'd by them; a Curioſity to be ſeen near St. *Neots* in *Cornwal*.

Writ, (Law-Word) a written Precept or Order, by whcih any thing is commanded to be done relating to a Suit or Action; as the Defendant or Tenant to be ſummoned, a Diſtreſs to be taken, a Diſſeiſin to to be redreſſed, *&c.* Theſe Writs in reſpect of their Order are diſtinguiſh'd into Original and Judicial.

Original Writs, ſuch as are iſſued out in the Queen's Name, for the ſummoning of Parties before the Suit begins, or rather to begin the Suit; or thoſe that are directed to the Sheriff, enjoyning him to do ſome warrantable Act.

Judicial Writs, are ſent out by Order of the Court of Judicature where the Cauſe is depending, upon occaſion after the Suit begun; and the Subſcription of them bears the Name of the chief Juſtice of that Court, whence they proceed. See *Teſte*.

Writ of Aſſiſtance, a Writ for the Authorizing any Perſon to take a Conſtable or other Publick Officer, in order to ſeize prohibited or unacuſtomed Goods. This Writ iſſues out of the Exchequer, and another of the ſame Name is taken out of the Chancery, to give a Poſſeſſion.

Writ of Privelege, is that which a Privileged Perſon brings to Court, for his Exemption, upon account of ſome Privilege.

Writ of Rebellion. See *Commiſſion of Rebellion*.

Writer, one that Writes any thing, a Pen-Man, the Author of a Book.

Writer of the Tallies, a Clerk to the Auditor of Receipts in the Exchequer, whoſe Buſineſs is to Write upon the Tallies the whole Letters of Tellers Bills.

To **Writhe**, to wring, or twiſt, to wreſt; as *To writhe one's Mouth, Neck*, &c.

Wrong, Injury, Injuſtice. See *Tort*.

Wry-Neck, a little aſh-coloured and long-tongued Bird.

Wulpher, (*Sax.* Helper) a King of the *Mercians*, who firſt founded the Miniſter or Cathedral Church of *Peterborough*.

Wulveſheved, the ſtate or condition of ſuch as were out-lawed in the *Saxons* Time for not ſubmitting themſelves to Juſtice. See *Woolfeſhefod*.

Wydraught, a Water-courſe, or Water-paſſage; a Sink, or Common-ſhore.

Wyke, (*Sax*) a Farm, or little Village.

Wykettus, (in old *Latin* Records) a Wicket, or little Door.

Wyta or **Wita**, a Wite, Mulct or Fine, ſuch as was heretofore paid to make ſatisfaction for ſeveral ſorts of Offences. See *Wite*.

Wyver, the Name of a Creature little known otherwiſe than as it is painted in Coats of Arms and deſcribed by Heralds: 'Tis repreſented by *Guillim* as a kind of flying Serpent, and ſo may be deriv'd from *Vipera*, as it were a winged Viper or Serpent; but others will have it to be a ſort of Ferret call'd *Viverra* in *Latin*.

X A

Xangti, a Word us'd by the *Chineſes* for the Supreme Governour of Heaven and Earth; they having no other Name for God.

Xanthenes or **Zanthenes**, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of an Amber-Colour.

Xanthium, the leſſer Burr-dock, Clot-burr, or Ditch-burr; a Plant which for its rarity and pleaſantneſs is only to be ſeen in the Gardens of the Curious.

Xanthos, a precious Stone of a bright yellow Colour.

Xenia, Preſents beſtowed by the *Greeks* to their Friends, Gueſts, or Strangers, for the renewing of Friendſhip, and as a Token of Hoſpitality: In our old *Records*, it is taken for ſuch Preſents or Gifts as us'd to be made to Princes, or to the Governours of Provinces; which Kings ſometimes exacted of their Subjects even againſt their Will.

Xenodochium, an Inn allowed by Publick Authority, for the Entertainment of Strangers or other Gueſts; an Hoſpital.

Xenoparochi, Officers appointed to provide Wood, Salt, *&c.* for Ambaſſadours and Strangers.

Xenophon, the Son of *Gryllus*, a famous *Athenian* Philoſopher, Hiſtorian and General.

Xerantica, Drugs, or other things that are of a drying Quality.

Xeraphium, a Medicine proper againſt breakings out of the Head, or Chin.

Xeraſia, a fault in the Hairs when they appear like Down, as it were ſprinkled with Duſt.

Xeriff, the Title of a Prince, or chief Ruler in *Barbary*.

Xerocollyrium, a dry Plaiſter for ſore Eyes.

Xeromyrum, a drying Ointment.

Xerophagia, the eating of dry Meats, a kind of Faſt among the Primitive Chriſtians: Alſo a Diet us'd by Wreſtlers.

Xerophthalmy, a dry red ſoreneſs or itching of the Eyes, without any dropping or ſwelling.

Xerotes, a dry Habit, or Diſpoſition of Body.

Xerxes, a King of *Perſia*, the Son of *Darius* and Grand-Son of *Cyrus*, who with an Army of 1000000 Men, and a Fleet ſo vaſt that it fill'd the whole *Helleſpont*, and joyn'd the two Continents together, was entirely defeated by the *Greeks*, whoſe Forces conſiſted only of 40000 Men.

Xeſta, an ancient *Greek* Meaſure that held 20 Ounces of Water, or 24 according to others.

Xiphias, the Sword-Fiſh, a Sea-fiſh that has a Snout like a Sword: Alſo a ſort of Comet or Blazing-Star ſhaped like a Sword; the Head reſembling the Hilt, and the Tail being ſtraight and pointed: But when it is leſſer and of a more contracted Form, it reſembles the Figure of a Knife or Dagger.

Xiphion, Stinking Gladden, or Spurge-wort, an Herb.

Xiphoides, (in *Anat.*) the pointed Sword-like Cartilage or Griſtle of the Breaſt-Bone, otherwiſe call'd *Enſiformis Cartilago*; which See.

Xiphomachæra, a two-handed Sword, a Back-Sword or Hanger.

Xoana, graven Images, Statues carv'd out of Wood or Stone.

Xochitototl, (*Ind.*) the Hang-Neſt of *America*, a Bird like a Sparrow, with Feathers of ſeveral Colours.

Xois, (*Gr.*) an Inſtrument with which a thing is ſcraped or ſhaved; a Paring-Knife, a Pen-Knife, a Graving-Tool, a Razor.

Xylinum, a kind of Wooll or Flax, growing in little Balls, Cotton, Fuſtian, Bumbaſt.

Xyloaloes, the Aloes-Tree Wood.

Xylobalſamum, the Wood of the Balſam-Tree.

Xylocaſſia, a ſort of *Caſſia*; a Shrub.

Xylocinnamon, or **Xylocinnamomon,** the Wood of the Cinnamon-Tree.

Xylocolla, Glue that ſerves for the joyning of Wood, *&c.*

Xylon, Wood, alſo the Cotton-Tree; a Shrub.

Xylophagus, a Worm that breeds under the Bark of Trees.

Xyris, a kind of Herb with ſharp Leaves.

Xyſtarches or **Xyſtarchus,** a Maſter of a Fencing, or Wreſtling-School.

Xyſter, a Surgeon's Inſtrument to ſhave and ſcrape Bones with.

Xyſtios, a Stone in the *Indies* of the Jaſper-kind.

Xyſtos, a large Portico or Gallery, where the *Greek* Wreſtlers us'd to practiſe in Winter-time; ſo call'd becauſe they had their Skins ſcraped and rubbed ſmooth, to cauſe Sweat, and make their Bodies more ſlippery, that their Adverſaries might have the leſs hold of them.

Xyſtus or **Xyſtum,** (among the *Romans*) an open Walking-Place, where People entertain'd one another; alſo a Knot-Garden.

Y A

Yacht, a ſmall ſort of a Ship, built rather for Swiftneſs and Pleaſure, than for Merchandize or Warlike Service.

Yandeu or **Jandou,** the great Oſtridge of the Iſland of *Maragnana* in *America*; a Fowl that exceeds the Stature of a Man.

Yap, a little Dog.

Yard, a well known Meaſure of three Foot in length, which King *Henry* I. is ſaid to have appointed by the length of his own Arm: Alſo a Court belonging to a Houſe; alſo a Man's privy Member.

Yards or **Sail-Yards of a Ship,** are thoſe long pieces of Timber, made ſomewhat tapering at each end and each fitted to its proper Maſt, to carry the Sails which are faſten'd to thoſe Yards at the Head, ſo as to be hoiſed up and let down together with them by the Ropes call'd *Halliards*.

The Terms of Art belonging to the Yards are 1. *Brace the Yard, i. e.* traverſe aft the Yard-Arm, whoſe *Brace* is haled; ſo that *Traverſe the Yard*, is the ſame as to ſay Brace it aft. 2. *Square the Yards, i. e.* See that they hang right a-croſs the Ship, and one Yard-Arm not traverſed more than the other. 3. *Top the Yards*, that is, make them hang even.

Yard-Land, a certain quantity of Land, which at *Wimbleton* in *Surrey*, is only 15 Acres; but in other Counties it contains 20, in ſome 24, in ſome 30, and in others 40: In the Statute of Wards, *An.* 28, *E.* 1. it is call'd *a Virge of Land*, and in old *Latin* Records, *Virgata terræ*.

Yare, (old Word) prompt, ready, eager or ſharp upon a thing; it is alſo taken among Sea-men for nimble, ready, quick, *Be Yare at the Helm. i. e.* Set a freſh Man to the Helm.

Yarn, Spun Wooll.

Yarrow, an Herb, otherwiſe call'd *Milfoil* and *Noſe-bleed.*

Yate or **Yatt,** a Country-Word for a Gate.

Yaw, (among Sailers) a Ship is ſaid *To Yaw*, or *make Yaws*, when thro' the fault of the Steer's-Man, ſhe makes Angles in and out, and is not kept ſteady in her Courſe; to prevent which, the Conner cries *Steady, ſteady, keep her Thus, Thus!*

Ybel, an old *Britiſh* proper Name of Men, from the *Greek Eubulus, i. e.* good Counſel.

Yconomus, (in ancient *Latin* Records) a Patron of a Church, an Advocate, Protector or Defender; It is corrupted from the *Greek* Word *Oeconomus, i. e.* a Manager of Houſehold-Affairs, a Steward.

To **Yean** or **Ean,** to bring forth Lambs, as a Sheep does,

Year, is properly the time the Sun takes up in paſſing thro' the 12 Signs of the *Zodiack*, and it is either Aſtronomical or Civil: The former is alſo diſtinguiſh'd into Tropical and Sidereal: And the Year is alſo either Solar or Lunar.

The **Natural** or **Tropical Solar Year,** is that time which the Sun takes to go from one Point of the *Eclipticks* to the ſame again, and contains 365 Days 5 Hours and 12 Minutes.

The **Sidereal Year,** is the time the Sun takes in departing from any fixed Star till it return to the ſame again; and it contains 13 Months, or 52 Weeks, or 365 Days, 6 Hours, and almoſt 10 Minutes; which odd Hours in four Years time amounting to 24, or one whole Day, make that which is commonly call'd *Leap-Year*. See *Biſſextile* and *Intercalary*.

The **Civil Year,** is that which is commonly in Uſe among all Nations; being very various both as to its Beginning and alſo as to its Length, accordingly as they follow the Courſe either of the Sun or Moon, or Both.

The **Lunar Year,** contains 12 Lunations or Synodical Months, and is leſs than the Solar by 11 Days; the exact Duration of it ~~being~~ 354 Days, 8 Hours, and 48 Minutes; ſo that its Head in about 33 Years, will run thro' all the Months and Seaſons of the Year; and this kind of Year is now us'd by *Turks*.

Year and a Day, (in Common Law) is a ſpace of Time that determines a Right in many Caſes, in ſome implying an Uſucaption, and in others a Preſcription: As in caſe of an Eſtray, if the Owner (after Proclamation made) does not challenge it within that time, 'tis forfeited: So the *Year and Day* is given in caſe of an Appeal, and alſo for the recovery of a Perſon Bruiſed or Wounded by another, *&c.*

Year, Day and Waſte, is a part of the Queen's Prerogative, by which ſhe challenges the Profits of the

Lands and Tenements of thoſe that are attainted of Petty Treaſon or Felony, for a Year and a Day; and may at laſt waſte the Tenements, root up the Woods, Gardens and Paſtures, plough up the Meadows, *&c.* except the Lord of the Manour compound or agree with her for the Redemption of ſuch Waſte.

Yearling, a Beaſt a Year old.

To **Yearn**, to Bark as Beagles or Hunting-Dogs do at their Prey: Alſo to be moved with Compaſſion; as *My Bowels Yearn.*

To **Yell**, to make a dreadful howling Noiſe.

To **Yelp**, to cry like a Dog, or Fox.

Yelt, a Country-Word for a young Sow.

Yeme, a Word corruptly uſ'd in ſome old *Latin* Deeds for *Hieme*, *i. e.* in the Winter.

Yeomen, the firſt Degree of the Commons Freeholders, who have Lands of their own, and live upon good Huſbandry; ſo call'd from the High Dutch *Gemen*, or *Gemain*, *i. e.* Common: According to Sir *Thomas Smith*, a *Yeoman* is a free-born *Engliſh*-Man, who may lay out of his own free Land in yearly Revenue to the Summ of forty Shillings Sterling.

There are alſo **Yeomen** in the King's, Queen's or Prince's Court, who are a ſort of Under-Officers, in a middle Place between a Sergeant and a Groom; as *The Yeoman of the Chandry, of the Scullery, of the Stirrup*, &c.

Yeomen of the Guard, a ſort of Foot-Guards, of whom one half bear Harquebuſſes in their Hand, and the other half Partiſans, with large Swords by their Sides: They wear Scarlet-Coats reaching down to the Knees, and Scarlet-Breeches, both richly guarded with black Velvet, and rich Badges before and behind; as alſo round broad-crown'd Caps made of black Velvet and trimmed with Ribbons of the Queen's Colour: Their Office is to wait upon the Queen in her Standing-Houſes, alſo abroad by Water or Land: At preſent, there are a hundred of theſe Officers in daily waiting, and ſeventy more not in Waiting.

Yeoman-Treader, an Uſher in a Prince's Court.

Yeoman-Warder. See *Warders of the Tower.*

Yeomanry, the Body of Yeomen.

Yeoven or **Yeaven**, a Word uſ'd in ſome old Deeds for Given; as *Yeoven the Day and Year firſt above Written, Yeoven and Proclaimed in the Caſtle of* Kenelworth, *&c.*

To **Yerk**, to Jerk or Whip; to Wince, or throw out the Legs as a Horſe does.

Yew, a kind of Tree that generally grows in the moſt barren Grounds, and coldeſt Mountains.

Yew or **Ewe**, a Female Sheep.

To **Yex**, an old Word for to Hickup.

To **Yield**, to produce, or bring forth; to give or grant; to ſurrender, to give over or up, to part with, to make over; to ſubmit, to give Way or Place.

Yielding, that yields, brings forth, gives up, *&c.* alſo ſubmiſſive, complaiſant, pliant.

Ynca, a Name given to the ancient Kings of *Peru* in *America*, and to the Princes of their Family; ſignifying Lord, King, or Emperour, or one of the Royal Bloud.

Yoke or **Yoak**, (in *Huſbandry*) a Frame of Wood to couple Oxen for Drawing; or to put over the Neck of Swine, or other unruly Beaſts, to keep them from running through Hedges: Whence it is figuratively taken for Subjection, Slavery, or Bondage.

Sea-Yoke. See *Sea.*

Yoke-Elm, a ſort of Tree.

Yoke-Fellow, one that bears the ſame Yoak or Burden with another, eſpecially a Huſband, or Wife; each being joyn'd to the other by the ſame Band of Matrimony.

Yore, (old Word) heretofore, anciently; as *Of Yore, In the Days of Yore*, &c.

Yorkſhire Sanicle. See *Butter-wort.*

Youk, as The Hawk Youks, *i. e.* Sleeps.

Younger Regiment or **Officer**, In Military Affairs, that Regiment is counted Youngeſt, which was laſt raiſ'd, and that Officer youngeſt, whoſe Commiſſion is of the lateſt Date; tho' he be never ſo old a Man, or have ſerv'd never ſo long in other Capacities. See *Seniority.*

Youngling, a young Creature.

Youngmen, a Word uſ'd for Yeomen, in the Statute 33 *H.* 8. *Cap.* 10.

Youngſter, an airy, briſk young Man; a raw or unexperienced Youth, a Novice.

Younker, a luſty Lad. Among Sailers, *Younkers* are the young Men otherwiſe call'd *Fore-maſt Men*, whoſe Buſineſs is to take in the Top-Sails, or Top and Yard, for furling the Sails, ſlinging the Yards, *&c.* and to take their turns at the Helm.

Youth, tender Age, the State or Condition of young People, or their Perſons.

A **Youth**, a young Man, a Lad.

Youth-wort, a kind of Herb.

Youthful, belonging to Youth, young, vigorous, briſk, mad, full of play, frolickſome.

Yſicius, (in ancient *Latin* Deeds) a ſort of pickled Salmon, call'd *Yſinges* in old *Engliſh.*

Ythel, (*Welſh*) a proper Name of Men, from the *Greek* Word *Euthalius*, *i. e.* very flouriſhing.

Yuba, an *Indian* Herb of which the Natives make their Bread.

Yucca, or **Jucca**, a Tree in *America*, of the Root of which Bread is likewiſe made by the Inhabitants. See *Jucca Peruana.*

Yvernagium, (in old *Latin* Records) the Winter Seed-time, or Seaſon for Sowing Corn.

Yule, a Word which among the Country-People in the North Parts of *England*, ſignifies the Feſtival of the Nativity of our Lord, commonly call'd *Chriſtmas*: Whence *Yule-block*, a *Chriſtmas*-Block, or great Log of Wood for Fuel, ſuch as are commonly burnt in that Seaſon: And

Yule-Games, Sports uſ'd on that Feſtival; *Chriſtmas*-Gamboles.

Yule of Auguſt, the firſt Day of *Auguſt*, otherwiſe call'd *Lammas-Day.* See *Gule of Auguſt.*

Z A

Zabulon or **Zebulon**, (*Heb.*) a Dwelling-place.

Zabulus, (*Lat.*) a Word uſ'd in many old Writers for *Diabolus*, *i. e.* the Devil.

Zachariah, (*Heb.* mindful of the Lord) the Son and Succeſſour of *Jeroboam*, King of *Iſrael*: Alſo the Name of ſeveral other Perſons mention'd in the Old Teſtament, and of the Father of St. *John* the Baptiſt.

Zacovin, (in old *Records*) Sattin, or fine Silk.

Zagaye, a ſort of Javelin in Uſe among the Moors, which they dart with their Hands on Horſeback, with great Nimbleneſs.

Zahab, an *Hebrew* Coin in value 12 Silver-Shekels of the Sanctuary, or 1 Pound 10 Shillings Sterling.

Zamiæ, (*Gr.*) Pine-Nuts that open on the Tree and ſpoil others, unleſs they be plucked off.

Zamozin, the Title of the Soveraign Prince among the *Malabars* in the Eaſt-*Indies*, equivalent to King, or Emperour with us.

Zanthenes. See *Xanthenes.*

Zany, (*Ital.*) one that profeſſes to ſtir up Laughter by mimick Geſtures, ridiculous Actions, and unſeemly Speeches; a Buffoon, a Jack-Pudding, or Merry-Andrew.

Zaphara or **Saſſera**, a ſort of Mineral us'd by Potters, to make a Sky-Colour.

Zarſaparilla or **Zalſaparilla**, a kind of Drug. See *Sarſaparilla*.

Zea, (*Gr.*) a ſort of ſmall Grain call'd *Spelt*, and by ſome Beer-Barley, or Beer-Corn. *Zea deglubita*, Gurts, Oatmeal-Grotes.

Zeal, an earneſt Paſſion for any thing, more eſpecially for one's Religion, and the welfare of one's Country.

Zealot, a zealous Perſon, a great Stickler or Party-man, chiefly in Matters of Religion: It is often taken in an ill Senſe, for a Separatiſt or Schiſmatick, a Fanatick.

Zealous, full of Zeal.

Zebra, an *Indian* Beaſt like a Mule.

Zechin or **Zachin**, a Gold-Coin worth about Seven Shillings and Six Pence Sterling; ſo call'd from *La Zecha* a Place in the City of *Venice*, where the Mint is ſettled. There is alſo a *Turkiſh Zechin* valued at Nine Shillings.

Zedekiah or **Zidkiah**, (*Heb.* the Juſtice of the Lord) the Son of *Joſiah* King of *Iſrael* and Uncle of *Jehoiakim*, in whoſe ſtead he was made King by *Nebuchadnezzar* and his Name chang'd, which before was *Mattaniah*; but at laſt upon his Revolt, he was carry'd bound to *Babylon*, and had his Eyes put out.

Zedoary, (*Gr.*) a ſpicy Root, very like Ginger, but of a ſweeter Scent and nothing near ſo biting: It is a hot and dry Plant, growing in the Woods of *Malabar* in the Eaſt-*Indies*.

Zenith, (*Arab.* in *Aſtron.*) that Point in the Heavens, which in any Place is directly over one's Head, and is 90 Degrees diſtant from the *Horizon*: It is otherwiſe call'd *Vertex* and *The Vertical Point*.

Zenith-Diſtance, is the Complement of the Sun or Stars Meridian Altitude, or what the Meridian Altitude wants of 90 Degrees.

Zeopyrum (*Gr.*) a kind of Grain between Spelt and Wheat.

Zephyrus, the West Wind, ſo call'd by the *Greeks*, and *Favonius* by the *Latines*; which begins to blow, as *Varro* affirms, about the beginning of *February*.

Zereth, an *Hebrew* Meaſure containing Nine Inches.

Zerna, (*Lat.*) a Tetter or Ring-Worm, the ſame with *Lichen*; which See.

Zero, a Word ſometimes us'd eſpecially among the *French*, for a Cipher or Nought. (o)

Zeros or **Zetos**, a kind of Cryſtal.

Zerubbabel or **Zorobabel**, (*Heb.* repugnant to Confuſion) the Son of *Shealtiel*, eminent for his Zeal in rebuilding the Temple of *Jeruſalem*. There was alſo another Perſon of that Name, the Son of *Pedaiah* mentioned in the firſt Book of *Chronicles*.

Zeſt, (*Fr.*) a Chip of Orange or Lemmon-Peel, ſuch as is uſually ſqueez'd into Wine, Ale, &c. to give it a Flavour: It is alſo ſometimes taken, for a ſhort Afternoon's Sleep or Nap: as *To go to one's Zeſt*.

To **Zeſt an Orange** or **Lemon**, (among Confectioners) is to cut the Peel from top to bottom into ſmall Slips, as thin as it can poſſibly be done.

Zeta, the Name of the ſixth Letter of the *Greek* Alphabet: Alſo a Room kept warm like a Stove; a withdrawing-Chamber with Pipes convey'd along in the Walls, to receive from below, either the cool Air, or the heat of warm Water. In our old *Records*, it is taken for a Dining-Room, Hall, or Parlour.

Zetetick Method, (in *Mathem.*) is the Analytick or Algebraical Way of reſolving Problems, or Queſtions; by which the Nature and Reaſon of the Thing is chiefly ſought for and diſcovered.

Zeugites, a kind of Canes or Reeds, which Falconer's us'd to catch Birds with.

Zeugma, (*i.e.* a joyning together) a Grammatical Figure, when a Verb agreeing with divers Nouns, or an Adjective with divers Subſtantives is referred to one expreſly, and to the other by Supplement; as *Vicit pudorem libido, timorem audacia, rationem amentia.* If the Verb be expreſſed in the beginning, it is call'd *Protozeugma*, as *Dormio ego & tu*; if in the middle, *Meſozeugma*; as *Ego dormio & tu*; if in the end, *Hypozeugma*; as *Ego & tu dormis*; the like is to be underſtood with reſpect to the Adjective. *Zeugma* is alſo made three ſeveral Ways, *viz.* 1. in Perſon, as *Ego & tu Studes*; 2. in Gender, as *Maritus & Uxor eſt irata*; 3. in Number, as *Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit.*

Zeus, a Fiſh taken about *Cadiz* in *Spain*, of a black Colour and very delicate; ſome call it a Gold-Fiſh; a Deice.

Zibellina Muſtela, the Cebal or Sable, a little wild Beaſt, ſomewhat leſs than a Martern, that breeds in the Woods of *Muſcovy*, and yields a very rich Furr.

Zibethum, Civet, a Perfume like Musk, contain'd in certain kernelly Bladders in the Groin of a Civet-Cat.

Zimri, (*Heb.* a Song or Singing) an Uſurper of the Kingdom of *Iſrael*, who kill'd his Maſter *Elah* the Son of *Baaſha*.

Zingiber or **Zingiberis**, Ginger, a ſort of Spice that grows in all the Provinces of *India*.

Zirbus, (*Arab.*) the Caul that covers the Bowels.

Zizanium, (*Gr.*) Darnel, or Cockle growing amidſt Corn.

Zizyphum, a kind of Fruit call'd *Jujubes* by the Apothecaries.

Zmilaces or **Zmilampis**, (*Gr.*) a precious Stone of a gray Colour found in the River *Euphrates*.

Zobola, the Ermin or Weaſel, whoſe Furr is call'd *Sable*.

Zocco, (*Ital.*) a Term in *Architecture*, the ſame as *Plinth*; which See.

Zink, a ſort of Mineral otherwiſe call'd *Spelter*.

Zocle, (in *Architect.*) a ſquare Member, lower than its Breadth, which ſerves to ſupport a Pillar, or any other part of a Building inſtead of a Baſe, Pedeſtal, or Plinth.

Continued Zocle, a kind of continued Pedeſtal, on which a Structure is raiſed but has no Baſe or Cornice.

Zodiack, (in *Aſtron.*) one of the greater imaginary Circles in the Heavens, which paſſes obliquely between the two Poles of the World, and takes Name from the Figure of the Living-Creatures repreſenting the Twelve Conſtellations or Diviſions call'd *Celeſtial Signs*, which are contained in it: 'Tis cut into two equal Parts by the *Equator*, one of which comprehends the Six Northern Signs towards the *Arctick* Pole, and the other the Six Southern Signs towards the *Antarctick* Pole. The Sun goes about this Circle once every Year, and the Moon once a Month, and in the middle of it is the *Ecliptick* Line, from which the Sun never departs; but the Moon and the Planets wander up and down for the ſpace of eight Degrees, and ſometimes more on both Sides; upon which account, the *Zodiack* is ſuppoſed to reach 20 Degrees in Breadth. See *Aſtronomical* or *Celeſtial Signs*.

Zodiack of the Comets, a certain Tract in the Heavens, within the Bounds of which, according to Mr. *Caſſini*, moſt Comets, tho' not all, have been obſerved to move: This he makes as broad as the other Zodiack, and likewiſe places ſeveral Signs or Conſtellations therein like the former; which are *Anti-*

nous, *Pegaſus*, *Andromeda*, *Taurus*, *Orion*, the leſſer Dog, *Hydra*, the *Centaur*, *Scorpion* and *Sagittary*.

Zona, a Belt, a Girdle, a Purſe on a Girdle, particularly ſuch a Girdle as Maids anciently wore about their Middle, when they were Eſpouſed, and which the Bridegroom unty'd the firſt Night of their Marriage: By ſome Writers that treat of the Art of Phyſick, it is taken for that part of the Body, where one is Girt; alſo for a kind of *Herpes*, or Shingles call'd *Holy Fire*.

Zones, (in *Aſtron.* and *Geogr.*) are certain Spaces or Diviſions of the Heavens or Earth, bounded by the leſſer Circles of the Sphere; that is to ſay, the two Polar Circles, and the two *Tropicks*: Theſe Zones have Names given them according to the different Temperature of the Air, and are five in Number, *viz.* one Torrid, two Temperate, and two Frigid.

The **Torrid Zone,** bounded by the Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, lies in the middle of the two Temperate ones, and is divided by the Equator into two equal Parts, one Northern and the other Southern; its breadth being 47 Degrees, or about 2820 Miles: 'Tis call'd *Torrid*, *i. e.* parched or burning-hot, becauſe being juſt under the Sun's Road, its Beams fall directly on it, and continually cauſe ſo exceſſive a Heat, that the Ancients believ'd it to be uninhabitable.

The **Temperate Zones,** owe their Name and Advantages to their Situation between the Torrid and the two Frigid ones: One of them in which we live, lying between the Tropick of *Cancer* and the *Arctick* Polar Circle is call'd the Northern; and the other between the *Antarctick* Polar Circle and the Tropick of *Capricorn*, is termed the Southern; each of them taking up 43 Degrees, or about 2580 Miles in Breadth.

The Frigid or **Frozen Zones,** have the two Polar Circles for their Boundaries, ſo that one takes in the North, and the other the South Pole; each of them containing 23 Degrees and a half, or 1410 Miles: Theſe Zones are call'd *Frigid*, *i. e.* exceeding Cold or Frozen, in regard that being extremely remote from the Sun's Courſe in the *Ecliptick*, they partake but little of its Heat: Inſomuch that they as well as the Torrid Zone, were eſteem'd uninhabitable by the Ancients; but their Miſtakes in both reſpects, have been diſcover'd by later Navigations.

Zoogonia, (*Gr.* among *Naturaliſts*) a breeding or bringing forth of perfect Animals, or Living-Creatures.

Zoography, a deſcription of the Nature and Properties of any kind of Animals; as Birds, Beaſts, Fiſhes, Serpents, Inſects, *&c.*

Zoophorus. See *Zophorus*.

Zoophthalmon, the Herb Sengreen, or Houſe-leek.

Zoophytes or **Plant-Animals,** certain Subſtances which partake of the Nature of Plants and Living-Creatures; as Spunges, *&c.*

Zootomy, an artificial Diſſection of the Bodies of brute Beaſts, or any other Creatures except Men. See *Andratomy*.

Zophorus or **Zoophorus,** (in *Architect.*) a Part between the Architrave and Cornice, ſo call'd by the *Greeks*, upon account of the Ornaments carved on it, among which were the Figures of Animals.

Zophyrum, the Herb Puliol of the Mountain.

Zopiſſa, the beſt ſort of Pitch; or Pitch ſcraped off from Ships, and temper'd with Wax and Salt.

Zorobabel. See *Zerubbabel*.

Zoſter, the Shingles; a Diſeaſe.

Zotica, the Vital Faculty.

Zuche, (in old *Records*) a withered, or dry ſtock of Wood.

Zupalium, (*Lat.*) a Julep, a ſort of Phyſical Potion.

Zura, the White-thorn Berry.

Zurumbeth, (*Arab.*) the Plant Zedoary.

Zuz, an *Hebrew* Coin of which four make a Shekle; value 7 Pence Half-penny.

Zygæna, (*Gr.*) the Ballance-Fiſh, a kind of Sea-Fiſh whoſe Head lies a-croſs the reſt of its Body: Alſo the Dragon-Fly, or Adders-bolt; an Inſect ſo call'd, becauſe its Body ſeems to be poiſed between its Wings.

Zygia, a Tree of whoſe Wood Yokes are made; a kind of Maple.

Zygiati, a Term apply'd by ſome Aſtrologers, to ſuch Perſons as are born under the Sign *Libra*, called *Zygos* in *Greek*.

Zygoma, (in *Anat.*) one of the Bones of the upper Jaw, which on the upper part joyns to the *Os Sphenoïdes*, and on the lower, to the *Os Maxillare*; its outward Part having a long Proceſs or Knob call'd *Proceſſus Zygomaticus*: It is alſo nam'd *Jugale Os*, and *Os Malæ*.

Zygomaticum, a pair of Muſcles otherwiſe call'd *Jugale*, which draw both Lips obliquely to either Side.

Zygomaticus, a Muſcle of the Face, ſo termed by *Riolanus*, becauſe it ariſes from the *Zygoma* or *Os Jugale*; but it is inſerted near the corner of the Lips: When this Muſcle and its Partner act, they draw both Lips upwards, and make a pleaſant Countenance.

Zygoſtata, an Officer that has the Over-ſight of Weights; a Clerk of the Market.

Zymites, leavened Bread.

Zymoma, Leaven, Leavening: In a Phyſical Senſe, any kind of Ferment; as that of the nitrous Air, the wat'ry Juice in the Mouth, the acid or ſharp Liquor in the Stomach, the Bloud in the Spleen, *&c.*

Zymoſimeter, an Inſtrument by which the degree of Fermentation ariſing from the mixture of divers Liquors is meaſured, or the Temperament or Degree of Heat in the Bloud of Animals, *&c.*

Zymoſis, Fermentation.

Zythogala, Poſſet-Drink.

Zythum, a Drink us'd by the old *Gauls*, and ſo call'd from the Seething or Boiling of it; Drink made of Corn, or Malt; Ale, or Beer.

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